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Economics and Psychology A Promising New Cross-disciplinary Field [Mit Press](#) *The integration of economics and psychology has created a vibrant and fruitful emerging field of study. The essays in Economics and Psychology take a broad view of the interface between these two disciplines, going beyond the usual focus on "behavioral economics." As documented in this volume, the influence of psychology on economics has been responsible for a view of human behavior that calls into question the assumption of complete rationality (and raises the possibility of altruistic acts), the acceptance of experiments as a valid method of economic research, and the idea that utility or well-being can be measured. The contributors, all leading researchers in the field, offer state-of-the-art discussions of such topics as pro-social behavior and the role of conditional cooperation and trust, happiness research as an empirical tool, the potential of neuroeconomics as a way to deepen understanding of individual decision making, and procedural utility as a concept that captures the well-being people derive directly from the processes and conditions leading to outcomes. Taken together, the essays in Economics and Psychology offer an assessment of where this new interdisciplinary field stands and what directions are most promising for future research, providing a useful guide for economists, psychologists, and social scientists. **EBOOK:***

Social Psychology [McGraw Hill](#) *Social psychology is one of the most intriguing and captivating areas of psychology, as it has a profound influence on our everyday lives; from our shopping habits to our interactions at a party. Social psychology seeks to answer questions that we think and talk about with each other every day; questions such as: Why do some people behave differently when on their own, to when they're with a group? What leads individuals sometimes to hurt and sometimes to help one another? Why are we attracted to certain types of people? How do some persuade others to do what they want? The new edition of Social Psychology has been revised to introduce a more flexible structure for the teaching and studying of social psychology and includes up-to-date, international research in the area. There is an emphasis throughout on the critical evaluation of published research, in order to encourage critical thinking about the various topics. Applied examples across the chapters help to highlight the relevance, and hence the impact, that the theories and methods of this fascinating subject have upon the social world. Key Features Include: Research Close-Up: Following a brand new style, this feature matches the layout used in real research papers, providing an accessible introduction to journal articles and the research methods used by social psychologists. Focus On: Fully revised from the previous edition, these boxes now look at opposing viewpoints, controversial research or alternative approaches to topics within social psychology, offering a more critical outlook on topics and prompting the questioning of the validity of published research. Recommended Readings: New to this edition, recommended further readings of both classic and contemporary literature have been added to each chapter, providing a springboard for further consideration of the topic. Connect Psychology is McGraw-Hill's digital learning and teaching environment. Students - You get easy online access to homework, tests and quizzes designed by your instructor. You get immediate feedback on how you're doing, making it the perfect platform to test your knowledge. Lecturers - It gives you the power to create auto-graded assignments, tests and quizzes online. The detailed visual reporting allows you to easily monitor your students' progress. In addition, you can still access key support materials for your teaching, including a testbank, seminar materials and lecture support. Visit: <http://connect.mcgraw-hill.com> for more details. **Simulation Gaming Through Times and Disciplines 50th International Simulation and Gaming Association Conference, ISAGA 2019, Warsaw, Poland, August 26-30, 2019, Revised Selected Papers** [Springer Nature](#) *This book constitutes revised selected papers from the 50th International Simulation and Gaming Association Conference, ISAGA 2019, which took place in Warsaw, Poland, during August 26-30, 2019. The 38 papers presented in this volume were carefully reviewed and selected from 72 submissions. They were organized in topical sections named: simulation gaming in the science space; simulation gaming design and implementation; simulation games for current challenges; simulation games and gamification; and board perspective on simulation gaming. **Toward a New Climate Agreement Conflict, Resolution and Governance** [Routledge](#) *Climate change is one of the most pressing problems facing the global community. Although most states agree that climate change is occurring and is at least partly the result of humans' reliance on fossil fuels, managing a changing global climate is a formidable challenge. Underlying this challenge is the fact that states are sovereign, governed by their own laws and regulations. Sovereignty requires that states address global problems such as climate change on a voluntary basis, by negotiating international agreements. Despite a consensus on the need for global action, many questions remain concerning how a meaningful international climate agreement can be realized. This book brings together leading experts to speak to such questions and to offer promising ideas for the path toward a new climate agreement. Organized in three main parts, it examines the potential for meaningful climate cooperation. Part 1 explores sources of conflict that lead to barriers to an effective climate agreement. Part 2 investigates how different processes influence states' prospects of resolving their differences and***

