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**АТЛАС
НОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ
НА ОСНОВЕ**

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2006–2013

Volume 11

Том 11

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Abstract:

The subseries of books “Atlas of New Research Based on EconLit (2006–2013)” uses the information regarding more than one million of publications from 1991–2013, derived from EconLit electronic bibliography. EconLit is the American Economic Association's comprehensive resource to the world's economic literature. The eleventh volume of the subseries is devoted to JEL general category K “Law and Economics”, which at the end of 2013 included 25 micro categories and reflected 46 thousand publications. The reader can find in this volume a composition of interconnected tables that contain:

1. The collection of bibliometric indicators that characterize the changes in general category K in 2006–2013 from the point of view 20 macro, 127 meso and 822 micro categories.

2. Information of the 2,965 new subject links of 25 micro categories that belong to general category K within 2006–2013 and that are presented in 9,315 publications. The contributors discover bibliographic information and abstracts concerning the first works on the new intersections of the subject micro categories, as well as more than 13 thousand potential intersections at the end of 2013.

Appendices include summarizing data for all 25 micro categories, information about the publication containing many new subject links, Atlas Tables Guide, and example of dynamic frequency dictionary for the terms of general category K.

The publication is intended for economists, researchers, teachers, graduate students, undergraduates and university students specializing in economics.

The American Economic Association has given its kind permission to develop the presented set of derivative works based on EconLit and to publish our results in English and in Russian.

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Подсерия книг “Атлас новых исследований на основе EconLit (2006–2013)” использует информацию о более чем одном миллионе публикаций за 1991–2013 гг., извлеченную из электронной библиографии EconLit. EconLit создана Американской экономической ассоциацией и охватывает мировую экономическую литературу. Одиннадцатый том подсерии посвящен JEL-макрокатегории K “Право и экономика”. В конце 2013 г. категория K включала в себя 25 микрокатегорий, которые нашли свое отражение в 46 тыс. публикациях. Читатель может найти в издании набор взаимосвязанных таблиц, содержащих:

1. Совокупность библиометрических показателей, которые характеризуют изменения предметной области K в 2006–2013 гг. в разрезе 20 макро-, 127 мезо- и 822 микрокатегории JEL.

2. Сведения о 2965 новых предметных связях 25 микрообластей макрокатегории K за 2006–2013 гг., представленных в 9315 публикациях, с раскрытием библиографических сведений и рефератов первых работ на новых пересечениях предметных микрокатегорий. На конец 2013 г. указано свыше 13 тыс. еще не использованных предметных пересечений.

Приложения содержат обобщающие данные по всем 25 микрообластям, сведения о работах со многими предметными связями, путеводитель по таблицам тома и пример динамического частотного словаря для терминов категории K.

Издание предназначено для экономистов, исследователей, преподавателей, аспирантов, магистрантов и студентов экономических специальностей вузов.

Американская экономическая ассоциация дала любезное разрешение осуществить совокупность производных работ на основе EconLit и опубликовать полученные результаты на английском и русском языках.

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EDITORIAL PREFACE

The historical origins of text statistical analysis could be found in the ancient Indian treatise “Arthashastra” (III in. BC. E.). In the last three decades the world of science, including the economics have seen a significant increase in the interest for bibliometrics¹. It is possible to consider the series of digital books “Innovative Bibliometric Analysis in Economics” and its subseries as a response to this tendency.

This volume belongs to a subseries of 19 books under the title of “Atlas of new research based on EconLit. 2006–2013”. Each volume is devoted to one of the general categories of JEL subject classification. The subseries uses the information regarding more than one million of publications from 1991–2013, derived from EconLit electronic bibliography. EconLit is the American Economic Association's comprehensive resource to the world's economic literature. EconLit includes the most sought-after economics publications including peer-reviewed journal articles, working papers from leading universities, PhD dissertations, books, collective volume articles, conference proceedings, and book reviews — all expertly indexed, classified, and linkable to full-text library holdings (see www.aeaweb.org/econlit).

The eleventh volume of the subseries is devoted to JEL general category K “Law and Economics”, which at the end of 2013 included 25 micro categories and reflected 46 thousand publications. The reader can find in this volume a composition of interconnected tables that contain:

1. The collection of bibliometric indicators that characterize the changes in general category B in 2006–2013 the changes in general category K in 2006–2013 from the point of view 20 macro, 127 meso and 822 micro categories.

2. Information of the 2,965 new subject links of 25 micro categories that belong to general category K within 2006–2013 and that are presented in 9,315 publications. The contributors discover bibliographic information and abstracts concerning the first works on the new intersections of the subject micro categories, as well as more than 13 thousand potential intersections at the end of 2013.

Appendices include summarizing data for all 25 micro categories, information about the publication containing many new subject links, Atlas [Tables Guide](#), and [example of dynamic frequency dictionary](#) for the terms of category K.

Who can benefit from the proposed project?

1. Researchers will have an opportunity to assess the data from EconLit related to the areas of their research interest and to identify emerging areas of work as the intersection of their areas of study.

2. Ph.D and post doctorate students, their supervisors, members of the dissertations councils and expert's boards, industry practitioners etc. The new information provides a way to evaluate the extent

¹ See Application A1 in Lychagin, Mikhail V., Gagik M. Mkrtchyan, and Victor I. Suslov, eds. 2016. *Atlas of New Research based on EconLit (2006–2013): Vol. 1 JEL Category A (with fragments in Russian)*, Innovative Bibliometric Analysis in Economics series. Novosibirsk: Novosibirsk State University Press. URI: <http://www.nsu.ru/xmlui/handle/nsu/11392>.

of a problem by applying the perspective of “Global Maps of Economic Research”. We would like to highlight that the entry into EconLit provides an opportunity to be published not only in scientific journals but also in other types of publications such as books, articles in collections of papers etc.

3. The value for university and college education of these monographs and reference books is two-fold. First, as an opportunity to strengthen the research component for the course and graduation works. Second, quantitative evaluation of the existing links between subject areas, which will clarify the structure, and content of curriculum and academic programs.

Acknowledgements:

On behalf of the participants of this project, we are grateful to the American Economic Association team. The AEA constantly provided a great support to economic research and education around the world. Our very special thanks to Regina Montgomery, administrative director of the AEA for efficient resolution of organizational issues, and to Doug Quint, who were able to find ways to effectively support of our online version of EconLit.

Various aspects for bibliometric analysis have been discussed with colleagues from research organizations and higher educational institutions of Russia (Central Economic Mathematical Institute, State University – Higher School of Economics, Saint Petersburg State Polytechnic University, etc.) during scientific conferences, symposiums, individual interviews etc. We express our appreciation for the valuable advices, remarks and comments.

We appreciate the continued support of the two organizations, whose names are placed on the title page of each volume: Novosibirsk State University (NSU) and the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering of SB RAS (IEIE). We want to offer our gratitude to the NSU and IEIE academic libraries. Our thanks to Novosibirsk State University Press, which took over the responsibility of the project output to the completion.

Eugene V. Molodin, a member of the Union of Artists of Russia, did an original design for the front side of the discs with project volumes. The company “PIKTOGRAMMA-98” completed the process of recording information and printing creative labels.

This project would not be possible without the dedicated efforts and creative work of a large group of authors, which included students, undergraduates, graduate students, faculty and staff of NSU, IEIE SB RAS and some other organizations. To all of them, as well as our friendly members of the Editorial Board, we say, “Thank you!”

Mikhail V. Lychagin, Gagik M. Mkrtchayn,
Victor I. Suslov, and Valerii N. Lisitsa

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ РЕДАКТОРОВ

Истоки статистического анализа текста можно найти в древнеиндийском трактате “Артхашастра” (III в. до н. э.). В последние три десятилетия в мировой науке, в том числе и экономической, наблюдается резкий рост интереса к библиометрии². В ответ на эту тенденцию была задумана и стала публиковаться в электронной форме серия работ “Инновационный библиометрический анализ в экономических исследованиях”.

Предлагаемый том входит в подсерию из 19 книг в электронной форме под общим названием “Атлас новых исследований на основе EconLit. 2006–2013”. Каждый том посвящен одной из макрокатегорий предметной классификации JEL³. В подсерии использована информация о более чем одном миллионе публикаций за 1991–2013 гг., извлеченная из электронной библиографии EconLit. EconLit является электронной библиографией, которая создана Американской экономической ассоциацией, для характеристики мировой экономической литературы. EconLit включает наиболее известные научные экономические публикации: статьи из рецензируемых журналов, препринты ведущих университетов, диссертации на соискание ученой степени “доктор философии”, книги, сборники научных трудов, материалы конференций, рецензии на книги. Все источники индексируются и классифицируются экспертами и имеют ссылки на полные тексты соответствующих изданий (www.aeaweb.org/econlit).

Одиннадцатый том подсерии посвящен JEL-макрокатегории К “Право и экономика”. В конце 2013 г. категория К включала в себя 25 микрокатегорий, которые нашли свое отражение в 46 тыс. публикациях. Читатель может найти в данном издании набор взаимосвязанных таблиц, которые содержат:

1. Совокупность библиометрических показателей, которые характеризуют изменения предметной области К в 2006–2013 гг. в разрезе 20 макро-, 127 мезо- и 822 микрокатегорий JEL.

2. Сведения о 2965 новых предметных связях 25 микрообластей категории К за 2006—2013 гг., представленных в 9315 публикациях, с раскрытием библиографических сведений и рефератов первых работ на новых пересечениях предметных микрокатегорий. На конец 2013 г. указано свыше 13 тыс. еще не использованных предметных пересечений.

Приложения содержат обобщающие данные по всем 25 микрообластям, сведения о работах со многими предметными связями, путеводитель по таблицам тома и пример динамического частотного словаря для терминов категории К.

Кому может принести пользу предлагаемый проект?

1. Экономистам-исследователям, у которых появится возможность с учетом данных EconLit дать оценку сложившимся областям исследований и выявить зарождающиеся направления работ на пересечениях предметных областей.

² См. приложение А2 в Atlas of New Research Based on EconLit (2006–2013) [Electronic resource]: with 19 vol. / [Novosibirsk State University; Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering of SB RAS]. – Novosibirsk: Novosibirsk State University Press, 2016. Vol. 1: JEL Category A / [Lychagin, Mikhail V., Gagik M. Mkrtchyan, and Victor I. Suslov, eds.] – Атлас новых исследований на основе EconLit (2006–2013) [Электронный ресурс]: в 19 т. / Новосибир. гос. ун-т, ИЭОПП СО РАН. – Новосибирск : Новосиб. гос. ун-т, 2016. Т.1: JEL категория А / [под ред. М.В. Лычагина, Г.М. Мкртчяна, В.И. Сулова]. Номер госрегистрации: 0321603130. URI: <http://www.nsu.ru/xmlui/handle/nsu/11392>.

³ Наименования микрокатегорий на русском языке приведены в приложении С.

2. Соискателям ученых степеней, их научным руководителям, членам диссертационным и экспертных советов. Новые данные позволят проводить оценку степени разработанности проблемы с позиции “глобальной карты экономических исследований”. Очевидно, чем быстрее и активнее отечественные научные работы будут переводиться на английский язык и включаться в признанные библиографии (EconLit и др.), электронные библиотеки, индексы цитирования и т.п., тем более четко можно будет видеть российские достижения и нерешенные вопросы. Подчеркнем, что вхождение в EconLit предоставляет возможность не ограничиваться публикациями в журналах, а знакомить мир с другими видами публикаций (книги, статьи в сборниках трудов и т.д.).

3. Для высшего профессионального образования ценность предлагаемых монографий-справочников двойка. Во-первых, как в предыдущем пункте, — это возможность усилить исследовательский компонент в курсовых и выпускных квалификационных работах. Во-вторых, количественная оценка сложившихся связей между предметными областями позволит уточнить структуру и наполнение учебных планов и программ.

Благодарности

От имени коллектива участников проекта выражаем признательность Американской экономической ассоциации, которая оказывает большое содействие развитию экономических исследований и образования во всем мире. Наша особая благодарность Регине Монтгомери, административному директору АЕА, за оперативное решение возникавших организационных вопросов, и Дугу Квинту, благодаря советам которого нам удавалось находить способы эффективного использования онлайн-варианта EconLit.

Отдельные стороны библиометрического анализа неоднократно обсуждались с коллегами из научно-исследовательских организаций и высших учебных заведений России (Центральный экономико-математический институт РАН, Государственный университет – Высшая школа экономики, Санкт-Петербургский политехнический университет Петра Великого и др.) в рамках научных конференций, симпозиумов, отдельных бесед. Выражаем им признательность за ценные советы и замечания.

Мы высоко ценим постоянную поддержку двух организаций, названия которых размещены на титульном листе каждого тома: Новосибирского государственного университета и Института экономики и организации промышленного производства СО РАН. Особо хотим поблагодарить научные библиотеки НГУ и ИЭОПП и редакционно-издательский отдел издательско-полиграфического центра НГУ, который взял на себя ответственность за вывод проекта на финишную прямую.

Компакт-диски с томами проекта радуют глаз благодаря Е. В. Молодину, члену Союза художников России, создавшему оригинальный дизайн лицевой стороны дисков, и сотрудникам ООО “ПИКТОГРАММА-98”, осуществившим процесс записи информации и оформления дисков.

Реализация данного проекта была бы невозможна без самоотверженной и творческой работы большого авторского коллектива, в который входили студенты, магистранты, аспиранты, преподаватели и сотрудники НГУ, ИЭОПП СО РАН и некоторых других организаций. Всем им, а также членам нашего дружного редакционного совета, мы говорим: “Большое спасибо!”.

М.В. Лычагин, Г.М. Мкртчян,
В.И. Суслов, В.Н. Лисица

MAIN TABLES

K0 General for Macro Category K**K00 Law and Economics: General**¹**Table K00.A** Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	219	262	43	1.2	11.08	6.89	General Economics and Teaching
B	275	357	82	1.3	13.92	9.38	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	14	26	12	1.86	0.71	0.68	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	215	443	228	2.06	10.88	11.64	Microeconomics
E	9	31	22	3.44	0.46	0.81	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	18	80	62	4.44	0.91	2.10	International Economics
G	15	69	54	4.6	0.76	1.81	Financial Economics
H	65	122	57	1.88	3.29	3.21	Public Economics
I	12	47	35	3.92	0.61	1.24	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	40	99	59	2.48	2.02	2.60	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	837	1,511	675	1.81	42.36	39.74	Law and Economics
L	51	119	68	2.33	2.58	3.13	Industrial Organization
M	7	18	11	2.57	0.35	0.47	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	16	93	77	5.81	0.81	2.44	Economic History
O	90	250	160	2.78	4.55	6.57	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	64	154	90	2.41	3.24	4.05	Economic Systems
Q	5	32	27	6.4	0.25	0.84	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.05	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	24	81	57	3.38	1.21	2.13	Other Special Topics
S	1,976	3,804	1,828	1.93	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K00.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	198	239	41	1.21	10.02	6.28	General Economics
A2	21	22	1	1.05	1.06	0.58	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Collective Works
A	219	262	43	1.2	11.08	6.89	General Economics and Teaching
B0	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	General
B1	49	60	11	1.22	2.48	1.58	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	53	62	9	1.17	2.68	1.63	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	106	132	26	1.25	5.36	3.47	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	49	56	7	1.14	2.48	1.47	Economic Methodology
B5	17	43	26	2.53	0.86	1.13	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	275	357	82	1.3	13.92	9.38	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2016.

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C7	8	11	3	1.38	0.40	0.29	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	2	2	0	1	0.10	0.05	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.18	Design of Experiments
C	14	26	12	1.86	0.71	0.68	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	7	69	62	9.86	0.35	1.81	General
D1	5	15	10	3	0.25	0.39	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	39	54	15	1.38	1.97	1.42	Production and Organizations
D3	4	8	4	2	0.20	0.21	Distribution
D4	3	6	3	2	0.15	0.16	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	54	79	25	1.46	2.73	2.08	Welfare Economics
D7	83	164	81	1.98	4.20	4.31	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	20	47	27	2.35	1.01	1.24	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Intertemporal Choice
D	215	443	228	2.06	10.88	11.64	Microeconomics
E0	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.13	General
E1	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	General Aggregative Models
E2	4	8	4	2	0.20	0.21	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.11	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.16	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	2	7	5	3.5	0.10	0.18	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	9	31	22	3.44	0.46	0.81	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	9	20	11	2.22	0.46	0.53	General
F1	4	8	4	2	0.20	0.21	Trade
F2	3	11	8	3.67	0.15	0.29	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	1	11	10	11	0.05	0.29	International Finance
F4	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.13	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	1	23	22	23	0.05	0.60	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	18	80	62	4.44	0.91	2.10	International Economics
G0	3	20	17	6.67	0.15	0.53	General
G1	3	7	4	2.33	0.15	0.18	General Financial Markets
G2	4	18	14	4.5	0.20	0.47	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	5	24	19	4.8	0.25	0.63	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	15	69	54	4.6	0.76	1.81	Financial Economics
H0	6	13	7	2.17	0.30	0.34	General
H1	42	61	19	1.45	2.13	1.60	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	4	11	7	2.75	0.20	0.29	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	6	9	3	1.5	0.30	0.24	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.08	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	4	14	10	3.5	0.20	0.37	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	2	9	7	4.5	0.10	0.24	Miscellaneous Issues
H	65	122	57	1.88	3.29	3.21	Public Economics
I0	2	10	8	5	0.10	0.26	General
I1	5	18	13	3.6	0.25	0.47	Health
I2	1	11	10	11	0.05	0.29	Education and Research Institutions
I3	4	8	4	2	0.20	0.21	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	12	47	35	3.92	0.61	1.24	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	1	8	7	8	0.05	0.21	General
J1	21	45	24	2.14	1.06	1.18	Demographic Economics
J2	6	13	7	2.17	0.30	0.34	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	2	10	8	5	0.10	0.26	Particular Labor Markets
J5	2	4	2	2	0.10	0.11	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	5	8	3	1.6	0.25	0.21	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	2	7	5	3.5	0.10	0.18	Labor Discrimination

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	40	99	59	2.48	2.02	2.60	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	771	1,266	496	1.64	39.02	33.30	General
K1	19	70	51	3.68	0.96	1.84	Basic Areas of Law
K2	5	42	37	8.4	0.25	1.10	Regulation and Business Law
K3	8	34	26	4.25	0.40	0.89	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	34	99	65	2.91	1.72	2.60	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	837	1,511	675	1.81	42.36	39.74	Law and Economics
L0	2	10	8	5	0.10	0.26	General
L1	8	15	7	1.88	0.40	0.39	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	6	17	11	2.83	0.30	0.45	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	2	5	3	2.5	0.10	0.13	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	9	19	10	2.11	0.46	0.50	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	14	29	15	2.07	0.71	0.76	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	2	3	1	1.5	0.10	0.08	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	8	17	9	2.13	0.40	0.45	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.08	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	51	119	68	2.33	2.58	3.13	Industrial Organization
M0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	General
M1	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.16	Business Administration
M2	2	2	0	1	0.10	0.05	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Accounting and Auditing
M5	3	6	3	2	0.15	0.16	Personnel Economics
M	7	18	11	2.57	0.35	0.47	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	3	8	5	2.67	0.15	0.21	General
N1	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.16	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	15	15	N	0.00	0.39	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.16	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	11	53	42	4.82	0.56	1.39	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.05	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.05	Regional and Urban History
N	16	93	77	5.81	0.81	2.44	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	68	162	94	2.38	3.44	4.26	Economic Development
O2	7	9	2	1.29	0.35	0.24	Development Planning and Policy
O3	7	39	32	5.57	0.35	1.02	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	3	25	22	8.33	0.15	0.66	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	5	15	10	3	0.25	0.39	Economywide Country Studies
O	90	250	160	2.78	4.55	6.57	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	4	5	1	1.25	0.20	0.13	General
P1	16	40	24	2.5	0.81	1.05	Capitalist Systems
P2	22	40	18	1.82	1.11	1.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	14	39	25	2.79	0.71	1.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	12	11	12	0.05	0.32	Other Economic Systems
P5	7	18	11	2.57	0.35	0.47	Comparative Economic Systems
P	64	154	90	2.41	3.24	4.05	Economic Systems
Q0	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.16	General
Q1	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.08	Agriculture
Q2	3	6	3	2	0.15	0.16	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	2	17	15	8.5	0.10	0.45	Environmental Economics
Q	5	32	27	6.4	0.25	0.84	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.11	General Regional Economics
R2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Analysis
R3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Transportation Economics
R5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Regional Government Analysis
R	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.05	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	24	81	57	3.38	1.21	2.13	Other Special Topics
S	1,976	3,804	1,828	1.93	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K00.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	4	6	2	1.5	0.2	0.16	General Economics: General
A11	8	11	3	1.38	0.4	0.29	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	148	181	33	1.22	7.49	4.76	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	32	35	3	1.09	1.62	0.92	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	6	6	0	1	0.3	0.16	Sociology of Economics
A20	3	3	0	1	0.15	0.08	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	10	11	1	1.1	0.51	0.29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	8	8	0	1	0.4	0.21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B00	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	6	8	2	1.33	0.3	0.21	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	11	18	7	1.64	0.56	0.47	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	11	11	0	1	0.56	0.29	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	15	16	1	1.07	0.76	0.42	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	4	4	0	1	0.2	0.11	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	3	4	1	1.33	0.15	0.11	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	2	2	0	1	0.1	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B25	40	47	7	1.18	2.02	1.24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	8	9	1	1.13	0.4	0.24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B31	106	131	25	1.24	5.36	3.44	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	12	15	3	1.25	0.61	0.39	Economic Methodology: General
B41	37	41	4	1.11	1.87	1.08	Economic Methodology
B51	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	10	20	10	2	0.51	0.53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	3	15	12	5	0.15	0.39	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	3	3	0	1	0.15	0.08	Feminist Economics
C20	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C31	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C51	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Model Construction and Estimation
C70	3	4	1	1.33	0.15	0.11	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Cooperative Games
C72	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Noncooperative Games
C73	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	2	2	0	1	0.1	0.05	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C81	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C88	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C90	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Design of Experiments: General
D00	3	4	1	1.33	0.15	0.11	Microeconomics: General
D01	1	10	9	10	0.05	0.26	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	3	42	39	14	0.15	1.1	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	2	4	2	2	0.1	0.11	Household Behavior: General
D11	3	5	2	1.67	0.15	0.13	Consumer Economics: Theory

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D20	2	2	0	1	0.1	0.05	Production and Organizations: General
D21	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	36	48	12	1.33	1.82	1.26	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D31	3	6	3	2	0.15	0.16	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Factor Income Distribution
D40	3	3	0	1	0.15	0.08	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D60	5	10	5	2	0.25	0.26	Welfare Economics: General
D61	9	15	6	1.67	0.46	0.39	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	5	7	2	1.4	0.25	0.18	Externalities
D63	32	43	11	1.34	1.62	1.13	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	3	4	1	1.33	0.15	0.11	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	14	18	4	1.29	0.71	0.47	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	17	21	4	1.24	0.86	0.55	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	46	111	65	2.41	2.33	2.92	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	3	8	5	2.67	0.15	0.21	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	2	2	0	1	0.1	0.05	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	6	15	9	2.5	0.3	0.39	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	2	5	3	2.5	0.1	0.13	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	9	13	4	1.44	0.46	0.34	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	2	6	4	3	0.1	0.16	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D86	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Economics of Contract: Theory
E00	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E11	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E22	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	2	2	0	1	0.1	0.05	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E44	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E61	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Fiscal Policy
F02	9	17	8	1.89	0.46	0.45	International Economic Order
F10	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Trade: General
F11	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	2	3	1	1.5	0.1	0.08	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F21	2	7	5	3.5	0.1	0.18	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Multinational Firms; International Business
F34	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.13	International Lending and Debt Problems
F53	1	8	7	8	0.05	0.21	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
G00	3	12	9	4	0.15	0.32	Financial Economics: General
G12	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G15	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	International Financial Markets
G18	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	2	11	9	5.5	0.1	0.29	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G32	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	3	7	4	2.33	0.15	0.18	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G39	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	6	13	7	2.17	0.3	0.34	Public Economics: General
H10	9	12	3	1.33	0.46	0.32	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	33	49	16	1.48	1.67	1.29	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H24	2	4	2	2	0.1	0.11	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H40	3	3	0	1	0.15	0.08	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	2	5	3	2.5	0.1	0.13	Public Goods
H43	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H63	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H70	2	7	5	3.5	0.1	0.18	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H73	2	4	2	2	0.1	0.11	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H82	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Governmental Property
H83	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.18	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I00	2	10	8	5	0.1	0.26	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	4	11	7	2.75	0.2	0.29	Health: General
I12	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Health Production
I20	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Education and Research Institutions: General
I30	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.16	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J11	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	3	6	3	2	0.15	0.16	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	3	7	4	2.33	0.15	0.18	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	3	9	6	3	0.15	0.24	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	6	9	3	1.5	0.3	0.24	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	4	6	2	1.5	0.2	0.16	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J22	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	2	2	0	1	0.1	0.05	Labor Demand
J24	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.13	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J28	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J33	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J41	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Labor Contracts
J44	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.16	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J50	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J62	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	2	3	1	1.5	0.1	0.08	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	2	4	2	2	0.1	0.11	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J70	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Labor Discrimination
K00	771	1,266	495	1.64	39.02	33.3	Law and Economics: General
K10	9	27	18	3	0.46	0.71	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	2	13	11	6.5	0.1	0.34	Property Law
K13	5	13	8	2.6	0.25	0.34	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	3	8	5	2.67	0.15	0.21	Criminal Law
K21	3	9	6	3	0.15	0.24	Antitrust Law
K22	2	14	12	7	0.1	0.37	Business and Securities Law
K30	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	4	9	5	2.25	0.2	0.24	Labor Law
K33	2	14	12	7	0.1	0.37	International Law
K39	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	17	53	36	3.12	0.86	1.39	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	8	24	16	3	0.4	0.63	Litigation Process
K42	9	22	13	2.44	0.46	0.58	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	2	10	8	5	0.1	0.26	Industrial Organization: General
L10	3	6	3	2	0.15	0.16	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L14	5	6	1	1.2	0.25	0.16	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L20	2	6	4	3	0.1	0.16	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L24	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L30	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L32	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L40	7	15	8	2.14	0.35	0.39	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L50	5	7	2	1.4	0.25	0.18	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	9	21	12	2.33	0.46	0.55	Economics of Regulation
L60	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L65	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L81	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Entertainment; Media
L84	5	9	4	1.8	0.25	0.24	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
M12	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M20	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Business Economics: General
M21	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Business Economics
M41	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Accounting
M50	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Personnel Economics: General
M52	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M54	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N00	3	8	5	2.67	0.15	0.21	Economic History: General
N10	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N30	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N40	7	28	21	4	0.35	0.74	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N43	2	11	9	5.5	0.1	0.29	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
O10	13	24	11	1.85	0.66	0.63	Economic Development: General
O11	3	6	3	2	0.15	0.16	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O15	10	14	4	1.4	0.51	0.37	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.13	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	38	103	65	2.71	1.92	2.71	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	2	2	0	1	0.1	0.05	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O22	3	3	0	1	0.15	0.08	Project Analysis
O23	2	2	0	1	0.1	0.05	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O29	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	2	9	7	4.5	0.1	0.24	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	2	7	5	3.5	0.1	0.18	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O34	3	15	12	5	0.15	0.39	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O40	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.16	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O47	2	5	3	2.5	0.1	0.13	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Economywide Country Studies: General
O57	4	5	1	1.25	0.2	0.13	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	4	5	1	1.25	0.2	0.13	Economic Systems: General
P11	3	4	1	1.33	0.15	0.11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P14	5	12	7	2.4	0.25	0.32	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	7	16	9	2.29	0.35	0.42	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	3	10	7	3.33	0.15	0.26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	13	13	0	1	0.66	0.34	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P26	5	13	8	2.6	0.25	0.34	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	2	6	4	3	0.1	0.16	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P31	2	2	0	1	0.1	0.05	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	2	3	1	1.5	0.1	0.08	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	2	2	0	1	0.1	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P37	5	23	18	4.6	0.25	0.6	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P48	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.18	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P50	6	10	4	1.67	0.3	0.26	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q20	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q23	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q28	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q50	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.11	Environmental Economics: General
Q53	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Z10	2	3	1	1.5	0.1	0.08	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	2	25	23	12.5	0.1	0.66	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	20	53	33	2.65	1.01	1.39	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	1,976	3,471	1,495	1.76	100	91.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K00.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A33	1	0.03	Handbooks
B30	1	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B50	1	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B59	1	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C23	3	0.08	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C91	2	0.05	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C93	1	0.03	Field Experiments
D03	13	0.34	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D12	1	0.03	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	2	0.05	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	3	0.08	Consumer Protection
D30	1	0.03	Distribution: General
D44	2	0.05	Auctions
D49	1	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D85	2	0.05	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	2	0.05	Neuroeconomics
D91	1	0.03	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E02	4	0.11	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E20	1	0.03	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E32	4	0.11	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	1	0.03	Money and Interest Rates: General
E42	1	0.03	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E65	4	0.11	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F00	2	0.05	International Economics: General
F01	1	0.03	Global Outlook
F14	1	0.03	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	2	0.05	Economic Integration
F20	1	0.03	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F30	1	0.03	International Finance: General
F33	2	0.05	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F35	2	0.05	Foreign Aid
F36	1	0.03	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F44	5	0.13	International Business Cycles
F50	5	0.13	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F54	2	0.05	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	8	0.21	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	2	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G01	8	0.21	Financial Crises
G10	1	0.03	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G13	1	0.03	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G28	2	0.05	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	7	0.18	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G33	4	0.11	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G38	2	0.05	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H23	1	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H26	1	0.03	Tax Evasion
H30	1	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H50	1	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H56	2	0.05	National Security and War
H77	3	0.08	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H89	1	0.03	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I11	2	0.05	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I18	4	0.11	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	1	0.03	Analysis of Education
I22	1	0.03	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	5	0.13	Higher Education; Research Institutions
J08	2	0.05	Labor Economics Policies
J10	3	0.08	Demographic Economics: General
J31	1	0.03	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J38	1	0.03	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J43	1	0.03	Agricultural Labor Markets
J47	1	0.03	Coercive Labor Markets
J52	1	0.03	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	0.03	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
K12	9	0.24	Contract Law
K20	14	0.37	Regulation and Business Law: General
K23	5	0.13	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K32	7	0.18	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K35	2	0.05	Personal Bankruptcy Law
L11	1	0.03	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L15	2	0.05	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L23	1	0.03	Organization of Production
L38	2	0.05	Public Policy
L44	1	0.03	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	1	0.03	Antitrust Policy: Other
L53	1	0.03	Enterprise Policy
L66	1	0.03	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L70	1	0.03	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L80	1	0.03	Industry Studies: Services: General
L90	2	0.05	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L94	1	0.03	Electric Utilities
M00	1	0.03	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	1	0.03	Business Administration: General
M14	3	0.08	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M40	1	0.03	Accounting and Auditing: General
M51	1	0.03	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M59	1	0.03	Personnel Economics: Other
N11	1	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	2	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	1	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth: Europe: Pre-1913
N16	1	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N20	9	0.24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	1	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	1	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	2	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N25	1	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	1	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N33	4	0.11	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	7	0.18	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	2	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N53	1	0.03	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N70	2	0.05	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N90	1	0.03	Regional and Urban History: General
N93	1	0.03	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
O12	1	0.03	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	5	0.13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O20	1	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: General
O25	1	0.03	Industrial Policy
O32	1	0.03	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	2	0.05	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	5	0.13	Technological Change: Government Policy
O43	14	0.37	Institutions and Growth
O52	1	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	3	0.08	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	2	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
P10	5	0.13	Capitalist Systems: General
P24	1	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P28	1	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P36	2	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P40	4	0.11	Other Economic Systems: General
P43	1	0.03	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P52	4	0.11	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q00	1	0.03	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	5	0.13	Sustainable Development
Q10	1	0.03	Agriculture: General
Q15	1	0.03	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	1	0.03	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q24	1	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q55	1	0.03	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	4	0.11	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	7	0.18	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R00	1	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	1	0.03	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R12	1	0.03	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R14	2	0.05	Land Use Patterns
R38	1	0.03	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R40	1	0.03	Transportation Economics: General
R52	1	0.03	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
Y20	1	0.03	Introductory Material
Y80	1	0.03	Related Disciplines
S	333	8.8	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

K20(14), O43(14), D03(13), K12(9), N20(9), F55(8), G01(8), G30(7), K32(7), N45(7), Q58(7), F44(5), F50(5), I23(5), K23(5), O13(5), O38(5), P10(5), Q01(5), E02(4), E32(4), E65(4), G33(4), I18(4), N33(4), P40(4), P52(4), Q56(4), C23(3), D18(3), H77(3), J10(3), M14(3), O53(3), C91(2), D14(2), D44(2), D85(2), D87(2), F00(2), F15(2), F33(2), F35(2), F54(2), F60(2), G28(2), G38(2), H56(2), I11(2), J08(2), K35(2), L15(2), L38(2), L90(2), N12(2), N23(2), N47(2), N70(2), O33(2), O54(2), P36(2), R14(2), A33(1), B30(1), B50(1), B59(1), C93(1), D12(1), D30(1), D49(1), D91(1), E20(1), E40(1), E42(1), F01(1), F14(1), F20(1), F30(1), F36(1), G10(1), G13(1), H23(1), H26(1), H30(1), H50(1), H89(1), I21(1), I22(1), J31(1), J38(1), J43(1), J47(1), J52(1), J53(1), L11(1), L23(1), L44(1), L49(1), L53(1), L66(1), L70(1), L80(1), L94(1), M00(1), M10(1), M40(1), M51(1), M59(1), N11(1), N13(1), N16(1), N21(1), N22(1), N25(1), N26(1), N46(1), N53(1), N90(1), N93(1), O12(1), O20(1), O25(1), O32(1), O52(1), P24(1), P25(1), P28(1), P43(1), Q00(1), Q10(1), Q15(1), Q16(1), Q24(1), Q55(1), R00(1), R10(1), R12(1), R38(1), R40(1), R52(1), Y20(1), Y80(1).

