

I'm not a bot



...of economics degree requirements Below is a range of economics courses offered by different universities and the A-level entry requirements they ask for (as of 15 January 2018): Must have A-level in Higher Maths and also pass an admissions test. University of Sheffield: A-level AAB. Is Economics really hard? Econometrics is all about maths, software, a basic understanding of the subject economics and intuition. For me the application and analysis part is fun but I find the theoretical part especially the advanced level to be quite demanding. Undoubtedly, Econometrics is an interesting and demanding subject. What can you do with a master's degree in econometrics? The master's program in Econometrics thus prepares well for a career in econometrics, empirical economic research, and evidence-based policy consulting. Graduates receive a joint MSC degree from the four participating faculties. READ: Why did Toyota make Lexus? A Masters in economics a good degree? Ideal for graduates from a related bachelors program, a Masters in Economics is ideal for prospective graduate students who desire an opportunity to increase their academic qualifications towards a rewarding career. Universities and colleges across the USA offer internationally recognized Masters of Economics programs. What is a Master in Economics and statistics? This program is designed to provide students with a strong background in economics and statistics, preparing them for a career in research, policy analysis, or business. The program typically requires a minimum of 36 credits, including a thesis. Master of Economics program? The Master of Economics program is offered online via distance learning. After evaluating both academic record and life experience, AIU staff working in conjunction with Faculty Applied Economics is the use of economic theories, models, and data to solve world issues. READ: Is elephanta caves safe? Skip to main content Reddit and its partners use cookies and similar technologies to provide you with a better experience. By accepting all cookies, you agree to our use of cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies, Reddit may still use certain cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. More than just numbers Economics is all about making choices when resources are limited. It helps us understand how people, businesses and governments decide what to do with their money, time and effort. At its core, economics is the study of scarcity and how we use our resources to improve lives both individually and as a society. Sure, economics involves equations, data and graphs but it's also a social science with deep connections to fields like political science, psychology, law, medicine and business. Whether you're interested in public policy, entrepreneurship, urban planning or global trade, you have a powerful way to analyze problems and make smart decisions. Two key branches of Economics Economics is Personal (Microeconomics) Microeconomics looks at individual decision-making. It's about how people and companies make choices, from everyday spending to big investments. If you've ever asked yourself, "Should I buy or lease a car?" or "Should I invest in stocks or bonds?" that's the best way to use your time and money? Then you've already been thinking like a microeconomist. This branch helps you become smarter about managing your resources and making informed choices. Macroeconomics Macroeconomics looks at the economy as a whole. It's about how the economy grows, how it's affected by government policy, and how it's impacted by global events. Understanding macroeconomics is key for anyone interested in leadership, policy-making or navigating today's complex global economy. Research Areas at UoR Our faculty and doctoral students are asking tough questions and making a real impact—across the country and around the globe. Their work blends theory with hands-on analysis to tackle the economic challenges shaping our world. How do global trade and currency exchange affect national economies? Our faculty examines trade flows, exchange rates and international finance to better understand the links between nations and markets. Econometrics turns data into insight. By applying math and statistics to real-world data, our researchers test theories, find patterns and forecast trends that help shape policy and business decisions. Who gets hired, how much they earn and why it matters. Labor economists study the job market, wage gaps, migration, and how public policies affect workers and employers. Macroeconomists develop models to explain the big forces behind economic growth, inflation, unemployment and more. Their research supports better decision-making for governments, institutions and international organizations. Environmental economics focuses on the efficient allocation of resources and the economic consequences of environmental policies concerning issues such as pollution, resource depletion and climate change. Why are some countries rich and others poor? Development economics examines the economic, social and political challenges faced by developing countries, aiming to promote economic growth, structural change and improved living standards. Take the next step We'd love to show you more about what makes the Department of Economics at the University of Regina a great place to study. Contact us today to learn more about our programs, research and the opportunities available to you. Look at individual economics courses on the Uni Guide to find out the most popular subjects students studied before attending. A-level subjects for economics What A-levels are essential if you want to study economics? There aren't any A-level subjects that are a must-have to study economics at university, but maths is sometimes essential for certain