of reaching a climate agreement that is more effective than the current Kyoto Protocol. Finally, part 3 focuses on governance issues, including lessons learned from existing institutional structures. The book is unique in that it brings together the voices of experts from many disciplines, such as economics, political science, international law, and natural science. The authors are academics, practitioners, consultants and advisors. Contributions draw on a variety of methods, and include both theoretical and empirical studies. The book should be of interest to scholars and graduate students in the fields of economics, political science, environmental law, natural resources, earth sciences, sustainability, and many others. It is directly relevant for policy makers, stakeholders and climate change negotiators, offering insights into the role of uncertainty, fairness, policy linkage, burden sharing and alternative institutional designs.

SIMULATION & GAMING THROUGH TIMES AND ACROSS DISCIPLINES [Akademia Leona Kozminkiego](#) The ISAGA 50th Anniversary Conference proceedings is a collection of 76 accepted submissions. The proposed papers and posters are very diversified and have backgrounds in many areas, yet they come together in the simulation and gaming. We had 12 tracks for papers, a poster submission track, workshops track, and thematic sessions proposals track. The 50th anniversary track will allow us to look back at our heritage. The core tracks with the biggest number of submissions are the simulation and gaming track and game science theory track. For the first time, we also had tracks for gaming technology, AR/VR, e-sport science and gaming cultures, we have received many interesting and quality submissions, which will add new perspective and diversity to our field. ISAGA wants to stay relevant and up-to-date with the current problems; thus the tracks for S&G for logistics and smart infrastructure, gaming for individual efficacy and performance and gaming for sustainable development goals. We have also received ten poster submissions with very interesting topics.

Behavioural Economics and Experiments [Routledge](#) Behavioural Economics and Experiments addresses key topics within behavioural economics, exploring vital questions around decision-making and human nature. Assuming no prior knowledge of economics, the book features wide-ranging examples from literature, film, sport, neuroscience and beyond. Ananish Chaudhuri explores the complex relationships between human behaviour, society and decision-making, introducing readers to the latest work on heuristics, framing and anchoring, as well as ideas around fairness, trust and social norms. The book offers a fresh perspective on issues such as: Decision-making under uncertainty Firms' pricing decisions Employment contracts Coordination failures in organizations Preventing bubbles in financial markets This is an ideal introduction for students of behavioural economics, experimental economics and economic decision-making on economics, public policy, psychology and business-related programmes, and will also be accessible to policymakers and curious laymen.

The Economics and Politics of Climate Change [OUP Oxford](#) The international framework for a climate change agreement is up for review as the initial Kyoto period to 2012 comes to an end. Though there has been much enthusiasm from political and environmental groups, the underlying economics and politics remain highly controversial. This book takes a cool headed look at the critical roadblocks to agreement, examining the economics of climate change, the incentives of the main players (the US, EU, China) and examines the policies governments can put in place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ultimately shift our economies onto a low-carbon path. The volume brings together leading climate change policy experts to set out the economic analysis and the nature of the negotiations at Copenhagen and beyond. In addition to reviewing the main issues discussed above, a number of the articles question the basis of much of the climate change consensus, and debate the Stern Report's main findings. The book is in four parts. Following an overview of the main issues, the first part is a reassessment of the economics of climate change. This is fundamental to the rest of the volume, and it contains new material which goes well beyond what might be called the new conventional wisdom. The second part looks at the geography of the costs and benefits of climate change - the very different perspectives of Africa, China, the US and Europe. These chapters provide a building block to considering the prospects for a new global agreement - the very different interests that will have to be reconciled at Copenhagen and beyond. The third part looks at policy instruments at the global level (whereas much of the literature to date is nationally and regionally based). Trading and R&D feature in the chapters, but so too do more radical unilateral options, including geo-engineering. Part four turns to the institutional architecture - drawing on evidence from previous attempts in other areas, as well as proposals for new bodies.