Table K00.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F33	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
G30	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	7
G38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
K20	3	1	0	7	1	2	0	0	14
N20	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	9
N45	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	7
P10	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5
D03	0	3	1	2	1	6	0	0	13
D14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
D18	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
D30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D91	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
F30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H77	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
I22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I23	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	5
J08	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
J38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K12	0	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	9
K32	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	7
K35	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
L53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L66	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L80	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M14	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
N21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
N47	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
O38	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	5
F50	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	5
H56	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
N13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N93	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O13	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	5
P28	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q01	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
Q56	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4
R12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
R14	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
B30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C23	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
D12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D87	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
E02	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
F54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
F55	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	2	8
G13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G28	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
I18	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
K23	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	5
L15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
M10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N46	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N70	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
O32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	6	14
O54	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
P43	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q58	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	7
C93	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	8
I11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
J10	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
J43	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L90	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
N33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
N53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N90	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O53	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
P24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P36	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Q10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D44	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
D49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D85	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
E32	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
E65	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F35	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
F44	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
G33	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
H26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J47	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L38	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
L44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L70	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
N25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P40	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
P52	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Q00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Y20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
F01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
H89	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M59	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Y80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
E40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	8	25	11	23	23	27	13	12	142

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K00.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B50	Mercurio, Nicholas, and Steven G. Medema. 2006. <i>Economics and the Law: From Posner to Postmodernism and Beyond</i> , Second edition. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press. Revised and expanded second edition provides a concise overview of the dominant schools of thought within law and economics. Discusses the jurisprudential niche of law and economics; Chicago law and economics; public choice theory; institutional law and economics; the new institutional economics; branching out--New Haven, modern civic republican, and Austrian approaches; and social norms, law, and economics.
2006	F33	World Bank. 2006. <i>The World Bank Legal Review: Law, Equity, and Development. Volume 2</i> , Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Nineteen papers, resulting from a World Bank conference held in November 2005, explore law-related issues of equity and development. Discusses the role of legal and judicial reform in the development process; the multiple edges of law--dealing with legal pluralism in development practice; promise or plunder--a past and future look at law and development; whether justice reform projects should take non-state justice systems seriously--perspectives from Latin America; poor justice or justice for the poor--a policy framework for reform of customary and informal justice systems in Africa; legal empowerment--impact and implications for the development community and the World Bank; transnational human rights and local activism--mapping the middle; crime, justice systems, and development assistance; youth, crime, and criminal justice in South Africa; politics, institutions, and society--seeking better results; the legal aspects of the World Bank's work on human rights--some preliminary thoughts; economics and the right to basic services; human rights and the World Bank--practice, politics, and law; a human rights-based approach to development--theoretical and operational issues for the World Bank; equity, development, and the World Bank--whether ethics can be put into practice; one species, one planet--environmental justice and sustainable development; owning culture--pursuing equity--from international law to enterprise development; the World Bank's policy on physical cultural resources; and the World Bank's new policy on indigenous peoples, 2005. Index.
2006	G30 G38	Siems, Mathias, and Priya Lele. 2006. <i>Shareholder Protection: A Leximetric Approach</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. In this paper we build a new and meaningful shareholder protection index for five countries and code the development of the law for over three decades. At-tributing and comparing legal differences by numbers is contrary to the tradi-tional way of doing comparative law and the use of a quantitative methodology to account for variations across legal systems has been subjected to some searching criticisms. However, we believe that with a cautious approach, it has the potential to open new vistas of research in the area of comparative law and as such should not be shunned. This paper provides an illustration of the inter-esting possibilities that diligent quantification of legal rules ('leximetrics') provides for comparing variations across time series and across legal systems. For instance, our study finds, that in all of our panel countries shareholder protec-tion has been improving in the last three decades; that the protection of minority against majority shareholders is considerably stronger in 'blockholder countries' as compared to the non-blockholder countries and that convergence in share-holder protection is taking place since 1993 and is increasing since 2001. Fi-nally, our examination of the legal differences between the five countries does not confirm the distinction between common law and civil law countries.
2006	K20	Siems, Mathias M. 2006. <i>Legal origins: reconciling law and finance and comparative law</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. In the last few years law and finance scholars have 'discovered' the usefulness of comparative law. Their studies look at the quantifiable effect that legal rules and their enforcement have on financial development in different countries. Moreover, they link their results with the long-standing distinction between Civil Law and Common Law countries. Whether this revival of 'legal families' is a useful way forward is, however, a matter of debate. The following article challenges these studies and looks for characteristic features which are more precise and meaningful than the use of legal families as such.
2006	K20 N45	Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2006. <i>The Role of Law in China's Economic Development</i> . University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers. This paper surveys China's legal system in the economic reform era. We analyze the role of law in the economy, assessing whether China's formal legal system contributed to those expectations of stable and predictable rights of property and contract that are prerequisites for growth. The paper begins by detailing legal developments. The relationship between legal and economic development was bidirectional - a coevolutionary process. We then examine three spheres of activity - property rights, agreements to trade, and corporate governance - asking whether law plays an important role, how that role has changed, and what the current problems are. Common themes arise. First, there have been profound changes, with law playing an increasingly important role. Second, formal legal institutions have not made a critical contribution to China's remarkable economic success. This latter conclusion leaves open the question of which mechanisms generated the necessary expectations of reasonable returns from decentralized economic activity. We briefly reflect on mechanisms other than law that might have produced such expectations, for example, the role of local Communist Party officials. However, lack of empirical information suggests this is a topic for future research.
2006	N20	Siems, Mathias, and Priya Lele. 2006. <i>Shareholder Protection: A Leximetric Approach</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. In this paper we build a new and meaningful shareholder protection index for five countries and code the development of the law for over three decades. At-tributing and comparing legal differences by numbers is contrary to the tradi-tional way of doing comparative law and the use of a quantitative methodology to account for variations across legal systems has been subjected to some searching criticisms. However, we believe that with a cautious approach, it has the potential to open new vistas of research in the area of comparative law and as such should not be shunned. This paper provides an illustration of the inter-esting possibilities that diligent quantification of legal rules ('leximetrics') provides for comparing variations across time series and across legal systems. For instance, our study finds, that in all of our panel countries shareholder protec-tion has been improving in the last three decades; that the protection of minority against majority shareholders is considerably stronger in 'blockholder countries' as compared to the non-blockholder countries and that convergence in share-holder protection is taking place since 1993 and is increasing since 2001. Fi-nally, our examination of the legal differences between the five countries does not confirm the distinction between common law and civil law countries.
2006	N45	THE SAME AS K20 Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2006. <i>The Role of Law in China's Economic Development</i> . University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers.
2006	P10	North, Douglass C., John Joseph Wallis, and Barry R. Weingast. 2006. <i>A Conceptual Framework for Interpreting Recorded Human History</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12795. Neither economics nor political science can explain the process of modern social development. The fact that developed societies always have developed economies and developed polities suggests that the connection between economics and politics must be a fundamental part of the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		development process. This paper develops an integrated theory of economics and politics. We show how, beginning 10,000 years ago, limited access social orders developed that were able to control violence, provide order, and allow greater production through specialization and exchange. Limited access orders provide order by using the political system to limit economic entry to create rents, and then using the rents to stabilize the political system and limit violence. We call this type of political economy arrangement a natural state. It appears to be the natural way that human societies are organized, even in most of the contemporary world. In contrast, a handful of developed societies have developed open access social orders. In these societies, open access and entry into economic and political organizations sustains economic and political competition. Social order is sustained by competition rather than rent-creation. The key to understanding modern social development is understanding the transition from limited to open access social orders, which only a handful of countries have managed since WWII.
2007		
2007	D03	CV: Engel, Christoph. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics: Comment." In <i>Behavioral Economics and Its Applications</i> , ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 148-55. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	D03	CV: Ayres, Ian. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics: Comment." In <i>Behavioral Economics and Its Applications</i> , ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 145-48. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	D03	CV: Jolls, Christine. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics." In <i>Behavioral Economics and Its Applications</i> , ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 115-45. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	D14 K35	Dolfsma, Wilfred, and Robert McMaster. 2007. "Revisiting Institutional Law and Economics--The Inadequacy of the Chicago School: The Case of Personal Bankruptcy Law." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i>, 41(2): 557-65. For Chicago style law & economics, bankruptcy is a utility maximizing choice agents make. Preventing personal bankruptcy requires raising its price. We analyze the developments of personal bankruptcy law as a way of allocating risks within a society. As bankruptcy is in large part something that befalls individuals and households, an institutionalist law & economics, based on instrumental value principles (IVP), suggests that risks should be reduced and shared rather than be shifted from firms to individuals. In addition to evaluating a specific policy area, we, therefore, also suggest a specific way in which institutionalist law & economics and IVP may be developed.
2007	D14	CV: Ferguson, Clare, Caroline Moser, and Andy Norton. 2007. "Claiming Rights: Citizenship and the Politics of Asset Distribution." In <i>Reducing Global Poverty: The Case for Asset Accumulation</i> , ed. Caroline O. N. Moser, 273-88. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.
2007	D18	CV: Jolls, Christine. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics." In <i>Behavioral Economics and Its Applications</i> , ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 115-45. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	D30 D91 K12	Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Behavioral Law and Economics</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12879. Behavioral economics has been a growing force in many fields of applied economics, including public economics, labor economics, health economics, and law and economics. This paper describes and assesses the current state of behavioral law and economics. Law and economics had a critical (though underrecognized) early point of contact with behavioral economics through the foundational debate in both fields over the Coase theorem and the endowment effect. In law and economics today, both the endowment effect and other features of behavioral economics feature prominently and have been applied in many important legal domains. The paper concludes with reference to a new emphasis in behavioral law and economics on "debiasing through law" - using existing or proposed legal structures in an attempt to reduce people's departures from the traditional economic assumption of unbounded rationality.
2007	E20	Llussa, Fernanda, and Jose Tavares. 2007. <i>Economics and Terrorism: What We Know, What We Should Know and the Data We Need</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6509. In this paper we organize the literature on the economics of terrorism around seven different topics, offering a comprehensive view of the literature with a view to identifying questions that remain unanswered. The chosen topic areas are: The Measurement of Terrorist Activity, The Nature of Terrorists, The Utility Cost of Terrorism, The Impact of Terrorism on Aggregate Output, Terrorism and Specific Sectors of Activity, Terrorism and Economic Policy, and Counter-Terrorism. In a sense, we proceed from measurement issues to studies of the characteristics of terrorists and terrorist organizations, the consequences of terrorism on individual utility and, aggregate output and on specific sectors of activity, as well as the impact of terrorism on fiscal and monetary policies. We conclude with an examination of the economics literature on counter-terrorism measures. For each of the topics above, we present what the literature has achieved, the important questions that remain open and the type of data that would help researchers make progress. In our discussion, we identify the main papers in the literature and the issue(s) where each made a contribution, presenting a brief individual summary for these papers, organized along the topic areas.
2007	F15 F30	Stephan, Paul B., ed. 2007. <i>Economics of European Union Law, An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 8</i>. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty-one previously published papers undertake an economic analysis of European Union law. Papers focus on the political economy of the European Union; the European Union as a common market; centralization and subsidiarity; the European Union and competition policy; the European Union and corporate governance; the European Monetary Union; and citizenship, voice, and loyalty.
2007	H23	Bayer, Patrick, Randi Hjalmarsson, and David Pozen. 2007. <i>Building Criminal Capital behind Bars: Peer Effects in Juvenile Corrections</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12932. This paper analyzes the influence that juvenile offenders serving time in the same correctional facility have on each other's subsequent criminal behavior. The analysis is based on data on over 8,000 individuals serving time in 169 juvenile correctional facilities during a two-year period in Florida. These data provide a complete record of past crimes, facility assignments, and arrests and adjudications in the year following release for each individual. To control for the non-random assignment to facilities, we include facility and facility-by-prior offense fixed effects, thereby estimating peer effects using only within-facility variation over time. We find strong evidence of peer effects for burglary, petty larceny, felony and misdemeanor drug offenses, aggravated assault, and felony sex offenses; the influence of peers primarily affects individuals who already have some experience in a particular crime category. We also find evidence that peer effects are stronger in smaller facilities and that the predominant types of peer effects differ in residential versus non-residential facilities; effects in the latter are consistent with network formation among youth serving time close to home.
2007	H77	CV: Ribstein, Larry E., and Bruce H. Kobayashi. 2007. "An Economic Analysis of Uniform State Laws." In <i>Economics of Federalism. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 77-145. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	I22	CV: Ayres, Ian. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics: Comment." In <i>Behavioral Economics and Its Applications</i> , ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 145-48. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	I23	CV: Rokumoto, Kahei. 2007. "Legal Education." In <i>Law in Japan: A Turning Point</i> , ed. Daniel H. Foote, 190-232. Asian Law Series, no. 19. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.
2007	J08 J38 K32	Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Employment Law and the Labor Market</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13230. Legal rules governing the employer-employee relationship are many and varied. Economic analysis has illuminated both the efficiency and the effects on employee welfare of such rules, as described in this paper. Topics addressed include workplace safety mandates, compensation systems for workplace injuries, privacy protection in the workplace, employee fringe benefits mandates, targeted mandates such as medical and family leave, wrongful discharge laws, unemployment insurance systems, minimum wage rules, and rules requiring that employees receive overtime pay. Both economic theory and empirical evidence are considered.
2007	K12	CV: Aranson, Peter H. 2007. "The Common Law as Central Economic Planning." In <i>The Evolution of Efficient Common Law</i> , ed. Paul H. Rubin, 155-85. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K12	CV: Rubin, Paul H. 2007. "Common Law and Statute Law." In <i>The Evolution of Efficient Common Law</i> , ed. Paul H. Rubin, 136-54. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K12	CV: Jolls, Christine. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics." In <i>Behavioral Economics and Its Applications</i> , ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 115-45. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	K12	THE SAME AS D30 Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Behavioral Law and Economics</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12879.
2007	K32	THE SAME AS J08 Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Employment Law and the Labor Market</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13230.
2007	K35	THE SAME AS D14 Dolfsma, Wilfred, and Robert McMaster. 2007. "Revisiting Institutional Law and Economics--The Inadequacy of the Chicago School: The Case of Personal Bankruptcy Law." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i>, 41(2): 557-65.
2007	L53	CV: 2007. "Credit Financing for SMEs: Constraints and Innovative Solutions." In <i>The SME Financing Gap. Volume 2. Proceedings of the Brasilia Conference</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 20-23. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	L66 L80 O38	CV: Yang, Connie Guang-Hwa. 2007. "The Legal and Political Implications of Taiwan's WTO Accession." In <i>Economic Reform and Cross-Strait Relations: Taiwan and China in the WTO</i> , ed. Julian Chang and Steven M. Goldstein, 73-118. Series on Contemporary China, vol. 9. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2007	M14	Licht, Amir N., Chanan Goldschmidt, and Shalom H. Schwartz. 2007. "Culture Rules: The Foundations of the Rule of Law and Other Norms of Governance." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i>, 35(4): 659-88. This study presents evidence about relations between national culture and social institutions. We operationalize culture with data on cultural dimensions for some 50 nations adopted from cross-cultural psychology and generate testable hypotheses about three basic social norms of governance: the rule of law, corruption, and democratic accountability. These norms correlate systematically and strongly with national scores on cultural dimensions and also differ across cultural regions of the world. Using a linguistic variable on pronoun drop as an instrument for cultural emphases on autonomy versus embeddedness points to a significant influence of culture on governance. Using cultural profiles of a previous generation as an instrument indicates relative stability of cultural orientations and of their correlates. The results suggest a framework for understanding the relations between fundamental institutions.
2007	M14	CV: Imbeau, Louis M. 2007. "Leviathan or Geryon? Power Abuse in Democratic Societies." In <i>Democracy, Freedom and Coercion: A Law and Economics Approach</i> , ed. Alain Marciano and Jean-Michel Josselin, 171-91. New Horizons in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	N21 N23 O38	Moser, Petra. 2007. <i>Why Don't Inventors Patent?</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13294. This paper argues that the ability to keep innovations secret may be a key determinant of patenting. To test this hypothesis, the paper examines a newly-collected data set of more than 7,000 American and British innovations at four world's fairs between 1851 and 1915. Exhibition data show that the industry where an innovation is made is the single most important determinant of patenting. Urbanization, high innovative quality, and low costs of patenting also encourage patenting, but these influences are small compared with industry effects. If the effectiveness of secrecy is an important factor in inventors' patenting decisions, scientific breakthroughs, which facilitate reverse-engineering, should increase inventors' propensity to patent. The discovery of the periodic table in 1869 offers an opportunity to test this idea. Exhibition data show that patenting rates for chemical innovations increased substantially after the introduction of the periodic table, both over time and relative to other industries.
2007	N47	CV: Benson, Bruce. 2007. "Legal Evolution in Primitive Societies." In <i>Anarchy and the Law: The Political Economy of Choice</i> , ed. Edward P. Stringham, 624-38. Independent Studies in Political Economy. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	O38	Moser, Petra. 2007. <i>Why Don't Inventors Patent?</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13294. This paper argues that the ability to keep innovations secret may be a key determinant of patenting. To test this hypothesis, the paper examines a newly-collected data set of more than 7,000 American and British innovations at four world's fairs between 1851 and 1915. Exhibition data show that the industry where an innovation is made is the single most important determinant of patenting. Urbanization, high innovative quality, and low costs of patenting also encourage patenting, but these influences are small compared with industry effects. If the effectiveness of secrecy is an important factor in inventors' patenting decisions, scientific breakthroughs, which facilitate reverse-engineering, should increase inventors' propensity to patent. The discovery of the periodic table in 1869 offers an opportunity to test this idea. Exhibition data show that patenting rates for chemical innovations increased substantially after the introduction of the periodic table, both over time and relative to other industries.
2007	O38	THE SAME AS L66 CV: Yang, Connie Guang-Hwa. 2007. "The Legal and Political Implications of Taiwan's WTO Accession."
2008		
2008	F50	Olarte-Bacares, Diana Carolina, and Jorge Gonzalez-Jacome. 2008. "La influencia de los pronunciamientos de organismos internacionales en la jurisprudencia de la corte constitucional Colombiana en materia de derechos economicos, sociales y

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		culturales. (The Influence of the Decisions of International Organizations in the Jurisprudence of the Colombian Constitutional Court Related to Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. With English summary.)" <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i> , 0(12): 253-99. The relationship between law and economics has been an area in which there has been increasing interests among lawyers, economists, and politicians in recent years. Despite this interest, the links between these two disciplines have not been fully approached by Colombian researchers in the subject of Human Rights, especially economic, social, and cultural ones. The purpose of this research is to fill a gap in this area by analyzing the influence that decisions of international organizations have had in the evolving way in which the Constitutional Court has approached to the adjudication of economic, social, and cultural rights.
2008	H56	De Goede, Marieke. 2008. "The Politics of Preemption and the War on Terror in Europe." <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> , 14(1): 161-85. In the midst of the war on terror and unilateral US security politics, many observers look to Europe for alternatives. It is argued that Europe is particularly opposed to preemptive security practice, and prefers instead to rely on the rule of law. This article examines the meaning of preemption in the war on terror, and analyses three aspects of European counter-terror policy. It becomes clear that, with respect to a number of policies that play a key role in preemptive security practice, including criminalizing terrorist support, data retention, and asset freezing, the European Union is world leader rather than reluctant follower. Instead of relying on images that position Europe as inherently critical of preemptive security, debate concerning the legitimacy and desirability of such practices must be actively fostered within European public space.
2008	N13	Bogart, Dan, and Gary Richardson. 2008. <i>Estate Acts, 1600 to 1830: A New Source for British History</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14393. A new database demonstrates that between 1600 and 1830, Parliament passed thousands of acts restructuring rights to real and equitable estates. These estate acts enabled individuals and families to sell, mortgage, lease, exchange, and improve land previously bound by landholding and inheritance laws. This essay provides a factual foundation for research on this important topic: the law and economics of property rights during the period preceding the Industrial Revolution. Tables present time-series, cross-sectional, and panel data that should serve as a foundation for empirical analysis. Preliminary analysis indicates ways in which this new evidence may shape our understanding of British economic and social history.
2008	N93 O12 R12 R14	Bogart, Dan, and Gary Richardson. 2008. <i>Making Property Productive: Reorganizing Rights to Real and Equitable Estates in Britain, 1660 to 1830</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14107. Between 1660 and 1830, Parliament passed thousands of acts restructuring rights to real and equitable estates. These estate acts enabled individuals and families to sell, mortgage, lease, exchange, and improve land previously bound by inheritance rules and other legal legacies. The loosening of these legal constraints facilitated the reallocation of land and resources towards higher-value uses. Data reveals correlations between estate acts, urbanization, and economic development during the decades surrounding the Industrial Revolution.
2008	O13 P28 Q01 Q56	Du, Huanzheng, Bin Li, Wenwei Hu, and Yoshiro Higano. 2008. "A Note on Establishing a National Law System to Build a Circular Society in China." <i>Studies in Regional Science</i> , 38(1): 247-55. The present stage of economic development in China is already subjected to restrictions from the environment and resources, and a circular society is recognized as a new sustainable development strategy. Studies on the successful experiences and lessons learned from foreign law systems relating to a circular society are accumulating. The standpoint of "four factors", namely law as a core factor, public as a basic factor, enterprise as the main body and technology as a decisive factor, for building a circular society, are discussed. Furthermore, concrete policy suggestions for establishing national laws to build a circular society are put forward based on the actual situation in China.
2008	R12	THE SAME AS N93 Bogart, Dan, and Gary Richardson. 2008. <i>Making Property Productive: Reorganizing Rights to Real and Equitable Estates in Britain, 1660 to 1830</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14107.
2008	R14	THE SAME AS N93 Bogart
2009		
2009	B30	Cohen, Lloyd R., and Joshua D. Wright, eds. 2009. <i>Pioneers of Law and Economics</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Fifteen papers examine major contributors to the field of law and economics over the second half of the twentieth century. Papers discuss Ronald H. Coase; Aaron Director remembered; Director's influence on antitrust policy; George J. Stigler and his contributions to law and economics; the enduring contributions of Armen Alchian; Harold Demsetz; Benjamin Klein's contributions to law and economics; James M. Buchanan and Gordon Tullock on law and economics; Henry Manne--intellectual entrepreneur; Gary Becker's contributions to law and economics; pioneers of law and economics--William M. Landes and Richard A. Posner; putting law first--Richard Epstein's contribution to law and economics; Guido Calabresi's influence on law and economics; Frank H. Easterbrook and Daniel R. Fischel; and the path-breaking contributions of A. Mitchell Polinsky and Steven Shavell to law and economics. Cohen is Professor, and Wright is Assistant Professor, with the School of Law at George Mason University. Index.
2009	C23	Kniesner, Thomas J., W. Kip Viscusi, and James P. Ziliak. 2009. <i>Policy Relevant Heterogeneity in the Value of Statistical Life: New Evidence from Panel Data Quantile Regressions</i> . Center for Policy Research, Maxwell School, Syracuse University, Center for Policy Research Working Papers: 118. We examine differences in the value of statistical life (VSL) across potential wage levels in panel data using quantile regressions with intercept heterogeneity. Latent heterogeneity is econometrically important and affects the estimated VSL. Our findings indicate that a reasonable average cost per expected life saved cut-off for health and safety regulations is \$7 million to \$8 million per life saved, but the VSL varies considerably across the labor force. Our results reconcile the previous discrepancies between hedonic VSL estimates and the values implied by theories linked to the coefficient of relative risk aversion. Because the VSL varies elastically with income, regulatory agencies should regularly update the VSL used in benefit assessments, increasing the VSL proportionally with changes in income over time.
2009	D12 L15	Freedman, Seth M., Melissa Schettini Kearney, and Mara Lederman. 2009. <i>Product Recalls, Imperfect Information, and Spillover Effects: Lessons from the Consumer Response to the 2007 Toy Recalls</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15183. In 2007, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) issued 276 recalls of toys and other children's products, a sizeable increase from previous years. The overwhelming majority of the 2007 toy recalls were due to high levels of lead content and almost all of these toys were manufactured in China. This period of recalls was characterized by substantial media attention to the issue of consumer product safety and eventually led to the passage of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008. This paper examines consumer demand for toys following this wave of dangerous toy recalls. The data reveal four key findings. First, the types of toys that were involved in recalls in 2007 experienced above average losses in Christmas season sales. Second, Christmas sales of infant/preschool toys produced by manufacturers who did not experience any recalls were about 25 percent lower in 2007 as compared to earlier years, suggesting industry-wide spillovers. Third, a

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		manufacturer's recall of one type of toy did not lead to a disproportionate loss in sales of their other types of toys. And, finally, recalls of toys that are part of a brand had either positive or negative effects on the demand for other toys in the property, depending on the nature of the toys involved. Our examination of the stock market performance of toy firms over this period also reveals industry wide spillovers. The finding of sizable spillover effects of product recalls to non-recalled products and non-recalled manufacturers has important implications for regulation policy.
2009	D87	CV: Chorvat, Terrence, Kevin McCabe, and Vernon Smith. 2009. "Law and Neuroeconomics." In <i>Foundations of Law and Economics</i> , ed. Robert D. Cooter and Francesco Parisi, 210-47. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 239. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D87	Morck, Randall. 2009. <i>Generalized Agency Problems</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15051. Agency problems in economics virtually always entail self-interested agency exhibiting "insufficient" loyalty to principal. Social psychology also has a literature, mainly derived from work by Stanley Milgram, on issues of agency, but this emphasizes excessive loyalty--people undergoing a so-called "agentic shift" and forsaking rationality for loyalty to a legitimate principal, as when "loyal" soldiers obey orders to commit atrocities. This literature posit that individuals experience a deep inner satisfaction from acts of loyalty--essentially a "utility of loyalty"--and that this both buttresses institutions organized as hierarchies and explains much human misery. Agency problems of excessive loyalty, as when boards kowtow to errant CEOs and controlling shareholders, may be as economically important in corporate finance as the more familiar problems of insufficient loyalty of corporate insiders to shareholders. Overt conflict between rival authorities is shown to reverse the "agentic shift"--justifying institutions that formalize argumentation such as the adversary system in Common Law courts; the Official Opposition in Westminster democracies; discussants and referees in academia; and independent directors, non-executive chairs, and proxy contests in corporate governance.
2009	E02 N16 N26 N46 O54	Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209. The future looked bright for Argentina in the early twentieth century. It had already achieved high levels of income per capita and was moving away from authoritarian government towards a more open democracy. Unfortunately, Argentina never finished the transition. The turning point occurred in the 1930s when to stay in power, the Conservatives in the Pampas resorted to electoral fraud, which neither the legislative, executive, or judicial branches checked. The decade of unchecked electoral fraud led to the support for Juan Peron and subsequently to political and economic instability.
2009	E02	Vatiero, Massimiliano. 2009. <i>Understanding Power: A 'Law and Economics' Approach</i> , Saarbrücken: VDM Verlag Dr. Müller. Explores the concept of power from the perspective of law and economics. Discusses jural positionality; the Commonian transaction; the path-dependence of power--spontaneous and designed order; contractual incompleteness and the meaning of liberty and freedom; market dominance; firm hierarchy; and state intervention.
2009	F54	CV: Penda Matipe, Jean Alain. 2009. "The History of the Harmonization of Laws in Africa." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 7-19. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F55	CV: Idris, Mohammed Baba. 2009. "Harmonization of Business Laws in Africa--An Insight into the Laws, Issues, Problems and Prospects." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 21-43. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F55	CV: Tumnde, Martha Simo. 2009. "Cameroon Offers a Contextual Approach to Understanding the OHADA Treaty and Uniform Acts." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 45-67. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F55	CV: Tumnde, Martha Simo. 2009. "OHADA as Experienced in Cameroon: Addressing Areas of Particular Concern to Common Law Jurists." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 69-82. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F55	Dougan, Michael. 2009. "Legal Developments." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 47(0): 171-92.
2009	G13	Deffains, Bruno, and Marie Obidzinski. 2009. "Real Options Theory for Law Makers." <i>Recherches Economiques de Louvain/Louvain Economic Review</i> , 75(1): 93-117. The formulation of legal rules is a challenging issue for lawmakers. Trade-offs are inevitable between providing more guidance by specific rules and enlarging the scope by general rules. Using real options theory we show that the degree of precision should be considered as a degree of flexibility which increases the value of the text. Thus, we derive a normative principle for a draftsman to choose between rules versus standards and to decide when the law should be enacted. In highly innovating environments, delaying the enactment allows lawmakers to obtain more information. Therefore, the lower the degree of precision of the law, the shorter the delay.
2009	G28 P43	Visser, Hans. 2009. <i>Islamic Finance: Principles and Practice</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Explores the products and practices of Islamic finance against the background of its ideology, including the tensions that may arise between the ideology and the practices. Discusses the sources of Islamic law; the Islamic economy; financial instruments; Islamic banks; special sectors; public finance and the monetary authorities; and Islamic finance--a tentative verdict.
2009	I18	Viscusi, W. Kip, and Joni Hersch. 2009. <i>Tobacco Regulation through Litigation: The Master Settlement Agreement</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15422. The 1998 Master Settlement Agreement resolved the unprecedented litigation in which the states sought to recoup the cigarette-related Medicaid costs. The litigation was settled through a combination of negotiated regulatory requirements and financial payments of about \$250 billion over 25 years. Settlement payments received by states are strongly related to smoking-related medical costs but are also related to political factors. The payments largely took the form of an excise tax equivalent, raising potential antitrust concerns. The regulatory restrictions imposed by the agreement also raised antitrust concerns. However, there has been no evident shift in industry concentration. The increase in advertising and marketing expenses has largely taken the form of price discounts. The settlement sidestepped the usual procedures pertaining to the imposition of taxes and the promulgation of new regulations.
2009	I18	Boylan, Richard T., and Naci H. Mocan. 2009. <i>Intended and Unintended Consequences of Prison Reform</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15535. Since the 1970s, U.S. federal courts have issued court orders condemning state prison crowding. However, the impact of these court orders on prison spending and prison conditions is

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		theoretically ambiguous because it is unclear if these court orders are enforceable. We examine states' responses to court interventions and show that these interventions generate higher per inmate incarceration costs, lower inmate mortality rates, and a reduction in prisoners per capita. If states seek to minimize the cost of crime through deterrence, an increase in prison costs should lead states to shift resources from corrections to other means of deterring crime such as welfare and education spending. However, we find that court interventions, that are associated with higher corrections expenditures, lead to lower welfare expenditures. This suggests that the burden of increased correctional spending is borne by the poor. Furthermore, states do not increase welfare spending after their release from court order; making the reduction in welfare spending permanent. Thus, our results suggest that states do not respond to prison reform in the manner prescribed by the deterrence model. States' responses to prison reform are most consistent with the predictions in the empirical public finance literature that indicate stickiness in expenditure categories and that increases in spending in programs that affect the poor generate declines in expenditures in other program that are also targeted to the poor.
2009	K23	Harbich, Jurgen. 2009. "State Supervision of Local Government Authorities." <i>Uprava/Administration</i> , 7(4): 53-71. State supervision of local government authorities, a requirement of the rule of law, is discussed on the example of municipalities. State supervisory authorities are also required to advise and support local government authorities. Supervision at various state levels takes place as legal supervision, which supervises only legality in matters of original competence of the municipality, and as functional supervision which also supervises expediency in matters transferred by the state. The legality principle (intervention in all cases) is modified by the expediency principle (discretion). A number of remedies are available for implementing both legal and functional supervisory measures. Where municipalities consider that the supervisory measures, whether legal or functional, violate their rights of self government, they are entitled to have recourse to the courts.
2009	L15	THE SAME AS D12 Freedman, Seth M., Melissa Schettini Kearney, and Mara Lederman. 2009. <i>Product Recalls, Imperfect Information, and Spillover Effects: Lessons from the Consumer Response to the 2007 Toy Recalls</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15183.
2009	M10	Falascetti, Dino. 2009. <i>Democratic Governance and Economic Performance: How Accountability Can Go Too Far in Politics, Law, and Business</i> , Studies in Public Choice. Dordrecht and New York: Springer. Explores how policymakers, lawyers, and managers can improve governance by weighing the agency benefits of increased accountability against the distributional costs of favoring principal stakeholders over more general economic opportunities. Discusses natural experiments; statistical evidence; politics; law; and business.
2009	N11 N70 O32	Lampe, Ryan L., and Petra Moser. 2009. <i>Do Patent Pools Encourage Innovation? Evidence from the 19th-Century Sewing Machine Industry</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15061. Members of a patent pool agree to use a set of patents as if they were jointly owned by all members and license them as a package to other firms. Regulators favor pools as a means to encourage innovation: Pools are expected to reduce litigation risks for their members and lower license fees and transactions costs for other firms. This paper uses the example of the first patent pool in U.S. history, the Sewing Machine Combination (1856-1877) to perform the first empirical test of the effects of a patent pool on innovation. Contrary to theoretical predictions, the sewing machine pool appears to have discouraged patenting and innovation, in particular for the members of the pool. Data on stitches per minute, as an objectively quantifiable measure of innovation, confirm these findings. Innovation for both members and outside firms slowed as soon as the pool had been established and resumed only after it had dissolved.
2009	N16	THE SAME AS E02 Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209.
2009	N26	THE SAME AS E02 Alston
2009	N46	THE SAME AS E02 Alston
2009	N70	THE SAME AS N11 Lampe, Ryan L., and Petra Moser. 2009. <i>Do Patent Pools Encourage Innovation? Evidence from the 19th-Century Sewing Machine Industry</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15061.
2009	O32	THE SAME AS N11 Lampe
2009	O43	Kato, Atsushi, and Takahiro Sato. 2009. <i>Effect of Threats to Property Rights on Economic Performance of the Manufacturing Sector of Indian States</i> . Research Institute for Economics & Business Administration, Kobe University, Discussion Paper Series: 244. We examine the effect of threats to property rights on the economic performance of the manufacturing sector of Indian states. We construct indices of the threats from data on crime against property rights. Our estimation results show that not only threats to private property, but also threats to contracts adversely affect the performance of India's manufacturing sector.
2009	O43	Cooter, Robert D., and Francesco Parisi, eds. 2009. <i>Legal Institutions and Economic Development</i> , Elgar Reference Collection, International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 240. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty previously published papers examine the effects of legal institutions and policies on economic growth around the world. Papers discuss law and finance; the common law and economic growth--Friedrich Hayek might be right; law and economic growth; legal origins; whether corporate governance reforms increase firm market values--event study evidence from India; chaos and evolution in law and economics; dispute and its resolution--delineating the economic role of the common law; litigation and the evolution of legal remedies--a dynamic model; information, litigation, and common law evolution; statutes' domains; legislative intent--the use of positive political theory in statutory interpretation; constitutional consequentialism--bargain democracy versus median democracy; political Coase theorem; the political economy of private legislatures; ways of criticizing public choice--the uses of empiricism and theory in legal scholarship; choice of law--new foundations; rethinking federalism; federalism and the corporation--the desirable limits on state competition in corporate law; the states as a laboratory--legal innovation and state competition for corporate charters; and the law and economics of immigration policy.
2009	O54	THE SAME AS E02 Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209.
2009	P43	THE SAME AS G28 Visser, Hans. 2009. <i>Islamic Finance: Principles and Practice</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q58	Di Vita, Giuseppe. 2009. "Legal Families and Environmental Protection: Is There a Causal Relationship?" <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i> , 31(5): 694-707. In this paper we build on the analysis of La Porta et al. [La Porta, R., Lopez-de-Silanes, F., Shleifer, A., & Vishny, R. W. (1998). Law and finance. <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> , 106(6), 1113-1155], to investigate the importance of legal families in explaining the dissimilar levels of environmental quality indicators among countries with different legal systems. The main intuition behind our analysis is that the nations in which the rights of shareholders are more protected promote real and financial investment; this increases the speed at which the per capita income corresponding to the declining branch of the

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		Environmental Kutznets Curve (EKC) is achieved. In econometrics different regressions analyses were performed, using as dependent variables three different kinds of pollutants (CO ₂ , fine suspended particulates and waste), and including as an explanation some financial variables never before considered in this kind of study.
2010		
2010	C93 J10	Flory, Jeffrey A., Andreas Leibbrandt, and John A. List. 2010. <i>Do Competitive Work Places Deter Female Workers? A Large-Scale Natural Field Experiment on Gender Differences in Job-Entry Decisions</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16546. Recently an important line of research using laboratory experiments has provided a new potential reason for why we observe gender imbalances in labor markets: men are more competitively inclined than women. Whether, and to what extent, such preferences yield differences in naturally-occurring labor market outcomes remains an open issue. We address this question by exploring job-entry decisions in a natural field experiment where we randomized nearly 7,000 interested job-seekers into different compensation regimes. By varying the role that individual competition plays in setting the wage, we are able to explore whether competition, by itself, can cause differential job entry. The data highlight the power of the compensation regime in that women disproportionately shy away from competitive work settings. Yet, there are important factors that attenuate the gender differences, including whether the job is performed in teams, whether the job task is female-oriented, and the local labor market.
2010	G01	Posner, Richard A. 2010. "On the Receipt of the Ronald H. Coase Medal: Uncertainty, the Economic Crisis, and the Future of Law and Economics." <i>American Law and Economics Review</i> , 12(2): 265-79. This paper discusses problems in economic analysis of law arising from the increased specialization of academic practitioners of this subfield of economics, which takes as its subject a uniquely fluid, contestable, and inveterately normative subject--namely, the law. As a result of the limited acquaintance of most economic analysts of law with macroeconomic theory (owing to their specialization in relevant fields of microeconomics), they have (with important exceptions, however) had trouble contributing to the understanding of the recent financial crisis. The crisis underscores the importance, across a range of issues including financial and antitrust law, of the economics of uncertainty (in the Knight-Keynes sense) and organization economics.
2010	I11	Cook, Joseph P., Graeme Hunter, and John A. Vernon. 2010. <i>Generic Utilization Rates, Real Pharmaceutical Prices, and Research and Development Expenditures</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15723. Generic utilization rates have risen substantially since the enactment of The Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act (Hatch-Waxman) in 1984. In the year Hatch-Waxman was enacted, generic utilization rates were 19 percent; in contrast, today, the generic utilization rate is approximately 70 percent. Striking a balance between access to existing medicines and access to yet-to-be-discovered (and developed) drugs, through research incentives, was the principal objective of this landmark legislation. However, given the current rate of generic utilization, it seems plausible, if not likely, that any balance achieved by the 1984 Act has since shifted away from research incentives and towards improved access, ceteris paribus. Among other factors, recent mandatory substitution laws in most states have driven up generic utilization rates. In the current paper, we employ semi-annual data from 1992 to 2008 to examine the link between generic utilization rates and real U.S. prescription drug prices. This link is important because previous research has identified a causal relationship between real drug prices in the U.S. and industry-level R&D investment intensity. We identify a statistically significant, positive relationship between generic utilization rates in the U.S. and real U.S. prescription drug prices. Specifically, we estimate an elasticity of real drug prices to generic utilization rates of -0.15. This finding, when coupled with previous empirical work on the determinants of pharmaceutical R&D intensity, suggests an elasticity of R&D to generic utilization rates of about 0.090. While the magnitude of this elasticity is modest, as theory would predict--the effect of greater generic erosion of brand sales at patent expiration is heavily discounted due to the long time horizon to generic erosion when an R&D project is in clinical development. However, because there has been a very substantial increase in generic utilization rates since 1984, the impact on R&D is nevertheless quite large. We explore this and other issues in the current paper.
2010	I11	Dave, Dhaval, and Henry Saffer. 2010. <i>The Impact of Direct-to-Consumer Advertising on Pharmaceutical Prices and Demand</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15969. Expenditures on prescription drugs are one of the fastest growing components of national health care spending, rising by almost three-fold between 1995 and 2007. Coinciding with this growth in prescription drug expenditures has been a rapid rise in direct-to-consumer advertising (DTCA), made feasible by the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) clarification and relaxation of the rules governing broadcast advertising in 1997 and 1999. This study investigates the separate effects of broadcast and non-broadcast DTCA on price and demand, utilizing an extended time series of monthly records for all advertised and non-advertised drugs in four major therapeutic classes spanning 1994-2005, a period which enveloped the shifts in FDA guidelines and the large expansions in DTCA. Controlling for promotion aimed at physicians, results from fixed effects models suggest that broadcast DTCA positively impacts own-sales and price, with an estimated elasticity of 0.10 and 0.04 respectively. Relative to broadcast DTCA, non-broadcast DTCA has a smaller impact on sales (elasticity of 0.05) and price (elasticity of 0.02). Simulations suggest that the expansion in broadcast DTCA may be responsible for about 19 percent of the overall growth in prescription drug expenditures over the sample period, with over two-thirds of this impact being driven by an increase in demand as a result of the DTCA expansion and the remainder due to higher prices.
2010	J10	THE SAME AS C93 Flory, Jeffrey A., Andreas Leibbrandt, and John A. List. 2010. <i>Do Competitive Work Places Deter Female Workers? A Large-Scale Natural Field Experiment on Gender Differences in Job-Entry Decisions</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16546.
2010	J43 L23 Q10 Q15 Q24	Alston, Lee J., and Bernardo Mueller. 2010. <i>Property Rights, Land Conflict and Tenancy in Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15771. Tenancy has been a means for labor to advance their socio-economic condition in agriculture yet in Brazil and Latin America, tenancy rates are low compared to the U.S. and the OECD countries. We test for the importance of insecure property rights in Brazil on the reluctance of landowners to rent because of a fear of expropriation arising from land reform. Since 1964, the Land Statute in Brazil has targeted rental lands for redistribution. The expropriation of farms, resulting from land conflicts, is currently at the heart of land reform policies in Brazil. Land conflicts are a means for landless peasants to bring attention to land reform agencies for the need for redistribution. Land conflicts may also signal to landowners that their land is at risk for expropriation. Utilizing data across all counties in Brazil, we found that land conflicts reduce the likelihood of tenancy. This result implies: a reduction in agricultural efficiency; a reduction in the well-being of potential tenants, now landless peasants; and an expansion of the agricultural frontier through deforestation. Because of endogeneity between land tenancy and land conflict we instrument land conflict with Catholic priests.
2010	L11	CV: Baptista, Rui. 2010. "Culture, Political Institutions and the Regulation of Entry." In <i>Entrepreneurship and Culture</i> , ed. Andreas Freytag and Roy Thurik, 55-77. Heidelberg and New York: Springer.

