Macroeconomic Theory And Policy William H Branson

An advanced treatment of modern macroeconomics, presented through a sequence of dynamic equilibrium models, with discussion of the implications for monetary and fiscal policy. This textbook offers an advanced treatment of modern macroeconomics, presented through a sequence of dynamic general equilibrium models based on intertemporal optimization on the part of economic agents. The book treats macroeconomics as applied and policy-oriented general equilibrium analysis, examining a number of models, each of which is suitable for investigating specific issues but may be unsuitable for others. After presenting a brief survey of the evolution of macroeconomics and the key facts about long-run economic growth and aggregate fluctuations, the book introduces the main elements of the intertemporal approach through a series of two-period competitive general equilibrium models—the simplest possible intertemporal models. This sets the stage for the remainder of the book, which presents models of economic growth, aggregate fluctuations, and monetary and fiscal policy. The text focuses on a full analysis of a limited number of key intertemporal models, which are stripped down to essentials so that students can focus on the dynamic properties of the models. Exercises encourage students to try their hands at solving versions of the dynamic models that define modern macroeconomics. Appendixes review the main mathematical techniques needed to analyze optimizing dynamic macroeconomic models. The book is suitable for advanced undergraduate and graduate students who have some knowledge of economic theory and mathematics for economists.

The Elgar Companion to Post Keynesian Economics is a comprehensive guide to economic analyses in the tradition of Keynes and the so-called Cambridge (UK) school of economics. The coverage of themes and different theoretical orientations within Post Keynesianism is remarkable and the quality of the various entries is impressive. John Kings invisible hand is responsible for a minimum of overlaps and an optimum in quality and comprehensibility. This book has already proved to be of interest to a wide range of economists and can be expected to continue to do so for a long time to come. Heinz D. Kurz, University of Graz, Austria This thoroughly revised and updated second edition provides a comprehensive guide to Post Keynesian methodology, theory and policy prescriptions. The Companion reflects the challenges posed by the global financial crisis that began in 2008 and by the consolidation of the New Neoclassical Synthesis in macroeconomic theory. There are 41 entirely new entries, marking the emergence of a new generation of Post Keynesian scholars. The central issues that were dealt with in the first edition remain at the core of the book, but much more attention is paid in this second edition to financial markets, to Post Keynesian economics outside its traditional Anglo-American heartland and to gender issues and environmental policy. Including major theoretical, methodological and policy issues in Post Keynesian economics, this enriching Companion will strongly appeal to postgraduate and advanced undergraduate students in economics as well as related social science disciplines including international political economy, international relations, politics, public policy and sociology.

The basic tools for analyzing macroeconomic fluctuations and policies, applied to concrete issues and presented within an integrated New Keynesian framework. This textbook presents the basic tools for analyzing macroeconomic fluctuations and policies and applies them to contemporary issues. It employs a unified New Keynesian framework for understanding business cycles, major crises, and macroeconomic policies, introducing students to the approach most often used in academic macroeconomic analysis and by central banks and international institutions. The book addresses such topics as how recessions and crises spread; what instruments central banks and governments have to stimulate activity when private demand is weak; and what “unconventional” macroeconomic policies might work when conventional monetary policy loses its effectiveness (as has happened in many countries in the aftermath of the Great Recession.). The text introduces the foundations of modern business cycle theory through the notions of aggregate demand and aggregate supply, and then applies the theory to the study of regular business-cycle fluctuations in output, inflation, and employment. It considers conventional monetary and fiscal policies aimed at stabilizing the business cycle, and examines unconventional macroeconomic policies, including forward guidance and quantitative easing, in situations of “liquidity trap”—deep crises in which conventional policies are either ineffective or have very different effects than in normal time. This book is the first to use the New Keynesian framework at the advanced undergraduate level, connecting undergraduate learning not only with the more advanced tools taught at the graduate level but also with the large body of policy-oriented research in academic journals. End-of-chapter problems help students master the materials presented.