Human Cultures through the Scientific Lens Essays in Evolutionary Cognitive Anthropology [Open Book Publishers](#) This volume brings together a collection of seven articles previously published by the author, with a new introduction reframing the articles in the context of past and present questions in anthropology, psychology and human evolution. It promotes the perspective of 'integrated' social science, in which social science questions are addressed in a deliberately eclectic manner, combining results and models from evolutionary biology, experimental psychology, economics, anthropology and history. It thus constitutes a welcome contribution to a gradually emerging approach to social science based on E. O. Wilson's concept of 'consilience'. Human Cultures through the Scientific Lens spans a wide range of topics, from an examination of ritual behaviour, integrating neuro-science, ethology and anthropology to explain why humans engage in ritual actions (both cultural and individual), to the motivation of conflicts between groups. As such, the collection gives readers a comprehensive and accessible introduction to the applications of an evolutionary paradigm in the social sciences. This volume will be a useful resource for scholars and students in the social sciences (particularly psychology, anthropology, evolutionary biology and the political sciences), as well as a general readership interested in the social sciences.

Agency and Democracy in Development Ethics [Cambridge University Press](#) Economists, philosophers, and policy experts from the Global North and South advance the conversation on the ethical dimensions of agency and democracy in development. These diverse essays from leading development academics and practitioners will interest students and scholars of global justice, international development and political philosophy.

Journal of Economic Literature Desarrollo a escala humana y de la naturaleza [Universidad del Pacífico](#) Las economías capitalistas de mercado contemporáneas afrontan dos grandes problemas al iniciarse el presente siglo: la insatisfacción creciente de las familias en sociedades de la abundancia, la que se viene dando en paralelo a la destrucción medioambiental y a la exagerada explotación de nuestro planeta finito. De ahí que el autor intente, de una parte, desentrañar las causas del decreciente bienestar subjetivo de las familias, especialmente en los países denominados "desarrollados", con el propósito de plantear propuestas de política en busca del objetivo original de la ciencia económica, la felicidad. De otra parte, reflexiona sobre las posibilidades de "desarrollo" de las economías en términos de un "decrecimiento" en el uso de materia y energía, para evitar la catástrofe planetaria. Entendida esta como la consecuencia de los límites físico-energéticos que no deberían sobrepasarse, tales como el cambio climático, la pérdida de biodiversidad, el uso global de agua fresca, los cambios en el uso de las tierras, la polución química, los ciclos de nitrógeno y fósforo, el agotamiento del ozono, entre otras. Jürgen Schuldt Es licenciado en Economía de la Universidad del Pacífico, magister por El Colegio de México y doctor por la Universidad de St. Gallen. Ha

sido profesor principal, investigador de la Universidad del Pacífico, decano de la Facultad de Economía y vicerrector en la Universidad del Pacífico; y director de la Maestría en Economía de Flacso-Ecuador. Ha publicado un sinnúmero de artículos científicos, de divulgación y periodísticos. Entre sus principales libros, se cuentan los siguientes: *Política económica y conflicto social*, *Bonanza macroeconómica y malestar microeconómico*, *¿Somos pobres porque somos ricos?*, *Modelos macroeconómicos computarizados*, *Trasfondo estructural de la crisis estadounidense*, *Desarrollo a escala humana y de la naturaleza*, y *Civilización del desperdicio*. *Psicoeconomía del consumidor*.