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2010	L23	THE SAME AS J43 Alston, Lee J., and Bernardo Mueller. 2010. <i>Property Rights, Land Conflict and Tenancy in Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15771.
2010	L90 N33 N53 N90 O20 O25 O52 R38 R40 R52	Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697. During Britain's industrialization, Parliament operated a forum where rights to land and resources could be reorganized. This venue enabled landholders and communities to exploit economic opportunities that could not be accommodated by the inflexible rights regime inherited from the past. In this essay, historical evidence, archival data, and statistical analysis demonstrate that Parliament increased the number of acts reorganizing property rights in response to increases in the demand for such acts. Tests with placebo groups confirm the robustness of this result. This evidence indicates that Parliament responded elastically to changes in the public's demand for reorganizing property rights. Parliament's efforts to adapt property rights to modern economic conditions may have accelerated Britain's economic ascent
2010	O53 P36	Xu, Cheng-Gang. 2010. <i>The Institutional Foundations of China's Reforms and Development</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7654. China's economic reforms have resulted in spectacular growth and poverty reduction. However, China's institutions look ill-suited to achieve such a result, and they indeed suffer from serious shortcomings. To solve "China puzzle" this paper analyses China's institution--a regionally decentralized authoritarian system. The central government has control over personnel, whereas sub-national governments run the bulk of the economy; and they initiate, negotiate, implement, divert and resist reforms, policies, rules and laws. China's reform trajectories have been shaped by regional decentralization. Spectacular performance on the one hand and grave problems on the other hand are all determined by this governance structure.
2010	P24	Li, Weigang, Jixiang Chen, and Dongying Wu. 2010. "Legal Institution Building and Economic Development in China." <i>International Journal of Development Issues</i> , 9(1): 43-52. The purpose of this paper is to explore the role of legal institution building during the process of China's economic miracle of past three decades. To engage with the issue, the paper builds on historical research and comparable approaches which explore the interactions of legal institution building and economic reforms in China. Legal institution building is not only a passive factor that can make up market failures in developing countries. Studies on China case find that legal institution building in China has often been taken as a tool to realize the ruling party's political commitment of economic development.
2010	P36	THE SAME AS O53 Xu, Cheng-Gang. 2010. <i>The Institutional Foundations of China's Reforms and Development</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7654.
2010	Q10	THE SAME AS J43 Alston, Lee J., and Bernardo Mueller. 2010. <i>Property Rights, Land Conflict and Tenancy in Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15771.
2010	Q15	THE SAME AS J43 Alston
2010	Q24	THE SAME AS J43 Alston
2010	R38	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697.
2010	R40	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart
2010	R52	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart
2011		
2011	D44 L38	Renes, Sander. 2011. <i>Balancing the Bids, Solutions for Unit Price Auctions</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-047/1. Many organizations use procurement tenders to buy large amounts of goods and services. Especially in the public sector the use of these reverse auctions has grown rapidly over the past decades. For the (reverse) unit price auction experience as well as theory have shown that they can attract skewed/unbalanced bids, i.e. bids where the price structure is distorted to take advantage of estimation errors. This paper shows that by either allowing for some secrecy or post tender competition, incentives in unit price auction change in such a way that can make bid skewing disappear.
2011	D49 L44 L49 M00	Ghosal, Vivek. 2011. <i>The Law and Economics of Enhancing Cartel Enforcement: Using Information from Non-Cartel Investigations to Prosecute Cartels</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3506. I present the following proposal: information revealed during non-cartel investigations by competition law enforcement authorities, such as evaluation of M&As or investigation of monopolization (dominance) conduct, should be directly used to investigate and prosecute cartels. Currently, in several jurisdictions, information acquired in, for example, a M&A investigation typically cannot be directly used for a cartel case due to the underlying statutes and the legal and administrative procedures that govern information use. Reviewing the management and corporate strategy literature, I note that M&As form a vital part of firms' core business strategy, with the longer-run strategic aspects being more important. These longer-run strategies could be jeopardized if the firms were engaging in collusion, as the likelihood of detection and prosecution would increase under the proposed rule change, which would punish bad (collusive) behavior. I argue that irrespective of exactly how many cartels are actually prosecuted via this channel, the proposal has the likelihood of creating a meaningful deterrence effect. I also discuss the potential downsides related to Type 1 errors and administrative costs. Overall, I argue that the proposed rule change could increase the efficiency and effectiveness of cartel enforcement, and open an additional front in the fight against hardcore cartels that operate within jurisdictions as well as internationally.
2011	D85	Mennella, Antonella. 2011. <i>Informal Social Networks, organised crime and local labour market</i> . Department of Economics - University Roma Tre, Departmental Working Papers of Economics - University 'Roma Tre': 126. This paper's purpose is to show a new informal social networks interpretation, according to which social networks change their nature if they are located in social contexts where organised crime is relevant. Here the perusal of a social network is just a necessary condition to enter the labour market rather than a deliberate choice. Moreover this labour market is the ground where favouritisms and social and electoral consensus policies take place
2011	E32 E65 P52	Stevenson, Betsey, and Justin Wolfers. 2011. <i>Trust in Public Institutions over the Business Cycle</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16891. We document that trust in public institutions--and particularly trust in banks, business and government--has declined over recent years. U.S. time series evidence suggests that this partly reflects the procyclical nature of trust in institutions. Cross-country comparisons reveal a clear legacy of the Great Recession, and those countries

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		whose unemployment grew the most suffered the biggest loss in confidence in institutions, particularly in trust in government and the financial sector. Finally, analysis of several repeated cross-sections of confidence within U.S. states yields similar qualitative patterns, but much smaller magnitudes in response to state-specific shocks.
2011	F20	Fiaschi, Davide, Elisa Giuliani, Chiara Macchi, Michelangelo Murano, and Oriana Perrone. 2011. <i>To abuse or not to abuse. This is the question. On whether Social Corporate Responsibility influences human rights abuses of large Multinational Corporations (1990-2006)</i>. Laboratory of Economics and Management (LEM), Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa, Italy, LEM Papers Series. We are currently observing an apparent paradox. On the one hand there is growing evidence about corporate misbehaviour and Multinational Corporations (MNCs)' violations of human rights. On the other, the largest MNCs are showing an unprecedented level of commitment to 'save the world' through their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and investments. In this scenario, how much does CSR contribute to curb human rights abuses of the largest worldwide MNCs? This paper investigates this question using a novel dataset of 135 MNCs operating in several sectors over the period 1990-2006. We apply Probit estimations to our data and show that MNCs that have adopted CSR initiatives have higher probabilities of being involved in alleged human rights abuses, but such probability decreases over time, as they accumulate experience in CSR. This result is found for human rights abuses for which MNCs are directly held accountable, whereas our evidence suggests that CSR experience does not curb corporate complicity in abuses committed by third parties. The paper concludes by discussing the normative implications of this result and by suggesting directions for further research.
2011	F35	Trebilcock, Michael J., and Mariana Mota Prado. 2011. <i>What Makes Poor Countries Poor? Institutional Determinants of Development</i>, Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Provides an overview of the field of law and development, focusing on the idea that institutions--particularly legal institutions--matter for development. Discusses the ends and means of development; the rule of law and development--in search of the Holy Grail; the property rights/contract rights development nexus; political regimes, ethnic conflict, and development; public administration, corruption, and development; state-owned enterprises, privatization, and development; international trade, foreign direct investment, and development; foreign aid and development--the aid-institutions paradox; and the search for knowledge.
2011	F44	Shaffer, Gregory. 2011. "Transnational Recursivity Theory: A Review Essay of Halliday and Carruthers' Bankrupt." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 9(2): 371-76.
2011	F44	Campbell, John L. 2011. "What Does Bankrupt Tell Us about World Polity Theory and Comparative Political Economy?" <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 9(2): 376-80.
2011	F44	Morgan, Glenn. 2011. "International Rulemaking and National Implementations in the Formation of a Global Bankruptcy Regime." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 9(2): 381-85.
2011	F44	Halliday, Terence C. 2011. "What Is the Scope of the Recursivity of Law in Markets?" <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 9(2): 385-90.
2011	F44	Carruthers, Bruce G. 2011. "On Terence C. Halliday and Bruce G. Carruthers Bankrupt: Global Lawmaking and Systemic Financial Crisis: Stanford, Stanford University Press, 2010 Panel at the SASE 2010 Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, USA: Response to Shaffer, Morgan and Campbell." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 9(2): 390-94.
2011	G33	Mayer, Christopher J., Edward Morrison, Tomasz Piskorski, and Arpit Gupta. 2011. <i>Mortgage Modification and Strategic Behavior: Evidence from a Legal Settlement with Countrywide</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17065. We investigate whether homeowners respond strategically to news of mortgage modification programs. We exploit plausibly exogenous variation in modification policy induced by U.S. state government lawsuits against Countrywide Financial Corporation, which agreed to offer modifications to seriously delinquent borrowers with subprime mortgages throughout the country. Using a difference-in-difference framework, we find that Countrywide's relative delinquency rate increased thirteen percent per month immediately after the program's announcement. The borrowers whose estimated default rates increased the most in response to the program were those who appear to have been the least likely to default otherwise, including those with substantial liquidity available through credit cards and relatively low combined loan-to-value ratios. These results suggest that strategic behavior should be an important consideration in designing mortgage modification programs.
2011	H26 J53	Andrews, Dan, Aida Caldera Sanchez, and Asa Johansson. 2011. <i>Towards a Better Understanding of the Informal Economy</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 873. It is important to understand the nature and drivers of informality, as its social and economic consequences are wide-ranging. This paper critically reviews the current state of cross-country research on informality and discusses how existing data sources can be more effectively employed and extended to shed light on the link between public policies and informality. A number of interesting findings emerge. The informal economy is multi-faceted and a wide range of definitions and measures are required to capture its diverse activities. However, most existing--and widely used--cross-country estimates of informality suffer from large measurement problems, which reduce the reliability of existing empirical evidence on the extent and drivers of informality. Accordingly, future research on informality should be closely linked to obtaining better data, particularly at the household and firm levels.
2011	H30 L70	Holland, Stephen P., Jonathan E. Hughes, Christopher R. Knittel, and Nathan C. Parker. 2011. <i>Some Inconvenient Truths About Climate Change Policy: The Distributional Impacts of Transportation Policies</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17386. Instead of efficiently pricing greenhouse gases, policy makers have favored measures that implicitly or explicitly subsidize low carbon fuels. We simulate a transportation-sector cap & trade program (CAT) and three policies currently in use: ethanol subsidies, a renewable fuel standard (RFS), and a low carbon fuel standard (LCFS). Our simulations confirm that the alternatives to CAT are quite costly--2.5 to 4 times more expensive. We provide evidence that the persistence of these alternatives in spite of their higher costs lies in the political economy of carbon policy. The alternatives to CAT exhibit a feature that make them amenable to adoption--a right skewed distribution of gains and losses where many counties have small losses, but a smaller share of counties gain considerably--as much as \$6,800 per capita, per year. We correlate our estimates of gains from CAT and the RFS with Congressional voting on the Waxman-Markey cap & trade bill, H.R. 2454. Because Waxman-Markey (WM) would weaken the RFS, House members likely viewed the two policies as competitors. Conditional on a district's CAT gains, increases in a district's RFS gains are associated with decreases in the likelihood of voting for WM. Furthermore, we show that campaign contributions are correlated with a district's gains under each policy and that these contributions are correlated with a Member's vote on WM.
2011	I21	Fryer, Roland G., Jr. 2011. <i>Creating "No Excuses" (Traditional) Public Schools: Preliminary Evidence from an Experiment in Houston</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17494. The racial achievement gap in education is an important social problem to which decades of research have yielded no scalable solutions. Recent evidence from "No Excuses" charter schools--which demonstrates that some combination of school inputs can educate the poorest minority children--offers a guiding light. In the 2010-2011 school year, we implemented five strategies gleaned from best practices in "No Excuses" charter schools--increased instructional time, a more rigorous approach to building human capital, more student-level

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		differentiation, frequent use of data to inform instruction, and a culture of high expectations--in nine of the lowest performing middle and high schools in Houston, Texas. We show that the average impact of these changes on student achievement is 0.276 standard deviations in math and 0.059 standard deviations in reading, which is strikingly similar to reported impacts of attending the Harlem Children's Zone and Knowledge is Power Program schools--two strict "No Excuses" adherents. The paper concludes with a speculative discussion of the scalability of the experiment.
2011	J31	Berlinguer, Aldo. 2011. "Sulla vexata quaestio delle tariffe professionali forensi. (The Never Ending Story of Minimum Fee Schedules for Lawyers. With English summary.)." <i>Mercato Concorrenza Regole</i>, 13(1): 65-92. This article aims at summarizing the long debated issue of minimum fee schedules for lawyers. This controversial matter has been fiercely argued in recent years between those who believe that fixed prices pursue only the economic interest of lawyers and those who think that mandatory schedules may help assuring a minimum degree of quality. Fixed prices were a linchpin factor of the old regulatory framework of the legal profession enacted during the fascist regime. Since then, many political, economic and social changes have occurred in over 80 years of Italian history, including the strong liberalization brought about by European institutions namely in the area of competition law and the implementation of the single market. That is why minimum fee schedules have been repealed in 2006, although today a recent bill provides for their restoration. The proposal is however highly questionable given the large imperfections of the market of lawyers, the credence nature of legal services, the strong presence of mechanisms of adverse selection and moral hazard. It would thus be preferable to link legal fees to capacity, endeavour and the beneficial effects of lawyers' work on client expectations.
2011	J47 N25 Y20	Fan, Joseph, Randall Morck, and Bernard Yeung. 2011. <i>Capitalizing China</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17687. Despite a vast accumulation of private capital, China is not embracing capitalism. Deceptively familiar capitalist features disguise the profoundly unfamiliar foundations of "market socialism with Chinese characteristics." The Chinese Communist Party (CCP), by controlling the career advancement of all senior personnel in all regulatory agencies, all state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and virtually all major financial institutions state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and senior Party positions in all but the smallest non-SOE enterprises, retains sole possession of Lenin's Commanding Heights. This manuscript introduces the chapters comprising the NBER volume <i>Capitalizing China</i> (Fan and Morck, eds. 2012), which examine China's high savings rate, banking system, financial markets, financial regulations, corporate governance, and public finances; and consider policy alternatives the CCP might consider if its goal is China's elevation into the ranks of high income countries.
2011	J53	THE SAME AS H26 Andrews, Dan, Aida Caldera Sanchez, and Asa Johansson. 2011. <i>Towards a Better Understanding of the Informal Economy</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 873.
2011	L38	THE SAME AS D44 Renes, Sander. 2011. <i>Balancing the Bids, Solutions for Unit Price Auctions</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-047/1.
2011	L44	THE SAME AS D49 Ghosal, Vivek. 2011. <i>The Law and Economics of Enhancing Cartel Enforcement: Using Information from Non-Cartel Investigations to Prosecute Cartels</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3506.
2011	L49	THE SAME AS D49 Ghosal
2011	L70	THE SAME AS H30 Holland, Stephen P., Jonathan E. Hughes, Christopher R. Knittel, and Nathan C. Parker. 2011. <i>Some Inconvenient Truths About Climate Change Policy: The Distributional Impacts of Transportation Policies</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17386.
2011	M00	THE SAME AS D49 Ghosal, Vivek. 2011. <i>The Law and Economics of Enhancing Cartel Enforcement: Using Information from Non-Cartel Investigations to Prosecute Cartels</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3506.
2011	N12 Q00	Moser, Petra, and Paul W. Rhode. 2011. <i>Did Plant Patents Create the American Rose?</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16983. The Plant Patent Act of 1930 was the first step towards creating property rights for biological innovation: it introduced patent rights for asexually-propagated plants. This paper uses data on plant patents and registrations of new varieties to examine whether the Act encouraged innovation. Nearly half of all plant patents between 1931 and 1970 were for roses. Large commercial nurseries, which began to build mass hybridization programs in the 1940s, accounted for most of these patents, suggesting that the new intellectual property rights may have helped to encourage the development of a commercial rose breeding industry. Data on registrations of newly-created roses, however, yield no evidence of an increase in innovation: less than 20 percent of new roses were patented, European breeders continued to create most new roses, and there was no increase in the number of new varieties per year after 1931.
2011	N12 R00	Collins, William J., and Katharine L. Shester. 2011. <i>Slum Clearance and Urban Renewal in the United States</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17458. The Plant Patent Act of 1930 was the first step towards creating property rights for biological innovation: it introduced patent rights for asexually-propagated plants. This paper uses data on plant patents and registrations of new varieties to examine whether the Act encouraged innovation. Nearly half of all plant patents between 1931 and 1970 were for roses. Large commercial nurseries, which began to build mass hybridization programs in the 1940s, accounted for most of these patents, suggesting that the new intellectual property rights may have helped to encourage the development of a commercial rose breeding industry. Data on registrations of newly-created roses, however, yield no evidence of an increase in innovation: less than 20 percent of new roses were patented, European breeders continued to create most new roses, and there was no increase in the number of new varieties per year after 1931.
2011	N25	THE SAME AS J47 Fan, Joseph, Randall Morck, and Bernard Yeung. 2011. <i>Capitalizing China</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17687.
2011	P40	Kuran, Timur. 2011. <i>The Long Divergence: How Islamic Law Held Back the Middle East</i>, Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press. Examines the Middle East's transformation from an economically advanced to an economically lagging region and considers whether Islamic law played a role. Discusses the puzzle of the Middle East's economic underdevelopment; analyzing the economic role of Islam; commercial life under Islamic rule; the persistent simplicity of Islamic partnerships; drawbacks of the Islamic inheritance system; the absence of the corporation in Islamic law; barriers to the emergence of a Middle Eastern business corporation; credit markets without banks; the Islamization of non-Muslim economic life; the ascent of the Middle East's religious minorities; origins and fiscal impact of the capitulations; foreign privileges as facilitators of impersonal exchange; the absence of Middle Eastern consuls; and whether Islam inhibited economic development. Kuran is Professor of Economics and Political Science and Gorter Family Professor of Islamic Studies at Duke University. Index.
2011	P52	THE SAME AS E32 Stevenson, Betsey, and Justin Wolfers. 2011. <i>Trust in Public Institutions over the Business Cycle</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16891.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	Q00	THE SAME AS N12 Moser, Petra, and Paul W. Rhode. 2011. <i>Did Plant Patents Create the American Rose?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16983.
2011	R00	THE SAME AS N12 Collins, William J., and Katharine L. Shester. 2011. <i>Slum Clearance and Urban Renewal in the United States</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17458.
2011	Y20	THE SAME AS J47 Fan, Joseph, Randall Morck, and Bernard Yeung. 2011. <i>Capitalizing China</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17687.
2012		
2012	F00 F01	Shachmurove, Yochanan, and Alojzy Nowak. 2012. <i>Failing Institutions Are at the Core of the Euro Crisis</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. The European Union was created to promote economic, cultural, and regional prosperity. However, the Global Financial Crisis demonstrates that its economic institutions are flawed. While each sovereign state in the Eurozone forfeits the control of its money supply, the lack of a common fiscal institution allows individual countries to pursue their own political and financial agendas. The on-going economic hardship emphasizes the critical role of economic and political institutions. This paper analyzes both beneficial and perverse incentives of joining the European Union, discusses the consequences of deficient economic institutions and provides potential solutions towards the alleviation of the crisis.
2012	F60	CV: Kelemen, R. Daniel, and Eric C. Sibbitt. 2012. "The Globalization of American Law." In <i>Key Concepts in the New Global Economy. Volume 1.</i> , ed. David A. Baldwin, 204-37. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Writings on the New Global Economy, vol. 7. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H89 M59	Fremeth, Adam, Brian Kelleher Richter, and Brandon Schaufele. 2012. <i>Campaign Contributions over CEOs' Careers</i> . University of Ottawa, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1203E. Individuals dominate money in politics, accounting for over 90% of campaign contributions, but studies of individuals' giving are scarce. We show that individuals increase their personal contributions dramatically when they assume leadership roles at organizations such as labor unions, non-profits, and firms. Using a newly constructed dataset that focuses on personal contributions, we exploit variation in the leadership status of all 2,198 individuals who were S&P 500 CEOs at any point between 1991 and 2008 to identify a \$4,000 jump in personal political giving when individuals become CEOs. Despite giving more money to more candidates, more political action committees (PACs), and more parties, active CEOs' partisan orientations remain largely unchanged. Falsification tests of an underlying identification assumption demonstrate that these patterns hold whether an individual is promoted to CEO internally or appointed externally. While some fraction of CEOs' contributions can be attributed to long-standing preferences, willingness, and ability to contribute, the striking change in behavior we identify cannot be explained by these factors alone.
2012	L94 Y80	Thomas, Anthony, and Raphael J. Heffron. 2012. <i>Third Party Nuclear Liability: The Case of a Supplier in the United Kingdom</i> . Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. The law surrounding third party nuclear liability is important to all parties in the nuclear supply chain whether they are providing decommissioning services, project management expertise or a new reactor. This paper examines third party nuclear liability, and in particular, in relation to a Supplier in the nuclear energy sector in the United Kingdom (UK). The term "Supplier" is used in this paper and, depending on the context, is intended to cover all parties in the supply chain providing services, equipment or technology (e.g. the EPC contractor, the reactor vendor, the owner engineer, architect engineer, or the Parent Body Organisation responsible for decommissioning one the UK legacy nuclear installations). With a return to nuclear new build expected in the UK, the clarification of the position of a Supplier and their potential to be liable for nuclear damage is of vital importance for a functioning nuclear supply chain. The research explores the nuclear liability legislation in the UK and identifies the gaps and limitations in existence. The latter problems pose a risk for the Suppliers to operators in the nuclear energy industry, and consequently some approaches that can mitigate those risks are advanced and assessed. The nuclear liability regime in the UK is largely based on international conventions and hence, the risks posed to the Supplier in the UK also exist for Suppliers in other countries. There are resource shortages already in the nuclear energy industry, and currently the Supplier to the nuclear industry is over exposed. This situation needs to be resolved and a new legal definition of nuclear damage enacted. Further, the level of liability exposure for a UK Supplier involved in a nuclear project outside the UK needs to be reviewed as there remains too much ambiguity regarding liability in an international nuclear law context.
2012	M51	Oyer, Paul, and Scott Schaefer. 2012. <i>Firm/Employee Matching: An Industry Study of American Lawyers</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18620. We study the sources of match-specific value at large American law firms by analyzing how graduates of law schools group into law firms. We measure the degree to which lawyers from certain schools concentrate within firms and then analyze how this agglomeration can be explained by "natural advantage" factors (such as geographic proximity) and by productive spillovers across graduates of a given school. We show that large law firms tend to be concentrated with regard to the law schools they hire from and that individual offices within these firms are substantially more concentrated. The degree of concentration is highly variable, as there is substantial variation in firms' hiring strategies. There are two main drivers of variation in law school concentration within law offices. First, geography drives a large amount of concentration, as most firms hire largely from local schools. Second, we show that school-based networks (and possibly productive spillovers) are important because partners' law schools drive associates' law school composition even controlling for firm, school, and firm/school match characteristics and when we instrument for partners' law schools.
2012	M59	THE SAME AS H89 Fremeth, Adam, Brian Kelleher Richter, and Brandon Schaufele. 2012. <i>Campaign Contributions over CEOs' Careers</i> . University of Ottawa, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1203E.
2012	N22	Lampe, Ryan L., and Petra Moser. 2012. <i>Do Patent Pools Encourage Innovation? Evidence from 20 U.S. Industries under the New Deal</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18316. Patent pools, which allow competing firms to combine their patents, have emerged as a prominent mechanism to resolve litigation when multiple firms own patents for the same technology. This paper takes advantage of a window of regulatory tolerance under the New Deal to investigate the effects of pools on innovation within 20 industries. Difference-in-differences regressions imply a 16 percent decline in patenting in response to the creation of a pool. This decline is driven by technology fields in which a pool combined patents for substitute technologies by competing firms, suggesting that unregulated pools may discourage innovation by weakening competition to improve substitutes.
2012	O33 Q16 Q55	Moser, Petra. 2012. <i>Patent Laws and Innovation: Evidence from Economic History</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18631. What is the optimal system of intellectual property rights to encourage innovation? Empirical evidence from economic history can help to inform important policy questions that have been difficult to answer with modern

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		data: 1) Does the existence of strong patent laws encourage innovation? And 2) May patent laws influence the direction--as opposed to the rate--of technical change? Economic history can also help to shed light on the effectiveness of policy tools that are intended to address problems with the current patent system: 3) How do patent pools, as a mechanism to mitigate litigation risks, influence the creation of new technologies? 4) Will compulsory licensing, as a mechanism to improve access to essential innovations in developing countries, discourage innovation in the developing countries? This essay summarizes results of existing research and highlights promising areas for future research.
2012	P25	Ha, Thai Thanh, and Le Thi Van Hanh. 2012. "Identifying the Public Administration Reform Performance through the Lens of Provincial Competitiveness Index and GDP per Capita in Vietnam." <i>Modern Economy</i> , 3(1): 11-15. This study was conducted to test the hypothesis of whether the public administration reform (PAR) and provincial competitiveness could be causally linked to the GDP welfare per capita in Vietnam. By adopting the factor analysis and then the natural logarithm linear regression, the author found out that there were causality linkages between those above mentioned parameters. Namely, legal institutions were the main huddles for GDP per head, while public administration reform services and public services delivery exert positive impacts on GDP per capita. The dynamism of provincial leadership was also positively influential to the GDP outcome for Vietnamese citizens. Conclusions and recommendations were drawn for Vietnamese policy makers to modernize the public administration reform process.
2012	Q16	THE SAME AS O33 Moser, Petra. 2012. <i>Patent Laws and Innovation: Evidence from Economic History</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18631.
2012	Q55	THE SAME AS O33 Moser
2012	Y80	THE SAME AS L95 Thomas, Anthony, and Raphael J. Heffron. 2012. <i>Third Party Nuclear Liability: The Case of a Supplier in the United Kingdom</i> . Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.
2013		
2013	C91	Benoit, Jean-Pierre, Roberto Gabiati, and Emeric Henry. 2013. <i>Rational parasites</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9351. Understanding the impact of legal protection on investment is of major importance. This paper provides a framework for addressing this issue, and shows that investment may actually be higher in the absence of legal protection. Focusing on the application to innovation, in an environment where an innovator (the host) repeatedly faces the same imitators (parasites), we show that investment can take place even without patent protection, as parasites limit their imitation to preserve the innovator's incentives to invest. We show further that an innovator might be more active without legal protection: it is forced to increase its investment to keep the parasites satisfied and, thus, cooperative. We provide experimental evidence consistent with the theoretical results: in the experiment, investment levels with and without legal protection are comparable, and sometimes greater without patents. Our framework is general enough to apply to other situations such as investment in developing countries, commons' management and long-distance trade.
2013	C91	Gerber, Anke, Andreas Nicklisch, and Stefan Voigt. 2013. <i>Strategic Choices for Redistribution and the Veil of Ignorance: Theory and Experimental Evidence</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4423. We provide experimental evidence on the emergence of redistributive societies. Individuals first vote on redistribution by feet and then learn their productivity and invest. We vary the individuals' information about their productivities at the time when they choose a distribution rule and find that there is more redistribution behind a veil of ignorance than under full information. However, the scope of redistribution is less sensitive towards the degree of uncertainty than predicted. For all degrees of uncertainty, we find a coexistence of libertarianism and redistribution as well as incomplete sorting, so that heterogeneous redistribution communities turn out to be sustainable.
2013	E40 E42 M40	Peacock, Mark S. 2013. "Accounting for Money: The Legal Presuppositions of Money and Accounting in Ancient Greece." <i>Business History</i> , 55(1-2): 280-301. This paper aims to extend the purview of Business History to the ancient world by exploring the hypothesis that the development of money was stimulated by legal institutions which regulated payment of compensation for torts. The hypothesis was propounded by Philip Grierson who argued that the Germanic institution of wergeld established the earliest concept of value which underlies money's function as a unit of account. It considers Grierson's thesis in the context of archaic Greece. Although archaic Greek law developed differently from the Germanic wergeld, the legal-political sphere in Greece provides decisive impetus to the development of money and accounting. The article examines the role of commerce in archaic Greece and its relationship to monetisation.
2013	F14	Yang, Junsok. 2013. "The Effect of International Trade on Rule of Law." <i>Journal of East Asian Economic Integration</i> , 17(1): 27-53. In this paper, we look at the relationship between international trade and the rule of law, using the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, which include index figures on human rights, limits on government powers, transparency and regulatory efficiency. Based on regression analyses using the rule of law index figures and international trade figures (merchandise trade, service trade, exports and imports as percentage of GDP,) international trade and basic human rights seem to have little relationship; but trade has a close positive relationship with strong order and security. Somewhat surprisingly, regulatory transparency and effective implementation seems to have little or no effect on international trade and vice versa. International trade shows a clear positive relationship with the country's criminal justice system, but the relationship with the civil justice system is not as clear as such. For regulatory implementation and civil justice, services trade positively affect these institutions, but these institutions in turn affect exports more strongly than services trade. Finally, the effect of trade on rule of law is stronger on a medium to long term (10-20 year) time horizon.
2013	F36	Antenbrink, Fabian. 2013. "Legal Developments." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 51(0): 139-54.
2013	G10	Bernholz, Peter. 2013. "Ordnungspolitik heute. ("Ordnungstheorie" Today. With English summary.)." <i>ORDO: Jahrbuch für die Ordnung von Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft</i> , 64(0): 465-74. Many economists consider "Ordnungstheorie" to be a somewhat outmoded specific German approach in economics. In this paper it is shown that this is a totally misleading perspective, and that many innovative approaches in economics like Public Choice, Institutional Economics and Law and Economics are in fact belonging to the field of inquiry called "Ordnungstheorie" in German. Moreover, it is demonstrated that a number of damaging developments during the present crisis of financial markets and over indebtedness of states are caused by a neglect of corresponding analyses.
2013	H50	Diss: Moosapoor, Seb. 2013. Essays on Law and Economics, Economics of Education, and Public Economics. PhD diss. University of Michigan.
2013	J52	Ashenfelter, Orley C., David E. Bloom, and Gordon B. Dahl. 2013. <i>Lawyers as Agents of the Devil in a Prisoner's Dilemma Game: Evidence from Long Run Play</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18834. Do the parties

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		in a typical dispute face incentives similar to those in the classic prisoner's dilemma game? In this paper, we explore whether the costs and benefits of legal representation are such that each party seeks legal representation in the hope of exploiting the other party, while knowing full well that failing to do so will open up the possibility of being exploited. The paper first shows how it is possible to test for the presence of such an incentive structure in a typical dispute resolution system. It then reports estimates of the incentives for the parties to obtain legal representation in wage disputes that were settled by final-offer arbitration in New Jersey. The paper also reports briefly on similar studies of data from discharge grievances, court-annexed disputes in Pittsburgh, and child custody disputes in California. In each case, the data provide evidence that the parties face strong individual incentives to obtain legal representation which makes the parties jointly worse off. Using our New Jersey data, we find that expert agents may well have played a productive role in moderating the biases of their clients, but only early on in the history of the system. Over time, the parties slowly evolved to a non-cooperative equilibrium where the use of lawyers becomes nearly universal, despite the fact that agreeing not to hire lawyers is cheaper and does not appear to alter arbitration outcomes.
2013	M40	THE SAME AS E40 Peacock, Mark S. 2013. "Accounting for Money: The Legal Presuppositions of Money and Accounting in Ancient Greece." <i>Business History</i> , 55(1-2): 280-301.
2013	R10	Coco, Antonella, and Pietro Fantozzi. 2013. "Crisi della legalità e pratiche neopatrimoniali. (Crisis of Legality and Neopatrimonial Practices. With English summary.)." <i>Sociologia del Lavoro</i> , 0(131): 37-56. This paper presents the results of a survey regarding social construction of legality and based on the representations of local elites (politicians, entrepreneurs, civil servants, managers of the public health sector) in Italian regions (Lombardia, Toscana, Lazio, Calabria, Sicilia). The analysis concerns neopatrimonial tendencies, explored through illegal practices entailing personal use of public and private administrations' resources by power positions' holders. The paper shows evidence of the comparison between the private and the public sector and it puts attention to the different categories of interviewees. All considered behaviours are oriented towards illegality, but in some cases they are expressed in terms of crimes and illicit conducts, in others they refers to cultures and practices of manipulation. This distinction permits to highlight similarities and differences among Italian regions. Furthermore the analysis takes into consideration individual and institutional strategies contrasting illegality and private use of public resources.

Table K00.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators*
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E41	Demand for Money
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G35	Payout Policy
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K34	Tax Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M11	Production Management
M13	New Firms; Startups
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy*
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014–2015.

— Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014–2015 гг.

K00: Balance of Links

229	Links in 2005
142	New links in 2006-2013
451	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K00 is equal to 4.38 AS.
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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K00.E.