Machine generated contents note: -- Chapter 1: Prosperity for All -- Chapter 2: Keynes Betrayed -- Chapter 3: The Demise of the Natural Rate Hypothesis -- Chapter 4: Let's Stop Pretending that Unemployment is Voluntary -- Chapter 5: Five Problems with New Keynesian Economics -- Chapter 6: Why Unemployment Persists -- Chapter 7: Wall Street and Main Street -- Chapter 8: The New Keynesian Model Explained -- Chapter 9: The Farmer Monetary Model Explained -- Chapter 10: Keynesian Economics without the Consumption Function -- Chapter 11: How to Prevent Financial Crises

The substantially revised fourth edition of a widely used text, offering both an introduction to recursive methods and advanced material, mixing tools and sample applications. Recursive methods provide powerful ways to pose and solve problems in dynamic macroeconomics. Recursive Macroeconomic Theory offers both an introduction to recursive methods and more advanced material. Only practice in solving diverse problems fully conveys the advantages of the recursive approach, so the book provides many applications. This fourth edition features two new chapters and substantial revisions to other chapters that demonstrate the power of recursive methods. One new chapter applies the recursive approach to Ramsey taxation and sharply characterizes the time inconsistency of optimal policies. These insights are used in other chapters to simplify recursive formulations of Ramsey plans and credible government policies. The second new chapter explores the mechanics of matching models and identifies a common channel through which productivity shocks are magnified across a variety of matching models. Other chapters have been extended and refined. For example, there is new material on heterogeneous beliefs in both complete and incomplete markets models; and there is a deeper account of forces that shape aggregate labor supply elasticities in lifecycle models. The book is suitable for first- and second-year graduate courses in macroeconomics. Most chapters conclude with exercises; many exercises and examples use Matlab or Python computer programming languages.

This book by William Mitchell and Joan Muysken is both important and timely. It deals with the issue of the abandonment of full employment as an objective of economic policy in the OECD countries. It argues persuasively that macroeconomic policy has been restrictive over the recent, and not so recent past, and has produced substantial open and disguised unemployment. But the authors show how a job guarantee policy can enable workers, who would otherwise be unemployed, to earn a wage and not depend on welfare support. If such a policy is fully supported by appropriate fiscal and monetary programmes, it can create full employment with price stability, which the authors label as a Non-Accelerating-Inflation-Buffer Employment Ratio (NAIBER). This book is essential reading for any one wishing to understand how we can return to full employment as the normal state of affairs. Philip Arestis, University of Cambridge, UK This book dismantles the arguments used by policy makers to justify the abandonment of full employment as a valid goal of national governments. Bill Mitchell and Joan Muysken trace the theoretical analysis of the nature and causes of unemployment over the last 150 years and argue that the shift from involuntary to natural rate conceptions of unemployment since the 1960s has driven an ideological backlash against Keynesian policy interventions. The authors contend that neo-liberal governments now consider unemployment to be an individual problem rather than a reflection of systemic policy failure and that they are content to use unemployment as a policy instrument to control inflation and coerce the unemployed with work tests and compliance programmes rather than provide sufficient employment. They present a comprehensive theoretical and empirical critique of this policy approach, with a refreshing new framework for understanding modern monetary economies. The authors show that the reinstatement of full employment with price stability is a viable policy goal that can be achieved by activist fiscal policy through the introduction of a Job Guarantee. Full Employment Abandoned will appeal to graduate and postgraduate students and researchers of economics and politics with an interest in macroeconomic policy and the labour market, particularly unemployment and neo-liberal policy frameworks.

This book raises and addresses questions about the consequences of democratic institutions for economic performance.

Part I-An Introduction to Macroeconomics, Actual and Potential GNP : Flucuations and Growth, A Review of the National Income and Product Accounts, Introduction to Income Determination : The Multiplier, Part II-National Income Determination: The Static Equilibrium Model. Preface: Methodological principle follow is to develop the aggregate macroeconomic functions from basic microeconomic principles. The technique developed naturally in the Princeton lecures in response to a division among the students roughly into one group with a good economics background but little mathematics and another mostly engineers-with mathematical training but little economics.