courses. What A-levels are useful to have for studying economics? You don't need to have studied economics before, but taking it at A-level could give you an edge over applicants who haven't taken it before. Generally — if you just want to do an undergraduate degree in economics, you don't have to be a maths genius to follow standard undergraduate level micro and macro courses. If you are serious about wanting to do an MSC, then it will help you down the line to do a more mathematical programme at university. MagicianMcNiece, The Student Room Other typical A-levels taken by current economics students To help you decide what subjects could be useful for an economics degree, it can be useful to look at what current university students took at A-level. Further maths, history and statistics were all popular A-levels with current economics students. This doesn't mean they have to take these subjects, but it gives you a good idea of what areas of study could be relevant. Search for a course to see its full entry requirements, modules and topics you'll cover — and more. Examples of economics degree requirements Below is a range of economics courses offered by different universities and the A-level entry requirements they ask for (as of 13 December 2023): University of Cambridge: A*AA, including maths and must also pass an admissions test. University of Sheffield: AAB. Must have minimum grade 6 in maths at GCSE. Other typical offers include: ABB plus B in a relevant EPQ (relevant research projects include economics, statistics, maths or business) or ABB with A in core maths. University of East Anglia: AAB, excluding general studies. If you are taking an EPQ and three A-levels, you may be offered a one grade reduction on the offer. Economics degree with an EPQ. What A-levels are useful to have for studying economics? You don't need to have studied economics before, but taking it at A-level could give you an edge over applicants who haven't taken it before. Generally — if you just want to do an undergraduate degree in economics, you don't have to be a maths genius to follow standard undergraduate level micro and macro courses. If you are serious about wanting to do an MSC, then it will help you down the line to do a more mathematical programme at university. MagicianMcNiece, The Student Room Other typical A-levels taken by current economics students To help you decide what subjects could be useful for an economics degree, it can be useful to look at what current university students took at A-level. Further maths, history and statistics were all popular A-levels with current economics students. This doesn't mean they have to take these subjects, but it gives you a good idea of what areas of study could be relevant. Search for a course to see its full entry requirements, modules and topics you'll cover — and more. Examples of economics degree requirements Below is a range of economics courses offered by different universities and the A-level entry requirements they ask for (as of 13 December 2023): University of Cambridge: A*AA, including maths and must also pass an admissions test. University of Sheffield: AAB. Must have minimum grade 6 in maths at GCSE. Other typical offers include: ABB plus B in a relevant EPQ (relevant research projects include economics, statistics, maths or business) or ABB with A in core maths. University of East Anglia: AAB, excluding general studies. If you are taking an EPQ and three A-levels, you may be offered a one grade reduction on the offer. Economics degree with an EPQ. What A-levels are useful to have for studying economics? You don't need to have studied economics before, but taking it at A-level could give you an edge over applicants who haven't taken it before. Generally — if you just want to do an undergraduate degree in economics, you don't have to be a maths genius to follow standard undergraduate level micro and macro courses. If you are serious about wanting to do an MSC, then it will help you down the line to do a more mathematical programme at university. MagicianMcNiece, The Student Room Other typical A-levels taken by current economics students To help you decide what subjects could be useful for an economics degree, it can be useful to look at what current university students took at A-level. Further maths, history and statistics were all popular A-levels with current economics students. This doesn't mean they have to take these subjects, but it gives you a good idea of what areas of study could be relevant. Search for a course to see its full entry requirements, modules and topics you'll cover — and more. Examples of economics degree requirements Below is a range of economics courses offered by different universities and the A-level entry requirements they ask for (as of 13 December 2023): University of Cambridge: A*AA, including maths and must also pass an admissions test. University of Sheffield: AAB. Must have minimum grade 6 in maths at GCSE. Other typical offers include: ABB plus B in a relevant EPQ (relevant research projects include economics, statistics, maths or business) or ABB with A in core maths. University of East Anglia: AAB, excluding general studies. If you are taking an EPQ and three A-levels, you may be offered a one grade reduction on the offer. Economics degree with an EPQ. What A-levels are useful to have for studying economics? You don't need to have studied economics before, but taking it at A-level could give you an edge over applicants who haven't taken it before. Generally — if you just want to do an undergraduate degree in economics, you don't have to be a maths genius to follow standard undergraduate level micro and macro courses. If you are serious about wanting to do an MSC, then it will help you down the line to do a more mathematical programme at