K1 Basic Areas of Law

K10 Basic Areas of Law: General ¹

Table K10.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	25	43	18	1.72	0.62	0.36	General Economics and Teaching
B	41	129	88	3.15	1.01	1.07	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	8	31	23	3.88	0.20	0.26	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	490	1,375	885	2.81	12.10	11.45	Microeconomics
E	38	150	112	3.95	0.94	1.25	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	193	618	425	3.2	4.77	5.15	International Economics
G	17	123	106	7.24	0.42	1.02	Financial Economics
H	272	847	575	3.11	6.72	7.05	Public Economics
I	84	355	271	4.23	2.07	2.96	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	230	821	591	3.57	5.68	6.84	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1,874	4,764	2,890	2.54	46.28	39.67	Law and Economics
L	125	429	304	3.43	3.09	3.57	Industrial Organization
M	11	63	52	5.73	0.27	0.52	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	145	496	351	3.42	3.58	4.13	Economic History
O	192	806	614	4.2	4.74	6.71	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	202	447	245	2.21	4.99	3.72	Economic Systems
Q	31	147	116	4.74	0.77	1.22	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	27	130	103	4.81	0.67	1.08	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	44	234	190	5.32	1.09	1.95	Other Special Topics
S	4,049	12,008	7,959	2.97	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K10.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	25	40	15	1.6	0.62	0.33	General Economics
A2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Collective Works
A	25	43	18	1.72	0.62	0.36	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	5	16	11	3.2	0.12	0.13	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	11	17	6	1.55	0.27	0.14	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	11	51	40	4.64	0.27	0.42	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	6	6	0	1	0.15	0.05	Economic Methodology
B5	8	39	31	4.88	0.20	0.32	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	41	129	88	3.15	1.01	1.07	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
C1	4	4	0	1	0.10	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	4	19	15	4.75	0.10	0.16	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Design of Experiments
C	8	31	23	3.88	0.20	0.26	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	3	54	51	18	0.07	0.45	General
D1	10	28	18	2.8	0.25	0.23	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	24	53	29	2.21	0.59	0.44	Production and Organizations
D3	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.04	Distribution
D4	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.06	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	47	96	49	2.04	1.16	0.80	Welfare Economics
D7	386	1,069	683	2.77	9.53	8.90	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	18	63	45	3.5	0.44	0.52	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	490	1,375	885	2.81	12.10	11.45	Microeconomics
E0	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.04	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	4	14	10	3.5	0.10	0.12	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.08	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	3	18	15	6	0.07	0.15	Money and Interest Rates
E5	14	28	14	2	0.35	0.23	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	14	75	61	5.36	0.35	0.62	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	38	150	112	3.95	0.94	1.25	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	74	92	18	1.24	1.83	0.77	General
F1	77	145	68	1.88	1.90	1.21	Trade
F2	27	48	21	1.78	0.67	0.40	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	8	41	33	5.13	0.20	0.34	International Finance
F4	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	5	276	271	55.2	0.12	2.30	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.10	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	193	618	425	3.2	4.77	5.15	International Economics
G0	2	11	9	5.5	0.05	0.09	General
G1	3	20	17	6.67	0.07	0.17	General Financial Markets
G2	10	49	39	4.9	0.25	0.41	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	2	43	41	21.5	0.05	0.36	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	17	123	106	7.24	0.42	1.02	Financial Economics
H0	5	5	0	1	0.12	0.04	General
H1	104	226	122	2.17	2.57	1.88	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	14	55	41	3.93	0.35	0.46	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	6	20	14	3.33	0.15	0.17	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	42	145	103	3.45	1.04	1.21	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	13	48	35	3.69	0.32	0.40	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	83	320	237	3.86	2.05	2.66	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	3	26	23	8.67	0.07	0.22	Miscellaneous Issues
H	272	847	575	3.11	6.72	7.05	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	20	149	129	7.45	0.49	1.24	Health
I2	53	143	90	2.7	1.31	1.19	Education and Research Institutions
I3	11	63	52	5.73	0.27	0.52	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	84	355	271	4.23	2.07	2.96	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.10	General
J1	142	547	405	3.85	3.51	4.56	Demographic Economics
J2	3	38	35	12.67	0.07	0.32	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	4	21	17	5.25	0.10	0.17	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	4	22	18	5.5	0.10	0.18	Particular Labor Markets
J5	8	12	4	1.5	0.20	0.10	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	10	57	47	5.7	0.25	0.47	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	54	95	41	1.76	1.33	0.79	Labor Discrimination
J8	4	17	13	4.25	0.10	0.14	Labor Standards: National and International

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J	230	821	591	3.57	5.68	6.84	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	9	27	18	3	0.22	0.22	General
K1	1,526	3,651	2,125	2.39	37.69	30.40	Basic Areas of Law
K2	57	152	95	2.67	1.41	1.27	Regulation and Business Law
K3	109	335	226	3.07	2.69	2.79	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	173	599	426	3.46	4.27	4.99	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1,874	4,764	2,890	2.54	46.28	39.67	Law and Economics
L0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
L1	6	20	14	3.33	0.15	0.17	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	3	26	23	8.67	0.07	0.22	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	17	61	44	3.59	0.42	0.51	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	8	22	14	2.75	0.20	0.18	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	34	139	105	4.09	0.84	1.16	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	2	22	20	11	0.05	0.18	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	29	98	69	3.38	0.72	0.82	Industry Studies: Services
L9	25	37	12	1.48	0.62	0.31	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	125	429	304	3.43	3.09	3.57	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	3	26	23	8.67	0.07	0.22	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	6	27	21	4.5	0.15	0.22	Marketing and Advertising
M4	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.05	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.03	Personnel Economics
M	11	63	52	5.73	0.27	0.52	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	General
N1	6	17	11	2.83	0.15	0.14	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	4	16	12	4	0.10	0.13	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	11	49	38	4.45	0.27	0.41	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	121	378	257	3.12	2.99	3.15	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	3	11	8	3.67	0.07	0.09	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	14	14	N	0.00	0.12	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Micro-Business History
N9	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.04	Regional and Urban History
N	145	496	351	3.42	3.58	4.13	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	158	638	480	4.04	3.90	5.31	Economic Development
O2	5	39	34	7.8	0.12	0.32	Development Planning and Policy
O3	17	80	63	4.71	0.42	0.67	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	9	41	32	4.56	0.22	0.34	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.07	Economywide Country Studies
O	192	806	614	4.2	4.74	6.71	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	63	155	92	2.46	1.56	1.29	Capitalist Systems
P2	54	99	45	1.83	1.33	0.82	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	76	137	61	1.8	1.88	1.14	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	5	44	39	8.8	0.12	0.37	Other Economic Systems
P5	4	12	8	3	0.10	0.10	Comparative Economic Systems
P	202	447	245	2.21	4.99	3.72	Economic Systems
Q0	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.06	General
Q1	4	19	15	4.75	0.10	0.16	Agriculture
Q2	18	40	22	2.22	0.44	0.33	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.06	Energy
Q5	7	71	64	10.14	0.17	0.59	Environmental Economics
Q	31	147	116	4.74	0.77	1.22	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	8	25	17	3.13	0.20	0.21	General Regional Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R2	3	29	26	9.67	0.07	0.24	Household Analysis
R3	8	17	9	2.13	0.20	0.14	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Transportation Economics
R5	7	53	46	7.57	0.17	0.44	Regional Government Analysis
R	27	130	103	4.81	0.67	1.08	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	44	234	190	5.32	1.09	1.95	Other Special Topics
S	4,049	12,008	7,959	2.97	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K10.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.02	General Economics: General
A11	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	12	18	6	1.5	0.3	0.15	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	9	14	5	1.56	0.22	0.12	Relation of Economics to Social Values
B11	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.06	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B14	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B21	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B25	9	13	4	1.44	0.22	0.11	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B31	11	51	40	4.64	0.27	0.42	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.03	Economic Methodology: General
B41	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic Methodology
B51	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	3	26	23	8.67	0.07	0.22	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.04	Feminist Economics
C10	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C14	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C70	2	10	8	5	0.05	0.08	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Cooperative Games
C78	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
D00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Microeconomics: General
D02	2	46	44	23	0.05	0.38	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Household Behavior: General
D11	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.05	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D18	4	15	11	3.75	0.1	0.12	Consumer Protection
D23	23	40	17	1.74	0.57	0.33	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D40	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D46	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Value Theory
D60	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.08	Welfare Economics: General
D61	13	24	11	1.85	0.32	0.2	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.03	Externalities
D63	27	52	25	1.93	0.67	0.43	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	28	31	3	1.11	0.69	0.26	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	33	41	8	1.24	0.82	0.34	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	289	870	581	3.01	7.14	7.25	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	14	48	34	3.43	0.35	0.4	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	16	62	46	3.88	0.4	0.52	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	6	17	11	2.83	0.15	0.14	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	5	7	2	1.4	0.12	0.06	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D82	10	30	20	3	0.25	0.25	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	1	18	17	18	0.02	0.15	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
E20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E22	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.05	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E24	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E30	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E42	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.04	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E50	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E52	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.08	Monetary Policy
E58	9	15	6	1.67	0.22	0.12	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.06	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	8	54	46	6.75	0.2	0.45	Fiscal Policy
E65	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	International Economics: General
F01	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.03	Global Outlook
F02	69	87	18	1.26	1.7	0.72	International Economic Order
F10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Trade: General
F13	40	69	29	1.73	0.99	0.57	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	16	22	6	1.38	0.4	0.18	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	19	51	32	2.68	0.47	0.42	Economic Integration
F17	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F21	4	13	9	3.25	0.1	0.11	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	20	22	2	1.1	0.49	0.18	International Migration
F23	3	13	10	4.33	0.07	0.11	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	International Finance: General
F33	3	18	15	6	0.07	0.15	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F36	4	7	3	1.75	0.1	0.06	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F42	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F51	2	16	14	8	0.05	0.13	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.07	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	1	104	103	104	0.02	0.87	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F60	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.1	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
G00	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Financial Economics: General
G18	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.07	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.07	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	3	21	18	7	0.07	0.17	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.04	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G28	2	13	11	6.5	0.05	0.11	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G33	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.05	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
H00	5	5	0	1	0.12	0.04	Public Economics: General
H10	8	16	8	2	0.2	0.13	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	96	208	112	2.17	2.37	1.73	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.08	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	7	18	11	2.57	0.17	0.15	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.11	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H40	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	4	17	13	4.25	0.1	0.14	Public Goods
H43	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	15	26	11	1.73	0.37	0.22	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H52	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Education
H55	3	11	8	3.67	0.07	0.09	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	22	66	44	3	0.54	0.55	National Security and War
H59	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	9	25	16	2.78	0.22	0.21	National Budget; Budget Systems
H63	2	12	10	6	0.05	0.1	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	10	24	14	2.4	0.25	0.2	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	6	21	15	3.5	0.15	0.17	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	8	21	13	2.63	0.2	0.17	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	10	27	17	2.7	0.25	0.22	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H76	1	15	14	15	0.02	0.12	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	47	176	129	3.74	1.16	1.47	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H82	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Governmental Property
H83	1	18	17	18	0.02	0.15	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I10	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.07	Health: General
I11	7	35	28	5	0.17	0.29	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	4	24	20	6	0.1	0.2	Health Production
I18	6	55	49	9.17	0.15	0.46	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	3	12	9	4	0.07	0.1	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	18	39	21	2.17	0.44	0.32	Analysis of Education
I22	15	32	17	2.13	0.37	0.27	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	17	47	30	2.76	0.42	0.39	Education: Government Policy
I31	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	10	34	24	3.4	0.25	0.28	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J11	19	73	54	3.84	0.47	0.61	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	5	28	23	5.6	0.12	0.23	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	12	58	46	4.83	0.3	0.48	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.08	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	74	212	138	2.86	1.83	1.77	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	24	95	71	3.96	0.59	0.79	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	4	65	61	16.25	0.1	0.54	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J26	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.07	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J40	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Labor Contracts
J44	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.05	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J61	7	25	18	3.57	0.17	0.21	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J68	2	19	17	9.5	0.05	0.16	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J71	39	59	20	1.51	0.96	0.49	Labor Discrimination
J78	15	29	14	1.93	0.37	0.24	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J80	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Labor Standards: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J82	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K00	9	27	18	3	0.22	0.22	Law and Economics: General
K10	1,437	3,410	1,973	2.37	35.49	28.4	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	33	80	47	2.42	0.82	0.67	Property Law
K12	16	41	25	2.56	0.4	0.34	Contract Law
K13	18	45	27	2.5	0.44	0.37	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	22	75	53	3.41	0.54	0.62	Criminal Law
K20	25	34	9	1.36	0.62	0.28	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	8	25	17	3.13	0.2	0.21	Antitrust Law
K22	13	62	49	4.77	0.32	0.52	Business and Securities Law
K23	11	31	20	2.82	0.27	0.26	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	10	14	4	1.4	0.25	0.12	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	16	38	22	2.38	0.4	0.32	Labor Law
K32	15	56	41	3.73	0.37	0.47	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	63	175	112	2.78	1.56	1.46	International Law
K34	5	18	13	3.6	0.12	0.15	Tax Law
K40	106	309	203	2.92	2.62	2.57	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	30	171	141	5.7	0.74	1.42	Litigation Process
K42	37	119	82	3.22	0.91	0.99	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.06	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L12	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L16	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.07	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L31	5	25	20	5	0.12	0.21	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.06	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	10	25	15	2.5	0.25	0.21	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	8	14	6	1.75	0.2	0.12	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L50	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	32	133	101	4.16	0.79	1.11	Economics of Regulation
L52	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L66	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.07	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L71	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L80	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.05	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.06	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	9	27	18	3	0.22	0.22	Entertainment; Media
L86	12	27	15	2.25	0.3	0.22	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L88	2	15	13	7.5	0.05	0.12	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L90	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L93	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Air Transportation
L94	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Electric Utilities
L96	16	19	3	1.19	0.4	0.16	Telecommunications
L98	6	8	2	1.33	0.15	0.07	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M13	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	New Firms; Startups
M14	2	21	19	10.5	0.05	0.17	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M31	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.06	Marketing
M37	5	16	11	3.2	0.12	0.13	Advertising
M40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Accounting
N11	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N13	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N15	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N20	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N31	5	13	8	2.6	0.12	0.11	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	6	21	15	3.5	0.15	0.17	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N40	13	66	53	5.08	0.32	0.55	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	45	122	77	2.71	1.11	1.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	28	82	54	2.93	0.69	0.68	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	19	50	31	2.63	0.47	0.42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	7	20	13	2.86	0.17	0.17	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	8	28	20	3.5	0.2	0.23	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.07	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N51	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.06	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O10	12	37	25	3.08	0.3	0.31	Economic Development: General
O11	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.03	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	34	86	52	2.53	0.84	0.72	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	19	18	19	0.02	0.16	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	101	444	343	4.4	2.49	3.7	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	4	20	16	5	0.1	0.17	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.07	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Development Planning and Policy: General
O23	3	17	14	5.67	0.07	0.14	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	1	17	16	17	0.02	0.14	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	4	26	22	6.5	0.1	0.22	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	4	9	5	2.25	0.1	0.07	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	7	28	21	4	0.17	0.23	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.1	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	4	10	6	2.5	0.1	0.08	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O47	5	16	11	3.2	0.12	0.13	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O52	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O57	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.04	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.03	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P13	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	10	38	28	3.8	0.25	0.32	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	46	105	59	2.28	1.14	0.87	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	27	35	8	1.3	0.67	0.29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P24	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	20	40	20	2	0.49	0.33	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P27	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P30	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	4	7	3	1.75	0.1	0.06	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	4	7	3	1.75	0.1	0.06	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	58	109	51	1.88	1.43	0.91	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P46	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	1	34	33	34	0.02	0.28	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P50	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.08	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q01	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.06	Sustainable Development
Q13	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q17	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	4	5	1	1.25	0.1	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q24	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	3	16	13	5.33	0.07	0.13	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	6	6	0	1	0.15	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q48	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Energy: Government Policy
Q56	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.04	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	5	29	24	5.8	0.12	0.24	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	5	15	10	3	0.12	0.12	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.07	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R23	3	27	24	9	0.07	0.22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R31	4	6	2	1.5	0.1	0.05	Housing Supply and Markets
R38	4	9	5	2.25	0.1	0.07	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R40	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Transportation Economics: General
R50	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.07	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	2	14	12	7	0.05	0.12	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	2	14	12	7	0.05	0.12	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.11	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	19	95	76	5	0.47	0.79	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	22	128	106	5.82	0.54	1.07	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	4,049	11,195	7,146	2.76	100	93.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K10.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A23	2	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A33	1	0.01	Handbooks
B12	2	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	2	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B24	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
C01	1	0.01	Econometrics
C20	1	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C43	3	0.02	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C63	1	0.01	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C72	1	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C73	1	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C80	1	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C93	1	0.01	Field Experiments
D01	2	0.02	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	5	0.04	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D14	2	0.02	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D21	10	0.08	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D31	5	0.04	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D44	2	0.02	Auctions
D45	1	0.01	Rationing; Licensing
D84	1	0.01	Expectations; Speculations
D86	4	0.03	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	5	0.04	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E21	1	0.01	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E23	4	0.03	Macroeconomics: Production
E26	1	0.01	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E32	4	0.03	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	3	0.02	Money and Interest Rates: General
E43	1	0.01	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	9	0.07	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E63	3	0.02	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
F18	1	0.01	Trade and Environment
F31	1	0.01	Foreign Exchange
F32	2	0.02	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F34	1	0.01	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	11	0.09	Foreign Aid
F41	1	0.01	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F43	1	0.01	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F50	16	0.13	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F54	18	0.15	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	113	0.94	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	1	0.01	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
G01	9	0.07	Financial Crises
G10	6	0.05	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	1	0.01	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G14	1	0.01	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	3	0.02	International Financial Markets
G23	1	0.01	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	1	0.01	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G30	3	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	3	0.02	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	11	0.09	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	15	0.12	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	2	0.02	Payout Policy
G38	3	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H12	2	0.02	Crisis Management
H22	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H26	3	0.02	Tax Evasion

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H51	33	0.27	National Government Expenditures and Health
H53	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H57	4	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H62	8	0.07	National Deficit; Surplus
H74	4	0.03	State and Local Borrowing
H75	30	0.25	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H81	1	0.01	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
I13	26	0.22	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	1	0.01	Health and Inequality
I23	13	0.11	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I30	11	0.09	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I32	12	0.1	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J08	11	0.09	Labor Economics Policies
J10	5	0.04	Demographic Economics: General
J22	8	0.07	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	14	0.12	Labor Demand
J24	5	0.04	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J30	1	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J45	4	0.03	Public Sector Labor Markets
J47	7	0.06	Coercive Labor Markets
J62	1	0.01	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J64	2	0.02	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	8	0.07	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J70	7	0.06	Labor Discrimination: General
J81	5	0.04	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
K35	2	0.02	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	25	0.21	Family and Personal Law
K37	6	0.05	Immigration Law
K39	1	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
L00	1	0.01	Industrial Organization: General
L11	4	0.03	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L14	1	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	2	0.02	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L21	3	0.02	Business Objectives of the Firm
L24	1	0.01	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	5	0.04	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	7	0.06	Entrepreneurship
L38	4	0.03	Public Policy
L44	8	0.07	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L53	1	0.01	Enterprise Policy
L62	3	0.02	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L65	7	0.06	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L67	1	0.01	Other Consumer Nondurables
L72	1	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L83	3	0.02	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	9	0.07	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L87	4	0.03	Postal and Delivery Services
L91	1	0.01	Transportation: General
L92	2	0.02	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
M12	2	0.02	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M16	1	0.01	International Business Administration
M38	4	0.03	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M42	1	0.01	Auditing
M48	1	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M50	2	0.02	Personnel Economics: General
M51	2	0.02	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
N00	2	0.02	Economic History: General
N10	4	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N12	2	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N14	1	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N22	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N30	5	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N33	3	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	4	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N37	2	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N47	2	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N54	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N62	1	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N70	3	0.02	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	6	0.05	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	3	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N83	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N91	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N93	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	2	0.02	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N96	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
O13	13	0.11	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O21	3	0.02	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O43	15	0.12	Institutions and Growth
P12	1	0.01	Capitalist Enterprises
P23	5	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P29	2	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P43	2	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	2	0.02	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
Q10	1	0.01	Agriculture: General
Q15	5	0.04	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	3	0.02	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q22	2	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q30	1	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q33	1	0.01	Resource Booms
Q34	1	0.01	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q41	1	0.01	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	3	0.02	Alternative Energy Sources
Q50	3	0.02	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	1	0.01	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q53	11	0.09	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	17	0.14	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
R21	2	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R32	1	0.01	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	1	0.01	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R41	3	0.02	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R48	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R53	3	0.02	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
Z18	6	0.05	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
S	813	6.8	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

F55(113), H51(33), H75(30), I13(26), K36(25), F54(18), Q54(17), F50(16), G34(15), O43(15), J23(14), I23(13), O13(13), I32(12), F35(11), G32(11), I30(11), J08(11), Q53(11), D21(10), E44(9), G01(9), L84(9), H62(8), J22(8), J65(8), L44(8), J47(7), J70(7), L26(7), L65(7), G10(6), K37(6), N71(6), Z18(6), D03(5), D31(5), E02(5), J10(5), J24(5), J81(5), L25(5), N30(5), P23(5), Q15(5), D86(4), E23(4), E32(4), H57(4), H74(4), J45(4), L11(4), L38(4), L87(4), M38(4), N10(4), N35(4), C43(3), E40(3), E63(3), G15(3), G30(3), G31(3), G38(3), H26(3), L21(3), L62(3), L83(3), N33(3), N70(3), N73(3), O21(3), Q16(3), Q42(3), Q50(3), R41(3), R53(3), A23(2), B12(2), B13(2), D01(2), D14(2), D44(2), F32(2), G35(2), H12(2), J64(2), K35(2), L15(2), L92(2), M12(2), M50(2), M51(2), N00(2), N12(2), N37(2), N47(2), N94(2), P29(2), P43(2), P45(2), Q22(2), R21(2), A33(1), B24(1), C01(1), C20(1), C63(1), C72(1), C73(1), C80(1), C93(1), D22(1), D45(1), D84(1), E21(1), E26(1), E43(1), F18(1), F31(1), F34(1), F41(1), F43(1), F59(1), G11(1), G14(1), G23(1), G24(1), H22(1), H53(1), H54(1), H81(1), I14(1), J30(1), J62(1), K39(1), L00(1), L14(1), L24(1), L53(1), L67(1), L72(1), L91(1), M16(1), M42(1), M48(1), N14(1), N22(1), N34(1), N54(1), N62(1), N72(1), N74(1), N83(1), N84(1), N85(1), N91(1), N93(1), N96(1), P12(1), Q10(1), Q23(1), Q30(1), Q33(1), Q34(1), Q41(1), Q51(1), R32(1), R33(1), R48(1),

Table K10.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D21	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	2	10
D86	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
E40	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
E43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F32	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
F35	3	0	1	3	0	0	2	2	11
F41	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F50	1	1	2	2	0	1	5	4	16
F55	3	5	10	7	1	31	28	28	113
G15	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
G30	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
G34	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	15
G38	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
H74	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
H75	15	0	4	1	0	6	3	1	30
H81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I30	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	3	11
I32	1	0	1	7	0	1	0	2	12
J22	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	8
J24	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
J30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L38	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
L65	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	7
M50	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
O13	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	6	13
O43	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	8	15
P43	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Q22	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
C43	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
C72	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J08	0	2	7	0	0	1	0	1	11
J70	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	7
K36	0	3	2	2	0	0	14	4	25
L11	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L25	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
L26	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	7
L44	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	8
L83	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
M42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N62	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N71	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	6
N73	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
N74	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O21	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
P12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P23	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
Q54	0	2	0	4	4	0	0	7	17
R32	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R48	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
D31	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	5
F54	0	0	3	0	2	2	7	4	18
G10	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	6
G31	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
G32	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	4	11
H54	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H62	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4	8
J23	0	0	3	2	0	8	1	0	14
J64	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
J65	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	8
L15	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
L62	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
L87	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
M16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M38	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
N00	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
N10	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4
N47	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
N70	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
P29	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
P45	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Q15	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	5
Q50	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Q53	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	2	11
R53	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
B12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
C20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C63	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
D03	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	5

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E02	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	5
E21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E23	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
F31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
H22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H26	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
H51	0	0	0	1	0	2	11	19	33
H57	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4
J10	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	5
J45	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
J47	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	7
L72	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N35	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
N72	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N83	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N84	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q42	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Q51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R21	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
D14	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
D44	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
E32	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
E44	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	9
F59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5	9
I23	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	5	13
J81	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	5
L84	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	9
M12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
M51	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
N30	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	5
N33	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
N37	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
N54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N91	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N94	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Q10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C73	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
I13	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	12	26
K35	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
K37	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6
L21	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
L24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L92	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
N85	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N93	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Z18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
A23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
A33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
F34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L67	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L91	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
N34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N96	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
R33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R41	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
C01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	29	24	26	28	19	13	18	13	170

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K10.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D21 D86 J30 M50	Krakel, Matthias, and Dirk Sliwka. 2006. <i>Should You Allow Your Agent to Become Your Competitor?—On Non-Compete Agreements in Employment Contracts</i> . University of Bonn, Germany, Bonn Econ Discussion Papers. We discuss a principal-agent model in which the principal has the opportunity to include a non-compete agreement in the employment contract. We show that if the agent faces limited liability and there is an incentive problem the principal prefers not to impose such a clause if and only if the principal's profits from entering the market are sufficiently large relative to the agent's outside option. If the principal can impose a fine on the agent for leaving the firm, she will never prefer a non-compete agreement.
2006	E40	Grubb, Farley. 2006. "The US Constitution and Monetary Powers: An Analysis of the 1787 Constitutional Convention and the Constitutional Transformation of the US Monetary System." <i>Financial History Review</i> , 13(1): 43-71. The monetary powers embedded in the U.S. Constitution were revolutionary and led to a watershed transformation in the nation's monetary structure. They included determining what monies could be legal tender, who could emit fiat paper money, and who could incorporate banks. How the debate at the 1787 constitutional convention over these powers evolved and led the founding fathers to the specific powers adopted is presented and deconstructed. Why they took this path rather than replicate the successful colonial system and why they codified such powers into supreme law rather than leaving them to legislative debate and enactment are addressed.
2006	E43 F32 G15	CV: Bae, Kee-Hong, Young Sup Yun, and Warren Bailey. 2006. "Determinants of Bond Holdings by Foreign Investors." In <i>Asian Bond Markets: Issues and Prospects</i> . Bank for International Settlements, 102-28. BIS Papers, no. 30. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2006	F35	CV: Burgerman, Susan. 2006. "Making Peace Perform in War-Transition Countries: El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua." In <i>Short of the Goal: U.S. Policy and Poorly Performing States</i> , ed. Nancy Birdsall, Milan Vaishnav and Robert L. Ayres, 245-84. Washington, D.C.: Center for Global Development.
2006	F35	CV: Kinley, David. 2006. "Human Rights and the World Bank: Practice, Politics, and Law." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review: Law, Equity, and Development. Volume 2.</i> World Bank, 353-83. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	F35	CV: Darrow, Mac. 2006. "A Human Rights-Based Approach to Development: Theoretical and Operational Issues for the World Bank." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review: Law, Equity, and Development. Volume 2.</i> World Bank, 385-417. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	F41	CV: Wohlgemuth, Michael. 2006. "Western Europe: German Unification, Integration, Globalisation--The German Social Market Economy Facing a Threefold Challenge." In <i>Institutions, Globalisation and Empowerment</i> , ed. Kartik C. Roy and Jorn Sideras, 148-74. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	F50	CV: Duursma, Jorri. 2006. "Micro-states: The Principality of Liechtenstein." In <i>Small States in International Relations</i> , ed. Christine Ingebritsen, Iver Neumann, Sieglinde Gstohl and Jessica Beyer, 89-146. New Directions in Scandinavian Studies series. Seattle: University of Washington Press; Reykjavik: University of Iceland Press.
2006	F55	CV: Buchanan, James M. 2006. "Europe's Constitutional Opportunity." In <i>The Road to Economic Freedom. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Philip Booth and John Meadowcroft, 37-56. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar in association with the Institute of Economic Affairs.
2006	F55	CV: Frey, Bruno S., and Alois Stutzer. 2006. "Direct Democracy: Designing a Living Constitution." In <i>Democratic Constitutional Design and Public Policy: Analysis and Evidence</i> , ed. Roger D. Congleton and Birgitta Swedenborg, 39-80. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	F55	CV: Wohlgemuth, Michael. 2006. "Western Europe: German Unification, Integration, Globalisation--The German Social Market Economy Facing a Threefold Challenge." In <i>Institutions, Globalisation and Empowerment</i> , ed. Kartik C. Roy and Jorn Sideras, 148-74. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	G15	THE SAME AS E43 CV: Bae, Kee-Hong, Young Sup Yun, and Warren Bailey. 2006. "Determinants of Bond Holdings by Foreign Investors."
2006	G30	CV: Chua, Eu Jin. 2006. "The Laws of the People's Republic of China: An Introduction for International Investors." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(1): 133-68.
2006	G34 G38	Mueller, Dennis C. 2006. "Corporate Governance and Economic Performance." <i>International Review of Applied Economics</i> , 20(5): 623-43. What is the best corporate governance system? Is the Germanic corporate governance system the best? The Japanese? The Anglo-Saxon? This article reviews some of the relevant literature for answering this question. Particular attention is devoted to corporate governance problems in developing countries. It emphasizes that the nature of problems that corporate governance systems must deal with can be expected to vary with the state of development of a country. Central to any discussion of corporate governance is the question of how well a particular set of institutions mitigates the various principal/agent problems that arise in a firm. The article thus reviews the basic principal/agent problem and discusses its relevance for countries in different stages of development. It examines the advantages and disadvantages of each type of corporate governance system in mitigating principal/agent problems, and reviews the relevant empirical evidence for assessing their performance.
2006	H74	CV: Gomez, Eduardo J. 2006. "The Historical Institutional Genesis of Fiscal Decentralization Management: Lessons from Brazil." In <i>Decentralization in Asia and Latin America: Towards a Comparative Interdisciplinary Perspective</i> , ed. Paul Smoke, Eduardo J. Gomez and George E. Peterson, 307-36. Studies in Fiscal Federalism and State-Local Finance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	H75	CV: Hirsch, E. D., Jr. 2006. "Adequacy beyond Dollars: The Productive Use of School Time." In <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , ed. Eric A. Hanushek, 313-28. With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Education Next Books, Hoover Institution Press.
2006	H75	CV: Stern, Sol. 2006. "Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. New York: The March of Folly." In <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , ed. Eric A. Hanushek, 1-31. With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Education Next Books, Hoover Institution Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	H75	CV: Peterson, Paul E. 2006. "Thorough and Efficient Private and Public Schools." In <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , ed. Eric A. Hanushek, 195-234. With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Education Next Books, Hoover Institution Press.
2006	H75	CV: Roza, Marguerite, and Paul T. Hill. 2006. "How Can Anyone Say What's Adequate If Nobody Knows How Money Is Spent Now?." In <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , ed. Eric A. Hanushek, 235-55. With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Education Next Books, Hoover Institution Press.
2006	H75	CV: 2006. "Funding for Performance: A Policy Statement of the Koret Task Force on K-12 Education." In <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , ed. Eric A. Hanushek, 329-55. With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Education Next Books, Hoover Institution Press.
2006	H75	CV: Lindseth, Alfred A. 2006. "The Legal Backdrop to Adequacy." In <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , ed. Eric A. Hanushek, 33-78. With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Education Next Books, Hoover Institution Press.
2006	H75	CV: Evers, Williamson M., and Paul Clopton. 2006. "High-Spending, Low-Performing School Districts." In <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , ed. Eric A. Hanushek, 103-94. With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Education Next Books, Hoover Institution Press.
2006	H75	CV: Hanushek, Eric A. 2006. "Science Violated: Spending Projections and the "Costing Out" of an Adequate Education." In <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , ed. Eric A. Hanushek, 257-311. With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Education Next Books, Hoover Institution Press.
2006	H75 I32	CV: Walberg, Herbert J. 2006. "High-Poverty, High-Performance Schools, Districts, and States." In <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , ed. Eric A. Hanushek, 79-101. With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Education Next Books, Hoover Institution Press.
2006	H75	Hanushek, Eric A., ed. 2006. <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Hoover Institution Press, Education Next Books. Nine papers examine the issues involved in school funding adequacy in light of recent court cases and explores the effect that judicial actions regarding school finance have had on student performance. Papers discuss Campaign for Fiscal Equity v. New York--the march of folly (Sol Stern); the legal backdrop to adequacy (Alfred A. Lindseth); high-poverty, high-performance schools, districts, and states (Herbert J. Walberg); high-spending, low-performing school districts (Williamson M. Evers and Paul Clopton); thorough and efficient private and public schools (Paul E. Peterson); whether anyone can say what's adequate if nobody knows how money is spent now (Marguerite Roza and Paul T. Hill); science violated--spending projections and the "costing out" of an adequate education (Eric A. Hanushek); adequacy beyond dollars--the productive use of school time (E. D. Hirsch Jr.); and funding for performance (Koret Task Force).
2006	H75	Cornelius, Luke M., and Charlotte Bunn Robinson. 2006. "Rural School Districts and the Fight for Funding Adequacy: The Legal Challenge of CASFG v. State of Georgia." <i>Journal of Education Finance</i>, 32(1): 71-88.
2006	H75	Lange, George, and R. Craig Wood. 2006. "Education Finance Litigation in North Carolina: Distinguishing Leandro." <i>Journal of Education Finance</i>, 32(1): 36-70.
2006	H75	Wood, R. Craig, and George Lange. 2006. "The Justiciability Doctrine and Selected State Education Finance Constitutional Challenges." <i>Journal of Education Finance</i>, 32(1): 1-21.
2006	H75	Dayton, John, and Anne Proffitt Dupre. 2006. "The Spirit of Serrano Past, Present, and Future." <i>Journal of Education Finance</i>, 32(1): 22-35.
2006	H75	Tienda, Marta, and Sunny Xinchun Niu. 2006. "Capitalizing on Segregation, Pretending Neutrality: College Admissions and the Texas Top 10% Law." <i>American Law and Economics Review</i>, 8(2): 312-46. In response to the judicial ban on the use of race-sensitive admissions, the seventy-fifth Texas legislature passed H.B. 588, which guarantees admission to any Texas public college or university for all seniors graduating in the top decile of their class. We show that high levels of residential and school segregation facilitate minority enrollment at selective public institutions under the uniform admission law because black and Hispanic students who rank at the top of their class disproportionately hail from minority-dominant schools. However, qualifying minority students' lower likelihood of college enrollment at the flagships reflects concentrated disadvantage rather than segregation per se.
2006	H81	CV: Rush-Sisterhen, Krista, and Ryan Stalker. 2006. "Faith-Based Public Policy: A Defense." <i>Journal of Markets and Morality</i> , 9(1): 137-45.
2006	I30	CV: de Gaay Fortman, Bas. 2006. "Human Rights." In <i>The Elgar Companion to Development Studies</i> , ed. David Alexander Clark, 260-66. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	I32	THE SAME AS H75 CV: Walberg, Herbert J. 2006. "High-Poverty, High-Performance Schools, Districts, and States."
2006	J22	Kostoris Padoa Schioppa, Fiorella. 2006. "La donna lavoratrice a 60 anni dalla Costituzione italiana. (With English summary)." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i>, 96(7-8): 135-225. The Constitutional law on gender parity in the labour market registered a smaller evolution in Italy than in Europe and in the rest of Western countries, so that the present Italian primary laws are somehow more backward than they used to be 60 years ago. The European Union, however, is pushing us in the right direction. Furthermore, the gap between the laws on gender parity and the real condition of men and women in the Italian labour market is large. If one observes the male-female effective differentials in access, treatment, wages, Italian women are penalized by cultural traditions and the home and children caretaking. Compared with the rest of Europe, the situation of Italian female relative to male workers is particularly discriminated in the career paths and in the horizontal and vertical segregation.
2006	J24 O43	CV: Holcombe, Randall G., Robert A. Lawson, and James D. Gwartney. 2006. "Constitutions and Prosperity: The Impact of Legal and Economic Institutions on the Wealth of Nations." In <i>Democratic Constitutional Design and Public Policy: Analysis and Evidence</i> , ed. Roger D. Congleton and Birgitta Swedenborg, 289-316. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	J24 J62	Checchi, Daniele, Carlo V. Fiorio, and Marco Leonardi. 2006. "Sessanta anni di istruzione in Italia. (With English summary)." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i>, 96(7-8): 285-318. In this article we analyze the fulfilment of the 1948 Italian Republican Constitution regarding education. We verify that inequality in the highest degree of attained education has declined

