

<<宏观经济学>>

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前言

Since February 2006 , Ben Bemanke has been chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Federal ethics rules prohibited him from making substantive contributions to the sixth edition. Dean Croushore , associate professor of economics and Rigsby Fellow at the University of Richmond , has helped prepare this new edition as a coauthor. Dean has been closely associated with Macro- economics since the first edition , having written or co-written the Instructors Manual and Test Bank for the first through fifth editions , the Study Guide for the third through fifth editions , and having assisted with manuscript preparation in previous editions , taking a major role in the fifth edition. Dean has been able to draw on his fourteen years of experience at the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia , twelve of which as head of the Macroeconomics Section , as well as his teaching experience at Penn State University , Temple University , the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania , Johns Hopkins University , Princeton University , and the University of Richmond , to help keep the book fresh , applied to real-world economic developments , and appealing to students. In the sixth edition , we have added new material to keep the text up-to-date , while building on the strengths that underlie the books lasting appeal to Instructors and students , Including. Real-world applications. A perennial challenge for instructors is to help students make active use of the economic ideas developed in the text. The rich variety of applications in this book shows by example how economic concepts can be put to work in explaining real-world issues such as the contrasting behavior of unemployment in the United States and Europe , the slowdown and revival in productivity growth , the challenges facing the Social Security system and the Federal budget , the impact of globalization on the U.S. economy , and alternative approaches to making monetary policy. The sixth edition offers new applications as well as updates of the best applications and analyses of previous editions.

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内容概要

本书在涵盖传统的宏观经济学教学内容的同时，也纳入了长期经济增长和世界经济一体化等方面的新进展。

作者在叙述中大量引用近期的经济现象，对各国的财政和金融政策进行了很多分析和比较，深入浅出地阐述了宏观经济学基本理论及其在实践中的运用。

本书与现有中级宏观经济学教科书相比，具有内容全面和讲述透彻的优点。

其行文深入浅出，饶有风趣。

不仅是中级宏观经济学的优秀教科书，还可供学界以及对宏观经济学感兴趣的其他人士参考和使用。

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作者简介

安德鲁·B.亚伯，现为宾夕法尼亚大学经济学教授与沃顿商学院Ronald A.Rosenfeld金融学教授。他以最优成绩获普林斯顿大学学士学位，并获麻省理工大学博士学位。亚伯在财政政策、资本形成、货币政策、资产定价以及社会保障等领域发表了大量文章，同时也担任大量学术期刊的编委。

亚伯曾任费城联邦储备银行访问学者，国会预算办公室经济顾问组成员，国民经济研究局的副研究员。

本·S.伯南克，普林斯顿大学Howard Harrison与Gabrielle Snyder经济学和公共关系教授。他以最优成绩获哈佛大学经济学学士学位，并在麻省理工学院获得博士学位。

伯南克于1979年在斯坦福商学院开始其教学生涯，于1985年转到普林斯顿大学任教。

他在宏观经济学、宏观经济史以及金融学方面发表的论文多达60余篇，以研究美国20年代大萧条而闻名。

于2006年起接替格林斯潘担任美国联邦储备委员会主席。

迪安·克劳斯，里奇蒙大学Robins商学院经济学助理教授。

他在俄亥俄州立大学获得经济学学士学位和博士学位。

于1984年在宾夕法尼亚大学开始其教学生涯，5年后他转到费城联邦储备银行担任副总裁和经济学家。2003年他又回到里奇蒙大学任教。

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书籍目录

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章节摘录

Measuring the cyclical behavior of labor utilization is more difficult, but various studies have found evidence that the utilization rate of labor is also procyclical. For example, Jon Fay and James Medoff of Harvard University sent questionnaires to large manufacturing enterprises, asking about employment and production during the most recent downturn experienced at each plant. Fay and Medoff found that during a downturn the average plant surveyed cut production by 31% and cut its total use of blue-collar hours to 23% below the normal level. Plant managers estimated that total hours could have been reduced by an additional 6% of the normal level without further reducing output. Of this 6% of normal hours, about half (3% of normal hours) were typically assigned to various types of useful work, including equipment maintenance and overhaul, painting, cleaning, reworking output, and training. The remaining 3% of normal hours were assigned to "make work" and other unproductive activities. These numbers suggest that firms utilize labor less intensively during recessions. The tendency to use workers less intensively in recessions than in expansions has been referred to as labor hoarding. Labor hoarding occurs when, because of the costs of firing and hiring workers, firms retain some workers in a recession that they would otherwise lay off. Firms keep these workers on the payroll to avoid the costs of laying off workers and then rehiring them or hiring and training new workers when the economy revives. Hoarded labor either works less hard during the recession (there is less to do) or is put to work doing tasks, such as maintaining equipment, that are not measured as part of the firm's output. When the economy revives, the hoarded labor goes back to working in the normal way. In much the same way, it may not pay the restaurant owner to send her workers home between the lunch and dinner rush hours, with the result that restaurant workers are less productive during the slow afternoon period. This lower rate of productivity during recessions (or during the afternoon slow period, in the restaurant) does not reflect changes in the available technology, but only changes in the rate at which firms utilize capital and labor. Hence you should be cautious about interpreting cyclical changes in the Solow residual (equivalently, total factor productivity, A) as solely reflecting changes in technology.

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编辑推荐

《宏观经济学(第6版)》与现有中级宏观经济学教科书相比，具有内容全面和讲述透彻的优点。其行文深入浅出，饶有风趣。不仅是中级宏观经济学的优秀教科书，还可供学界以及对宏观经济学感兴趣的其他人士参考和使用。

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