Macroeconomics and Micropolitics: The Electoral Effects of Economic Issues


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Abstract

[no abstract]

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Additional Information: © 1983 University of Chicago Press. This book grew directly out of the doctoral dissertation I wrote at Yale University. I would like to thank several people there who helped me immeasurably by providing generous amounts of advice, commentary, and criticism: above all, my advisor, Donald R. Kinder; my teachers David Cameron, Paul Johnson, Gerald Kramer, Robert Lane, David Mayhew, Steve Rosenstone, and Edward Tufts; my fellow graduate students Jim Austin, Jay Budziszewski, Tom Cavanagh, Jennifer Hochschild, John Morgan, Joe Morone, and Harold Stanley; and my wife Lorraine. I would also like to thank Sandy Aivano for her help in programming and computing, and Yale University for its generous financial aid during my years in graduate school. During the last few years I have also benefited from extensive discussions of this research with my colleagues at Caltech, especially Bob Bates, Bruce Cain, John Ferejohn, Morris Fiorina, and Roger Noll. I am also indebted to Richard Brody, Ben Page, and David Sears for their valuable comments and criticism. Finally, I would like to thank Barbara Calli for a superb job of word processing and Carl Lydick for his valuable assistance in preparing this book for publication.

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In economics, the micro decisions of individual businesses are influenced by whether the macroeconomy is healthy; for example, firms will be more likely to hire workers if the overall economy is growing. In turn, the performance of the macroeconomy ultimately depends on the microeconomic decisions made by individual households and businesses. Macroeconomics. What determines the level of economic activity in a society? In other words, what determines how many goods and services a nation actually produces? What determines how many jobs are available in an economy? macroeconomics. the branch of economics that focuses on broad issues such as growth, unemployment, inflation, and trade balance. microeconomics. Enroll in our Micro & Macro Economics course to learn the specifics of economics, from basic principles of supply and demand to the characteristics of the business cycle. Microeconomics vs. macroeconomics. The difference between micro and macro economics is simple. Microeconomics is the study of economics at an individual, group or company level. Macroeconomics, on the other hand, is the study of a national economy as a whole. At first glance, micro and macro economics might seem completely different from one another. In reality, these two economic fields are remarkably similar, and the issues they study often overlap significantly. For example, a common focus of macroeconomics is inflation and the cost of living for a specific economy. Staff (1983) Macroeconomics and Micropolitics: The Electoral Effects of Economic Issues. Engineering and Science, 47 (2). p. 28. ISSN 0013-7812 https://resolver.caltech.edu/CaltechES:47.2.Books. Preview.