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		within cohorts and geographical areas. We also find a reduction of the impact of the parental background on educational choice over time. However, there still is a relevant difference in the probability of attaining a university degree depending on the parental education. Among the possible reasons, we investigate the differential return of a university degree between individuals with different familiar background, the difference in opportunity costs and the drop-out rates.
2006	J30	THE SAME AS D21 Krakel, Matthias, and Dirk Sliwka. 2006. <i>Should You Allow Your Agent to Become Your Competitor?--On Non-Compete Agreements in Employment Contracts</i>. University of Bonn, Germany, Bonn Econ Discussion Papers.
2006	J62	THE SAME AS J24 Checchi, Daniele, Carlo V. Fiorio, and Marco Leonardi. 2006. "Sessanta anni di istruzione in Italia. (With English summary)." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i>, 96(7-8): 285-318.
2006	L38	CV: Brody, Evelyn. 2006. "The Legal Framework for Nonprofit Organizations." In <i>The Nonprofit Sector: A Research Handbook</i>, ed. Walter W. Powell and Richard Steinberg, 243-66. Second edition. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
2006	L65	CV: Eskridge, William N., Jr., and Kevin S. Schwartz. 2006. "Chevron and Agency Norm-Entrepreneurship." <i>Yale Law Journal</i>, 115(9): 2623-32.
2006	M50	THE SAME AS D21 Krakel, Matthias, and Dirk Sliwka. 2006. <i>Should You Allow Your Agent to Become Your Competitor?--On Non-Compete Agreements in Employment Contracts</i>. University of Bonn, Germany, Bonn Econ Discussion Papers.
2006	O13	CV: Tremmel, Joerg Chet. 2006. "Establishing Intergenerational Justice in National Constitutions." In <i>Handbook of Intergenerational Justice</i>, ed. Joerg Chet Tremmel, 187-214. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	O43	THE SAME AS J24 CV: Holcombe, Randall G., Robert A. Lawson, and James D. Gwartney. 2006. "Constitutions and Prosperity: The Impact of Legal and Economic Institutions on the Wealth of Nations."
2006	P43	Ahmed, Habib. 2006. "Islamic Law, Adaptability and Financial Development." <i>Islamic Economic Studies</i>, 13(2): 79-101. A large literature contends that legal systems that adapt efficiently to meet the contracting needs of the economy foster financial sector development. The paper discusses the adaptability features of Islamic law related to commercial transactions (Islamic commercial law) in light of contemporary financial system. After discussing the nature and way the common and civil law traditions can evolve, the paper discusses the history and the adaptability features of Islamic law. Given the principle of permissibility, Islamic commercial law can evolve within the limits imposed by Shari'ah. Recent history of the growth of the Islamic financial sector based on new rulings of Shari'ah scholars is an indicator of the adaptability of Islamic law to changed situations. While Islamic law can evolve, other elements of the legal infrastructure like laws and statutes and dispute settlement institutions also need to be strengthened. The adaptability features of Islamic law along with the strengthening the legal infrastructure are vital components of the development of the Islamic financial sector.
2006	Q22	Blumm, Michael C., and James Brunberg. 2006. "Not Much Less Necessary . . . Than the Atmosphere They Breathed': Salmon, Indian Treaties, and the Supreme Court--A Centennial Remembrance of <i>United States v. Winans</i> and Its Enduring Significance." <i>Natural Resources Journal</i>, 46(2): 489-546. A century ago, the Supreme Court decided <i>United States v. Winans</i> , which upheld the Indian treaty right to cross private property to access traditional fishing grounds in the Columbia River. The <i>Winans</i> decision protected critically important cultural and economic practices from white encroachment. The landmark case came as a surprise in an era committed to Indian assimilation and allotment. This article examines the case, its context, its participants, and its contributions to Indian natural resources law. The dispute took place at Celilo Falls, the most important Indian fishing site in the Columbia Basin, although the government agents and attorneys viewed it as a test case emblematic of the clash of cultures taking place throughout the Northwest at the end of the nineteenth century. In fact, the article considers in some depth two predecessor cases involving the same tract of land at issue in <i>Winans</i> and suggests that the Indian agents who pursued the case did so because they saw treaty fishing as an economic lifeline for Indians who had failed at agrarianism on-reservation. The district court issued a confusing array of injunctions and opinions that ultimately culminated in dismissal of the case some eight years after it was filed. A direct appeal to the Supreme Court produced an opinion memorable almost as much for its poetic language as for its result. Justice Joseph McKenna, not otherwise known for his lyricism, wrote that fishing at Celilo Falls was "not much less necessary to the Indians than the atmosphere they breathed" and proceeded to rule that their treaty rights included the imposition of a "servitude, a right in land" over lands necessary to access their traditional fishing sites. In response to the lower court's conclusion that the treaty language recognizing a tribal "right of taking fish in common with settlers" meant only equality of treatment, McKenna averred that such a result was "certainly an impotent outcome to negotiations and a convention, which seemed to promise more and give the word of the Nation for more." The decision's lodestar status is not merely due to its language, however. It established the reserved rights doctrine, which holds that Indian treaties are "not a grant of rights to the Indians but a grant of rights from them--a reservation of rights not granted." Over the last century, the reserved rights doctrine has been immensely important in recognizing tribal proprietary rights to natural resources and in protecting tribal sovereignty. <i>Winans</i> also reaffirmed the rule that Indian treaties should be interpreted as the Indians, the weaker party, would have understood and rejected claims that state ownership of the riverbed foreclosed federally created treaty rights. Both of these principles endure. Finally, the case recognized treaty fishing rights as property rights that would run against not only the federal government but also burden the state and private parties, a precedent that some recent lower court decisions seem to have overlooked.
2007		
2007	C43	Squalli, Jay, Kenneth Wilson, and Sarah Hugo. 2007. "An Examination of European Growth Competitiveness." <i>Economic and Business Review</i>, 9(2): 127-46. This paper argues that the arbitrary selection of weights by the World Economic Forum, (WEF) used in the calculation of the Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI) could lead to a distorted vision of the relative competitiveness of European countries. Using the weights generated by Structural Equation Modelling (SEM), the gap in competitiveness between European Union members becomes more distinct, whilst for many of the acceding and candidate European countries the competitiveness rating is found to have been previously underestimated by the WEF. This paper demonstrates the superiority and robustness of SEM for calculating weights which lead to more reliable policy and business recommendations.
2007	C72	Bar-Gill, Oren, and Lucian A. Bebchuk. 2007. <i>Consent and Exchange</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13267. In some cases, the law permits a party that unilaterally provides a benefit to another party to recover the estimated value of this benefit. Despite calls for expanding the set of cases to which such a restitution rule applies, the law commonly applies a mutual consent rule under which a party providing another with a benefit cannot obtain any recovery without securing the advance consent of the beneficiary to the transaction. We provide an efficiency rationale for the undesirability of broad use of the restitution rule by identifying significant adverse ex ante effects of the rule that are avoided by the consent requirement. Even assuming that courts' errors in estimating buyer benefits would be unbiased, a restitution rule would strengthen sellers' hand by providing them with a put option that they may but do not have to use. As a result, the restitution rule would

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		encourage inefficient market entry by low-quality sellers that would not contribute to any efficient transactions but would be able to extract payments from buyers seeking to avoid an exchange with them. Furthermore, the restitution rule would discourage efficient market entry by some or all potential buyers of a good or service. Beyond the restitution rule, we extend our analysis to show that similar adverse effects can also arise from other "pricing" rules that provide buyers or sellers with call or put options to force an exchange at a judicially-determined price.
2007	E26 N62	Welskopp, Thomas. 2007. "Bis an die Grenzen des Gesetzes: Die Reaktion der legalen Alkoholwirtschaft auf die National Prohibition in den USA, 1920 bis 1933. (Probing the Limits of the Law: The Adaptation of the Legal Alcohol Industries to the Conditions of National Prohibition in the United States, 1920 to 1933. With English summary)." <i>Zeitschrift für Unternehmensgeschichte</i> , 52(1): 1-32. The constitutional alcohol prohibition in the U.S., which came into effect in January 1920, and lasted to December 1933, effectively forced established brewers, distillers, and vintners out of their core businesses. Although their property was not "taken" in a legal sense, prohibition amounted to nothing else but a "cold expropriation" of its value. Under the conditions of National Prohibition an illegal underground economy of alcohol production and distribution mushroomed instead which by the end of the 1920s produced sales of around five billion dollars a year--approximately the same sum Americans would have spent on alcoholic beverages anyway if Prohibition had not come. The article examines how the legal branch of the businesses, the brewers, distillers and Californian grape farmers, dealt with this life-threatening situation and with the emergence of a tempting "wet" black market out of their reach if they did not choose to cross the line into illegality themselves. National Prohibition is treated as a measure of extreme state intervention, like other supply prohibitions or war economy regulations, to which the legal enterprises reacted in a flexible, fully opportunistic manner. The breweries, distilleries, and grape concentrate makers probed the limits of the law when they, after a short period of adaptation and reorientation, turned to the manufacture, transport, and sale of the half-finished ingredients of alcoholic beer, spirits, and wine. While they themselves never really left legal territory--since their products did not contain fermented alcohol--they nevertheless provided the illegal black economy with raw materials ready to be refined into the final product on a scale that enabled the criminal alcohol business to become the third highest ranked industry in the U.S. by the end of the 1920s.
2007	J08	Deakin, Simon, Priya Lele, and Mathias Siems. 2007. "The Evolution of Labour Law: Calibrating and Comparing Regulatory Regimes." <i>International Labour Review</i> , 146(3-4): 133-62. Using a newly-created data set which measures legal change over time, the authors present evidence on the evolution of labour law in Germany, France, India, the United Kingdom and the United States. Their analysis casts light on the claim that "legal origin" affects the content of labour law regimes. While some divergence between common law and civil law countries is found at the aggregate level, a more complex picture emerges from consideration of specific areas of labour law. The authors discuss the potential significance of this relatively new measurement-based approach to understanding the forces that shape the evolution of labour law.
2007	J08	Mundlak, Guy. 2007. "The Right to Work: Linking Human Rights and Employment Policy." <i>International Labour Review</i> , 146(3-4): 189-215. This article outlines various explanations for singling out the right to work from the roster of human rights, and emphasizes the dilemmas associated with regulating the labour market as a barrier to the development of the right. It compares two frameworks that address these concerns from the contrasted perspectives of human rights and employment policy--namely, the General Comment of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the European Employment Strategy. While these approaches are not natural allies, they can complement each other and construct an institutional system guided by the right to work as a superordinate norm.
2007	J70	CV: Drechsler, Denis. 2007. "In Focus: The OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Data Base." In <i>Informal Institutions: How Social Norms Help or Hinder Development</i> , ed. Johannes Jutting, Denis Drechsler, Sebastian Bartsch and Indra de Soysa, 73-75. Development Centre Studies. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	K36	CV: Sen, Gita. 2007. "Informal Institutions and Gender Equality." In <i>Informal Institutions: How Social Norms Help or Hinder Development</i> , ed. Johannes Jutting, Denis Drechsler, Sebastian Bartsch and Indra de Soysa, 49-72. Development Centre Studies. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	K36	CV: Buckley, F. H., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "Calling a Truce in the Marriage Wars." In <i>Economics of Conflicts of Laws. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Erin A. O'Hara, 369-418. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K36 L17	CV: O'Hara, Erin A., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "From Politics to Efficiency in Choice of Law." In <i>Economics of Federalism. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 193-274. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L11	Clarke, Donald C. 2007. "Legislating for a Market Economy in China." <i>China Quarterly</i> , 0(191): 567-85. Since the early 1990s, China has come a long way in legislating the foundational rules for its reformed economy. Virtually all of the important areas--contracts, business organizations, securities, bankruptcy and secured transactions, to name a few--are now covered by national legislation as well as lower-level regulations. Yet an important feature of a legal structure suited to a market economy is missing: the ability of the system to generate from below solutions to problems not adequately dealt with by existing legislation. The top-down model that has dominated Chinese law reform efforts to date can only do so much. What is needed now is a more welcoming attitude to market-generated solutions to the gaps and other problems that will invariably exist in legislation. The state's distrust of civil-society institutions and other bottom-up initiatives suggests, however, that this different approach will not come easily.
2007	L11	Zhang, Xianchu. 2007. "Commentary on 'Legislating for a Market Economy in China'." <i>China Quarterly</i> , 0(191): 586-89. Donald Clarke's article provides a pretty full and accurate review of legislative activities in the course of China's economic developments since 1992. His perceptive analysis not only reflects the important achievements of economic legislation and its undeniable contribution to market developments in China, but also critically conceptualizes the many-featured legislative practice within an established theoretic framework with an emphasis on institutional capacity building.
2007	L14	THE SAME AS K36 CV: O'Hara, Erin Ann. 2007. "Opting Out of Regulation: A Public Choice Analysis of Contractual Choice of Law."
2007	L25	Ferris, Stephen P., Narayanan Jayaraman, and Sanjiv Sabherwal. 2007. "Characteristics and Behavior of Newly Listed Firms: Evidence from the Asia-Pacific Region." <i>Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money</i> , 17(5): 420-36. We examine the size, profitability and delisting experience during 1980-1999 of new lists in the Pacific Basin countries. We also examine the impact of the legal environment on post-listing behavior. We find that new lists are more numerous in common law countries. They are smaller than seasoned firms, regardless of legal regime. New lists are more profitable in civil law countries, but this is due to the high profitability of Japanese new lists. Asian new lists have lower rates of delisting compared to U.S. firms. The delisting frequency of seasoned firms exceeds that of new lists for our sample countries.

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2007	L25 N14 R32	CV: Quadrio Curzio, Alberto. 2007. "Riflessioni sul liberalismo comunitario per lo sviluppo italiano. (Considerations on European Liberalism for Italian Development. With English summary.)." In <i>Enhancing a Strong Economy: The Role of Subsidiarity in Italy (In Italian)</i> , ed. Alberto Quadrio Curzio and Marco Fortis, 361-87. Bologna: Societa editrice il Mulino.
2007	L25 L26	CV: Quadrio Curzio, Alberto, and Marco Fortis. 2007. "L'identita italiana e la sussidiarieta liberale. (The Italian Identity and Liberal Subsidiarity. With English summary.)." In <i>Enhancing a Strong Economy: The Role of Subsidiarity in Italy (In Italian)</i> , ed. Alberto Quadrio Curzio and Marco Fortis, 9-33. Bologna: Societa editrice il Mulino.
2007	L26	CV: Dana, Teresa E., and Liisa Remes. 2007. "An Ethnographic Study of Entrepreneurship among the Sami People of Finland." In <i>International Handbook of Research on Indigenous Entrepreneurship</i> , ed. Leo-Paul Dana and Robert B. Anderson, 287-301. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L44	CV: Lee, Cassey. 2007. "Legal Traditions and Competition Policy." In <i>Competitive Advantage and Competition Policy in Developing Countries</i> , ed. Paul Cook, Raul Fabella and Cassey Lee, 54-78. CRC Series on Competition, Regulation and Development. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L83	CV: Davis, Jennifer. 2007. "Fame and Its Exploitation: The Legal Protection of Celebrity in the United Kingdom." In <i>The Regulation of Sport in the European Union</i> , ed. Barbara Bogusz, Adam Cygan and Erika Szyszczak, 181-205. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L83	CV: Kerr, Tim. 2007. "Disciplinary Regulation of Sport: A Different Strand of Public Law?." In <i>The Regulation of Sport in the European Union</i> , ed. Barbara Bogusz, Adam Cygan and Erika Szyszczak, 97-106. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	M42	Choi, Jong-Hag, and T. J. Wong. 2007. "Auditors' Governance Functions and Legal Environments: An International Investigation." <i>Contemporary Accounting Research/Recherche Comptable Contemporaine</i>, 24(1): 13-46. This paper uses firm-level data collected from 39 countries to study whether national legal environments increase or decrease auditors' governance functions in serving the bonding and signaling role. On the one hand, Big 5 auditors may play a stronger governance role in weaker legal environments because they are good substitutes for legal protection of outside investors and risky firms find Big 5 auditors more affordable because of lower litigation costs. On the other hand, a country's poor legal environment may significantly weaken the demand for and supply of quality audits, lessening their role as a bonding mechanism and a credible signaling mechanism. Our empirical results provide support for the former view that Big 5 auditors fulfill a stronger governance function in weaker legal environments.
2007	N14	THE SAME AS L25 CV: Quadrio Curzio, Alberto. 2007. "Riflessioni sul liberalismo comunitario per lo sviluppo italiano. (Considerations on European Liberalism for Italian Development. With English summary.)."
2007	N62	THE SAME AS E26 Welskopp, Thomas. 2007. "Bis an die Grenzen des Gesetzes: Die Reaktion der legalen Alkoholwirtschaft auf die National Prohibition in den USA, 1920 bis 1933. (Probing the Limits of the Law: The Adaptation of the Legal Alcohol Industries to the Conditions of National Prohibition in the United States, 1920 to 1933. With English summary.)." <i>Zeitschrift fur Unternehmensgeschichte</i>, 52(1): 1-32.
2007	N71	CV: Wallis, John Joseph. 2007. "The National Era." In <i>Government and the American Economy: A New History</i> . Price Fishback, 148-87. Foreword by Douglass C. North. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	N73 N74	Funnell, Warwick. 2007. "The Reason Why: The English Constitution and the Latent Promise of Liberty in the History of Accounting." <i>Accounting, Business and Financial History</i>, 17(2): 265-83. In 1215 Magna Carta determined freedom from executive oppression, or liberty, as the essential principle of the English Constitution and parliament as the bulwark against executive attempts to diminish the liberty of individuals. This constitutional precedence of liberty was confirmed after the Revolution in 1688 by the constitutional settlement which strengthened the financial accountability of the executive to parliament. Regular accounting for military expenditures especially became a critical component of the new accountability measures. Despite the overwhelming significance of liberty for the English Constitution and the contributions of accounting to preserving liberty, public sector accounting continues to attract few accounting historians. As a consequence, the vast historical resources contained in British Parliamentary Papers and the records of parliamentary debates continue to go largely unnoticed by all but a few accounting historians.
2007	O21	CV: Elmore, Linda. 2007. "Assessing the Convergence Thesis of Legal Reforms in Emerging Market Economies." In <i>Neoliberalism, State Power and Global Governance</i> , ed. Simon Lee and Stephen McBride, 111-23. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	P12	CV: Miller, Arthur Selwyn. 2007. "The Constitution and the Voluntary Association: Some Notes toward a Theory." In <i>Voluntary Associations</i> , ed. J. Roland Pennock and John W. Chapman, 233-62. Reprint edition. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	P23	Ma, Ngok. 2007. "State-Press Relationship in Post-1997 Hong Kong: Constant Negotiation amidst Self-Restraint." <i>China Quarterly</i>, 0(192): 949-70. Ten years after the handover, Hong Kong's media faced multiple pressures. There were few cases of outright prosecution of the media, but there were subtle political and economic pressures. Co-optation of media bosses, fear of losing advertising revenue and media takeovers by pro-Beijing figures brought some of the media into line. This brought editorial shift and self-censorship, as the media systematically shied away from stories that might antagonize Beijing, underplayed negative news for the government and gave the democrats less favourable coverage. Interviews with journalists showed little evidence of ostensible intervention from government officials or media bosses, but newsroom socialization and editorial gatekeeping are effective constraints. The constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press and the moral force of professional ethics lent the media the room to defend and negotiate their freedom, but the pervasive fear induced by the political environment invariably overpowered the resistance and constrained press freedom in Hong Kong.
2007	Q54	Williams, Damian. 2007. "Reconstructing Section 5: A Post-Katrina Proposal for Voting Rights Act Reform." <i>Yale Law Journal</i>, 116(5): 1116-58. Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA)—the preclearance provision that is the most potent weapon in the nation's civil rights arsenal—quietly suffered an unexpected defeat in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. The "static benchmarking test" used to administer section 5 failed to fulfill a core VRA mandate: the preservation of minority political power. This Note provides the first critical account of this failure and argues that it transcends the specifics of Katrina. The Note then proposes a narrowly tailored doctrinal "fix" to resurrect section 5s enforcement powers after a disaster.
2007	Q54	CV: Choucri, Nazli. 2007. "Conclusion: Mapping Sustainability, Knowledge E-Networking, and the Value Chain: Synthesis, Insights, and Evidence." In <i>Mapping Sustainability: Knowledge e-Networking and the Value Chain</i> , ed. Nazli Choucri, Dinsha

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Mistree, Farnaz Haghseta, Toufic Mezher, Wallace R. Baker and Carlos I. Ortiz, 407-21. Alliance for Global Sustainability Bookseries: Science and Technology: Tools for Sustainable Development, vol. 11. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	R32	THE SAME AS L25 CV : Quadrio Curzio, Alberto. 2007. "Riflessioni sul liberalismo comunitario per lo sviluppo italiano. (Considerations on European Liberalism for Italian Development. With English summary.)."
2007	R48	Blomley, Nicholas. 2007. "How to Turn a Beggar into a Bus Stop: Law, Traffic and the 'Function of the Place.'" <i>Urban Studies</i> , 44(9): 1697-1712. A review of recent Canadian case law on the constitutionality of legal controls on begging reveals the importance of an unacknowledged view of space and behaviour that I call the traffic code. The paper endeavours to take this code seriously, unpacking its logic and scope. In particular, it explores its legal effects, noting that it deflects rights-based arguments on behalf of the public poor. Its emphasis upon space, use and behaviour appears to be not only illiberal, but curiously aliberal, operating without reference to rights. It is suggested, however, that it may in fact rely upon some deeply liberal notions of rights and space. This, perhaps, allows for a rights-based critique of the traffic code. This, and other possibilities for challenges to the traffic code, are explored in the conclusion.
2008		
2008	B13	Peart, Sandra J., and David M. Levy. 2008. "Discussion, Construction and Evolution: Mill, Buchanan and Hayek on the Constitutional Order." <i>Constitutional Political Economy</i> , 19(1): 3-18. The paper examines the views of Mill, Hayek, and Buchanan on the role of discussion in the constitutional order. For Mill and Buchanan, the constitutional order itself may be subject to discussion (and change). By contrast, Hayek made the case that the constitutional order is best left unarticulated, outside the realm of public debate and discussion. The question as Hayek posed it is whether there is a role for discussion in "choice of law" the way there is a role for discussion in the "choice of legislation." For Mill and Buchanan, the answer is yes; but for Hayek, the answer is no. Supposing, with Hayek, that law evolves as a recognized pattern, we inquire about whether the pattern is unique. If multiple sets of experiences or patterns co-exist in society, then any one pattern is an incomplete description of experience and the question arises of whether there is there now a role for the recognition and then discussion of other patterns or laws? We sketch out how a norm of generosity might eventually be brought into a constitutional order as justice, through a process of discussion. We suggest that Hayek's appeal to government to remedy institutional incompleteness or "degeneration" actually takes him quite close to Mill's position that discussion can serve to beneficently direct institutional change.
2008	D31	Bessaoud, Omar. 2008. "Les organisations rurales au Maghreb: Leur role dans le developpement: Un essai d'evaluation. (Rural Organizations in the Maghreb and Their Role in the Development: A Test of Appraisal. With English summary.)." <i>Economie Rurale</i> , 0(303-305): 8-21. Institutional reforms made contribution to build a legal framework for the liberty of association in countries of Maghreb. The development of a network of new organizations afforded by new policies of rural development, give to local actors the possibility to have a special and independent role at the local level. However, this process of development of agricultural and rural organizations is characterized by contradictions which demand for the future, i) a strong setting up of strategies and public policies, ii) reforms of modalities of wealth distribution, and iii) redistribution of powers. The new models of local and rural governance must contribute to an in-depth process of decentralization and also of local democracy principles.
2008	F54	CV : Ruskola, Teemu. 2008. "Colonialism without Colonies: On the Extraterritorial Jurisprudence of the U.S. Court for China." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 71(3): 217-42.
2008	F54	CV : Brock-Utne, Birgit. 2008. "Language and Democracy in Africa." In <i>Inequality in Education: Comparative and International Perspectives</i> , ed. Donald B. Holsinger and W. James Jacob, 172-89. CERC Studies in Comparative Education, vol. 24. New York: Springer; Hong Kong: Comparative Education Research Centre.
2008	F54	CV : Rostowski, Jacek, and Bogdan Stacescu. 2008. "Impact of "Legal School" versus Recent Colonial Origin on Economic Growth." In <i>Challenges of Globalization: Imbalances and Growth</i> , ed. Anders Aslund and Marek Dabrowski, 201-28. Washington, D.C.: Peterson Institute for International Economics.
2008	G10	Musacchio, Aldo. 2008. "Can Civil Law Countries Get Good Institutions? Lessons from the History of Creditor Rights and Bond Markets in Brazil." <i>Journal of Economic History</i> , 68(1): 80-108. Does a legal tradition adopted in the distant past constrain a country's ability to provide the protection that investors need for financial markets to develop? I look at the relationship between legal origin and the development of bond markets and find too much variation over time in bond market size, creditor protections, and court enforcement of bond contracts to assume that the adoption of a legal system constrains future financial development. I examine the evolution of bond markets in Brazil, a French civil law country, and provide preliminary results of similar variation for a small cross-section of countries.
2008	G31 G32	Gugler, Klaus, Dennis C. Mueller, and B. Burcin Yurtoglu. 2008. "Insider Ownership, Ownership Concentration and Investment Performance: An International Comparison." <i>Journal of Corporate Finance</i> , 14(5): 688-705. This article makes two important contributions to the literature on the incentive effects of insider ownership. First, it presents a clean method for separating the positive wealth effect of insider ownership from the negative entrenchment effect, which can be applied to samples of companies from the US and any other country. Second, it measures the effects of insider ownership using a measure of firm performance, namely a marginal q, which ensures that the causal relationship estimated runs from ownership to performance. The article applies this method to a large sample of publicly listed firms from the Anglo-Saxon and Civil law traditions and confirms that managerial entrenchment has an unambiguous negative effect on firm performance as measured by both Tobin's (average) q and our marginal q, and that the wealth effect of insider ownership is unambiguously positive for both measures. We also test for the effects of ownership concentration for other categories of owners and find that while institutional ownership improves the performance in the USA, financial institutions have a negative impact in other Anglo-Saxon countries and in Europe.
2008	H54	CV : Zverev, Alexei. 2008. "Legal Regimes for PPPs in Central and Eastern Europe." In <i>Public Investment and Public-Private Partnerships: Addressing Infrastructure Challenges and Managing Fiscal Risks</i> , ed. Gerd Schwartz, Ana Corbacho and Katja Funke, 162-72. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2008	H62	CV : LeLoup, Lance T., Barbara Luck Graham, and Stacey Barwick. 2008. "Deficit Politics and Constitutional Government: The Impact of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings." In <i>Public Budgeting: Policy, Process, and Politics</i> , ed. Irene S. Rubin, 237-54. ASPA Classics series. Armonk, N.Y. and London: Sharpe.
2008	H62	CV : Cardenas, Mauricio, Roberto Junguito, and Monica Pachon. 2008. "Political Institutions and Policy Outcomes in Colombia: The Effects of the 1991 Constitution." In <i>Policymaking in Latin America: How Politics Shapes Policies</i> , ed. Ernesto Stein and Mariano Tommasi, 199-242. With Pablo T. Spiller and Carlos Scartascini. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank;

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Cambridge: Harvard University, David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies; distributed by Harvard University Press, Cambridge.
2008	J23	CV: Freedland, Mark. 2008. "Private Law, Regulation and Governance Design and the Personal Work Contract." In <i>Making European Private Law: Governance Design</i> , ed. Fabrizio Cafaggi and Horatia Muir-Watt, 227-34. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	J23	CV: Eichhorst, Werner, Otto Kaufmann, Regina Konle-Seidl, and Hans-Joachim Reinhard. 2008. "Bringing the Jobless into Work? An Introduction to Activation Policies." In <i>Bringing the Jobless into Work? Experiences with Activation Schemes in Europe and the US</i> , ed. Werner Eichhorst, Otto Kaufmann and Regina Konle-Seidl, 1-16. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	J23	CV: Barbier, Jean-Claude, and Otto Kaufmann. 2008. "The French Strategy against Unemployment: Innovative but Inconsistent." In <i>Bringing the Jobless into Work? Experiences with Activation Schemes in Europe and the US</i> , ed. Werner Eichhorst, Otto Kaufmann and Regina Konle-Seidl, 69-120. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	J64	CV: Quade, Benno, Christopher J. O'Leary, and Ockert Dupper. 2008. "Activation from Income Support in the US." In <i>Bringing the Jobless into Work? Experiences with Activation Schemes in Europe and the US</i> , ed. Werner Eichhorst, Otto Kaufmann and Regina Konle-Seidl, 345-414. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	J65	CV: Sol, Els, Markus Sichert, Harm van Lieshout, and Theo Koning. 2008. "Activation as a Socio-economic and Legal Concept: Laboratorium the Netherlands." In <i>Bringing the Jobless into Work? Experiences with Activation Schemes in Europe and the US</i> , ed. Werner Eichhorst, Otto Kaufmann and Regina Konle-Seidl, 161-220. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	J65	CV: Eichhorst, Werner, Otto Kaufmann, Regina Konle-Seidl, and Hans-Joachim Reinhard. 2008. "Bringing the Jobless into Work? An Introduction to Activation Policies." In <i>Bringing the Jobless into Work? Experiences with Activation Schemes in Europe and the US</i> , ed. Werner Eichhorst, Otto Kaufmann and Regina Konle-Seidl, 1-16. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	J65	CV: Kohler, Peter A., Katarina H. Thoren, and Rickard Ulmestig. 2008. "Activation Policies in Sweden: "Something Old, Something New, Something Borrowed and Something Blue"." In <i>Bringing the Jobless into Work? Experiences with Activation Schemes in Europe and the US</i> , ed. Werner Eichhorst, Otto Kaufmann and Regina Konle-Seidl, 257-96. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	J65	CV: Barbier, Jean-Claude, and Otto Kaufmann. 2008. "The French Strategy against Unemployment: Innovative but Inconsistent." In <i>Bringing the Jobless into Work? Experiences with Activation Schemes in Europe and the US</i> , ed. Werner Eichhorst, Otto Kaufmann and Regina Konle-Seidl, 69-120. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	J65	CV: Reinhard, Hans-Joachim, and Otto Kaufmann. 2008. "Activation from a Legal Point of View: Concluding Remarks." In <i>Bringing the Jobless into Work? Experiences with Activation Schemes in Europe and the US</i> , ed. Werner Eichhorst, Otto Kaufmann and Regina Konle-Seidl, 445-60. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	J65	CV: Eichhorst, Werner, Maria Grienberger-Zingerle, and Regina Konle-Seidl. 2008. "Activation Policies in Germany: From Status Protection to Basic Income Support." In <i>Bringing the Jobless into Work? Experiences with Activation Schemes in Europe and the US</i> , ed. Werner Eichhorst, Otto Kaufmann and Regina Konle-Seidl, 17-67. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	J65	CV: Quade, Benno, Christopher J. O'Leary, and Ockert Dupper. 2008. "Activation from Income Support in the US." In <i>Bringing the Jobless into Work? Experiences with Activation Schemes in Europe and the US</i> , ed. Werner Eichhorst, Otto Kaufmann and Regina Konle-Seidl, 345-414. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	L15	CV: Scott, Colin. 2008. "Regulating Private Legislation." In <i>Making European Private Law: Governance Design</i> , ed. Fabrizio Cafaggi and Horatia Muir-Watt, 254-68. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L62	CV: Chen, An. 2008. "Trade as the Guarantor of Peace, Liberty and Security?." In <i>Redefining Sovereignty in International Economic Law</i> , ed. Wenhua Shan, Penelope Simons and Dalvinder Singh, 87-145. Studies in International Trade Law, vol. 7. Portland, Ore. and Oxford: Hart Publishing.
2008	L87	CV: Eccles, Richard. 2008. "EU Law on Postal Services." In <i>Handbook of Worldwide Postal Reform</i> , ed. Michael A. Crew, Paul R. Kleindorfer and James I. Campbell Jr., 245-61. Advances in Regulatory Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L87	CV: Gallet-Rybak, Catherine, Cecile Moreno, Daniel Nadal, and Joelle Toledano. 2008. "The French Postal Market in the Wake of the Postal Law of 2005." In <i>Handbook of Worldwide Postal Reform</i> , ed. Michael A. Crew, Paul R. Kleindorfer and James I. Campbell Jr., 316-40. Advances in Regulatory Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L87	CV: Campbell, James I., Jr. 2008. "A Brief History of the United States Postal Monopoly Law." In <i>Handbook of Worldwide Postal Reform</i> , ed. Michael A. Crew, Paul R. Kleindorfer and James I. Campbell Jr., 262-81. Advances in Regulatory Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L87	CV: Campbell, James I., Jr., and Amelia Porges. 2008. "How Much Postal Reform in Japanese Postal Privatization?." In <i>Handbook of Worldwide Postal Reform</i> , ed. Michael A. Crew, Paul R. Kleindorfer and James I. Campbell Jr., 373-87. Advances in Regulatory Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	M16	CV: Qureshi, Khawar. 2008. "Qatar's Business Environment: Dispute Resolution." In <i>Qatar's Business Environment</i> , ed. Habiba Anwar, 63-65. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2008	M38	CV: Breton, Albert, and Ronald Wintrobe. 2008. "Freedom of Speech vs. Efficient Regulation in Markets for Ideas." In <i>Economics, Law and Individual Rights</i> , ed. Hugo M. Mialon and Paul H. Rubin, 44-66. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis.
2008	N00	Richardson, Gary, and Dan Bogart. 2008. <i>Institutional Adaptability and Economic Development: The Property Rights Revolution in Britain, 1700 to 1830</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13757. Adaptable property-rights institutions, we argue, foster economic development. The British example illustrates this point. Around 1700, Parliament established a forum where rights to land and resources could be reorganized. This venue enabled landholders and communities to take advantage of economic opportunities that could not be accommodated by the inflexible rights regime inherited from the past. In this essay, historical evidence, archival data, and statistical analysis demonstrate that Parliament increased the number of acts reorganizing property rights in response to increases in the public's demand for such acts. This evidence corroborates a cornerstone of our hypothesis.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	N10	CV: Rostowski, Jacek, and Bogdan Stacescu. 2008. "Impact of "Legal School" versus Recent Colonial Origin on Economic Growth." In <i>Challenges of Globalization: Imbalances and Growth</i> , ed. Anders Aslund and Marek Dabrowski, 201-28. Washington, D.C.: Peterson Institute for International Economics.
2008	N47	CV: Eyoh, Dickson. 2008. "Urban Migrants and the Claims of Citizenship in Postcolonial Africa." In <i>Immigration and Integration in Urban Communities: Renegotiating the City</i> , ed. Lisa M. Hanley, Blair A. Ruble and Allison M. Garland, 269-95. Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press; Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
2008	N70	CV: Campbell, James I., Jr. 2008. "A Brief History of the United States Postal Monopoly Law." In <i>Handbook of Worldwide Postal Reform</i> , ed. Michael A. Crew, Paul R. Kleindorfer and James I. Campbell Jr., 262-81. Advances in Regulatory Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	P29	CV: Fawn, Rick. 2008. "Chechnya, the Council of Europe, and the Advocacy of Human Rights in the Toughest of Cases." In <i>Russia and Globalization: Identity, Security, and Society in an Era of Change</i> , ed. Douglas W. Blum, 259-86. Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press; Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
2008	P45	Al-Amine, Muhammad Al-Bashir Muhammad. 2008. "Sukuk Market: Innovations and Challenges." <i>Islamic Economic Studies</i> , 15(2): 1-22. Sukuk products offer a vast scope of innovation and a large potential for the growth of Islamic finance. Various structures of sukuk based on ijarah, musharakah, mudarbah, and many hybrids such as sukuk based on the combination of ijarah with istisna' or the combination ijarah with istisna' and murabahah etc., has evolved. Structures with convertibility features and those allowing the possibility of substitution of the underlying assets have also come in the market. However, these innovations have generated various Shari'ah, legal and economic issues and controversies. This paper discusses some of these important issues and challenges. Specifically, it deals with the issues of capital guarantee, contractual structures, pricing, and asset substitution in case of ijarah sukuk, musharakah sukuk, and their various forms. It also covers the issues pertaining to rating of sukuk, harmonization of Shari'ah rules, and problems involved in defining the governing law for sukuk issuance.
2008	P45	Bader, Mohammed Khaled I., Shamsheer Mohamad, Mohamed Ariff, and Taufiq Hassan. 2008. "Cost, Revenue, and Profit Efficiency of Islamic versus Conventional Banks: International Evidence Using Data Envelopment Analysis." <i>Islamic Economic Studies</i> , 15(2): 23-75. This paper measures and compares the cost, revenue, and profit efficiency of 43 Islamic and 37 conventional banks over the period 1990-2005 in 21 countries using data envelopment analysis. It assesses the average and overtime efficiency of those banks based on their size, age, and region using static and dynamic panels. The findings suggest that there are no significant differences between the overall efficiency results of conventional versus Islamic banks. Overall, the results in this paper are favorable with the 'new' banking system.
2008	Q15	Ferrara, Giuseppe. 2008. "L'ordinamento dei Consorzi di bonifica nell'evoluzione della disciplina nazionale e regionale. (With English summary.)" <i>Economia e Diritto Agroalimentare</i> , 13(2): 63-85. Legislation in force in Italy attributes to Consortium of drainage many functions that relate to drainage activity, water, territory, and environmental conservation: all matters that fall under transversal, statal, and regional competence. Those authorities must be qualified as public economic authorities exploit of the region not as functional autonomies. Therefore it is lawful on constitutional point of view that state law (as regional law) provides for the take away from Consortium of the functions related to drainage activity; but just if this assignment to different authorities from Consortium of drainage are consistent with the Constitutional principle of appropriateness (article 118 Constitution). Article 27 of d.l. 248/07, in the light of new criterions that have to be approved by State/Region conference, seems to be consistent with the constitutional principle of article 118.
2008	Q50	CV: Wanderwitz, Marco, Peter Friedrich, Anna Luhrmann, and Michael Kauch. 2008. "Changing the German Constitution in Favor of Future Generations--Four Perspectives from the Young Generation." In <i>Demographic Change and Intergenerational Justice: The Implementation of Long-Term Thinking in the Political Decision Making Process</i> , ed. Joerg Chet Tremmel, 163-73. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	Q50	CV: Williams, Oliver F. 2008. "The UN Global Compact: The Challenge and the Promise." In <i>Leadership and Business Ethics</i> , ed. Gabriel Flynn, 229-49. Issues in Business Ethics, vol. 25. New York: Springer.
2008	Q53	CV: Karst, Kenneth L. 2008. "From Carbone to United Haulers: The Advocates' Tales." In <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2007</i> , ed. Dennis J. Hutchinson, David A. Strauss and Geoffrey R. Stone, 237-81. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2008	R53	CV: Zverev, Alexei. 2008. "Legal Regimes for PPPs in Central and Eastern Europe." In <i>Public Investment and Public-Private Partnerships: Addressing Infrastructure Challenges and Managing Fiscal Risks</i> , ed. Gerd Schwartz, Ana Corbacho and Katja Funke, 162-72. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2009		
2009	B12	CV: Hovenkamp, Herbert. 2009. "The Political Economy of Substantive Due Process." In <i>Economics of Constitutional Law. Volume 2. Individual Rights.</i> , ed. Richard A. Epstein, 513-81. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 25. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	C20	Dehon, Catherine, Marjorie Gassner, and Vincenzo Verardi. 2009. "Beware of 'Good' Outliers and Overoptimistic Conclusions." <i>Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics</i> , 71(3): 437-52. The main goal of this paper is to warn practitioners of the danger of neglecting outliers in regression analysis, in particular, good leverage points (i.e. points lying close to the regression hyperplane but outlying in the x-dimension). While the types of outliers which do influence regression estimates (vertical outliers and bad leverage points) have been extensively investigated, good leverage points have been largely ignored, probably because they do not affect the estimated regression parameters. However, their effect on inference is far from negligible. We propose a step-by-step procedure to identify and treat all types of outliers. The paper of Persson and Tabellini [American Economic Review (2004) Vol. 94, pp. 25-46] linking the degree of proportionality of an electoral system to the size of government is discussed to illustrate how the choice of a measure and the existence of atypical observations may substantially influence results.
2009	C63	CV: Bohme, Rainer. 2009. "Conformity or Diversity: Social Implications of Transparency in Personal Data Processing." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 291-312. New York: Springer.
2009	D01	Marciano, Alain. 2009. "Buchanan's Constitutional Political Economy: Exchange vs. Choice in Economics and in Politics." <i>Constitutional Political Economy</i> , 20(1): 42-56. This article discusses the methodological foundations of Buchanan's constitutional political economy. We argue that Buchanan is a constitutional economist because he is an economist or a political economist. In other words, Buchanan is a constitutional economist--he insists on the necessity of focusing on constitutions and to analyze the "rules of the social game"--because he defines economics as a science of exchange. Buchanan's definition of