Das Parteien-Paradox Ein Beitrag zur Bestimmung des Verhältnisses von Demokratie und Parteien [Mohr Siebeck](#) Demokratien weisen überall in der Welt Krisensymptome auf: Wahlbeteiligung, Akzeptanz politischer Entscheidungen und Vertrauen in die politischen Institutionen sinken stetig. Doch der Verdruss gilt nicht Demokratie und Politik, sondern Parteien und Politikern. Hier setzt Emanuel V. Towfigh an und geht der Frage nach, in welchem Verhältnis die grundgesetzliche Konzeption von Demokratie zu ihrer institutionellen Umsetzung steht. Zunächst rekonstruiert er das vorherrschende Leitbild der demokratischen Ordnung, demzufolge der politische Wettbewerb widerstreitende Interessen zu gemeinwohldienlichen Entscheidungen aggregiert. Aber auch negative Wirkungen der politischen Parteien lassen sich, gleichsam spiegelbildlich, auf das überkommene Leitbild zurückführen. Politische Parteien haben also eine paradoxe Wirkung: Demokratische Entscheidungen lassen sich heute nicht ohne sie legitimieren, aber sie bescheren gleichzeitig dramatische Legitimationsprobleme. Will man die negativen Wirkungen der Parteien reduzieren, bedarf es einer Neuausrichtung des Leitbildes von Demokratie, für die die Arbeit erste Fluchtpunkte formuliert. **The Journal of Political Economy** **Der beschränkt rationale Verbrecher Behavioral Economics in der Kriminologie** [LIT Verlag Münster](#) **The American Economic Review** **The Journal of Economic Perspectives** **A Journal of the American Economic Association** This journal attempts to fill a gap between the general-interest press and other academic economics journals. Its articles relate to active lines of economics research, economic analysis of public policy issues, state-of-the-art economic thinking, and directions for future research. It also aims to provide material for classroom use, and to address issues relating to the economics profession. **A Central Fiscal Stabilization Capacity for the Euro Area** [International Monetary Fund](#) This note outlines a concrete proposal for a euro area central fiscal capacity (CFC) that could help smooth both country-specific and common shocks. Specifically, it proposes a macroeconomic stabilization fund financed by annual contributions from countries that are used to build up assets in good times and make transfers to countries in bad times, as well as a borrowing capacity in case an exceptionally large shock exhausts the fund's assets. To address moral hazard risks, transfers from the CFC—beyond a country's own net contributions—would be conditional on compliance with the EU fiscal rules. The note also discusses several features aimed at avoiding permanent transfers between countries and making the CFC function as automatically as possible—to limit the scope for disputes over its operation—both of which are important points to make it politically acceptable. **Social Mobility in Developing Countries Concepts, Methods, and Determinants** [Oxford University Press](#) Combines research from different disciplines to assess social mobility in developing countries. **Natural Disasters and Individual Behaviour in Developing Countries Risk, Trust and the Demand for Microinsurance** [Springer](#) This study investigates the complex link between natural disasters, individual behaviour – in the form of an individual's risk-taking propensity and level of trust – and the demand for microinsurance. Developing countries are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of natural hazards and climate change as they affect their development processes and set back poverty reduction efforts. Using a unique data set for rural Cambodia based on a survey, experimental games and a discrete choice experiment, the study highlights the importance of perceptions, expectations and psychological factors in decision-making processes with substantial consequences for long-term economic perspectives and poverty alleviation. **The Economist Teaching and Learning in Digital World Strategies and Issues in Higher Education** [PUBLICACIONES UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILI](#) Many reports over the last few years have analysed the potential use of games, videogames, 3D environments and virtual reality for educational purposes. Numerous emerging technological devices have also appeared that will play important roles in the development of teaching and learning processes. In the context of these developments, learning rather than teaching becomes the main axis in the organisation of the educational process. This process has now gone beyond the analogue world and face-to-face education to enter the digital world, where new learning environments are being produced with ever greater doses of realism. Teaching and Learning in Digital Worlds examines the teaching and learning process in 3D virtual environments from both the theoretical and practical points of view. **International Tax Competition** [Mohr Siebeck](#) **Ek Teacher Quality, Instructional Quality and Student Outcomes Relationships Across Countries, Cohorts and Time** [Springer](#) This volume offers insights from modeling relations between teacher quality, instructional quality and student outcomes in mathematics across countries. The relations explored take the educational context, such as school climate, into account. The International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement's Trends in Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) is the only international large-scale study possessing a design framework that enables investigation of relations between teachers, their teaching, and student outcomes in mathematics. TIMSS provides both student achievement data and contextual background data from schools, teachers, students and parents, for over 60 countries. This book makes a major contribution to the field of educational effectiveness, especially teaching effectiveness, where cross-cultural comparisons are scarce. For readers interested in teacher quality, instructional quality, and student achievement and motivation in mathematics, the comparisons across cultures, grades, and time are insightful and thought-provoking. For readers interested in methodology, the advanced analytical methods, combined with application of methods new to educational research, illustrate interesting novel directions in methodology and the secondary analysis of international large-scale assessment (ILSA). **Policy and Choice Public Finance Through the Lens of Behavioral Economics** [Brookings Institution Press](#) Argues that public finance--the study of the government's role in economics--should incorporate principles from behavior economics and other branches of psychology. **Behavioral Finance: The Second Generation** [CFA Institute Research Foundation](#) Behavioral finance presented in this book is the second-generation of behavioral finance. The first generation, starting in the early 1980s, largely accepted standard finance's notion of people's wants as "rational" wants—restricted to the utilitarian benefits of high returns and low risk. That first generation commonly described people as "irrational"—succumbing to cognitive and emotional errors and misled on their way to their rational wants. The second generation describes people as normal. It begins by acknowledging the full range of people's normal wants and their benefits—utilitarian, expressive, and emotional—distinguishes normal wants from errors, and offers guidance on using shortcuts and avoiding errors on the way to satisfying normal wants. People's normal wants include financial security, nurturing children and families, gaining high social status, and staying true to values. People's normal wants, even more than their cognitive