university. MagicianMcNiece, The Student Room Other typical A-levels taken by current economics students To help you decide what subjects could be useful for an economics degree, it can be useful to look at what current university students took at A-level. Further maths, history and statistics were all popular A-levels with current economics students. This doesn't mean they have to take these subjects, but it gives you a good idea of what areas of study could be relevant. Search for a course to see its full entry requirements, modules and topics you'll cover — and more. Examples of economics degree requirements Below is a range of economics courses offered by different universities and the A-level entry requirements they ask for (as of 13 December 2023): University of Cambridge: A*AA, including maths and must also pass an admissions test. University of Sheffield: AAB. Must have minimum grade 6 in maths at GCSE. Other typical offers include: ABB plus B in a relevant EPQ (relevant research projects include economics, statistics, maths or business) or ABB with A in core maths. University of East Anglia: AAB, excluding general studies. If you are taking an EPQ and three A-levels, you may be offered a one grade reduction on the offer. Economics degree with an EPQ. What A-levels are useful to have for studying economics? You don't need to have studied economics before, but taking it at A-level could give you an edge over applicants who haven't taken it before. Generally — if you just want to do an undergraduate degree in economics, you don't have to be a maths genius to follow standard undergraduate level micro and macro courses. If you are serious about wanting to do an MSC, then it will help you down the line to do a more mathematical programme at university. MagicianMcNiece, The Student Room Other typical A-levels taken by current economics students To help you decide what subjects could be useful for an economics degree, it can be useful to look at what current university students took at A-level. Further maths, history and statistics were all popular A-levels with current economics students. This doesn't mean they have to take these subjects, but it gives you a good idea of what areas of study could be relevant. Search for a course to see its full entry requirements, modules and topics you'll cover — and more. Examples of economics degree requirements Below is a range of economics courses offered by different universities and the A-level entry requirements they ask for (as of 13 December 2023): University of Cambridge: A*AA, including maths and must also pass an admissions test. University of Sheffield: AAB. Must have minimum grade 6 in maths at GCSE. Other typical offers include: ABB plus B in a relevant EPQ (relevant research projects include economics, statistics, maths or business) or ABB with A in core maths. University of East Anglia: AAB, excluding general studies. If you are taking an EPQ and three A-levels, you may be offered a one grade reduction on the offer. Economics degree with an EPQ. What A-levels are useful to have for studying economics? You don't need to have studied economics before, but taking it at A-level could give you an edge over applicants who haven't taken it before. Generally — if you just want to do an undergraduate degree in economics, you don't have to be a maths genius to follow standard undergraduate level micro and macro courses. If you are serious about wanting to do an MSC, then it will help you down the line to do a more mathematical programme at university. MagicianMcNiece, The Student Room Other typical A-levels taken by current economics students To help you decide what subjects could be useful for an economics degree, it can be useful to look at what current university students took at A-level. Further maths, history and statistics were all popular A-levels with current economics students. This doesn't mean they have to take these subjects, but it gives you a good idea of what areas of study could be relevant. Search for a course to see its full entry requirements, modules and topics you'll cover — and more. Examples of economics degree requirements Below is a range of economics courses offered by different universities and the A-level entry requirements they ask for (as of 13 December 2023): University of Cambridge: A*AA, including maths and must also pass an admissions test. University of Sheffield: AAB. Must have minimum grade 6 in maths at GCSE. Other typical offers include: ABB plus B in a relevant EPQ (relevant research projects include economics, statistics, maths or business) or ABB with A in core maths. University of East Anglia: AAB, excluding general studies. If you are taking an EPQ and three A-levels, you may be offered a one grade reduction on the offer. Economics degree with an EPQ. What A-levels are useful to have for studying economics? You don't need to have studied economics before, but taking it at A-level could give you an edge over applicants who haven't taken it before. Generally — if you just want to do an undergraduate degree in economics, you don't have to be a maths genius to follow standard undergraduate level micro and macro courses. If you are serious about wanting to do an MSC, then it will help you down the line to do a more mathematical programme at university. MagicianMcNiece, The Student Room Other typical A-levels taken by current economics students To help you decide what subjects could be useful for an economics degree, it can be useful to look at what current university students took at A-level. Further maths, history and statistics were all popular A-levels with current economics students. This doesn't mean they have to take these subjects, but it gives you a good idea of what areas of study could be relevant. Search for a course to see its full entry requirements, modules