Macroeconomics Simplified explains the intuition behind Keynesian and neoclassical macroeconomics using graphs and simple algebra. It provides students with a strong conceptual basis for understanding the tension between Keynesian and neoclassical systems that has once again came to the forefront since the 2007–08 financial crisis. The book shows how theoretical perspectives affect macroeconomic policy choices and proposes a pragmatic approach to policy that is sensitive to prevailing economic conditions. Students of economics and business alike will enjoy its concise and engaging analysis and find the applications and references to the Indian economy helpful.

With the collapse of the Bretton Woods system, any pretense of a connection of the world's currencies to any real commodity has been abandoned. Yet since the 1980s, most central banks have abandoned money-growth targets as practical guidelines for monetary policy as well. How then can pure "fiat" currencies be managed so as to create confidence in the stability of national units of account? Interest and Prices seeks to provide theoretical foundations for a rule-based approach to monetary policy suitable for a world of instant communications and ever more efficient financial markets. In such a world, effective monetary policy requires that central banks construct a conscious and articulate account of what they are doing. Michael Woodford reexamines the foundations of monetary economics, and shows how interest-rate policy can be used to achieve an inflation target in the absence of either commodity backing or control of a monetary aggregate. The book further shows how the tools of modern macroeconomic theory can be used to design an optimal inflation-targeting regime--one that balances stabilization goals with the pursuit of price stability in a way that is grounded in an explicit welfare analysis, and that takes account of the "New Classical" critique of traditional policy evaluation exercises. It thus argues that rule-based policymaking need not mean adherence to a rigid framework unrelated to stabilization objectives for the sake of credibility, while at the same time showing the advantages of rule-based over purely discretionary policymaking.

Richard H. Day was one of the first economists to recognize the importance of complex dynamics, or chaos theory, to economics. He can justly be described as one of the originators of the now extensive economic literature on chaos.The two volumes of Complex Economic Dynamics show that, far from being a passing trend in economic research, complex dynamics belongs at the heart of the subject. Although they can be read independently, the volumes follow a logical sequence. Volume 1 contained nontechnical introductions to the basics of economic change and to the mathematical and theoretical tools used to describe them. Volume 2, which is concerned with macroeconomic dynamics, looks at the economy as a whole. Topics include business cycles, economic growth, economic development, and dynamical economic science and policy. The book concludes with the author's reflections on the implications of complex dynamics for economic theory, quantitative research, and government policy.

This widely respected classic continues to offer the state-of-the-art coverage of advanced macroeconomics. Detailed and clear exposition of such topics as traditional expectations, money demand, and policy rules are well integrated.

These original contributions celebrate and extend Tobin's contributions to macroeconomics, international economics, finance, and economic policy.

A complete course in applied macroeconomics at the intermediate level that emphasizes the application of economic theory to real-world data and policy.

This collection of essays applies modern micro-founded macroeconomic models to some of the most important economic policy questions facing monetary and macroeconomic policymakers. Key issues surveyed include: consumption investment; growth and business cycles; the role of government; asset pricing; the interaction of monetary and fiscal policy; open-economy issues; stabilization policy and general equilibrium analysis of emerging market crises. The book includes specially commissioned chapters from recognized authorities.

This graduate textbook is a primer in macroeconomics. It starts from essential undergraduate macroeconomics and develops the central topics of modern macroeconomic theory in a simple and rigorous manner. All topics essential for first year graduate students are covered. These include rational expectations, intertemporal dynamic models, exogenous and endogenous growth, nonclearing markets and imperfect competition, uncertainty, and money. The book also covers real business cycles and dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models, integrating growth and fluctuations, sticky wages and prices, consumption and investment, and unemployment. Lastly, it studies government policy, stabilization, credibility, and the connections between politics and the macroeconomy. Each topic is presented in the simplest model possible while still delivering the relevant answers and keeping rigorous foundations throughout the book. To make the book fully self-contained there is a mathematical appendix that gives all necessary mathematical results.

The Great Depression of the 1930s gave birth to a branch of economics christened macroeconomics. This highly readable book presents an unconventional and timely perspective on macroeconomics – the interplay of theory and policy in a historical context.