and emotional shortcuts and errors, underlie answers to important questions of finance, including saving and spending, portfolio construction, asset pricing, and market efficiency. **School Accountability** [Hoover Inst Press Publication](#) Scholars from history, economics, political science, and psychology describe the present state of school accountability, how it evolved, how it succeeded and failed, and how it can be improved. They review the history behind the ongoing conflict between educators and policymakers over accountability and testing, describe various accountability schemes, and analyze the costs of accountability. Case studies of three states with strong school systems compare how accountability works in practice. Evers is a research fellow at the Hoover Institution. Annotation (c)2003 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR ([booknews.com](#)). **Affordable Excellence The Singapore Healthcare Story** [Brookings Institution Press](#) A Brookings Institution Press and the National University of Singapore Press publication This is the story of the Singapore healthcare system: how it works, how it is financed, its history, where it is going, and what lessons it may hold for national health systems around the world. Singapore ranks sixth in the world in healthcare outcomes, yet spends proportionally less on healthcare than any other high-income country. This is the first book to set out a comprehensive system-level description of healthcare in Singapore, with a view to understanding what can be learned from its unique system design and development path. The lessons from Singapore will be of interest to those currently planning the future of healthcare in emerging economies, as well as those engaged in the urgent debates on healthcare in the wealthier countries faced with serious long-term challenges in healthcare financing. Policymakers, legislators, public health officials responsible for healthcare systems planning, finance and operations, as well as those working on healthcare issues in universities and think tanks should understand how the Singapore system works to achieve affordable excellence. **The Myth of Achievement Tests The GED and the Role of Character in American Life** [University of Chicago Press](#) Achievement tests play an important role in modern societies. They are used to evaluate schools, to assign students to tracks within schools, and to identify weaknesses in student knowledge. The GED is an achievement test used to grant the status of high school graduate to anyone who passes it. GED recipients currently account for 12 percent of all high school credentials issued each year in the United States. But do achievement tests predict success in life? The Myth of Achievement Tests shows that achievement tests like the GED fail to measure important life skills. James J. Heckman, John Eric Humphries, Tim Kautz, and a group of scholars offer an in-depth exploration of how the GED came to be used throughout the United States and why our reliance on it is dangerous. Drawing on decades of research, the authors show that, while GED recipients score as well on achievement tests as high school graduates who do not enroll in college, high school graduates vastly outperform GED recipients in terms of their earnings, employment opportunities, educational attainment, and health. The authors show that the differences in success between GED recipients and high school graduates are driven by character skills. Achievement tests like the GED do not adequately capture character skills like conscientiousness, perseverance, sociability, and curiosity. These skills are important in predicting a variety of life outcomes. They can be measured, and they can be taught. Using the GED as a case study, the authors explore what achievement tests miss and show the dangers of an educational system based on them. They call for a return to an emphasis on character in our schools, our systems of accountability, and our national dialogue. Contributors Eric Grodsky, University of Wisconsin-Madison Andrew Halpern-Manners, Indiana University Bloomington Paul A. LaFontaine, Federal Communications Commission Janice H. Laurence, Temple University Lois M. Quinn, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Pedro L. Rodríguez, Institute of Advanced Studies in Administration John Robert Warren, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities **Experimental Economics Rethinking the Rules** [Princeton University Press](#) Since the 1980s, there has been explosive growth in the use of experimental methods in economics, leading to exciting developments in economic theory and policy. Despite this, the status of experimental economics remains controversial. In *Experimental Economics*, the authors draw on their experience and expertise in experimental economics, economic theory, the methodology of economics, philosophy of science, and the econometrics of experimental data to offer a balanced and integrated look at the nature and reliability of claims based on experimental research. The authors explore the history of experiments in economics, provide examples of different types of experiments, and show that the growing use of experimental methods is transforming economics into a genuinely empirical science. They explain that progress is being held back by an uncritical acceptance of folk wisdom regarding how experiments should be conducted, a failure to acknowledge that different objectives call for different approaches to experimental design, and a misplaced assumption that principles of good practice in theoretical modeling can be transferred directly to experimental design. *Experimental Economics* debates how such limitations might be overcome, and will interest practicing experimental economists, nonexperimental economists wanting to interpret experimental research, and philosophers of science concerned with the status of knowledge claims in economics. **PISA Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) PISA 2000 Technical Report** [OECD](#) The PISA 2000 Technical Report describes the complex methodology underlying PISA 2000, along with additional features related to the implementation of the project at a level of detail that allows researchers to understand and replicate its analyses. It presents information on the test and sample design, methodologies used to analyse the data, technical features of the project and quality control mechanisms. **The Making of an Economist, Redux** [Princeton University Press](#) Economists seem to be everywhere in the media these days. But what exactly do today's economists do? What and how are they taught? Updating David Colander and Arjo Klamer's classic *The Making of an Economist*, this book shows what is happening in elite U.S. economics Ph.D. programs. By examining these programs, Colander gives a view of cutting-edge economics--and a glimpse at its likely future. And by comparing economics education today to the findings of the original book, the new book shows how much--and in what ways--the field has changed over the past two decades. The original book led to a reexamination of graduate education by the profession, and has been essential reading for prospective graduate students. Like its predecessor, *The Making of an Economist, Redux* is likely to provoke discussion within economics and beyond. The book includes new interviews with students at Harvard, Princeton, Stanford, MIT, Chicago, and Columbia. In these conversations, the students--the next generation of elite economists--colorfully and frankly describe what they think of their field and what graduate economics education is really like. The book concludes with reflections by Colander, Klamer, and Robert Solow. This inside look at the making of economists will interest anyone who wants to better understand the economics profession. An indispensable tool for anyone thinking about graduate education in economics, this edition is complete with colorful interviews and predictions about the future of cutting-edge economics. **Educating the Net Generation** [Educause](#) This e-book offers an insightful look into the way today's students think about and use technology in their academic and social lives. It will help institutional leaders help their students to become more successful and satisfied. **Buying Greenhouse Insurance The Economic Costs of Carbon Dioxide Emission Limits** [MIT Press](#) , *Buying Greenhouse Insurance*