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		economics is not only specific, it is also opposed to the definition of economics that other economists retain and, above all, opposed to the definition of economics that many public choice theorists use. The latter have, in effect, adopted the Robbins 1932 definition of economics as a science of choice that Buchanan criticizes and rejects. Buchanan's constitutional economics can be a branch of public choice only under certain conditions.
2009	D03	CV: Greenwald, Anthony G., and Linda Hamilton Krieger. 2009. "Implicit Bias: Scientific Foundations." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 199-221. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D03	CV: Kang, Jerry, and Mahzarin R. Banaji. 2009. "Fair Measures: A Behavioral Realist Revision of "Affirmative Action"." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 222-77. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	E02	CV: Chiswick, Barry R., and Paul W. Miller. 2009. "Citizenship in the United States: The Roles of Immigrant Characteristics and Country of Origin." In <i>Ethnicity and Labor Market Outcomes</i> , ed. Amelie F. Constant, Konstantinos Tatsiramos and Klaus F. Zimmermann, 91-130. Research in Labor Economics, vol. 29. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald.
2009	E21 E23	Oh, Yonghyup. 2009. "International Capital Market Imperfections: Evidence from Geographical Features of International Consumption Risk Sharing." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 41(7-9): 1043-53. This article attempts to rationalize the validity of gravity variables to explain the degree of international consumption risk sharing. We find that for a panel of 54 countries during 1950-2000, variables such as distance, affluence, a common language and the type of legal system are relevant in explaining not only cross-country consumption and output correlations, but consumption risk sharing. Common law countries share consumption risks more than civil law countries. English speaking countries turn out to share consumption risks more than other language groups, and show significantly higher consumption risk sharing even within the group of common law countries.
2009	E23	Roe, Mark J., and Jordan I. Siegel. 2009. "Finance and Politics: A Review Essay Based on Kenneth Dam's Analysis of Legal Traditions in The Law-Growth Nexus." <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i> , 47(3): 781-800. Strong financial markets are widely thought to propel economic development, with many in finance seeing legal tradition as fundamental to protecting investors sufficiently for finance to flourish. Kenneth Dam finds that the legal tradition view inaccurately portrays how legal systems work, how laws developed historically, and how government power is allocated in the various legal traditions. Yet, after probing the legal origins' literature for inaccuracies, Dam does not deeply develop an alternative hypothesis to explain the world's differences in financial development. Nor does he challenge the origins core data, which could be origins' trump card. Hence, his analysis will not convince many economists, despite that his legal learning suggests conceptual and factual difficulties for the legal origins explanations. Yet, a dense political economy explanation is already out there and the origins-based data has unexplored weaknesses consistent with Dam's contentions. Knowing if the origins view is truly fundamental, flawed, or secondary is vital for financial development policy making because policymakers who believe it will pick policies that imitate what they think to be the core institutions of the preferred legal tradition. But if they have mistaken views, as Dam indicates they might, as to what the legal traditions' institutions really are and which types of laws are effective, or what is really most important to financial development, they will make policy mistakes--potentially serious ones.
2009	F31 G14	Cotei, Carmen, Joseph Farhat, and Benjamin A. Abugri. 2009. "Market Efficiency in Emerging Markets: Does the Legal System Matter?" <i>Global Journal of Finance and Economics</i> , 6(2): 145-60. This paper investigates the question of market efficiency in a sample of thirty-four emerging markets with different legal systems. We use both dollar and local currency returns to examine whether exchange rate effects can improve our understanding of the information flows in these capital markets. Using various tests, we find that market efficiency rate is higher for dollar denominated returns than for local currency returns. Contrary to our predictions, we find weak evidence that one country's legal system contributes to the level of market efficiency. At the minimum, we can state that for local currency returns, civil law countries seem to have markets that are more efficient compared to those in common law countries. Overall, the findings are consistent with the suggestion that exchange rate reforms as well as exchange rate fluctuations may introduce biases that can affect market efficiency.
2009	G35	Farinha, Jorge, and Oscar Lopez-de-Foronda. 2009. "The Relation between Dividends and Insider Ownership in Different Legal Systems: International Evidence." <i>European Journal of Finance</i> , 15(1-2): 169-89. This paper provides new international evidence on the relationship between dividend policy and insider ownership by analysing a sample of USA, UK and Irish firms characterized by an Anglo-Saxon tradition and a matching sample of other EU companies from Civil Law legal systems. We hypothesize that, due to the different characteristics of both the legal system and the nature of agency conflicts in firms from those countries, the relation between dividend policies and ownership by insiders will be considerably distinct between the two sets of companies. We find that while in firms with an Anglo-Saxon tradition the relation between dividends and insider ownership follows the pattern negative-positive-negative, in Civil Law countries the relation is positive-negative-positive. These results are consistent with our hypotheses and breed new insights into the role of the dividend policy as a disciplining mechanism in countries with different legal systems and distinct agency problems.
2009	H22	CV: Seto, Theodore P., and Sande L. Buhai. 2009. "Tax and Disability: Ability to Pay and the Taxation of Difference." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 300-307. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	H26	Usher, Dan. 2009. <i>Why the Legal System is Not Necessarily Less Efficient than the Income Tax In Redistributing Income.</i> Queen's University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1210. A common, though by no means universally-accepted doctrine among practitioners of law and economics is that redistribution is no business of the law. This efficiency-only doctrine is not that redistribution is unworthy as a social objective, but that any given benefit to the poor is attainable at a lower cost to the rich through taxation than through the choice of legal rules. The rationale for the efficiency-only doctrine is that redistributive law creates a double distortion: an initial distortion arising from redistribution per se, through taxation or through law, and an additional distortion all its own. The efficiency-only doctrine is sometimes valid, but is far narrower than its advocates would seem to suggest, and is inapplicable to most of what is commonly thought of as redistributive law. Redistribution is best supplied by a balance of law and taxation.
2009	H26	CV: . 2009. "Readiness Indicators." In <i>Aging Population, Pension Funds, and Financial Markets: Regional Perspectives and Global Challenges for Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe</i> , ed. Robert Holzmann, 139-56. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009	H51	Jimenez Barbosa, Wilson Giovanni. 2009. "El derecho a la salud: Una busqueda inacabada para la sociedad colombiana. (With English summary.)." <i>Revista EAN</i> , 0(67): 107-20. As health has not just been defined as a fundamental right in the 1991 National Constitution, if it is understood as it is, thanks to the jurisprudential interpretation made by the Constitutional Court in some of its statements, according to which the right to health is linked with the Right to Live and the Human Dignity. Since the implementation of the 100 Law in 1993, the violation of this right has been permanently seen, in the hands of the different agents

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		who are part of the Health Social Security System, which has made all its clients defend their rights through the use of guardianship, generating a lot of bureaucratic delay in judicial offices. Additionally, some of the guardianships belong to the category of unjustified negotiations made by insurance services which are part of the portfolio offered in the Obligatory Health Plan and which are also part of the existing inequity in this system, caused by the non fulfillment of its universal coverage and its content differences between the benefits granted by the contributive and subsidized current plans. To end these problems in the SGSSS and to guarantee the right to health of all citizens, the Constitutional Court passed the C-463 and T-760 statements in 2008, which have turned into guidelines for the different agents who intervene in this system, determining how to conduct real actions. Finally, the interpretation made by the national government on these issues have caused a lot of doubts on the question if the defined objectives will be reached or this will become just another failure in an attempt to provide the right to health.
2009	H57	CV: Kelman, Steven J. 2009. "Achieving Contracting Goals and Recognizing Public Law Concerns: A Contracting Management Perspective." In <i>Government by Contract: Outsourcing and American Democracy</i> , ed. Jody Freeman and Martha Minow, 153-91. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2009	J10	Stevenson, Betsey, and Justin Wolfers. 2009. <i>The Paradox of Declining Female Happiness</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14969. By many objective measures the lives of women in the United States have improved over the past 35 years, yet we show that measures of subjective well-being indicate that women's happiness has declined both absolutely and relative to men. The paradox of women's declining relative well-being is found across various datasets, measures of subjective well-being, and is pervasive across demographic groups and industrialized countries. Relative declines in female happiness have eroded a gender gap in happiness in which women in the 1970s typically reported higher subjective well-being than did men. These declines have continued and a new gender gap is emerging--one with higher subjective well-being for men.
2009	J45	CV: Verkuil, Paul R. 2009. "Outsourcing and the Duty to Govern." In <i>Government by Contract: Outsourcing and American Democracy</i> , ed. Jody Freeman and Martha Minow, 310-34. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2009	J47	CV: Finkelman, Paul. 2009. "Lincoln, Emancipation, and the Limits of Constitutional Change." In <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2008</i> , ed. Dennis J. Hutchinson, David A. Strauss and Geoffrey R. Stone, 349-87. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2009	L72 Q34	CV: Castillo, Rosa Cordillera A., and Fatima Alvarez-Castillo. 2009. "The Law Is Not Enough: Protecting Indigenous Peoples' Rights against Mining Interests in the Philippines." In <i>Indigenous Peoples, Consent and Benefit Sharing: Lessons from the San-Hoodia Case</i> , ed. Rachel Wynberg, Doris Schroeder and Roger Chennells, 271-84. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2009	N35	Newbigin, Eleanor. 2009. "The Codification of Personal Law and Secular Citizenship: Revisiting the History of Law Reform in Late Colonial India." <i>Indian Economic and Social History Review</i>, 46(1): 83-104. Recent debates about personal law and a uniform civil code in India have seen both Hindu and Muslim leaders insist on the 'religious' status of Muslim law vis-a-vis a more secular or 'civil' Hindu legal system. This article argues that such claims obscure very important similarities in the development and functioning of these legal systems. Tracing the origins of the current debate to late nineteenth and early twentieth-century debates about law reform, it argues that the systems of personal law in operation in India today are the outcome of late colonial attempts by Hindu and Muslim male reformers to alter their legal systems in ways that served their own interests. The ways in which they succeeded in securing these ends were very different; colonial constructions of Hindu and Muslim religious practices, and later partition, shaped the context within which male reformers sought to assert their claims, before the state and their own religious communities. Thus, far from marking an inherent difference between Hindu and Muslim law, claims about the 'civil' or 'religious' status of the legal systems serve in both cases to underpin particular forms of patriarchal authority and gender inequality.
2009	N72	CV: Epstein, Richard A. 2009. "The Proper Scope of the Commerce Power." In <i>Economics of Constitutional Law. Volume 1. The Structural Constitution.</i> , ed. Richard A. Epstein, 274-342. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 25. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N83 N84	CV: Fevre, Jean-Marie. 2009. "The Common Good as a Criterion for a Globalization in the Service of Mankind." In <i>Business, Globalization and the Common Good</i> , ed. Henri-Claude de Bettignies and Francois Lepineux, 201-26. Frontiers of Business Ethics, vol. 6. Oxford and New York: Lang.
2009	Q30	CV: Allen, Barbara, and Donald Lutz. 2009. "Experience Guides Theory: "Discovering" the Political Theory of a Compound Republic." In <i>The Practice of Constitutional Development: Vincent Ostrom's Quest to Understand Human Affairs</i> , ed. Filippo Sabetti, Barbara Allen and Mark Sproule-Jones, 73-104. Lanham, Md. and Plymouth, U.K.: Rowman and Littlefield, Lexington Books.
2009	Q34	THE SAME AS L72 CV: Castillo, Rosa Cordillera A., and Fatima Alvarez-Castillo. 2009. "The Law Is Not Enough: Protecting Indigenous Peoples' Rights against Mining Interests in the Philippines."
2009	Q42	CV: Kahan, Dan M. 2009. "The Cognitively Illiberal State." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 3.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 199-238. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q51	CV: Sunstein, Cass R., Daniel Kahneman, David Schkade, and Ilana Ritov. 2009. "Predictably Incoherent Judgments." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 3.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 133-95. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	R21	CV: Dana, David A. 2009. "Exclusionary Eminent Domain." In <i>Supreme Court Economic Review. Volume 17</i> , ed. Ilya Somin and Todd J. Zywicki, 7-62. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2010		
2010	D14	CV: Beshears, John, James Choi, David Laibson, Brigitte C. Madrian, and Brian Weller. 2010. "Public Policy and Saving for Retirement: The Autosave Features of the Pension Protection Act of 2006." In <i>Better Living through Economics</i> , ed. John J. Siegfried, 274-90. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2010	D14	CV: Shiller, Robert J. 2010. "Public Policy and Saving for Retirement: The Autosave Features of the Pension Protection Act of 2006: Comment." In <i>Better Living through Economics</i> , ed. John J. Siegfried, 291-94. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	D44	CV: Gilstrap, Stephen S. 2010. "Refreshing the Page on Online Collateral Auctions." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 120(3): 679-89.
2010	E32 E44 G01	CV: Supiot, Alain. 2010. "A Legal Perspective on the Economic Crisis of 2008." <i>International Labour Review</i> , 149(2): 151-62. The 2008 global financial meltdown was the symptom of an underlying crisis in law and institutions caused by the neoliberal utopia of Total Market--"scientific" depoliticization of the economy, full commodification of labour, land and money, and all-out competition, with even legal systems subject to "law shopping". Financial markets were so successfully deregulated, they were the first to collapse: taxpayers are now paying the bills. But the markets for natural and "human resources" are also at risk. In the spirit of the 1944 Declaration of Philadelphia, Supiot argues, the rule of law must be reinstated to end human subordination to economic efficiency.
2010	E44	CV: La Porta, Rafael, Florencio Lopez-de-Silanes, and Andrei Shleifer. 2010. "The Economic Consequences of Legal Origins." In <i>Institutions and Economic Performance</i> , ed. Kevin E. Davis, 155-202. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 243. Northampton, Mass. and Cheltenham, U.K.: Elgar.
2010	F59	CV: Dreher, Axel, Martin Gassebner, and Lars-H. R. Siemers. 2010. <i>Globalization, Economic Freedom and Human Rights</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3228. Using the KOF Index of Globalization and two indices of economic freedom, we empirically analyze whether globalization and economic liberalization affect governments' respect for human rights using a panel of 106 countries over the 1981-2004 period. According to our results, physical integrity rights significantly and robustly increase with globalization and economic freedom, while empowerment rights are not robustly affected. Due to the lack of consensus about the appropriate level of empowerment rights as compared to the outright rejection of any violation of physical integrity rights, the global community is presumably less effective in promoting empowerment rights.
2010	G01	CV: Dworkin, Terry Morehead. 2010. "US Whistleblowing: A Decade of Progress?." In <i>A Global Approach to Public Interest Disclosure: What Can We Learn from Existing Whistleblowing Legislation and Research?</i> , ed. David B. Lewis, 36-55. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	G01	THE SAME AS E32 CV: Supiot, Alain. 2010. "A Legal Perspective on the Economic Crisis of 2008." <i>International Labour Review</i> , 149(2): 151-62.
2010	I23	CV: Ladewski, Kathryn. 2010. "Preserving a Racial Hierarchy: A Legal Analysis of the Disparate Racial Impact of Legacy Preferences in University Admissions." <i>Michigan Law Review</i> , 108(4): 577-601. Many public and private universities around the country employ legacy admissions preferences in order to give children of alumni special consideration in the admissions process. Such preferences disproportionately benefit white applicants at the cost of their non-white counterparts, because past generations of college students were less diverse than today's applicant pool. However, universities argue that their legacy preferences are justified because they assist in alumni fundraising efforts. This Note presents a statistical analysis to argue that legacy preferences are prohibited by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 because they have a discriminatory effect on minority college applicants and have not been shown to promote (and do not promote) any legitimate university purpose.
2010	J81	CV: Lehoczyk, Csilla Kollonay. 2010. "Legal Instruments Guaranteeing Equal Treatment in the Wake of Accession to the European Union." In <i>The Hungarian Labour Market: Review and Analysis: 2010</i> , ed. Karoly Fazekas, Anna Lovasz and Almos Telegdy, 68-82, 173-78. Budapest: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics; Budapest: National Employment Foundation.
2010	L84	CV: Morgan, Glenn, and Sigrid Quack. 2010. "Institutions, States, and Markets: Law as a Governing Institution." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Institutional Analysis</i> , ed. Glenn Morgan, John L. Campbell, Colin Crouch, Ove Kaj Pedersen and Richard Whitley, 275-308. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2010	L84	CV: Garea, Susan, and Sasha Alexandra Stern. 2010. "From Legal Advocacy to Organizing: Progressive Lawyering and the Los Angeles Car Wash Campaign." In <i>Working for Justice: The L.A. Model of Organizing and Advocacy</i> , ed. Ruth Milkman, Joshua Bloom and Victor Narro, 125-40. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, ILR Press.
2010	L84	CV: Barton, Benjamin H. 2010. "The Lawyer-Judge Hypothesis." In <i>The Pursuit of Justice: Law and Economics of Legal Institutions</i> , ed. Edward J. Lopez, 169-92. Foreword by Robert D. Tollison. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	M12	CV: Surgevil, Olca. 2010. "Is Diversity Management Relevant for Turkey? Evaluation of Some Factors Leading to Diversity Management in the Context of Turkey." In <i>Managing Cultural Diversity in Asia: A Research Companion</i> , ed. Jawad Syed and Mustafa F. Ozbilgin, 373-92. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	M12 M51	CV: Roberts, Robert N. 2010. "Damned If You Do and Damned If You Don't: Title VII and Public Employee Promotion Disparate Treatment and Disparate Impact Litigation." <i>Public Administration Review</i> , 70(4): 582-90. What has been the impact of the U.S. Supreme Court's 2009 decision in <i>Ricci v. DeStefano</i> on the selection and promotion practices of public employers? Relying solely on circumstantial evidence, the Supreme Court held that the Civil Service Board of New Haven, Connecticut, had engaged in Title VII disparate treatment discrimination by refusing to certify the results of a promotion examination that led, in turn, to a disparate impact on African American firefighters. To limit the discretion of public employers to disregard such selection and promotion exam results, the <i>Ricci</i> majority held that a public employer must "have a strong basis in evidence to believe it will be subject to disparate-impact liability if it fails to take the race-conscious discriminatory action." This article argues that the decision effectively prohibits public employers from rejecting the results of selection and promotion instruments, even though there is evidence that screening instruments inequitably affect protected groups. It also forces public employers to become more careful in developing selection and promotion examinations or face the possibility of costly Title VII litigation.
2010	M51	CV: Rutherglen, George. 2010. " <i>Ricci v DeStefano</i> : Affirmative Action and the Lessons of Adversity." In <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2009</i> , ed. Dennis J. Hutchinson, David A. Strauss and Geoffrey R. Stone, 83-114. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2010	N30	CV: Peterson, Derek R. 2010. "Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain, Africa, and the Atlantic: Introduction." In <i>Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain, Africa, and the Atlantic</i> , ed. Derek R. Peterson, 1-37. Cambridge Centre of African Studies Series. Athens: Ohio University Press.
2010	N30	CV: Morgan, Philip D. 2010. "Ending the Slave Trade: A Caribbean and Atlantic Context." In <i>Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain, Africa, and the Atlantic</i> , ed. Derek R. Peterson, 101-28. Cambridge Centre of African Studies Series. Athens: Ohio University Press.
2010	N33	CV: Hilton, Boyd. 2010. "1807 and All That: Why Britain Outlawed Her Slave Trade." In <i>Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain, Africa, and the Atlantic</i> , ed. Derek R. Peterson, 63-83. Cambridge Centre of African Studies Series. Athens: Ohio University Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	N37	CV: Glassman, Jonathon. 2010. "Racial Violence, Universal History, and Echoes of Abolition in Twentieth-Century Zanzibar." In <i>Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain, Africa, and the Atlantic</i> , ed. Derek R. Peterson, 175-206. Cambridge Centre of African Studies Series. Athens: Ohio University Press.
2010	N54 N94	Barbero, Giuseppe. 2010. "La Costituzione del 1948 e la politica agraria italiana negli anni Cinquanta e Sessanta. (The Making of the Italian Constitution and Agricultural Policies of the Fifties and Sixties. With English summary.)" <i>QA: Rivista dell'Associazione Rossi-Doria</i> , 0(1): 37-64. The economic and social problems of the rural areas had considerable impact on the making of the 1948 Constitution and subsequent legislation. The paper reviews the important supporting role of the Economic Commission highlighting two outstanding features of the Republican Constitution: (i) the power of the law to ensure that private and public economic activities be consistent with the pursuit of social ends; and (ii) the explicit reference to size limits and other obligations for private landed property. Finally, it describes the scope and degree of success of the agricultural policies approved after the Constitution enactment.
2010	N91	Grubb, Farley. 2010. "Testing for the Economic Impact of the U.S. Constitution: Purchasing Power Parity across the Colonies versus across the States, 1748-1811." <i>Journal of Economic History</i> , 70(1): 118-45. The U.S. Constitution removed real and monetary trade barriers between the states. By contrast, these states when they were British colonies exercised considerable real and monetary sovereignty over their borders. Purchasing power parity is used to measure how much economic integration between the states was gained in the decades after the Constitution's adoption compared with what existed among the same locations during the late colonial period. Using this measure, the short-run effect of the Constitution on economic integration was minimal. This may have been because the Constitution did not eliminate all the institutional barriers to interstate trade before 1812.
2010	N94	THE SAME AS N54 Barbero, Giuseppe. 2010. "La Costituzione del 1948 e la politica agraria italiana negli anni Cinquanta e Sessanta. (The Making of the Italian Constitution and Agricultural Policies of the Fifties and Sixties. With English summary.)" <i>QA: Rivista dell'Associazione Rossi-Doria</i> , 0(1): 37-64.
2010	P24	Yueh, Linda. 2010. "Thirty Years of Legal and Economic Reform in China: Growth, Institutions, and Laws." <i>Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies</i> , 8(2): 117-32. China's impressive economic growth over three decades has seemingly occurred in the absence of a strong legal system. This paper views China's reform process over the past three decades as one that has entailed a gradual introduction of market forces into areas of the economy, which requires both dismantling the structure of the centrally planned economy and developing market-oriented institutions. This paper argues that China's transition is premised on a set of informal, and increasingly formal, institutions that provided incentives during the process of gradual liberalization. Therefore, institutional developments were not absent. The exploration of the interplay between growth and institutions leads to the conclusion that continued economic growth in China will depend on implementing legal reforms better suited to the nature of the decentralized economy, hastened by the introduction of international economic laws and rules with greater global integration.
2010	Q10	Adornato, Francesco. 2010. "Costituzione e agricoltura tra passato e presente. (Constitution and Agriculture between Past and Present. With English summary.)" <i>QA: Rivista dell'Associazione Rossi-Doria</i> , 0(2): 85-101. Constitution and agriculture now interrelate between two fundamental parameters: the multifunctional principle on the one hand, with the emphasis on the new relations between town and country, and, on the other hand, the multiplicity of sources, overturning the traditional legal reference hierarchy. The author concentrates on the latter aspect, noting the substantial changes in the system of jurisdictions in the field of agriculture, as came about with the radical modifications introduced with constitutional law n. 3/2001, providing for a multi-centre model with equal distribution of competences, within which agriculture comes under the sole jurisdiction of the regions. The range of competence has also seen a second broad change with the EU system, a 'plural' model with manifold contents and agents, superseding both the inveterate productivity rationale and the traditional category of entrepreneur. The new integrated area development processes are seen to call for a differentiated range of development models.
2010	Q23	MARCHAND, Sebastien. 2010. <i>Historical and Comparative Institutional Analysis: Evidences from Deforestation. CERDI Working Papers: 201016</i> . This paper investigates if past institutional, economic, political, social, and cultural features (i.e legal origins on law and regulations and colonial legacies) interact in shaping the current institutional performances on deforestation in 116 developed and developing countries. A two step approach is implemented. First, we investigate relations between colonial legacies-legal origins and current institutional performances. We find that common law countries and previous British colonies have better institutions than French civil law and other past colonized countries. Second, we provide two econometrics procedures to capture some institutional persistences on deforestation which allow to estimate current institutional effects on deforestation conditioned to historical variables. In a first time, we run our deforestation model on different samples (under historical variables) and in a second time, interactive variables are introduced. We find that (i) French civil law countries deforest less than common law ones; (ii) less corruption and more secured property rights decrease deforestation in common law countries; (iii) better rules of law reduce deforestation but this feature is more likely in previous British colonies or non colonized countries. Finally, this paper shows that current institutional performances are important factors in the process of deforestation and that these factors are conditioned to past influences.
2011		
2011	B24	Rotondi, Claudia. 2011. "Progettare l'Italia nuova: Antonio Pesenti e il Ministero per la Costituente. (Designing the New Italy: Antonio Pesenti and the Ministry for the Constituent Assembly. With English summary.)" <i>Il Pensiero Economico Italiano</i> , 19(1): 103-16. In 1946 Antonio Pesenti was asked to chair the Committee on Labour set up within the Ministry for Constituent Assembly. He also collaborated with the Economic Commission of the same Ministry. Through the proceedings and the archival sources we can rebuild Pesenti's position on Right to Employment, public finance, and the role of the state in the economy. Furthermore we can trace the echo that his arguments had in the debate linked to the processing of the Italian Constitution.
2011	C73	Deakin, Simon. 2011. "Legal Evolution: Integrating Economic and Systemic Approaches." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i> , 7(3): 659-83. This paper explores the scope for synthesis between economic and systemic approaches to the understanding of legal evolution. The evolutionary and epistemic branches of game theory predict that stable norms will emerge when agents share common beliefs concerning future states of the world. Systems theory sees the legal order as a social system which reproduces itself by recursive acts of legal communication, thereby giving rise to self-reference and operational closure. At the same time, the legal system is cognitively open, that is to say, indirectly influenced by other social systems in its environment. This gives rise to the possibility of coevolution of law and the economy. It will be argued that systems theory, by developing the idea of law as an adaptive system with cognitive properties, provides a missing link in the evolutionary theory of norms. Recent game theoretical models imply that common knowledge is not entirely endogenous to agents' interactions, but depends to a certain extent on emergent normative structures. These include the public representations of common knowledge which are provided by

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		the legal system. The paper will explore the implications of this idea, argue for an integrated economic and systemic analysis of legal evolution, and consider some of the theoretical and methodological implications of such a step.
2011	F43	CV: Ujunwa, Augustine, and Otaru Pius Salami. 2011. "Legal-Based Financial Structure and Long-Run Growth: Evidence from Nigeria." <i>Journal of Applied Finance and Banking</i> , 1(2): 1-17. This paper examines specifically the impact of legal-based financial structure on long-run economic growth in Nigeria, using time serial data for a 17 year period: 1992-2008. Time series general method of movement (GMM) regression was used to estimate the necessary models. The growth rate of gross domestic product per capita was adopted as the dependent variable, while the independent variables were the country's legal codes. The study also controlled for government expenditure as a ratio of GDP and gross capital formation as ratio of GDP. The regression result shows that the components of legal-based financial structure are negative and non-significant in promoting economic growth in Nigeria. The paper recommends for the restructuring of the legal system in enforcing contracts.
2011	H12	CV: Andrushkiv, Bohdan, Yuriy Vovk, Olha Pohaydak, and Iryna Fedyshyn. 2011. "Crisis of Relationship in General Theory of Crisis." <i>Journal of International Studies</i> , 4(1): 18-25. The article deals with the actual problem of crises, their prevention, and mitigation of possible negative consequences. Problems of prediction of social contradictions and crisis management relations are investigated. Possible measures for crisis phenomena organized opposition by introducing the Economic Constitution of Ukraine as a mean of regulation of economic activity in the state are reviewed.
2011	I13	CV: de Vries, Sybe A. 2011. "BUPA: A Healthy Case, in the Light of a Changing Constitutional Setting in Europe?." In <i>Health Care and EU Law</i> , ed. Johan Willem van de Gronden, Erika Szyszczak, Ulla Neergaard and Markus Krajewski, 295-317. Legal Issues of Services of General Interest. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press; distributed by Springer, New York.
2011	I13	CV: Welti, Felix. 2011. "EU Law and the Organisation of Health Care: Experiences from Germany." In <i>Health Care and EU Law</i> , ed. Johan Willem van de Gronden, Erika Szyszczak, Ulla Neergaard and Markus Krajewski, 319-36. Legal Issues of Services of General Interest. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press; distributed by Springer, New York.
2011	I13	CV: Jost, Timothy Stoltzfus. 2011. "The Real Constitutional Problem with the Affordable Care Act." <i>Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law</i> , 36(3): 501-06.
2011	K35	CV: Sgard, Jerome. 2011. "Bankruptcy Laws: East versus West." In <i>Law and Long-Term Economic Change: A Eurasian Perspective</i> , ed. Debin Ma and Jan Luiten van Zanden, 198-220. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Economics and Finance.
2011	K37	CV: Konsta, Anna-Maria. 2011. "Gender and 'Plastic' Citizenship in European Social Law." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 129-38. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L21 L24	CV: Hitt, Michael A., and Tiago Ratinho. 2011. "The Multifaceted Effects of Institutions on Firm Strategies and Entrepreneurial Actions." In <i>The Nature of the New Firm: Beyond the Boundaries of Organizations and Institutions</i> , ed. Killian J. McCarthy, Maya Fiolet and Wilfred Dolfsma, 82-99. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L92	CV: Wallis, John Joseph. 2011. "The Other Foundings: Federalism and the Constitutional Structure of American Government." In <i>Founding Choices: American Economic Policy in the 1790s</i> , ed. Douglas A. Irwin and Richard Sylla, 177-213. A National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2011	N85	CV: Guran, Mehmet Cahit. 2011. "The Political Economy of Privatization in Turkey: An Evaluation." In <i>The Political Economy of Regulation in Turkey</i> , ed. Tamer Cetin and Fuat Oguz, 23-50. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	N93	CV: Pica, Federico. 2011. "Finanza pubblica e regime istituzionale: Dal Regno d'Italia alla Carta costituzionale della Repubblica. (Public Finance and Institutional System: From the Kingdom of Italy to the Constitution of the Republic. With English summary)." <i>Rivista Economica del Mezzogiorno</i> , 25(3): 625-34. In this paper, we argue that democracy is meant to be not the consensus on "government", or on public choices, but a broadly unanimous or very large majority sharing of a set of rules that, in the Italian case, are expressed in the Constitution of the Republic. Among other things, two implications derive from such an assumption: the real start in Italy does not lie in the formation of the Savoy Kingdom but in the approval of our Constitution; federalism has to be defined within constitutional rules, among which the art. 3 (de facto equality of all citizens) and the art. 53 (progressivity principle for tax system) are pre-eminent. These articles fix the distribution rules--the most important in our country. As regards the formation of the Kingdom and the origins of the Southern question, in the author's opinion the fiscal choices made in the first years after Country's unification are very important. These choices favour consumption taxes, chiefly levied through local authorities, which are burdened by a lot of improper costs. In this respect, the Ricardo's model is suggested: taxes decrease employment, increase gross wages, trigger a huge migration from Southern territories. All this has caused, from the start, an obstacle to the development of Southern economy that cannot be overcome.
2011	Z18	CV: Groenendijk, Kees. 2011. "From Assisting to Requiring Integration: Selective Citizenship Policies in the Netherlands." In <i>Naturalisation: A Passport for the Better Integration of Immigrants?</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 335-52. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2012		
2012	A23	CV: Samuels, Warren J. 2012. "Notes from Warren J. Samuels's 1996 Course on the Economic Role of Government." In <i>Documents on Government and the Economy</i> , ed. Marianne Johnson, 151-265. Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology, vol. 30-B. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2012	A23	CV: Samuels, Warren J. 2012. "Notes from Warren J. Samuels's 1999 Course on the Economic Role of Government." In <i>Documents on Government and the Economy</i> , ed. Marianne Johnson, 267-317. Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology, vol. 30-B. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2012	A33	CV: Eger, Thomas, and Hans-Bernd Schafer, eds. 2012. <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of European Union Law, Research Handbooks in Law and Economics</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Sixteen papers present an economic analysis of the most important elements of EU law and the mechanisms of decisions within the European Union. Papers discuss a constitution like any other?--comparing the European constitution with nation state constitutions; the rules of decision making in EU institutions; EU decision making and the allocation of responsibility; whether member state liability for the infringement of European law can deter national legislators; subsidiarity for a changing union; mutual recognition--economic and regulatory logic in goods and services; the law and economics of the free movement of persons in the European Union; corporate governance in Europe--foundations, developments, and perspectives; private law--tort; private law--contract; the evolution of consumer

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		protection in the European Union; an economic analysis of legal harmonization--the case of law enforcement within the European Union; private enforcement of antitrust law; Eastern enlargement of the European Union; the economics of multilingualism in the European Union; and law and economics of the Monetary Union. Eger is Professor of Law and Economics in the Faculty of Law at the University of Hamburg. Schafer is Affiliate Professor with Bucerius Law School and Professor Emeritus of Economics in the Institute for Law and Economics at the University of Hamburg. Index.
2012	D22	CV: Salzmann, Astrid Juliane. 2012. "International and Cultural Views." In <i>Socially Responsible Finance and Investing: Financial Institutions, Corporations, Investors, and Activists</i> , ed. H. Kent Baker and John R. Nofsinger, 87-107. Robert W. Kolb Series in Finance, vol. 612. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2012	D45	CV: Johnson, Andrea L. 2012. "The Rule of Law, Privatization, and the Promise of Transborder Licensing." In <i>Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Evolving Economies: The Role of Law</i> , ed. Megan M. Carpenter, 198-223. Elgar Law and Entrepreneurship series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	E63	CV: Puccio, Laura. 2012. "The Pressures Inflicted by the Financial Crisis on the Euro Area: De Facto Creating an EU 'Economic Government' Despite the Status Quo Maintained in the Lisbon Treaty?." In <i>The Treaty of Lisbon and the Future of European Law and Policy</i> , ed. Martin Trybus and Luca Rubini, 74-96. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F34	Biglaiser, Glen, and Joseph L. Staats. 2012. "Finding the "Democratic Advantage" in Sovereign Bond Ratings: The Importance of Strong Courts, Property Rights Protection, and the Rule of Law." <i>International Organization</i> , 66(3): 515-35. Much scholarship in the political economy literature has investigated the influence of the democratic advantage on sovereign bond ratings by credit rating agencies (CRAs). Missing from earlier work, however, is inquiry into the effects on bond ratings of factors that lower political risk, such as adherence to the rule of law, the presence of a strong and independent judicial system, and protection of property rights. Using panel data for up to thirty-six developing countries from 1996 to 2006, we find that rule of law, strong and independent courts, and protection of property rights have significant positive effects on bond ratings. Policymakers wanting to obtain higher bond ratings and increased revenue from bond sales would do well to heed the message contained in these findings.
2012	G11 G23	CV: Richardson, Benjamin J. 2012. "Fiduciary and Other Legal Duties." In <i>Socially Responsible Finance and Investing: Financial Institutions, Corporations, Investors, and Activists</i> , ed. H. Kent Baker and John R. Nofsinger, 69-85. Robert W. Kolb Series in Finance, vol. 612. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2012	G24	CV: Bonini, Stefano. 2012. "The Development of Venture Capital: Macroeconomic, Political, and Legal Determinants." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of Venture Capital</i> , ed. Douglas Cumming, 824-63. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	L53	CV: Holcombe, Randall G. 2012. "Democracy and Prosperity." In <i>Institutional Economics and National Competitiveness</i> , ed. Young Back Choi, 1-23. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2012	L67	CV: Hamm, Brigitte. 2012. "Challenges to Secure Human Rights through Voluntary Standards in the Textile and Clothing Industry." In <i>Business and Human Rights</i> , ed. Wesley Cragg, 220-42. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L91	CV: Eads, James R., Jr. 2012. "Federal Preemption of Revenue Autonomy." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of State and Local Government Finance</i> , ed. Robert D. Ebel and John E. Petersen, 198-212. Foreword by Alice M. Rivlin. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	N12	CV: Higgs, Robert. 2012. "The Economics of the Great Society: Theory, Policies, and Consequences." In <i>Delusions of Power: New Explorations of the State, War, and Economy</i> . Robert Higgs, 154-70. Oakland, Calif.: Independent Institute.
2012	N34	CV: Jones, Guno. 2012. "Dutch Politicians, the Dutch Nation and the Dynamics of Post-colonial Citizenship." In <i>Post-Colonial Immigrants and Identity Formations in the Netherlands</i> , ed. Ulbe Bosma, 27-47. IMISCOE Research series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2012	N96	CV: Spink, Peter K., Marco Antonio C. Teixeira, and Roberta Clemente. 2012. "Metropolitan Governance in Brazil: Institutions, Organizations, and Lessons from Intermunicipal Consortia." In <i>Metropolitan Governance in the Federalist Americas: Strategies for Equitable and Integrated Development</i> , ed. Peter K. Spink, Peter M. Ward and Robert H. Wilson, 100-140. Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies series. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press.
2012	Q16	CV: Boettke, Peter J. 2012. "Putting the "Political" Back into Political Economy: Warren Samuels." In <i>Living Economics: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow</i> . Peter J. Boettke, 109-26. Oakland, Calif.: Independent Institute; Guatemala: Universidad Francisco Marroquin.
2012	Q16	CV: Bromley, Daniel W. 2012. "Samuels vs. Buchanan: Grasping the Purpose of the Law." In <i>Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology: A Research Annual</i> , ed. Jeff E. Biddle and Ross B. Emmett, 137-49. Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology, vol. 30-A. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Bingley, U.K..
2012	R33 R41	CV: Grau Ruiz, Maria Amparo. 2012. "Taxing Malls: Ways to Achieve Sustainable Urban Mobility and Transport." In <i>Green Taxation and Environmental Sustainability</i> , ed. Larry Kreiser, Ana Yabar Sterling, Pedro Herrera, Janet E. Milne and Hope Ashiabor, 82-94. Critical Issues in Environmental Taxation, vol. 12. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	R41	CV: Young, Ernest A. 2012. "'The Ordinary Diet of the Law': The Presumption against Preemption in the Roberts Court." In <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2011</i> , ed. Dennis J. Hutchinson, David A. Strauss and Geoffrey R. Stone, 253-344. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013		
2013	C01	Deakin, Simon. 2013. "The Legal Theory of Finance: Implications for Methodology and Empirical Research." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 41(2): 338-42. This commentary on the LTF project highlights the importance of the idea that law 'constructs' finance and considers some of its methodological implications. The idea that law shapes finance implies that the legal system can be clearly differentiated in theoretical terms from the economy, and that the independent causal influence of the law on financial outcomes can be measured empirically. It will be argued that this can best be achieved by placing empirical research on law and finance in an evolutionary-theoretical perspective, which draws on related developments in game theory and systems theory, in the statistical study of law ('leximetrics'), and in time-series econometrics.
2013	C80	CV: Yang, Jonghoe. 2013. "The Perception of Citizenship in Korea: Its Social and Political Variations." In <i>Citizenship and Migration in the Era of Globalization: The Flow of Migrants and the Perception of Citizenship in Asia and Europe</i> , ed. Markus