This Book Is An Exhaustive Study Of Current Macroeconomic Theory. It Starts From The First Principles Of Macroeconomics In Part I And Develops The Orthodox Keynesian Approach With Fixed And Flexible Prices In Part Ii. In Part Iii The Author Discusses The Modem Theories Of Inflation And Unemployment. Among The Topics Covered Are Phillips Curves And Natural Rate Of Unemployment, The Accelerationist Controversy, Rational Expectations, Staggered Wage Setting And New Classical Macroeconomics.In Part Iv The Theoretical Underpinnings Of Key Empirical Macro Relations Such As The Consumption Function, Investment Function, And Demand And Supply Of Money Are Discussed. Part V Concentrates On Open Economy Aspects Of Macroeconomics. Both Current Account And Asset Balance Approaches Are Discussed And There Is An

Exhaustive Treatment Of Policy Making In Open Economies. Part Vi Considers Medium Term Dynamics Of The Public Debt And Business Cycles. Part Vii Concentrates On Real And Monetary Growth And Also Considers Optimal Economic Growth. Part Viii Considers Two Important Issues In Current Research And Debate: Stagflation, And New Keynesian Theory.This Book Has Been Written Primarily As A Text For Postgraduate And Upper Level Undergraduate Students. It Is Also Very Useful For Policy Makers And Research Students.

This is part of a two-volume work intended to map the theoretical heartland of the institutionalist perspective on political economy. Volume II considers basic economic processes, institutions for stabilizing and planning economic activities, the role of power and accountability, and emerging global interdependence. Marc R. Tool is the editor of "Journal of Economic Issues".

Introduces domestic and global macroeconomic developments, policies, and data for business professionals and students with no background in economics.

Leading world scholars analyze a range of specific departures from general equilibrium theory which have significant implications for the macroeconomic analysis of both developed and developing economies. Jacques Drèze considers uncertainty and incomplete markets and Nobel Laureate Robert Solow relates growth theory to the macroeconomic framework. Other issues examined are the implications for macro-policy of new research, including Joseph Stiglitz's warning on the misplaced zeal for financial market liberalization which partly engendered the East Asian and Russian crises.

The 15 papers collected in this book encompass important macroeconomic theories and policies espoused by 1996 Nobel laureate economist William S. Vickrey and his associates. Vickrey wrote a number of papers in the last few years of his life elucidating his "commitment to full employment" as a prerequisite for a decent standard of living for all. Drawing on the foundation of Vickrey's work, the contributors expand and elaborate on issues relative to full employment theory and policy, and on related macro-policy issues.

Suitable for students and researchers seeking coverage of the developments in macroeconomics, this title lays out the core ideas of modern macroeconomics and its links with finance. It presents the simplest general equilibrium macroeconomic model for a closed economy, and then gradually develops a comprehensive model of the open economy.

The development of the endogenous growth model rekindled interest in growth theory. In contrast to the neo-classical model, long-run endogenous growth emerged as an equilibrium outcome, reflecting the behaviour of optimizing agents in the economy. This book brings together a number of contributions in growth theory and macroeconomic dynamics, reflecting these developments and the ongoing debate over the relative merits of neo-classical and endogenous growth models. It focuses on the emergence of three important aspects: First, it develops growth models that extend the underlying theory in different directions. Second, it addresses one of the concerns of the literature on growth and dynamics: the statistical properties of underlying data and the effort to ensure that growth models are consistent with empirical evidence. Third, it discusses the increasingly international focus of macrodynamics and growth theory, an inevitable consequence of the integration of the world economy.