outlines a way to think about greenhouse-effect decisions under uncertainty. It describes an insightful model for determining the economic costs of limiting carbon dioxide emissions produced by burning fossil fuels and provides a solid analytical base for rethinking public policy on the far-reaching issue of global warming. In recent years a growing concern that the increasing accumulation of greenhouse gases will lead to undesirable changes in global climate has resulted in a number of proposals, both in the United States and internationally, to set physical targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. But what will these proposals cost? Based on the authors' earlier ground-breaking work, *Buying Greenhouse Insurance* outlines a way to think about greenhouse-effect decisions under uncertainty. It describes an insightful model for determining the economic costs of limiting carbon dioxide emissions produced by burning fossil fuels and provides a solid analytical base for rethinking public policy on the far-reaching issue of global warming. Manne and Richels present region-by-region estimates of the costs that would underlie an international agreement. Using a computer model known as Global 2100, they analyze the economic impacts of limiting CO₂ emissions under alternative supply and conservation scenarios. The results clearly indicate that a reduction in emissions is not the sole policy response to potential climate change. Following a summary of the greenhouse effect, its likely causes, and possible consequences, Manne and Richels take up issues that concern the public at large. They provide an overview of Global 2100, look at how the U.S. energy sector is likely to evolve under business-as-usual conditions and under carbon constraints, and describe the concept of "greenhouse insurance." They consider possible global agreements, including an estimate of benefits that might result from trading in an international market in emission rights. They conclude with a technical description directed toward modeling specialists.