and topics you'll cover — and more. Examples of economics degree requirements Below is a range of economics courses offered by different universities and the A-level entry requirements they ask for (as of 13 December 2023): University of Cambridge: A*AA, including maths and must also pass an admissions test. University of Sheffield: AAB. Must have minimum grade 6 in maths at GCSE. Other typical offers include: ABB plus B in a relevant EPQ (relevant research projects include economics, statistics, maths or business) or ABB with A in core maths. University of East Anglia: AAB, excluding general studies. If you are taking an EPQ and three A-levels, you may be offered a one grade reduction on the offer. Economics degree with an EPQ. What A-levels are useful to have for studying economics? You don't need to have studied economics before, but taking it at A-level could give you an edge over applicants who haven't taken it before. Generally — if you just want to do an undergraduate degree in economics, you don't have to be a maths genius to follow standard undergraduate level micro and macro courses. If you are serious about wanting to do an MSC, then it will help you down the line to do a more mathematical programme at university. MagicianMcNiece, The Student Room Other typical A-levels taken by current economics students To help you decide what subjects could be useful for an economics degree, it can be useful to look at what current university students took at A-level. Further maths, history and statistics were all popular A-levels with current economics students. This doesn't mean they have to take these subjects, but it gives you a good idea of what areas of study could be relevant. Search for a course to see its full entry requirements, modules and topics you'll cover — and more. Examples of economics degree requirements Below is a range of economics courses offered by different universities and the A-level entry requirements they ask for (as of 13 December 2023): University of Cambridge: A*AA, including maths and must also pass an admissions test. University of Sheffield: AAB. Must have minimum grade 6 in maths at GCSE. Other typical offers include: ABB plus B in a relevant EPQ (relevant research projects include economics, statistics, maths or business) or ABB with A in core maths. University of East Anglia: AAB, excluding general studies. If you are taking an EPQ and three A-levels, you may be offered a one grade reduction on the offer. Economics degree with an EPQ. What A-levels are useful to

[illegible]

of the Robbins Definition". *Economica*. 76 (Supplement 1): 805–820. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0335.2009.00789.x. JSTOR 40268907. S2CID 148506444. ↑ Backhouse & Medema (2007), p. 223. "There remained division over whether economics was defined by a method or a subject matter but both sides in that debate eventually increasingly accept some version of the Robbins definition." ↑ Clark, Barry (1998). *Political Economy: A Comparative Approach* (2nd ed.). Praeger. ISBN 978-0-275-95869-5. ↑ Campus, Antonietta (1987). "Marginalist economics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. Vol. III (first ed.). pp. 1–6. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.3031. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 27 October 2017. Retrieved 27 October 2017. ↑ a b c Hicks, J.R. (April 1937). "Mr. Keynes and the "Classics": A Suggested Interpretation". *Econometrica*. 5 (2): 147–159. doi:10.2307/1907242. JSTOR 1907242. ↑ Black, R.D. Collision (2008). "Utility". In Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E. (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan UK. pp. 577–581. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.1781. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 28 October 2017. Retrieved 27 October 2017. ↑ a b Blanchard, Olivier Jean (2008). "Neoclassical synthesis". In Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E. (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). pp. 896–899. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.1172. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 18 October 2017. Retrieved 17 November 2012. ↑ Tesfatison, Leigh (Winter 2002). "Agent-Based Computational Economics: Growing Economies from the Bottom Up" (PDF). *Artificial Life*. 8 (1): 55–82. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.194.4605. doi:10.1162/106454602753694765. PMID 12020421. S2CID 1345062. Archived (PDF) from the original on 26 November 2020. Retrieved 24 June 2020. ↑ Keynes, John Maynard (1936). *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*. London: Macmillan. ISBN 978-1-57392-139-8. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)Blaug (2017), p. 347 ↑ Tarshis, L. (1987). "Keynesian Revolution". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. Vol. III. Palgrave Macmillan. pp. 47–50. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2888. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 28 October 2017. Retrieved 27 October 2017. Samuelson & Nordhaus (2010), p. 5Blaug (2017), p. 346 ↑ Blanchard et al. (2017), p. 511. ↑ Bernanke, Ben (8 November 2002). "Remarks by Governor Ben S. Bernanke". The Federal Reserve Board. Archived from the original on 24 March 2020. Retrieved 22 February 2009. ↑ Blanchard et al. (2017), p. 512. ↑ Blanchard et al. (2017), p. 483–484. ↑ Federal Reserve Board - Historical Approaches to Monetary Policy". Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. 8 March 2018. Retrieved 29 October 2023. ↑ Blanchard et al. (2017), pp. 512–516. ↑ Blanchard et al. (2017), pp. 516–517. ↑ Woodford, Michael (2009). "Convergence in Macroeconomics: Elements of the New Synthesis". *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*. 