The tasks of macroeconomics are to interpret observations on economic aggregates in terms of the motivations and constraints of economic agents and to predict the consequences of alternative hypothetical ways of administering government economic policy. General equilibrium models form a convenient context for analyzing such alternative government policies. In the past ten years, the strengths of general equilibrium models and the corresponding deficiencies of Keynesian and monetarist models of the 1960s have induced macroeconomists to begin applying general equilibrium models. This book describes some general equilibrium models that are dynamic, that have been built to help interpret time-series of observations of economic aggregates and to predict the consequences of alternative government interventions. The first part of the book describes dynamic programming, search theory, and real dynamic capital pricing models. Among the applications are stochastic optimal growth models, matching models, arbitrage pricing theories, and theories of interest rates, stock prices, and options. The remaining parts of the book are devoted to issues in monetary theory; currency-in-utility-function models, cash-in-advance models, Townsend turnpike models, and overlapping generations models are all used to study a set of common issues. By putting these models to work on concrete problems in exercises offered throughout the text, Sargent provides insights into the strengths and weaknesses of these models of money. An appendix on functional analysis shows the unity that underlies the mathematics used in disparate areas of rational expectations economics. This book on dynamic equilibrium macroeconomics is suitable for graduate-level courses; a companion book, Exercises in Dynamic Macroeconomic Theory, provides answers to the exercises and is also available from Harvard University Press.

'This collection of Vickrey's writings is primarily concerned with macro policy issues, and thus includes some of his lesser-known work. It is a collection that Bill would have wanted to get out to the public because he felt that a solid macro policy was necessary to create a foundation of equity and efficiency before one can even start talking about micro policy.' - From the preface by David Colander, Middlebury College, US Collecting Nobel Laureate William S. Vickrey's articles on macroeconomic theory and policy written towards the end of his career, this volume demonstrates his enduring commitment to full employment and price stability, and his rejection of conventional macroeconomic theorizing. William Vickrey never lost hope that sensible macroeconomic policy could be understood and implemented, a faith inspired by his humanistic vision of a better world for all and his belief that common sense would ultimately prevail. Advocating sensible economic policies, this collection will offer much of value to heterodox and orthodox economists, graduate economics students and also policymakers.

This is a book about the discovery of the great macroeconomic concepts and ideas by a group of exciting people between the late 17th and early 19th century. Engaging and vividly written, the book shows readers how economic concepts evolve over time and are influenced by contemporary developments.

This well-known book on the subject has stood the test of time for the last 35 years because of the quality of presentation of its text. It has become students' favourite as it provides the latest theories, thoughts and applications on the subject with timely revisions to stay up-to-date all the time. Since its first edition, it has provided complete, comprehensive and authentic text on micro and macro aspects of managerial economics. It has now been revised thoroughly with added interpretations of economic theories and concepts and their application to managerial decisions. NEW IN THE EIGHTH EDITION • Summary at the end of each chapter for quick recap • One complete new chapter; several new sections Some New Important Sections • 'Derivation of Demand Curve with Changing Marginal Utility of Money', and 'Why Demand Curve Slopes Downward to Right' • 'Expansion Path of Production' and 'Equilibrium of Multi-plant Monopoly' • 'Theory of Interest Rate Determination' and 'Monetary Sector Equilibrium' • 'Current Foreign Trade Policy of India' and 'Current Role of the IMF' • 'Monetary Policy' and 'Current Scenario of CSR in India'

Macroeconomics presents a new approach to macroeconomics, based on microeconomic foundations combined with Keynesian-style short-run policy analysis. The book features: • A pronounced international stance, systematically presenting data from several countries • Consistent treatment of the long and short run and the closed and open economy • A highly relevant approach that takes account of market imperfections and rigidities, which characterize real economies • Up-to-date chapters on EMU, business cycles, institutions and policy, and financial markets and crises • End of chapter summaries, exercises with varying levels of difficulty, plus appendices providing extension material Written in a clear and direct style, Gottfries's Macroeconomics is the ideal textbook for students who seek a thorough understanding of modern macroeconomics in preparation for work or further study.

The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money, written by legendary author John Maynard Keynes is widely considered to be one of the top 100 greatest books of all time. This masterpiece was published right after the Great Depression. It sought to bring about a revolution, commonly referred to as the 'Keynesian Revolution', in the way economists thought—especially challenging the proposition that a market economy tends naturally to restore itself to full employment on its own. Regarded widely as the cornerstone of Keynesian thought, this book challenged the established classical economics and introduced new concepts. 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money' transformed economics and changed the face of modern macroeconomics. Keynes' argument is based on the idea that the level of employment is not determined by the price of labour, but by the spending of money. It gave way to an entirely new approach where employment, inflation and the market economy are concerned.