Investing against evidence the global state of early childhood care and education [UNESCO Publishing](#) **Engineering for Sustainable Development** [UNESCO Publishing](#) **Reporting on migrants and refugees Handbook for journalism educators** [UNESCO Publishing](#) **Inflation in Emerging and Developing Economies Evolution, Drivers, and Policies** [World Bank Publications](#) This is the first comprehensive study in the context of EMDEs that covers, in one consistent framework, the evolution and global and domestic drivers of inflation, the role of expectations, exchange rate pass-through and policy implications. In addition, the report analyzes inflation and monetary policy related challenges in LICs. The report documents three major findings: In First, EMDE disinflation over the past four decades was to a significant degree a result of favorable external developments, pointing to the risk of rising EMDE inflation if global inflation were to increase. In particular, the decline in EMDE inflation has been supported by broad-based global disinflation amid rapid international trade and financial integration and the disruption caused by the global financial crisis. While domestic factors continue to be the main drivers of short-term movements in EMDE inflation, the role of global factors has risen by one-half between the 1970s and the 2000s. On average, global shocks, especially oil price swings and global demand shocks have accounted for more than one-quarter of domestic inflation variatio--and more in countries with stronger global linkages and greater reliance on commodity imports. In LICs, global food and energy price shocks accounted for another 12 percent of core inflation variatio--half more than in advanced economies and one-fifth more than in non-LIC EMDEs. Second, inflation expectations continue to be less well-anchored in EMDEs than in advanced economies, although a move to inflation targeting and better fiscal frameworks has helped strengthen monetary policy credibility. Lower monetary policy credibility and exchange rate flexibility have also been associated with higher pass-through of exchange rate shocks into domestic inflation in the event of global shocks, which have accounted for half of EMDE exchange rate variation. Third, in part because of poorly anchored inflation expectations, the transmission of global commodity price shocks to domestic LIC inflation (combined with unintended consequences of other government policies) can have material implications for poverty: the global food price spikes in 2010-11 tipped roughly 8 million people into poverty.

Primary and Secondary Education During Covid-19 Disruptions to Educational Opportunity During a Pandemic [Springer Nature](#) This open access edited volume is a comparative effort to discern the short-term educational impact of the covid-19 pandemic on students, teachers and systems in Brazil, Chile, Finland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Singapore, Spain, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States. One of the first academic comparative studies of the educational impact of the pandemic, the book explains how the interruption of in person instruction and the variable efficacy of alternative forms of education caused learning loss and disengagement with learning, especially for disadvantaged students. Other direct and indirect impacts of the pandemic diminished the ability of families to support children and youth in their education. For students, as well as for teachers and school staff, these included the economic shocks experienced by families, in some cases leading to food insecurity and in many more causing stress and anxiety and impacting mental health. Opportunity to learn was also diminished by the shocks and trauma experienced by those with a close relative infected by the virus, and by the constrains on learning resulting from students having to learn at home, where the demands of schoolwork had to be negotiated with other family necessities, often sharing limited space. Furthermore, the prolonged stress caused by the uncertainty over the resolution of the pandemic and resulting from the knowledge that anyone could be infected and potentially lose their lives, created a traumatic context for many that undermined the necessary focus and dedication to schoolwork. These individual effects were reinforced by community effects, particularly for students and teachers living in communities where the multifaceted negative impacts resulting from the pandemic were pervasive. This is an open access book.

Fiscal Monitor, April 2021 A Fair Shot [International Monetary Fund](#) The April 2021 edition of the Fiscal Monitor focuses on tailoring fiscal responses to the COVID-19 pandemic and adopting policies to reduce inequality and gaps