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Pohlmann, Jonghoe Yang and Jong-Hee Lee, 117-43. <i>Transcultural Research--Heidelberg Studies on Asia and Europe in a Global Context</i> . New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	C93	Acquisti, Alessandro, Leslie K. John, and George Loewenstein. 2013. "What Is Privacy Worth?" <i>Journal of Legal Studies</i> , 42(2): 249-74. Understanding the value that individuals assign to the protection of their personal data is of great importance for business, law, and public policy. We use a field experiment informed by behavioral economics and decision research to investigate individual privacy valuations and find evidence of endowment and order effects. Individuals assigned markedly different values to the privacy of their data depending on (1) whether they were asked to consider how much money they would accept to disclose otherwise private information or how much they would pay to protect otherwise public information and (2) the order in which they considered different offers for their data. The gap between such values is large compared with that observed in comparable studies of consumer goods. The results highlight the sensitivity of privacy valuations to contextual, nonnormative factors.
2013	D84	Engel, Christoph, and Michael Kurschilgen. 2013. "The Coevolution of Behavior and Normative Expectations: An Experiment." <i>American Law and Economics Review</i> , 15(2): 578-609. In this paper, we test the effect of normative expectations and legal framing on cooperation in an experimental public good game with and without sanctions. We show that cooperation increases substantially as normative expectations and behavioral patterns coevolve. In the absence of sanctions, legal framing does not have any additional beneficial effect in realigning individual action and social well-being. Yet, in the presence of sanctions, the legal frame is crucial for the effectiveness of sanctions. Law and sanctions seem to complement each other. Our results inform the legal debate on customary law.
2013	F18	Buchholz, Wolfgang, Alexander Haupt, and Wolfgang Peters. 2013. "International Environmental Agreements, Fiscal Federalism, and Constitutional Design." <i>Review of International Economics</i> , 21(4): 705-18. In this paper, we analyze how the prospect of international negotiations over trans-boundary pollution shapes intracountry transfer schemes when the governments of the countries' polluting regions are in charge of environmental policy and negotiations. Federal governments can implement compensation payments between domestic regions and matching grants prior to the international negotiations between the polluting regions. The subgame-perfect transfer schemes fail to fully internalize the environmental externality, leading to an inefficient international environmental agreement. As the international spillover increases, the intracountry compensation rates increase while the matching rates decline, distorting the incentives for the regional governments in opposing directions. We also show that decentralization of environmental decision making arises endogenously.
2013	H53	CV: Amitsis, Gabriel. 2013. "Activation as a Challenge for Fragmented Welfare States: The Balance between Law and Policies in the European Welfare Regime." In <i>Citizenship and Social Development: Citizen Participation and Community Involvement in Social Welfare and Social Policy</i> , ed. Litsa Nicolaou-Smokoviti, Heinz Sunker, Julia Rozanova and Victoria Pekka Economou, 141-72. Labour, Education and Society series, vol. 31. Frankfurt and New York: Peter Lang, PL Academic Research.
2013	I14	CV: Hervey, Tamara. 2013. "Health Equality, Solidarity and Human Rights in European Union Law." In <i>Citizenship and Solidarity in the European Union: From the Charter of Fundamental Rights to the Crisis, the State of the Art</i> , ed. Alessandra Silveira, Mariana Canotilho and Pedro Madeira Froufe, 341-66. Euroclio series, no. 77. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2013	K39	Kennedy, Randall. 2013. <i>For Discrimination: Race, Affirmative Action, and the Law</i> . New York: Random House, Pantheon Books. Explores the complexities surrounding the practice of affirmative action in the United States, including its legal history, arguments made by the left and right, the impacts of Supreme Court decisions on higher education, and the future of affirmative action. Discusses affirmative action in the history of American race relations; the affirmative action policy debate--the key arguments pro and con; the colorblind challenge to affirmative action; the Supreme Court and affirmative action--the case of higher education; and reflections on the future of the affirmative action controversy. Kennedy is Michael R. Klein Professor of Law at Harvard Law School. Index.
2013	L00	Ramseyer, J. Mark, and Eric Rasmusen. 2013. <i>Lowering the Bar to Raise the Bar: Licensing Difficulty and Attorney Quality in Japan</i> . Indiana University, Kelley School of Business, Department of Business Economics and Public Policy, Working Papers: 2013-12. Under certain circumstance, a relaxation in occupational licensing standards can increase the quality of those who enter the industry. The effect turns on the opportunity costs of preparing for the licensing examination: making the test easier can increase the quality of those passing if it lowers the opportunity costs enough to increase the number of those willing to go to the trouble of taking the test. We explore the theoretical circumstances under which this can occur and the actual effect of the relaxation of the difficulty of the bar exam in Japan from 1992 to 2011.
2013	M48	Sue, Shu-Hui, Chen-Lung Chin, and Ann Ling-Ching Chan. 2013. "Exploring the Causes of Accounting Restatements by Family Firms." <i>Journal of Business Finance and Accounting</i> , 40(9-10): 1068-94. Prior research shows that family firms have better earnings quality than non-family firms in common-law countries and highly developed markets. In contrast, we do not find a significant difference in the financial reporting quality between family and non-family firms in the context of a civil-law system and less developed market. We show that the financial reporting quality of family firms is conditioned on: (1) the divergence between the controlling shareholders' voting rights and their cash flow rights, and (2) the firm's reputation for integrity, while these two conditions do not explain the restatement likelihood for non-family firms. Moreover, when accounting irregularities are detected in the case of family firms, they are associated with more serious accounting restatements. Together, these results imply that the severity of the conflict between ultimate and minority shareholders, and a lack of integrity, explain the propensity for making financial restatements among family firms in a regime characterized as having weak investor protection and concentrated ownership structures.
2013	N22	Timberlake, Richard H. 2013. <i>Constitutional Money: A Review of the Supreme Court's Monetary Decisions</i> . Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Reviews ten U.S. Supreme Court cases and decisions that dealt with monetary laws and presents a summary history of monetary events and policies as they were affected by the Court's decisions. Discusses the current condition of monetary affairs in the United States; the emergence of money in civilized societies; the bimetallic monetary system and appearance of a national bank; <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> , 1819; Congress's power "to coin money and regulate the value thereof . . ."; <i>Craig v. Missouri</i> , 1830; <i>Briscoe v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky</i> , 1837; federal government issues of Treasury notes and greenbacks; the track of the legal tender bills through Congress; <i>Bronson v. Rodes</i> , 1868; <i>Veazie Bank v. Fenno</i> , 1869; <i>Hepburn v. Griswold</i> , 1870--the legal tender issue; <i>Knox v. Lee</i> and <i>Parker v. Davis</i> --reversal of <i>Hepburn</i> ; monetary affairs in the United States, 1871-83; the third legal tender case-- <i>Juilliard v. Greenman</i> , 1884; commentaries on the legal tender decisions--the issue of sovereignty; other commentaries on the legal tender cases; the (Gold) Currency Act of 1900 and monetary affairs in the United States before 1914; the Federal Reserve System, 1914-29; the Great Contraction, 1929-33; gold--where did it go, and why didn't the gold standard work?; the Gold Clause cases, 1934-35; gold and monetary affairs in the twentieth century; and a constitutional monetary system. Timberlake is Emeritus Professor of Economics at the University of Georgia and Adjunct Scholar at the Cato Institute. Index.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	Q33	CV: Polette, M., and A. Aloise de Seabra. 2013. "Coastal Governance in Brazil: The Challenges of Pre-salt Cycle." In <i>Ecological Dimensions for Sustainable Socio Economic Development</i> , ed. Alejandro Yanez-Arancibia, Raymundo Davalos-Sotelo, John W. Day and Enrique Reyes, 169-90. Southampton, U.K. and Boston: WIT Press.
2013	Q41	CV: Frey, Bruno S., and Alois Stutzer. 2013. "The Use of Happiness Research for Public Policy." In <i>Recent Developments in the Economics of Happiness</i> , ed. Bruno S. Frey and Alois Stutzer, 509-24. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 271. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Table K10.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A14	Sociology of Economics*
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E41	Demand for Money
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L85	Real Estate Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M49	Accounting: Other
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O39	Technological Change: Other
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K10: Balance of Links

304	Links in 2005
170	New links in 2006-2013
348	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

K10 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for K10 is equal to 5.0 AS.

Общий объем раздела K10 — 5,0 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K10.E.

K11 Property Law ¹

Table K11.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	8	28	20	3.5	0.23	0.22	General Economics and Teaching
B	17	48	31	2.82	0.49	0.37	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	6	29	23	4.83	0.17	0.23	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	265	697	432	2.63	7.70	5.42	Microeconomics
E	3	51	48	17	0.09	0.40	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	44	361	317	8.2	1.28	2.81	International Economics
G	30	150	120	5	0.87	1.17	Financial Economics
H	40	177	137	4.43	1.16	1.38	Public Economics
I	11	109	98	9.91	0.32	0.85	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	55	150	95	2.73	1.60	1.17	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1,307	4,026	2,719	3.08	37.96	31.31	Law and Economics
L	298	1,209	911	4.06	8.66	9.40	Industrial Organization
M	22	132	110	6	0.64	1.03	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	117	424	307	3.62	3.40	3.30	Economic History
O	605	3,315	2,710	5.48	17.57	25.78	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	218	776	558	3.56	6.33	6.04	Economic Systems
Q	292	740	448	2.53	8.48	5.76	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	69	320	251	4.64	2.00	2.49	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	36	116	80	3.22	1.05	0.90	Other Special Topics
S	3,443	12,858	9,415	3.73	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K11.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	5	16	11	3.2	0.15	0.12	General Economics
A2	3	10	7	3.33	0.09	0.08	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Collective Works
A	8	28	20	3.5	0.23	0.22	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	4	6	2	1.5	0.12	0.05	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	5	7	2	1.4	0.15	0.05	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	4	16	12	4	0.12	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.03	Economic Methodology
B5	1	15	14	15	0.03	0.12	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	17	48	31	2.82	0.49	0.37	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Econometric Modeling
C6	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	4	17	13	4.25	0.12	0.13	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.03	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	6	29	23	4.83	0.17	0.23	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	30	30	N	0.00	0.23	General
D1	19	48	29	2.53	0.55	0.37	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	165	278	113	1.68	4.79	2.16	Production and Organizations
D3	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.03	Distribution
D4	10	63	53	6.3	0.29	0.49	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	32	64	32	2	0.93	0.50	Welfare Economics
D7	26	128	102	4.92	0.76	1.00	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	10	81	71	8.1	0.29	0.63	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Intertemporal Choice
D	265	697	432	2.63	7.70	5.42	Microeconomics
E0	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.05	General
E1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General Aggregative Models
E2	1	24	23	24	0.03	0.19	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.05	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.08	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.02	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	3	51	48	17	0.09	0.40	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.02	General
F1	34	224	190	6.59	0.99	1.74	Trade
F2	8	89	81	11.13	0.23	0.69	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	International Finance
F4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	40	40	N	0.00	0.31	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	44	361	317	8.2	1.28	2.81	International Economics
G0	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.04	General
G1	1	11	10	11	0.03	0.09	General Financial Markets
G2	11	53	42	4.82	0.32	0.41	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	17	81	64	4.76	0.49	0.63	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	30	150	120	5	0.87	1.17	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
H1	21	65	44	3.1	0.61	0.51	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	7	34	27	4.86	0.20	0.26	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	5	22	17	4.4	0.15	0.17	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.08	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	4	28	24	7	0.12	0.22	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	2	11	9	5.5	0.06	0.09	Miscellaneous Issues
H	40	177	137	4.43	1.16	1.38	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	5	41	36	8.2	0.15	0.32	Health
I2	3	50	47	16.67	0.09	0.39	Education and Research Institutions
I3	3	18	15	6	0.09	0.14	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	11	109	98	9.91	0.32	0.85	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	41	106	65	2.59	1.19	0.82	Demographic Economics
J2	1	15	14	15	0.03	0.12	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	4	9	5	2.25	0.12	0.07	Particular Labor Markets
J5	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.04	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.04	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.02	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Labor Standards: National and International
J	55	150	95	2.73	1.60	1.17	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	2	13	11	6.5	0.06	0.10	General
K1	1,126	3,413	2,287	3.03	32.70	26.54	Basic Areas of Law
K2	63	165	102	2.62	1.83	1.28	Regulation and Business Law
K3	68	224	156	3.29	1.98	1.74	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	48	211	163	4.4	1.39	1.64	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1307	4026	2719	3.08	37.96	31.31	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	32	157	125	4.91	0.93	1.22	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	17	208	191	12.24	0.49	1.62	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	13	25	12	1.92	0.38	0.19	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	26	89	63	3.42	0.76	0.69	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	19	103	84	5.42	0.55	0.80	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	39	217	178	5.56	1.13	1.69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	17	33	16	1.94	0.49	0.26	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	121	346	225	2.86	3.51	2.69	Industry Studies: Services
L9	14	31	17	2.21	0.41	0.24	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	298	1,209	911	4.06	8.66	9.40	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	3	46	43	15.33	0.09	0.36	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	12	64	52	5.33	0.35	0.50	Marketing and Advertising
M4	6	20	14	3.33	0.17	0.16	Accounting and Auditing
M5	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Personnel Economics
M	22	132	110	6	0.64	1.03	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
N1	2	10	8	5	0.06	0.08	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.05	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	10	28	18	2.8	0.29	0.22	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	68	219	151	3.22	1.98	1.70	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	29	72	43	2.48	0.84	0.56	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	18	18	N	0.00	0.14	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	6	51	45	8.5	0.17	0.40	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.06	Micro-Business History
N9	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.08	Regional and Urban History
N	117	424	307	3.62	3.40	3.30	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	90	615	525	6.83	2.61	4.78	Economic Development
O2	1	57	56	57	0.03	0.44	Development Planning and Policy
O3	512	2577	2065	5.03	14.87	20.04	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	60	60	N	0.00	0.47	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.05	Economywide Country Studies
O	605	3,315	2,710	5.48	17.57	25.78	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	157	504	347	3.21	4.56	3.92	Capitalist Systems
P2	27	91	64	3.37	0.78	0.71	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	33	173	140	5.24	0.96	1.35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.05	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Comparative Economic Systems
P	218	776	558	3.56	6.33	6.04	Economic Systems
Q0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	General
Q1	89	245	156	2.75	2.58	1.91	Agriculture
Q2	164	367	203	2.24	4.76	2.85	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	17	31	14	1.82	0.49	0.24	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.04	Energy
Q5	20	89	69	4.45	0.58	0.69	Environmental Economics
Q	292	740	448	2.53	8.48	5.76	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	9	33	24	3.67	0.26	0.26	General Regional Economics
R2	2	30	28	15	0.06	0.23	Household Analysis
R3	29	96	67	3.31	0.84	0.75	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.03	Transportation Economics
R5	29	156	127	5.38	0.84	1.21	Regional Government Analysis
R	69	320	251	4.64	2.00	2.49	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	36	116	80	3.22	1.05	0.90	Other Special Topics
S	3,443	12,858	9,415	3.73	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K11.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.06	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B21	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B25	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	4	16	12	4	0.12	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.03	Economic Methodology
B52	1	14	13	14	0.03	0.11	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C14	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C60	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C72	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Noncooperative Games
C78	3	15	12	5	0.09	0.12	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
D11	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.02	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	12	17	5	1.42	0.35	0.13	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.04	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.07	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	2	13	11	6.5	0.06	0.1	Consumer Protection
D20	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Production and Organizations: General
D21	2	11	9	5.5	0.06	0.09	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	161	257	96	1.6	4.68	2	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D31	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.03	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D44	4	6	2	1.5	0.12	0.05	Auctions
D45	6	39	33	6.5	0.17	0.3	Rationing; Licensing
D60	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.02	Welfare Economics: General
D61	6	10	4	1.67	0.17	0.08	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	19	34	15	1.79	0.55	0.26	Externalities
D63	4	11	7	2.75	0.12	0.09	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.05	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	5	6	1	1.2	0.15	0.05	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	19	89	70	4.68	0.55	0.69	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	2	27	25	13.5	0.06	0.21	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D81	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.02	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	5	29	24	5.8	0.15	0.23	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	3	22	19	7.33	0.09	0.17	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D86	1	22	21	22	0.03	0.17	Economics of Contract: Theory
D92	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E01	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E21	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E66	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Outlook and Conditions
F02	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.02	International Economic Order
F10	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.05	Trade: General
F13	18	149	131	8.28	0.52	1.16	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	13	43	30	3.31	0.38	0.33	Empirical Studies of Trade
F18	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.02	Trade and Environment
F21	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.09	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	7	77	70	11	0.2	0.6	Multinational Firms; International Business
G00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G18	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G21	4	27	23	6.75	0.12	0.21	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	5	13	8	2.6	0.15	0.1	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.05	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G31	1	18	17	18	0.03	0.14	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	6	28	22	4.67	0.17	0.22	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	8	11	3	1.38	0.23	0.09	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	2	22	20	11	0.06	0.17	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H11	21	63	42	3	0.61	0.49	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.02	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H23	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.05	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	4	9	5	2.25	0.12	0.07	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	1	10	9	10	0.03	0.08	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H31	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H41	5	19	14	3.8	0.15	0.15	Public Goods
H73	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.03	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.05	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H82	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.05	Governmental Property
I10	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.07	Health: General
I11	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.07	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.05	Health Production
I18	2	15	13	7.5	0.06	0.12	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Analysis of Education
I23	2	40	38	20	0.06	0.31	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I30	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.06	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.04	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J12	12	20	8	1.67	0.35	0.16	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.05	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	16	47	31	2.94	0.46	0.37	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	11	29	18	2.64	0.32	0.23	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J24	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.07	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J32	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J41	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Labor Contracts
J42	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.03	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J50	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J54	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J62	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J65	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J71	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.02	Labor Discrimination
K00	2	13	11	6.5	0.06	0.1	Law and Economics: General
K10	33	80	47	2.42	0.96	0.62	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	1,026	3,141	2,115	3.06	29.8	24.43	Property Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K12	34	99	65	2.91	0.99	0.77	Contract Law
K13	31	85	54	2.74	0.9	0.66	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.05	Criminal Law
K20	9	10	1	1.11	0.26	0.08	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	36	100	64	2.78	1.05	0.78	Antitrust Law
K22	13	47	34	3.62	0.38	0.37	Business and Securities Law
K23	5	8	3	1.6	0.15	0.06	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	5	11	6	2.2	0.15	0.09	Labor Law
K32	36	59	23	1.64	1.05	0.46	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	25	131	106	5.24	0.73	1.02	International Law
K35	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.03	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K40	9	37	28	4.11	0.26	0.29	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	21	83	62	3.95	0.61	0.65	Litigation Process
K42	18	91	73	5.06	0.52	0.71	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.02	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	8	40	32	5	0.23	0.31	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	2	19	17	9.5	0.06	0.15	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	9	24	15	2.67	0.26	0.19	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	7	35	28	5	0.2	0.27	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	1	16	15	16	0.03	0.12	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	3	18	15	6	0.09	0.14	Open Source Products and Markets
L20	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	2	13	11	6.5	0.06	0.1	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	2	10	8	5	0.06	0.08	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	3	7	4	2.33	0.09	0.05	Organization of Production
L24	8	93	85	11.63	0.23	0.72	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	1	50	49	50	0.03	0.39	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L31	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.02	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	12	17	5	1.42	0.35	0.13	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	23	58	35	2.52	0.67	0.45	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.04	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L43	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.03	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L51	19	95	76	5	0.55	0.74	Economics of Regulation
L60	4	22	18	5.5	0.12	0.17	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.05	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	6	19	13	3.17	0.17	0.15	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L65	26	139	113	5.35	0.76	1.08	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	2	13	11	6.5	0.06	0.1	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L71	12	21	9	1.75	0.35	0.16	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	5	9	4	1.8	0.15	0.07	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L81	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.03	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	55	176	121	3.2	1.6	1.37	Entertainment; Media
L83	2	10	8	5	0.06	0.08	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.06	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	5	9	4	1.8	0.15	0.07	Real Estate Services
L86	47	119	72	2.53	1.37	0.93	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L88	7	17	10	2.43	0.2	0.13	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L92	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L95	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	9	15	6	1.67	0.26	0.12	Telecommunications
L98	3	9	6	3	0.09	0.07	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M13	3	11	8	3.67	0.09	0.09	New Firms; Startups
M31	9	25	16	2.78	0.26	0.19	Marketing
M37	3	38	35	12.67	0.09	0.3	Advertising
M40	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	4	16	12	4	0.12	0.12	Accounting
M54	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N11	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N31	5	11	6	2.2	0.15	0.09	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	3	7	4	2.33	0.09	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N35	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N40	4	42	38	10.5	0.12	0.33	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	29	70	41	2.41	0.84	0.54	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	15	34	19	2.27	0.44	0.26	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	9	43	34	4.78	0.26	0.33	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	11	21	10	1.91	0.32	0.16	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N51	19	36	17	1.89	0.55	0.28	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	9	14	5	1.56	0.26	0.11	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N55	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N70	1	17	16	17	0.03	0.13	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	2	12	10	6	0.06	0.09	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.07	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	1	10	9	10	0.03	0.08	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N81	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O10	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.09	Economic Development: General
O12	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.05	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	21	97	76	4.62	0.61	0.75	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	5	60	55	12	0.15	0.47	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	9	28	19	3.11	0.26	0.22	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	25	24	25	0.03	0.19	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	39	309	270	7.92	1.13	2.4	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	4	25	21	6.25	0.12	0.19	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	9	40	31	4.44	0.26	0.31	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O24	1	47	46	47	0.03	0.37	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	5	73	68	14.6	0.15	0.57	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	12	170	158	14.17	0.35	1.32	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	33	121	88	3.67	0.96	0.94	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	18	125	107	6.94	0.52	0.97	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	412	1726	1314	4.19	11.97	13.42	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	32	362	330	11.31	0.93	2.82	Technological Change: Government Policy
O54	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
P10	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.03	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.05	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	3	7	4	2.33	0.09	0.05	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	117	425	308	3.63	3.4	3.31	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	33	60	27	1.82	0.96	0.47	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	14	18	4	1.29	0.41	0.14	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	1	13	12	13	0.03	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P25	1	11	10	11	0.03	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	7	37	30	5.29	0.2	0.29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P27	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P30	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	1	18	17	18	0.03	0.14	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	5	9	4	1.8	0.15	0.07	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	3	16	13	5.33	0.09	0.12	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P36	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	21	120	99	5.71	0.61	0.93	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P51	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q12	3	14	11	4.67	0.09	0.11	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q15	67	146	79	2.18	1.95	1.14	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	10	39	29	3.9	0.29	0.3	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q18	9	30	21	3.33	0.26	0.23	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	4	12	8	3	0.12	0.09	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	38	69	31	1.82	1.1	0.54	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	22	28	6	1.27	0.64	0.22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.07	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	36	130	94	3.61	1.05	1.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	20	43	23	2.15	0.58	0.33	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.03	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q28	40	71	31	1.78	1.16	0.55	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.05	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q38	13	14	1	1.08	0.38	0.11	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q41	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Alternative Energy Sources
Q51	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.07	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	1	10	9	10	0.03	0.08	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.05	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	2	11	9	5.5	0.06	0.09	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	2	15	13	7.5	0.06	0.12	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	11	34	23	3.09	0.32	0.26	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	4	15	11	3.75	0.12	0.12	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R14	4	16	12	4	0.12	0.12	Land Use Patterns
R21	2	14	12	7	0.06	0.11	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R30	4	10	6	2.5	0.12	0.08	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	10	47	37	4.7	0.29	0.37	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	2	10	8	5	0.06	0.08	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	4	10	6	2.5	0.12	0.08	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	9	19	10	2.11	0.26	0.15	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R51	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.05	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	23	97	74	4.22	0.67	0.75	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	4	49	45	12.25	0.12	0.38	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	6	14	8	2.33	0.17	0.11	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	25	40	15	1.6	0.73	0.31	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z13	5	54	49	10.8	0.15	0.42	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	3,443	12,156	8,713	3.53	100	94.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K11.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	0.01	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	4	0.03	Sociology of Economics
A33	2	0.02	Handbooks
B19	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B53	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C26	1	0.01	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C36	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C41	1	0.01	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C51	1	0.01	Model Construction and Estimation
C63	1	0.01	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C81	2	0.02	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	1	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C88	1	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
D01	1	0.01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	27	0.21	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	2	0.02	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D10	1	0.01	Household Behavior: General
D22	3	0.02	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	5	0.04	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D40	4	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	1	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	9	0.07	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	4	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D73	5	0.04	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D78	1	0.01	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	2	0.02	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D85	3	0.02	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
E02	6	0.05	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E13	1	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E22	7	0.05	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	14	0.11	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	1	0.01	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E26	1	0.01	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E31	1	0.01	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	5	0.04	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E42	5	0.04	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	1	0.01	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	4	0.03	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E62	2	0.02	Fiscal Policy
F11	2	0.02	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	4	0.03	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F15	16	0.12	Economic Integration
F16	1	0.01	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F33	2	0.02	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	1	0.01	International Lending and Debt Problems
F42	1	0.01	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	1	0.01	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F50	1	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F52	1	0.01	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	34	0.26	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	4	0.03	International Institutional Arrangements
G01	4	0.03	Financial Crises
G10	1	0.01	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	4	0.03	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	1	0.01	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	2	0.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	1	0.01	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G20	1	0.01	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G28	5	0.04	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G38	2	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H00	1	0.01	Public Economics: General
H10	2	0.02	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H21	3	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H26	2	0.02	Tax Evasion
H32	2	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	1	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	2	0.02	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H51	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Health
H54	3	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	1	0.01	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	4	0.03	National Security and War
H57	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H61	1	0.01	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	1	0.01	National Deficit; Surplus
H70	1	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	10	0.08	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H76	6	0.05	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H83	2	0.02	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	2	0.02	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I15	1	0.01	Health and Economic Development
I20	2	0.02	Education and Research Institutions: General
I25	1	0.01	Education and Economic Development
I28	5	0.04	Education: Government Policy
I32	3	0.02	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J11	4	0.03	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J22	1	0.01	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	4	0.03	Labor Demand
J28	1	0.01	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J31	4	0.03	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J43	1	0.01	Agricultural Labor Markets
J51	2	0.02	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J60	1	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	1	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J82	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K19	1	0.01	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K34	7	0.05	Tax Law
K36	12	0.09	Family and Personal Law
L26	32	0.25	Entrepreneurship
L29	1	0.01	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L32	4	0.03	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	1	0.01	Public Policy
L42	3	0.02	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L44	19	0.15	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L50	1	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	7	0.05	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L61	3	0.02	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L64	6	0.05	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L67	8	0.06	Other Consumer Nondurables
L70	2	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L73	1	0.01	Forest Products
L80	2	0.02	Industry Studies: Services: General
L87	1	0.01	Postal and Delivery Services
L90	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L97	2	0.02	Utilities: General
M10	8	0.06	Business Administration: General
M11	1	0.01	Production Management
M12	1	0.01	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	1	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	1	0.01	IT Management

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M16	23	0.18	International Business Administration
M38	1	0.01	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M48	2	0.02	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M52	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N00	1	0.01	Economic History: General
N10	2	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N12	1	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	1	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N15	2	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	2	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N20	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	3	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N26	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N30	2	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N32	3	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	4	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N46	2	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	3	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	10	0.08	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N53	5	0.04	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N57	5	0.04	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	7	0.05	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	2	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	1	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	5	0.04	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	3	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N75	3	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N80	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N83	4	0.03	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N90	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	3	0.02	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	4	0.03	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N95	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
O11	12	0.09	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O20	2	0.02	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	4	0.03	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	3	0.02	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O25	1	0.01	Industrial Policy
O40	4	0.03	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	14	0.11	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O43	18	0.14	Institutions and Growth
O44	1	0.01	Environment and Growth
O47	23	0.18	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O57	1	0.01	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P17	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P24	5	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P35	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P48	6	0.05	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q01	3	0.02	Sustainable Development
Q10	2	0.02	Agriculture: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q13	5	0.04	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	1	0.01	Agricultural Finance
Q17	8	0.06	Agriculture in International Trade
Q27	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q32	4	0.03	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q34	3	0.02	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q40	1	0.01	Energy: General
Q49	1	0.01	Energy: Other
R00	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R12	1	0.01	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R20	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	12	0.09	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	2	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R40	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: General
R41	1	0.01	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R53	4	0.03	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
Z12	8	0.06	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	702	5.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

F53(34), L26(32), D02(27), M16(23), O47(23), L44(19), O43(18), F15(16), E23(14), O41(14), K36(12), O11(12), R23(12), H71(10), N50(10), D42(9), L67(8), M10(8), Q17(8), Z12(8), E22(7), K34(7), L52(7), N60(7), E02(6), H76(6), L64(6), P48(6), D24(5), D73(5), E32(5), E42(5), G28(5), I28(5), N53(5), N57(5), N63(5), P24(5), Q13(5), A14(4), D40(4), D43(4), E44(4), F12(4), F55(4), G01(4), G11(4), H56(4), J11(4), J23(4), J31(4), L32(4), N44(4), N83(4), N92(4), O21(4), O40(4), Q32(4), R53(4), D22(3), D85(3), H21(3), H54(3), I32(3), L42(3), L61(3), N23(3), N32(3), N47(3), N64(3), N75(3), N91(3), O23(3), Q01(3), Q34(3), A33(2), C81(2), D03(2), D80(2), E62(2), F11(2), F33(2), G13(2), G38(2), H10(2), H26(2), H32(2), H42(2), H83(2), H87(2), I20(2), J51(2), L70(2), L80(2), L97(2), M48(2), N10(2), N15(2), N16(2), N30(2), N46(2), N61(2), O20(2), Q10(2), R28(2), A11(1), B19(1), B53(1), C26(1), C36(1), C41(1), C51(1), C63(1), C82(1), C88(1), D01(1), D10(1), D41(1), D78(1), E13(1), E24(1), E26(1), E31(1), E43(1), F16(1), F34(1), F42(1), F43(1), F50(1), F52(1), G10(1), G12(1), G14(1), G20(1), H00(1), H40(1), H51(1), H55(1), H57(1), H61(1), H62(1), H70(1), I15(1), I25(1), J22(1), J28(1), J43(1), J60(1), J61(1), J82(1), J83(1), K19(1), L29(1), L38(1), L50(1), L73(1), L87(1), L90(1), M11(1), M12(1), M14(1), M15(1), M38(1), M52(1), N00(1), N12(1), N13(1), N20(1), N21(1), N22(1), N26(1), N62(1), N80(1), N90(1), N93(1), N95(1), O25(1), O44(1), O52(1), O57(1), P11(1), P17(1), P35(1), Q14(1), Q27(1), Q40(1), Q49(1), R00(1), R12(1), R20(1), R22(1), R40(1), R41(1), R42(1), R48(1).