1 (1): 267–279. doi:10.1257/mac.1.1.267. ISSN 1945-7707. JSTOR 25760267. ↑ Blanchard et al. (2017), pp. 517–518. ↑ Blanchard et al. (2017), pp. 518–519. ↑ Guvenen, Fatih. "Macroeconomics with Heterogeneity: A Practical Guide" (PDF). www.nber.org. National Bureau of Economic Research. Retrieved 29 October 2023. ↑ Gordon, Robert J. (2003). *Productivity Growth, Inflation, and Unemployment*. Cambridge University Press. pp. 226–227. ISBN 978-0-521-53142-9. ↑ Gali, Jordi (2015). *Monetary Policy, Inflation and the Business Cycle: An Introduction to the New Keynesian Framework and Its Applications* (2nd ed.). Princeton University Press. p. 5–6. ISBN 978-0-691-16478-6. ↑ Woodford, Michael (January 2008). "Convergence in Macroeconomics: Elements of the New Synthesis" (PDF). *The New Consensus*. Archived (PDF) from the original on 21 December 2008. Retrieved 31 August 2021. ↑ a b Lee, Frederic S. (2008). "Heterodox Economics". *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*: 1–7. doi:10.1057/9781-349-95121-5_2487-1. ISBN 978-1-349-95121-5. ↑ "WHAT IS AUSTRIAN ECONOMICS?". 16 May 2014. Archived from the original on 23 October 2020. Retrieved 13 February 2022. ↑ "The Austrian Theory of Efficiency and the Role of Government". 9 November 2019. Archived from the original on 14 February 2022. Retrieved 14 February 2022. ↑ Harcourt, G.C. (1987). "Post-Keynesian economics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics*. Vol. III. Palgrave Macmillan UK. pp. 47–50. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.3307. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 12 April 2020. Retrieved 13 February 2020. ↑ Xenapadeas, Anastasios (2008). "Ecological Economics". *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*: 1–8. doi:10.1057/9781-349-95121-5_2141-1. ISBN 978-1-349-95121-5. ↑ Berliher, D. I. W. (2006). "DIW Berlin: A Matter of Opinion : How Ecological and Neoclassical Environmental Economists Think about Sustainability and Economics". www.diw.de (in German). Retrieved 29 October 2023. ↑ Greenwold, Nathaniel (23 October 2009). "New School of Thought Brings Energy to the 'Dismal Science'". *The New York Times*. Archived from the original on 29 November 2016. Retrieved 24 February 2017. ↑ Julie A. Nelson (1 January 2016). "Feminist Economics". *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. pp. 1–6. doi:10.1057/9781-349-95121-5_2210-1. ISBN 978-1-349-95121-5. Retrieved 7 December 2023. ↑ Friedman 1953, p. 10. ↑ Boland, Lawrence A. (1987). "Methodology". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. Vol. III. Palgrave Macmillan. pp. 455–458. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.3083. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 24 October 2017. Retrieved 23 October 2017. Frey, Bruno S.; Pommerehne, Werner V.; Schneider, Friedrich; Gilbert, Guy (December 1984). "Consensus and Dissension among Economists: An Empirical Inquiry". *The American Economic Review*. 74 (5): 986–994. ISSN 0002-8282. JSTOR 557. ↑ a b Dixon, Huw David (2008). "New Keynesian macroeconomics". In Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E. (eds.). *Palgrave Macmillan Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan UK. pp. 40–45. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.1184. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 18 October 2017. Retrieved 17 November 2012. ↑ Quirk, James (1987). "Qualitative economics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics*. Vol. IV. Palgrave Macmillan UK. pp. 1–3. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.3369. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 23 October 2017. Retrieved 23 October 2017. ↑ Samuelson, Paul A. (1983) [1947]. *Foundations of Economic Analysis* (enlarged ed.). Boston: Harvard University Press. p. 4. ISBN 978-0-674-31301-9. ↑ Hashem, M. Pesaran (1987). "Econometrics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics*. Vol. III. Palgrave Macmillan UK. p. 8. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2430. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 24 October 2017. Retrieved 23 October 2017. ↑ Keuzenkamp, Hugo A. (2000). *Probability, Econometrics and Truth: The Methodology of Econometrics*. Cambridge University Press. p. 13. ISBN 978-0-521-55359-9. ... in economics, controlled experiments are rare and reproducible controlled experiments even more so. ↑ Bastable, C. F. (2008). "Experimental methods in economics (i)". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. Vol. II. pp. 1–2. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2512. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 24 October 2017. Retrieved 23 October 2017. Smith, Vernon L. (2008). "Experimental methods in economics (ii)". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. Vol. II. Palgrave Macmillan. pp. 241–242. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2513. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 24 October 2017. Retrieved 23 October 2017. ↑ Fehr, Ernst; Fischbacher, Urs (23 October 2003). "The Nature of Human Altruism". *Nature*. 425 (6960): 785–791. Bibcode:2003Natur.425..785F. doi:10.1038/nature02043. PMID 14574401. S2CID 4305295. Sigmund, Karl; Fehr, Ernst; Nowak, Martin A. (January 2002). "The Economics of Fair Play". *Scientific American*. 286 (1): 82–87. Bibcode:2002SciAm.286a..82S. doi:10.1038/scientificamerican102-82. PMID 11799620. ↑ Lazear, Edward P. (1 February 2000). "Economic Imperialism". *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 115 (1): 99–146. doi:10.1162/003355500554683. JSTOR 2586936. ↑ Blaug (2017), pp. 347–349. Varian, Hal R. (1987). "Microeconomics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. Palgrave Macmillan. pp. 1–5. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.3086. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 5 October 2017. Retrieved 4 October 2017. ↑ Montani, Guido (1987). "Scarcity". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics. pp. 1–4. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.3485. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 5 October 2017. Retrieved 4 October 2017. Samuelson & Nordhaus (2010), ch. 1, p. 5 (quotation) and sect. C, "The Production-Possibility Frontier", pp. 9–15; ch. 2, "Efficiency" sect., ch. 8, sect. D, "The Concept of Efficiency." ↑ Krugman, Paul (December 1980). "Scale Economies, Product Differentiation, and the Pattern of Trade" (PDF). *American Economic Review*. 70 (5): 950–959. JSTOR 1805774. Archived (PDF) from the original on 18 May 2013. Retrieved 16 August 2010. ↑ Strange, William C. (2008). *Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E. (eds.), "Urban agglomeration". The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan: 533–536. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.1769. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 10 October 2017. Retrieved 16 August 2010. Johnson, Paul M. (2005). "Specialization". *A Glossary of Political Economy Terms*. Department of Political Science, Auburn University. Archived from the original on 29 January 2013. Retrieved 27 March 2008. Yang, Xiaokai; Ng, Yew-Kwang (1993). *Specialization and Economic Organization: A New Classical Microeconomic Framework*. North-Holland. ISBN 978-0-444-88698-9. ↑ Cameron, Rondo E. (1993). *A Concise Economic History of the World: From Paleolithic Times to the Present* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press. pp. 25–25, 32, 276–280. ISBN 978-0-19-507445-1. Archived from the original on 1 August 2020. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ↑ Samuelson & Nordhaus (2010), pp. 37, 433, 435. Findlay, Ronald (2008). *Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E. (eds.), "Comparative advantage". The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan: 28–33. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.0274. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 11 October 2017. Retrieved 16 August 2010. Kemp, Murray C. (1987). "Gains from trade". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. Palgrave Macmillan. pp. 1–3. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2613. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 10 October 2017. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ↑ Coase, Ronald (1937). "The Nature of the Firm". *Economica*. 4 (16): 386–405. doi:10.1111/j.1468-0335.1937.tb00002.x. JSTOR 2626876. ↑ Schmalensee, Richard (1987). "Industrial organization". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. The New Palgrave: A Dictionary of Economics. Students business book series. Chicago. pp. 1–9. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2788. hdl:2027/uc1.s537792. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 11 October 2017. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ↑ "Managerial Economics". *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*. 5 May 2013. Archived from the original on 11 October 2017. Retrieved 10 October 2017. Hughes, Alan (1987). "Managerial capitalism". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. London: Palgrave Macmillan. pp. 1–5. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.3017. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 11 October 2017. Retrieved 10 October 2017. ↑ Machina, Mark J.; Rothschild, Michael (2008). "Risk". In Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E. (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan UK. pp. 190–197. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.1442. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 11 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Wakker, Peter P. (2008). "Uncertainty". In Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E. (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (second ed.). Palgrave Macmillan UK. pp. 428–439. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.1753. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 30 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Samuelson & Nordhaus (2010), ch. 11, "Uncertainty and Game Theory" and [end] Glossary of Terms, "Economics of information", "Game theory", and "Regulation" ↑ Camerer, Colin F. (2003). "Chapter 1: Introduction". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-1-4008-4085-5. ↑ Aumann, R. J. (2008). "Game Theory". In Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E. (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Bernanke, Ben; Gertler, Mark (February 1990). "Financial Fragility and Economic Performance" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 105 (1): 87–114. doi:10.2307/2937820. JSTOR 2937820. S2CID 155048192. Archived (PDF) from the original on 26 November 2019. Retrieved 3 September 2019. ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). ↑ Ross, Stephen A. Finance. ↑ Burnside, Craig; Eichenbaum, Martin; Rebelo, Sergio. *Currency Crises Model*. Archived from the original on 26 March 2011. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Calomiris, Charles W. Banking Crises. Archived from the original on 3 January 2015. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Akerlof, George A. (August 1970). "The Market for Lemons": Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 84 (3): 488–500. doi:10.2307/1879431. S2CID 6738765. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 August 2011. ↑ a b Lippman, S.S.; McCall, J.J. (2001). "Information, Economics of". *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*. Elsevier. pp. 7480–7486. doi:10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/02244-0. ISBN 978-0-08-043076-8. ↑ Samuelson & Nordhaus (2010), ch. 11, "Uncertainty and Game Theory" and [end] Glossary of Terms, "Economics of information", "Game theory", and "Regulation" ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan. ↑ Wilson, Charles. *Adverse Selection*. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Kotowitz, Y. Moral Hazard. Archived from the original on 17 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Myerson, Roger B. Revelation Principle. Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Laffont, J.J. (1987). "Externalities". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. pp. 263–265. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2520. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 16 October 2017. ↑ Blaug (2017), p. 347. ↑ Keesee, Allen V.; Russell, Clifford S. (1987). "Environmental economics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Bernanke, Ben; Gertler, Mark (February 1990). "Financial Fragility and Economic Performance" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 105 (1): 87–114. doi:10.2307/2937820. JSTOR 2937820. S2CID 155048192. Archived (PDF) from the original on 26 November 2019. Retrieved 3 September 2019. ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). ↑ Ross, Stephen A. Finance. ↑ Burnside, Craig; Eichenbaum, Martin; Rebelo, Sergio. *Currency Crises Model*. Archived from the original on 26 March 2011. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Calomiris, Charles W. Banking Crises. Archived from the original on 3 January 2015. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Akerlof, George A. (August 1970). "The Market for Lemons": Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 84 (3): 488–500. doi:10.2307/1879431. S2CID 6738765. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 August 2011. ↑ a b Lippman, S.S.; McCall, J.J. (2001). "Information, Economics of". *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*. Elsevier. pp. 7480–7486. doi:10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/02244-0. ISBN 978-0-08-043076-8. ↑ Samuelson & Nordhaus (2010), ch. 11, "Uncertainty and Game Theory" and [end] Glossary of Terms, "Economics of information", "Game theory", and "Regulation" ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan. ↑ Wilson, Charles. *Adverse Selection*. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Kotowitz, Y. Moral Hazard. Archived from the original on 17 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Myerson, Roger B. Revelation Principle. Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Laffont, J.J. (1987). "Externalities". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. pp. 263–265. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2520. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 16 October 2017. ↑ Blaug (2017), p. 347. ↑ Keesee, Allen V.; Russell, Clifford S. (1987). "Environmental economics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Bernanke, Ben; Gertler, Mark (February 1990). "Financial Fragility and Economic Performance" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 105 (1): 87–114. doi:10.2307/2937820. JSTOR 2937820. S2CID 155048192. Archived (PDF) from the original on 26 November 2019. Retrieved 3 September 2019. ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). ↑ Ross, Stephen A. Finance. ↑ Burnside, Craig; Eichenbaum, Martin; Rebelo, Sergio. *Currency Crises Model*. Archived from the original on 26 March 2011. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Calomiris, Charles W. Banking Crises. Archived from the original on 3 January 2015. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Akerlof, George A. (August 1970). "The Market for Lemons": Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 84 (3): 488–500. doi:10.2307/1879431. S2CID 6738765. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 August 2011. ↑ a b Lippman, S.S.; McCall, J.J. (2001). "Information, Economics of". *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*. Elsevier. pp. 7480–7486. doi:10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/02244-0. ISBN 978-0-08-043076-8. ↑ Samuelson & Nordhaus (2010), ch. 11, "Uncertainty and Game Theory" and [end] Glossary of Terms, "Economics of information", "Game theory", and "Regulation" ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan. ↑ Wilson, Charles. *Adverse Selection*. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Kotowitz, Y. Moral Hazard. Archived from the original on 17 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Myerson, Roger B. Revelation Principle. Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Laffont, J.J. (1987). "Externalities". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. pp. 263–265. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2520. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 16 October 2017. ↑ Blaug (2017), p. 347. ↑ Keesee, Allen V.; Russell, Clifford S. (1987). "Environmental economics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Bernanke, Ben; Gertler, Mark (February 1990). "Financial Fragility and Economic Performance" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 105 (1): 87–114. doi:10.2307/2937820. JSTOR 2937820. S2CID 155048192. Archived (PDF) from the original on 26 November 2019. Retrieved 3 September 2019. ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). ↑ Ross, Stephen A. Finance. ↑ Burnside, Craig; Eichenbaum, Martin; Rebelo, Sergio. *Currency Crises Model*. Archived from the original on 26 March 2011. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Calomiris, Charles W. Banking Crises. Archived from the original on 3 January 2015. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Akerlof, George A. (August 1970). "The Market for Lemons": Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 84 (3): 488–500. doi:10.2307/1879431. S2CID 6738765. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 August 2011. ↑ a b Lippman, S.S.; McCall, J.J. (2001). "Information, Economics of". *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*. Elsevier. pp. 7480–7486. doi:10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/02244-0. ISBN 978-0-08-043076-8. ↑ Samuelson & Nordhaus (2010), ch. 11, "Uncertainty and Game Theory" and [end] Glossary of Terms, "Economics of information", "Game theory", and "Regulation" ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan. ↑ Wilson, Charles. *Adverse Selection*. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Kotowitz, Y. Moral Hazard. Archived from the original on 17 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Myerson, Roger B. Revelation Principle. Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Laffont, J.J. (1987). "Externalities". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. pp. 263–265. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2520. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 16 October 2017. ↑ Blaug (2017), p. 347. ↑ Keesee, Allen V.; Russell, Clifford S. (1987). "Environmental economics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Bernanke, Ben; Gertler, Mark (February 1990). "Financial Fragility and Economic Performance" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 105 (1): 87–114. doi:10.2307/2937820. JSTOR 2937820. S2CID 155048192. Archived (PDF) from the original on 26 November 2019. Retrieved 3 September 2019. ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). ↑ Ross, Stephen A. Finance. ↑ Burnside, Craig; Eichenbaum, Martin; Rebelo, Sergio. *Currency Crises Model*. Archived from the original on 26 March 2011. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Calomiris, Charles W. Banking Crises. Archived from the original on 3 January 2015. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Akerlof, George A. (August 1970). "The Market for Lemons": Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 84 (3): 488–500. doi:10.2307/1879431. S2CID 6738765. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 August 2011. ↑ a b Lippman, S.S.; McCall, J.J. (2001). "Information, Economics of". *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*. Elsevier. pp. 7480–7486. doi:10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/02244-0. ISBN 978-0-08-043076-8. ↑ Samuelson & Nordhaus (2010), ch. 11, "Uncertainty and Game Theory" and [end] Glossary of Terms, "Economics of information", "Game theory", and "Regulation" ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan. ↑ Wilson, Charles. *Adverse Selection*. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Kotowitz, Y. Moral Hazard. Archived from the original on 17 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Myerson, Roger B. Revelation Principle. Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Laffont, J.J. (1987). "Externalities". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. pp. 263–265. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2520. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 16 October 2017. ↑ Blaug (2017), p. 347. ↑ Keesee, Allen V.; Russell, Clifford S. (1987). "Environmental economics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Bernanke, Ben; Gertler, Mark (February 1990). "Financial Fragility and Economic Performance" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 105 (1): 87–114. doi:10.2307/2937820. JSTOR 2937820. S2CID 155048192. Archived (PDF) from the original on 26 November 2019. Retrieved 3 September 2019. ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). ↑ Ross, Stephen A. Finance. ↑ Burnside, Craig; Eichenbaum, Martin; Rebelo, Sergio. *Currency Crises Model*. Archived from the original on 26 March 2011. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Calomiris, Charles W. Banking Crises. Archived from the original on 3 January 2015. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Akerlof, George A. (August 1970). "The Market for Lemons": Quality Uncertainty and the Market Mechanism" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 84 (3): 488–500. doi:10.2307/1879431. S2CID 6738765. Archived from the original (PDF) on 18 August 2011. ↑ a b Lippman, S.S.; McCall, J.J. (2001). "Information, Economics of". *International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences*. Elsevier. pp. 7480–7486. doi:10.1016/B0-08-043076-7/02244-0. ISBN 978-0-08-043076-8. ↑ Samuelson & Nordhaus (2010), ch. 11, "Uncertainty and Game Theory" and [end] Glossary of Terms, "Economics of information", "Game theory", and "Regulation" ↑ Durlauf, Steven N.; Blume, Lawrence E., eds. (2008). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan. ↑ Wilson, Charles. *Adverse Selection*. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Kotowitz, Y. Moral Hazard. Archived from the original on 17 October 2017. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Myerson, Roger B. Revelation Principle. Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Laffont, J.J. (1987). "Externalities". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics*. pp. 263–265. doi:10.1057/9780230226203.2520. ISBN 978-0-333-78676-5. Archived from the original on 16 October 2017. Retrieved 16 October 2017. ↑ Blaug (2017), p. 347. ↑ Keesee, Allen V.; Russell, Clifford S. (1987). "Environmental economics". In Eatwell, John; Milgate, Murray; Newman, Peter (eds.). *The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics* (2nd ed.). Archived from the original on 29 December 2010. Retrieved 2 March 2011. ↑ Bernanke, Ben; Gertler, Mark (February 1990). "Financial Fragility and Economic Performance" (PDF). *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. 105 (1): 87–114. doi:10.2307/2937820. JSTOR 2937820. S2CID 155048192. Archived (PDF) from the original on 26 November 2019. Retrieved