Table K11.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C41	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F15	1	4	3	3	0	1	1	3	16
F33	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
F34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F53	1	2	8	5	3	7	4	4	34
F55	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
H54	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
H56	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
H87	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
I28	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
J11	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
J61	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K34	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	7
K36	1	4	3	1	0	0	1	2	12
L26	3	2	1	3	2	3	13	5	32
M16	1	17	2	3	0	0	0	0	23

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N23	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
N30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
N32	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
N50	1	0	0	4	3	2	0	0	10
N53	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	5
O11	3	0	1	2	1	4	0	1	12
O47	3	2	2	3	2	2	5	4	23
Q27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q32	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
R28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
R41	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R53	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
D24	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	5
D73	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	5
D80	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
D85	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
E22	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	7
F16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
H40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H71	0	1	3	2	2	0	1	1	10
J31	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
J51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
J60	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L42	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
L44	0	10	3	3	0	2	0	1	19
L52	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	7
N46	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
N60	0	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	7
O41	0	2	0	2	1	2	3	4	14
P11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q13	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	5
Q17	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	8
R00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R48	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D02	0	0	2	2	3	4	7	9	27
D40	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
E23	0	0	1	2	1	1	3	6	14
E42	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	5
E43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G28	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
H76	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	6
J23	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4
J82	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L64	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	6
L80	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
M10	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	1	8
M14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N44	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
N47	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
N57	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	5
N83	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	4
N93	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O21	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
O40	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
P24	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	5
P35	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P48	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	6
Q01	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
R12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Z12	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	8
B53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C81	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
D03	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
D42	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	9
D43	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
D78	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	6
F11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
G20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H26	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
I20	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
L32	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
L38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L61	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
L67	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	8
N10	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
N16	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
N26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N95	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O20	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
O57	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q34	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
R23	0	0	0	5	2	3	1	1	12
A14	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
B19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C82	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E32	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	5

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E62	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
F12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
F52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
H00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H21	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
H42	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
H70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J43	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L90	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N15	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
N20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N63	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	5
N75	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
N90	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N91	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
N92	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
O25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	3	4	3	8	18
O52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
R40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C63	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C88	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E44	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
G11	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
H83	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
I32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
K19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L70	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
L73	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L97	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
M38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O23	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
A33	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
C26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
H32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L87	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N61	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
N62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N64	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
N80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q49	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
E24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
G14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
M52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	30	25	29	24	28	16	19	24	195

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K11.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C41	Nanda, Anupam. 2006. <i>Property Condition Disclosure Law: Why Did States Mandate 'Seller Tell All'?</i>. University of Connecticut Department of Economics, Working papers: 2006-16. Thirty-six US states have already enacted some form of seller's property condition disclosure law. At a time when there is a movement in this direction nationally, this paper attempts to ascertain the factors that lead states to adopt disclosure law. Motivation for the study stems from the fact that not all states have yet adopted the law, and states that have enacted the law have done so in different years. The analytical structure employs hazard models, using a unique set of economic and institutional attributes for a panel of 50 US States spanning 21 years, from 1984 to 2004. The proportional hazard analysis of law adoption reveals that greater number of disciplinary actions tends to favor passage of the law. Greater broker supervision, implying generally higher awareness among real estate agents, seems to have a negative impact on the likelihood of a state adopting a property condition disclosure law.
2006	F15	Rossi, Francisco. 2006. "Free Trade Agreements and TRIPS-Plus Measures." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i>, 1(1-2): 150-72. This paper examines the intellectual property clauses incorporated into recent bilateral and regional free trade agreements, particularly those signed by the USA with developing countries, and their implications for public health.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		The TRIPS-Plus provisions in these agreements are highlighted. These provisions are intended to put restrictions on the use of international non-proprietary names (INN), to extend patent duration beyond 20 years, to protect data of safety and efficacy with product exclusivity in the market, and finally to link patents to health registration. All these measures strengthen IP holders' rights, increasing the prices of new drugs and limiting room for public health authorities to provide necessary drugs to the population.
2006	F33 F34	CV: Bruce, John W. 2006. "Reform of Land Law in the Context of World Bank Lending." In <i>Land Law Reform: Achieving Development Policy Objectives</i> . John W. Bruce, Renee Giovarelli, Leonard Rolfes Jr., David Bledsoe and Robert Mitchell, 11-65. Law, Justice, and Development series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	F53	CV: Mitchell, Robert. 2006. "Property Rights and Environmentally Sound Management of Farmland and Forests." In <i>Land Law Reform: Achieving Development Policy Objectives</i> . John W. Bruce, Renee Giovarelli, Leonard Rolfes Jr., David Bledsoe and Robert Mitchell, 175-226. Law, Justice, and Development series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	F55	CV: Mastenbroek, Ellen, and Mendeltje van Keulen. 2006. "Beyond the Goodness of Fit: A Preference-Based Account of Europeanization." In <i>European Research Reloaded: Cooperation and Integration among Europeanized States</i> , ed. Ronald Holzhaacker and Markus Haverland, 19-42. Library of Public Policy and Public Administration, vol. 9. Dordrecht: Springer.
2006	H54 R41 R53	CV: Benson, Bruce L. 2006. "Do Holdout Problems Justify Compulsory Right-of-Way Purchase and Public Provision of Roads?." In <i>Street Smart: Competition, Entrepreneurship, and the Future of Roads</i> , ed. Gabriel Roth, 43-77. Foreword by Mary E. Peters. Independent Studies in Political Economy. Oakland, Calif.: Independent Institute; New Brunswick and London: Transaction.
2006	H56	CV: Granstrand, Ove. 2006. "Intellectual Property Rights for Governance in and of Innovation Systems." In <i>Intellectual Property Rights: Innovation, Governance and the Institutional Environment</i> , ed. Birgitte Andersen, 311-43. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	H87	Pugatch, Meir Perez, ed. 2006. <i>The Intellectual Property Debate: Perspectives from Law, Economics and Political Economy, New Horizons in Intellectual Property</i>. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Seventeen papers explore the current debates on intellectual property rights (IPRs). Papers discuss a critical analysis of the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement; the TRIPS agreement--the damage to the World Trade Organization; whether stronger intellectual property rights can boost trade, foreign direct investment, and licensing in developing countries; the enforcement of intellectual property rights--an EU perspective of a global question; what an idea is worth; intellectual property policies and scale neutrality--strategic management implications for small- and medium-sized enterprises; encouraging cooperation among the academic, government, and private sectors in U.S. biomedical research and development; university technology transfer policy matters--whether it is time for a "Bayh-Dole Modernization Act"; pharmaceutical innovation and intellectual property rights--a global public good; the realities of TRIPS, patents, and access to medicines in developing countries; patenting genes; balancing intellectual property rights and competition law in a dynamic, knowledge-based European economy; technology, time, and market forces--the stakeholders in the Kazaa era; author's rights and internet regulation--the end of the public domain or constitutional reconceptualization; geographical indications and TRIPS; the treatment of geographical indications in recent regional and bilateral free trade agreements; and geographic indications, trade, and the functioning of markets.
2006	I28	CV: Nelson, Richard R. 2006. "The Market Economy and the Scientific Commons." In <i>Intellectual Property Rights: Innovation, Governance and the Institutional Environment</i> , ed. Birgitte Andersen, 17-45. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	J11 J61	CV: Glenn, Evelyn Nakano. 2006. "Race, Labor, and Citizenship in Hawaii." In <i>American Dreaming, Global Realities: Rethinking U.S. Immigration History</i> , ed. Donna R. Gabaccia and Vicki L. Ruiz, 284-320. Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Series. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press.
2006	K34	Wendler, Michael, Bernd Tremml, and Bernard Buecker, eds. 2006. <i>Key Aspects of German Business Law: A Practical Manual</i>. Third edition. Berlin and New York: Springer. Thirty papers present an overview of the key aspects of German business law. Papers focus on how to establish or acquire a business in Germany; commercial law; labor law; computer law; procedural law; European law; tax law; and patents and trademarks.
2006	K36	CV: Rolfes, Leonard, Jr. 2006. "A Framework for Land Market Law with the Poor in Mind." In <i>Land Law Reform: Achieving Development Policy Objectives</i> . John W. Bruce, Renee Giovarelli, Leonard Rolfes Jr., David Bledsoe and Robert Mitchell, 107-42. Law, Justice, and Development series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	L26	CV: Anton, James J., Hillary Greene, and Dennis A. Yao. 2006. "Policy Implications of Weak Patent Rights." In <i>Innovation Policy and the Economy. Volume 6</i> , ed. Adam B. Jaffe, Josh Lerner and Scott Stern, 1-26. Cambridge and London: MIT Press; Cambridge, Mass.: National Bureau of Economic Research.
2006	L26	CV: Andersen, Birgitte. 2006. "If 'Intellectual Property Rights' Is the Answer, What is the Question? Revisiting the Patent Controversies." In <i>Intellectual Property Rights: Innovation, Governance and the Institutional Environment</i> , ed. Birgitte Andersen, 109-47. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	L26	Bigus, Jochen. 2006. "Staging of Venture Financing, Investor Opportunism and Patent Law." <i>Journal of Business Finance and Accounting</i>, 33(7-8): 939-60. Stage financing provides a real option that is valuable when facing external uncertainty. However, it may also induce investor hold-up, if the property rights on an invention are not sufficiently protected. As a consequence, the entrepreneur may not work hard. Investor opportunism is less likely to occur, if investors' residual cash-flow-rights are contingent on verifiable 'milestones' in the previous stage. Equity-linked financing also provides high-powered incentives to the investor not to 'steal the idea' because his payoff becomes sensitive to the project value. The paper provides a new explanation for both types of contractual provisions.
2006	M16	CV: Mahjoub, Kamal Khalifa. 2006. "Intellectual Property Rights." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 147-55. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	N21 N22 N50 Q27 Q32	Libecap, Gary D. 2006. <i>The Assignment of Property Rights on the Western Frontier: Lessons for Contemporary Environmental and Resource Policy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12598. In addressing environmental and natural resource problems, there is a move away from primary reliance upon centralized regulation toward assignment of property rights to mitigate the losses of open-access. I examine the assignment of private property rights during the 19th and early 20th centuries to five natural resources, mineral land, timberland, grazing and farm land, and water on federal government lands in the Far West. The region was richly endowed with natural resources, but assigning property rights to them required adaptation from established, eastern practices as defined by the federal land laws. The property rights that emerged and their long-term welfare effects provide a laboratory for examining current questions of institutional design to address over-fishing, excessive air pollution, and other natural resource and environmental problems. A major lesson is that property rights allocations based on local conditions, prior use, and unconstrained by outside government mandates were most effective in addressing not only the

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		immediate threat of open-access, but in providing a longer-term basis for production, investment, and trade. Another lesson is how hard it is to repair initial faulty property allocations. Accordingly, path dependencies in property rules are real, and they have dominated the economic history of resource use in the West.
2006	N23	CV: Thompson, F. M. L. 2006. "Cobden, Free Trade in Land, and the Road to the Abbey National." In <i>Rethinking Nineteenth-Century Liberalism: Richard Cobden Bicentenary Essays</i> , ed. Anthony Howe and Simon Morgan, 68-79. Modern Economic and Social History Series. Aldershot, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2006	N30	Ellickson, Robert C. 2006. "Unpacking the Household: Informal Property Rights around the Hearth." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 116(2): 226-328. As Aristotle recognized in <i>The Politics</i> , the household is an indispensable building block of social, economic, and political life. A liberal society grants its citizens far wider berth to arrange their households than to choose their familial and marital relationships. Legal commentators, however, have devoted far more attention to the family and to marriage than to the household as such. To unpack the household, this Article applies transaction cost economics and sociological theory to interactions among household participants. It explores questions such as the structure of ownership of dwelling units, the scope of household production, and the governance of activities around the hearth. Drawing on a wide variety of historical and statistical sources, the Article contrasts conventional family-based households with arrangements in, among others, medieval English castles, Benedictine monasteries, and Israeli kibbutzim. A household is likely to involve several participants and as many as three distinct relationships--that among occupants, that among owners, and that between these two groups (the landlord-tenant relationship). Individuals, when structuring these home relationships, typically pursue a strategy of consorting with intimates. This facilitates informal coordination and greatly reduces the transaction costs of domestic interactions. Utopian critics, however, have sought to enlarge the scale of households, and some legal advocates have urged household members to write formal contracts and take disputes into court. These commentators fail to appreciate the great advantages, in the home setting, of informally associating with a few trustworthy intimates.
2006	N32	CV: Glenn, Evelyn Nakano. 2006. "Race, Labor, and Citizenship in Hawaii." In <i>American Dreaming, Global Realities: Rethinking U.S. Immigration History</i> , ed. Donna R. Gabaccia and Vicki L. Ruiz, 284-320. Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Series. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press.
2006	N50	THE SAME AS N21 Libecap, Gary D. 2006. <i>The Assignment of Property Rights on the Western Frontier: Lessons for Contemporary Environmental and Resource Policy</i> . NBER Working Papers: 12598.
2006	N53	CV: Thompson, F. M. L. 2006. "Cobden, Free Trade in Land, and the Road to the Abbey National." In <i>Rethinking Nineteenth-Century Liberalism: Richard Cobden Bicentenary Essays</i> , ed. Anthony Howe and Simon Morgan, 68-79. Modern Economic and Social History Series. Aldershot, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2006	O11	Pagano, Ugo. 2006. "Bens posicionais e desenvolvimento assimetrico. (Positional Goods and Asymmetric Development. With English summary.)" <i>Economica (Fluminense Federal University)</i> , 8(2): 293-322. Standard international trade and development theories have concentrated on private and public goods. Comparative advantage and spillover effects of knowledge imply that theories, which focus on these types of goods, can easily generate optimistic views of symmetric development. The situation changes when we introduce positional goods into the analysis. In this case, the specialization of the first world in reputational and intellectual goods, which are often protected by pan-positional global rights, can be a cause of an asymmetric development. This is associated with serious disadvantages for the countries producing standard commodities and implies de facto trade restrictions and "unequal exchanges" that favor the richest countries.
2006	O11	Dymski, Gary A. 2006. "Money as a Positional Good and Global Power Asymmetries: Reflections." <i>Economica (Fluminense Federal University)</i> , 8(2): 323-30.
2006	O11	Bresser-Pereira, Luiz Carlos. 2006. "Global Intellectual Property Rights: Arguments or Power? Comments." <i>Economica (Fluminense Federal University)</i> , 8(2): 331-35.
2006	Q27	THE SAME AS N21 Libecap, Gary D. 2006. <i>The Assignment of Property Rights on the Western Frontier: Lessons for Contemporary Environmental and Resource Policy</i> . NBER Working Papers: 12598.
2006	Q32	THE SAME AS N21 Libecap
2006	R28	CV: Krpan, Ivana. 2006. "Residual Rights." In <i>Professional Property Briefings: Croatia</i> , ed. Adam Jolly, 61-63. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB in association with the Croatian Embassy, London, and the Chamber of Economy, Croatia; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services.
2006	R41	THE SAME AS H54 CV: Benson, Bruce L. 2006. "Do Holdout Problems Justify Compulsory Right-of-Way Purchase and Public Provision of Roads?."
2006	R53	THE SAME AS H54 CV: Benson
2007		
2007	D24	CV: Mansfield, Edwin, Mark Schwartz, and Samuel Wagner. 2007. "Imitation Costs and Patents: An Empirical Study." In <i>Economics of Intellectual Property Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Robert P. Merges, 252-63. Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 16. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D73	CV: Cross, Frank B. 2007. "Identifying the Virtues of the Common Law." In <i>Supreme Court Economic Review. Volume 15</i> , ed. Francesco Parisi, Daniel D. Polsby and Lloyd R. Cohen, 21-59. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	D80 H10 H40	Shavell, Steven. 2007. <i>Eminent Domain Versus Government Purchase of Land Given Imperfect Information About Owners' Valuation</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13564. Governments employ two basic policies for acquiring land: taking it through exercise of their power of eminent domain; and purchasing it. The social desirability of these two policies is compared in a model in which the government's information about landowners' valuations is imperfect. Under this assumption, the policy of purchase possesses the market test advantage that the government obtains land only if an owner's valuation is low enough that he is willing to sell it. However, the policy suffers from a drawback when the land that the government needs is owned by many parties. In that case, the government's acquisition will fail if any of the owners refuses to sell. Hence, the policy of eminent domain becomes appealing if the number of owners of the land is large. This conclusion holds regardless of whether the land that the government seeks is a parcel at a fixed location or instead may be located anywhere in a region.

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2007	D85	CV: Guadamuz Gonzalez, Andres. 2007. "The Copyright Web: Networks, Law and the Internet." In <i>New Directions in Copyright Law. Volume 4</i> , ed. Fiona Macmillan, 144-67. New Directions in Copyright Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	E22	Andonova Zuleta, Veneta. 2007. "Two Paths to Prosperity When Property Rights Enforcement Is Weak." <i>Globalizacion, Competitividad y Gobernabilidad/Globalization, Competitiveness and Governability</i> , 1(1): 136-45. Governments are not always the most effective mechanism for guaranteeing private investment. In many countries governments are unable to enforce property rights, whatever the degree of protection promised by the law. In this context, I argue that there are at least two alternative private paths to prosperity. Firstly, businesses can adopt production technologies that are less sensitive to institutional voids. These are cheaper, mobile versions of existing technologies, so they can reduce exposure to the hold-up problem. Secondly, entrepreneurs can implement employee ownership, together with other motivational strategies, in order to preserve the ownership itself. Employees are thus encouraged to support the current allocation of property rights instead of challenging it.
2007	E22	CV: Klinov, Ruth. 2007. "Reparations and Rehabilitation of Palestinian Refugees." In <i>Israel and the Palestinian Refugees</i> , ed. Eyal Benvenisti, Chaim Gans and Sari Hanafi, 323-46. Beitrage zum auslandischen offentlichen Recht und Volkerrecht, vol. 189. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	F16 F42 J60	Cameron, Stephen, Shubham Chaudhuri, and John McLaren. 2007. <i>Trade Shocks and Labor Adjustment: Theory.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13463. We construct a dynamic, stochastic rational expectations model of labor reallocation within a trade model that is designed so that its key parameters can be estimated for trade policy analysis. A key feature is the presence of time-varying idiosyncratic moving costs faced by workers. As a consequence of these shocks: (i) Gross flows exceed net flows (an important feature of empirical labor movements); (ii) the economy features gradual and anticipatory adjustment to aggregate shocks; (iii) wage differentials across locations or industries can persist in the steady state; and (iv) the normative implications of policy can be very different from a model without idiosyncratic shocks, even when the aggregate behaviour of both models is similar. It is shown that the equilibrium solves a particular planner's problem, thus facilitating analytical results, econometric estimation, and simulation of the model for policy analysis.
2007	H10	THE SAME AS D80 Shavell, Steven. 2007. <i>Eminent Domain Versus Government Purchase of Land Given Imperfect Information About Owners' Valuation.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13564.
2007	H40	THE SAME AS D80 Shavell
2007	H55	Szreter, Simon. 2007. "The Right of Registration: Development, Identity Registration, and Social Security--A Historical Perspective." <i>World Development</i> , 35(1): 67-86. Identity registration at birth is a UN proclaimed human right. However, it is not available in many of the world's poorer countries today. A national system of identity registration dates from 1538 in England and was used by individual citizens to verify their property and inheritance rights and by local communities to verify social security claims. This facilitated the effective functioning of a nationwide social security system and a mobile market in both labor and capital, contributing to Britain's pioneering process of economic development. Today identity and vital registration systems should also be a high priority for development policy as a democratic institution vital for turning the liberal rhetoric of rights into a reality of empowered individuals.
2007	H71	Miceli, Thomas J., Kathleen Segerson, and C. F. Sirmans. 2007. <i>Tax Motivated Takings.</i> University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2007-43. Tax motivated takings are takings by a local government aimed purely at increasing its tax base. Such an action was justified by the Supreme Court's ruling in <i>Kelo v. New London</i> , which allowed the use of eminent domain for a private redevelopment project on the grounds that the project promised spillover public benefits in the form of jobs and taxes. This paper argues that tax motivated takings can lead to inefficient transfers of land for the simple reason that assessed values understate owners' true values. We therefore propose a reassessment scheme that greatly reduces the risk of this sort of inefficiency.
2007	J31	CV: Parello, Carmelo Pierpaolo, and Luca Spinesi. 2007. "A Schumpeterian Model of Wage Inequality and Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement." In <i>Intellectual Property, Competition and Growth</i> , ed. Roberto Cellini and Guido Cozzi, 151-76. Central Issues in Contemporary Economic Theory and Policy. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2007	J51	Ranis, Peter. 2007. "Eminent Domain: Unused Tool for American Labor?" <i>WorkingUSA</i> , 10(2): 193-208. The deindustrialization of America with the concomitant loss of decent paying jobs, the rise of unemployment, and the increasing poverty among the working class requires a novel response. The challenges of "free trade," globalization and international competition and technological change are all threatening the viability of the labor movement in the U.S. The use of eminent domain offers a meaningful tool that can be implemented to counter this trend. Eminent domain has been legally used and constitutionally sanctioned for community, infrastructure, and development purposes. The time is ripe for a broad-based coalition of legislatures, community interests, labor unions, and social movements to promote the use of eminent domain to expropriate with compensation enterprises in danger of being abandoned and moved offshore by their owners. Decisions by the owners of enterprises have repercussions and societal externalities that legitimize the rights to regulate them by way of eminent domain on behalf of the public interest. Workers in cooperatives in both the U.S. and throughout the world have shown that they can run factories and enterprises without owners and managers if given the necessary financial and legal wherewithal.
2007	J60	THE SAME AS F16 Cameron, Stephen, Shubham Chaudhuri, and John McLaren. 2007. <i>Trade Shocks and Labor Adjustment: Theory.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13463.
2007	L42	CV: Kaplow, Louis. 2007. "The Patent-Antitrust Intersection: A Reappraisal." In <i>Economics of Intellectual Property Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Robert P. Merges, 144-223. Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 16. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L44	CV: Hilty, Reto M. 2007. "The Law against Unfair Competition and Its Interfaces." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 1-52. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: Hopperger, Marcus, and Martin Senftleben. 2007. "Protection against Unfair Competition at the International Level--The Paris Convention, the 1996 Model Provisions and the Current Work of the World Intellectual Property Organisation." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 61-76. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: Skreko, Anton. 2007. "The Legal Regulation of Unfair Competition in the Slovak Republic." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 211-20. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.

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2007	L44	CV: Skubisz, Ryszard, and Janusz Szwaja. 2007. "Poland: Unfair Competition Law." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 231-48. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: Hajn, Petr. 2007. "The Law against Unfair Competition in the Czech Republic." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 205-09. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: Henning-Bodewig, Frauke. 2007. "International Unfair Competition Law." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 53-60. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: Engelbrekt, Antonina Bakardjieva. 2007. "The Scandinavian Model of Unfair Competition Law." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 161-81. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: US Department of Justice. 2007. "Report of the Task Force on Intellectual Property." In <i>Combating Piracy: Intellectual Property Theft and Fraud</i> , ed. Jay S. Albanese, 133-72. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	L44	CV: Stuyck, Jules. 2007. "Belgian Report: Example of an Integrated Approach." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 139-50. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: Auteri, Paolo. 2007. "Brief Report on Italian Unfair Competition Law." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 151-60. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L52	CV: Weiss, Pia. 2007. "Do European Computer-Related Patents Increase Welfare?." In <i>Intellectual Property, Competition and Growth</i> , ed. Roberto Cellini and Guido Cozzi, 7-17. Central Issues in Contemporary Economic Theory and Policy. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2007	L52	CV: Schettino, Francesco. 2007. "The Role of Anti-spying Acts on R&D Patents Dynamics." In <i>Intellectual Property, Competition and Growth</i> , ed. Roberto Cellini and Guido Cozzi, 125-41. Central Issues in Contemporary Economic Theory and Policy. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2007	L52	CV: Cozzi, Guido, and Angelo Pietrosanti. 2007. "Is the European R&D Equally Protected from Espionage as Is the US R&D? A Note." In <i>Intellectual Property, Competition and Growth</i> , ed. Roberto Cellini and Guido Cozzi, 143-50. Central Issues in Contemporary Economic Theory and Policy. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2007	N46	Tushnet, Mark. 2007. "Property, Contracts, and Politics." <i>Michigan Law Review</i>, 105(6): 1223-31.
2007	N60	CV: Dutfield, Graham. 2007. "The Pharmaceutical Industry, the Evolution of Patent Law and the Public Interest: A Brief History." In <i>Emerging Issues in Intellectual Property: Trade, Technology and Market Freedom: Essays in Honour of Herchel Smith</i> , ed. Guido Westkamp, 109-59. Queen Mary Studies in Intellectual Property. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	O41	Economides, George, Hyun Park, and Apostolis Philippopoulos. 2007. "Optimal Protection of Property Rights in a General Equilibrium Model of Growth." <i>Scandinavian Journal of Economics</i>, 109(1): 153-75. We incorporate weak property rights into an otherwise standard general equilibrium model of growth and second-best optimal policy. In this setup, the state plays two of its key roles: it protects property rights and provides public services. The government chooses policy (the income tax rate, as well as the allocation of collected tax revenues between law enforcement and public services) to maximize the growth rate of the economy. The focus of our analysis is on how weak property rights generate multiple decentralized competitive equilibria, the different properties of these equilibria, and the implications of second-best optimal policies.
2007	O41	Horii, Ryo, and Tatsuro Iwaisako. 2007. "Economic Growth with Imperfect Protection of Intellectual Property Rights." <i>Journal of Economics (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie)</i>, 90(1): 45-85. This paper examines the growth effects of intellectual property right (IPR) protection in a quality-ladder model of endogenous growth. Stronger IPR protection, which reduces the imitation probability, increases the reward for innovation. However, stronger protection also gradually reduces the number of competitive sectors, in which innovation is easier than in monopolistic sectors. With free entry to R&D, the number of researchers in each remaining competitive sector increases, but the concentration of R&D activity raises the possibility of unnecessary duplication of innovation, thereby hindering growth. Consequently, imperfect rather than perfect protection maximizes growth. Welfare and scale effects are also examined.
2007	P11	CV: Aranson, Peter H. 2007. "The Common Law as Central Economic Planning." In <i>The Evolution of Efficient Common Law</i> , ed. Paul H. Rubin, 155-85. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	Q13	CV: Hausman, Jerry, and Gregory K. Leonard. 2007. "Real Options and Patent Damages: The Legal Treatment of Non-infringing Alternatives, and Incentives to Innovate." In <i>Economic and Legal Issues in Intellectual Property</i> , ed. Michael McAleer and Les Oxley, 11-30. Journal of Economic Surveys, vol. 20, no. 4, 2006. Malden, Mass. and Oxford: Blackwell.
2007	Q17	CV: Evans, Gail, and Michael Blakeney. 2007. "The International Protection of Geographical Indications Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow." In <i>Emerging Issues in Intellectual Property: Trade, Technology and Market Freedom: Essays in Honour of Herchel Smith</i> , ed. Guido Westkamp, 250-306. Queen Mary Studies in Intellectual Property. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	R00	Guttinger, Philippe. 2007. "Approche du paysage en droit français. (The Concept of Landscape in French Law. With English summary)." <i>Cahiers d'Economie et Sociologie Rurales</i>, 0(84-85): 11-60. The study of the correlations between yesterday and today's juridical rules and types of landscape is still to be made. Nevertheless, the association "right and landscape" can provoke more theoretical thoughts to the jurists. The term "landscape" appeared in French law in 1906. More recently, the law of January 8th 1993, named "Landscapes Law", confirms the landscape as a value to be promoted to the biggest benefit of the individuals and the Society. However the jurists still agree to wonder how the Right takes possession of the landscape. First, two questions will be examined: the juridical definition of the landscape and its juridical qualification, that is to say the operation to enter a fact into the categories of Right and, consequently, to assure it a full reception in the legal system. However, the Napoleonic Civil Code specified the juridical categories of the property law used in French law and the category "common heritage" is hardly satisfactory. Then, the internal tensions present in the rules applicable to landscapes will be assessed: they can be explained by the burst of these rules and mostly by the multiplicity and the variety of the persons subject to feel concerned by the future of the

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		very landscape. Private possession, public possession, and common possession are indeed likely to express themselves, and the promoters of a public policy centred on the protection or the management of the landscape have to keep this fact continually in mind. More precisely, we evaluate if French law considers the wish of common possession of the landscape, a tendency highlighted by the Council of Europe in its European Landscape Convention.
2007	R48	Blomley, Nicholas. 2007. "How to Turn a Beggar into a Bus Stop: Law, Traffic and the 'Function of the Place'." <i>Urban Studies</i>, 44(9): 1697-1712. A review of recent Canadian case law on the constitutionality of legal controls on begging reveals the importance of an unacknowledged view of space and behaviour that I call the traffic code. The paper endeavours to take this code seriously, unpacking its logic and scope. In particular, it explores its legal effects, noting that it deflects rights-based arguments on behalf of the public poor. Its emphasis upon space, use and behaviour appears to be not only illiberal, but curiously aliberal, operating without reference to rights. It is suggested, however, that it may in fact rely upon some deeply liberal notions of rights and space. This, perhaps, allows for a rights-based critique of the traffic code. This, and other possibilities for challenges to the traffic code, are explored in the conclusion.
2008		
2008	D02 J23	Nystrom, Kristina. 2008. "The Institutions of Economic Freedom and Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Panel Data." <i>Public Choice</i>, 136(3-4): 269-82. This paper provides new evidence on the determinants of entrepreneurship across countries. The paper investigates the relationship between the institutional setting, in terms of economic freedom, and entrepreneurship, measured by self-employment, in a panel data setting covering 23 OECD countries for the period 1972-2002. The measure of economic freedom includes five aspects: size of government, legal structure, and security of property rights, access to sound money, freedom to trade internationally, and the regulation of credit, labour, and business. The empirical findings show that a smaller government sector, better legal structure and security of property rights, as well as less regulation of credit, labour, and business tend to increase entrepreneurship.
2008	D02 N00 N13 N93 P48 R12	Bogart, Dan, and Gary Richardson. 2008. <i>Making Property Productive: Reorganizing Rights to Real and Equitable Estates in Britain, 1660 to 1830</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14107. Between 1660 and 1830, Parliament passed thousands of acts restructuring rights to real and equitable estates. These estate acts enabled individuals and families to sell, mortgage, lease, exchange, and improve land previously bound by inheritance rules and other legal legacies. The loosening of these legal constraints facilitated the reallocation of land and resources towards higher-value uses. Data reveals correlations between estate acts, urbanization, and economic development during the decades surrounding the Industrial Revolution.
2008	D40	CV: Lury, Celia. 2008. "Trade Mark Style as a Way of Fixing Things." In <i>Trade Marks and Brands: An Interdisciplinary Critique</i>, ed. Lionel Bently, Jennifer Davis and Jane C. Ginsburg, 201-22. Cambridge Intellectual Property and Information Law series. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	E23	Villa, Stefania. 2008. "Do Incentives Matter for Growth in Italy?" <i>Review of Economic Conditions in Italy</i>, 0(1): 101-19. This paper analyzes the role of incentives in stimulating growth in a microfounded model with three sectors. Incentives take two forms: patents, which stimulate innovation, and incentives for enrolling in post-secondary education. Incentive activity and the decision to enroll in post-secondary education are considered as investment decisions. Incentives that either increase the benefits of these activities or reduce their costs affect private decision-making, stimulating investment and, consequently, economic growth. Empirical investigation of the model for Italy demonstrates that incentives may have real effects. A new database covering more than 400 patents filed by public research organizations shows that invention responds to changes in the intellectual property rights regime. And enrolment rates in post-secondary education have trended upward since the enactment of three policy measures designed to increase the return on an individual's investment in university training. The conclusion is that incentives do in fact matter for growth in Italy.
2008	E42 N12	CV: Gold, E. Richard. 2008. "Legal Foundations of the U.S. Dollar, 1933-1934 and 1971-1978." In <i>Orderly Change: International Monetary Relations since Bretton Woods</i>, ed. David M. Andrews, 177-88. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
2008	E43 L64	CV: de la Pena, Nuria. 2008. "Challenges in Implementing Secured Transactions Reform in Latin America." In <i>Secured Transactions Reform and Access to Credit</i>, ed. Frederique Dahan and John Simpson, 236-58. Elgar Financial Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	G28	Hunt, Robert M. 2008. "Ten Years After: What Are the Effects of Business Method Patents in Financial Services?" <i>Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Business Review</i>, 0(0): 21-34. In recent years, the courts have determined that business methods can be patented, and the United States Patent and Trademark Office has granted some 12,000 patents of this sort. Has the availability of patents for business methods increased the rate of innovation in the U.S. financial sector? The available evidence suggests that there has been no significant change in the aggregate trend of R&D investments made by financial firms. In this article, the author discusses how recent court decisions and proposed federal legislation may change how firms enforce their patents. In addition, he outlines some of the remaining challenges that business method patents pose for financial companies.
2008	H76	CV: Libecap, Gary D. 2008. "Transaction Costs, Property Rights, and the Tools of the New Institutional Economics: Water Rights and Water Markets." In <i>New Institutional Economics: A Guidebook</i>, ed. Eric Brousseau and Jean-Michel Glachant, 272-91. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	J23	THE SAME AS D02 Nystrom, Kristina. 2008. "The Institutions of Economic Freedom and Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Panel Data." <i>Public Choice</i>, 136(3-4): 269-82.
2008	J82	CV: Kelly, David. 2008. "Reincorporating the Mingong: Dilemmas of Citizen Status." In <i>Migration and Social Protection in China</i>, ed. Ingrid Nielsen and Russell Smyth, 17-30. Series on Contemporary China, vol. 14. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2008	L64	THE SAME AS E43 CV: de la Pena, Nuria. 2008. "Challenges in Implementing Secured Transactions Reform in Latin America."
2008	L80	Mangani, Andrea. 2008. "La proprietà intellettuale nei servizi: Analisi economica. (With English summary)." <i>Economia dei Servizi</i>, 3(1): 37-54. The economic analysis of intellectual property rights (IPR) usually focuses on material goods. In addition, IPR laws were primarily developed in relation to industrial sectors. Today, the structural evolution of economies and technological progress impose to reconsider the role of the main forms of intellectual property, patents, trademarks and copyright, in services. Service companies rarely apply for patents, because official classifications do not include service classes. Besides, service firms have a particular perception of the innovation and imitation process. Many firms use copyrights to protect innovative services,

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		but the copyright system is not evolved enough. Trademark applications are frequent, both for diffusing new knowledge and differentiating services on the market. Thus, service firms have to choose an appropriate combination of IPR. In this context, aggregate statistics provide a non-homogeneous picture about IPR in services. Empirical observations and theoretical considerations suggest to reflect on the general IPR system and the creation of formal tools explicitly devoted to services.
2008	M10	Ncube, Caroline B. 2008. "Protecting Business Methods in South Africa and Zimbabwe." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i>, 2(1): 1-10. This paper outlines the trade secret and patent protection of business methods in South Africa and Zimbabwe. It begins with an introduction to business methods and proceeds to outline various possible methods of legal protection. It notes that the law in this respect is not yet well developed but there have been indications in case law that the courts are receptive to comprehensive protection of business methods.
2008	M14	Dal Zotto, Cinzia, and Hans van Kranenburg, eds. 2008. <i>Management and Innovation in the Media Industry</i>, Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Thirteen papers examine how media companies are currently embracing innovation, the levels at which they are doing so, and how innovation can help media companies meet their future development needs. Papers discuss innovation and creativity in the media industry; understanding innovation in new and young media firms; applying intellectual property rights theory to the analysis of innovation competition in mass media content markets--a general framework and a theoretical application to media formats; toward a methodological foundation of media innovation research; promises and challenges of innovation surveys--the German record industry; transformations in the media industry--customization and branding as strategic choices for media firms; strategies to exploit the advantages of new targeting technologies--realizing the advertising revenue potential of media audiences; media organizational culture and innovative performance; innovation through external sourcing activities--an overview of major trends and patterns of the telecommunications service provider industry; diffusion of innovation in news organizations--action research of middle managers in Danish mass media; decision making by newspaper editors--understanding values and change; social piloting as testing methodology for media innovations; and managing innovation in audience measurement--the U.S. case studies of BookScan and the Local People Meter.
2008	N00	THE SAME AS D02 Bogart, Dan, and Gary Richardson. 2008. <i>Making Property Productive: Reorganizing Rights to Real and Equitable Estates in Britain, 1660 to 1830</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14107.
2008	N12	THE SAME AS E42 CV: Gold, E. Richard. 2008. "Legal Foundations of the U.S. Dollar, 1933-1934 and 1971-1978."
2008	N13	THE SAME AS D02 Bogart, Dan, and Gary Richardson. 2008. <i>Making Property Productive: Reorganizing Rights to Real and Equitable Estates in Britain, 1660 to 1830</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14107.
2008	N44	Gubby, Helen, Pieter Kleve, and Richard De Mulder. 2008. "Taking Patents Seriously." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i>, 2(2): 153-63. Do patents make economic sense? This question is as relevant today as it was at the time of the Industrial Revolution. The questions that troubled the judges are surprisingly similar. There are two issues in particular: what is the legal status of intellectual creations and what are the economic effects of a patent system? In the 18th century, judges struggled to determine how a patent for inventions fitted within the traditional description of property. Today, judges have struggled in a similar way with the legal status of software and whether it can be protected by a patent or only by copyright.
2008	N47 N57	CV: Small, Garrick, and John Sheehan. 2008. "The Metaphysics of Indigenous Ownership: Why Indigenous Ownership Is Incomparable to Western Conceptions of Property Value." In <i>Indigenous Peoples and Real Estate Valuation</i>, ed. Robert A. Simons, Rachel Malmgren and Garrick Small, 103-19. Research Issues in Real Estate, vol. 8. New York: Springer.
2008	N47	CV: Small, Garrick. 2008. "A Just Integration of Western and Customary Land Rights in Australia." In <i>Indigenous Peoples and Real Estate Valuation</i>, ed. Robert A. Simons, Rachel Malmgren and Garrick Small, 121-43. Research Issues in Real Estate, vol. 8. New York: Springer.
2008	N57	CV: Small, Garrick. 2008. "A Just Integration of Western and Customary Land Rights in Australia." In <i>Indigenous Peoples and Real Estate Valuation</i>, ed. Robert A. Simons, Rachel Malmgren and Garrick Small, 121-43. Research Issues in Real Estate, vol. 8. New York: Springer.
2008	N83	CV: Higgins, David M. 2008. "The Making of Modern Trade Mark Law: The UK, 1860-1914: A Business History Perspective." In <i>Trade Marks and Brands: An Interdisciplinary Critique</i>, ed. Lionel Bently, Jennifer Davis and Jane C. Ginsburg, 42-61. Cambridge Intellectual Property and Information Law series. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	N93	THE SAME AS D02 Bogart, Dan, and Gary Richardson. 2008. <i>Making Property Productive: Reorganizing Rights to Real and Equitable Estates in Britain, 1660 to 1830</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14107.
2008	O21	CV: Maskus, Keith E. 2008. "Incorporating a Globalized Intellectual Property Rights Regime into an Economic Development Strategy." In <i>Intellectual Property, Growth and Trade</i>, ed. Keith E. Maskus, 497-524. Frontiers of Economics and Globalization, vol. 2. Amsterdam and Boston: Elsevier; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Bedfordshire, U.K..
2008	O40	Maskus, Keith E., ed. 2008. <i>Intellectual Property, Growth and Trade</i>, Frontiers of Economics and Globalization, vol. 2. Amsterdam and Boston: Elsevier; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Bedfordshire, U.K.. Fourteen papers present a set of analytical literature surveys regarding the linkages between intellectual property protection, international trade and investment, and economic growth. Papers discuss the law and economics of international intellectual property--a primer; patents and information diffusion; patents and the market for technology; networks, standards, and intellectual property rights; knowledge creation and diffusion of public science with intellectual property rights; intellectual property rights and competition policy; intellectual property rights, parallel imports, and strategic behavior; intellectual property rights and international innovation; intellectual property rights and international technology transfer via trade and foreign direct investment; the theory of international policy coordination in the protection of ideas; the theory of dispute resolution with application to intellectual property rights; patents and access to essential medicines; the scientific origins of the green and gene revolutions; and incorporating a globalized intellectual property rights regime into an economic development strategy.
2008	O40	Asoni, Andrea. 2008. "Protection of Property Rights and Growth as Political Equilibria." <i>Journal of Economic Surveys</i>, 22(5): 953-87. This paper presents a survey of the literature on property rights and economic growth. Different theoretical mechanisms that relate property rights to economic development are discussed. Lack of protection of property rights can result in slow economic growth through different channels: expropriation of private wealth, corruption of civil servants, excessive taxation and barriers to adoption of new technologies. The origins of property rights are also considered. Different theories are illustrated but more attention is paid to the 'social conflict view' and its success and limitations. The second part of the paper illustrates relevant empirical works on property rights and growth.
2008	P24	Xu, Jin. 2008. "Why China Needs the Market Now More Than Ever: Exclusive Interview with Tian Guoqiang, Director of Economics Institute, Shanghai U Finance and Economics." <i>China Economist</i>, 0(16): 5-11. After 30 years of reform, people have

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		been calling for fundamental breakthroughs in the reform of property rights and the political system. But in an exclusive interview, Professor Tian Guoqiang tells us that the initial conditions for development in China and a natural propensity have determined that so-called fundamental solutions like property rights are until now still totally impractical. But Tian is optimistic. Once a student of Leonid Hurwicz, the great master of mechanism design theory, Tian believes that it is high time to define government and market boundaries to steer China's institutional reform in the direction of a "good market economy".
2008	P35	CV: Lupulescu, Diana. 2008. "The Romanian Electronic Archive of Security Interests in Personal Property." In <i>Secured Transactions Reform and Access to Credit</i> , ed. Frederique Dahan and John Simpson, 224-35. Elgar Financial Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	P48	THE SAME AS D02 Bogart, Dan, and Gary Richardson. 2008. <i>Making Property Productive: Reorganizing Rights to Real and Equitable Estates in Britain, 1660 to 1830</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14107.
2008	P48	Zaineddin, Salah. 2008. "Intellectual Property Rights from an Islamic Perspective." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i>, 2(2): 130-38. This paper seeks to answer the following two questions. What is the stand of Islamic Jurisprudence with regard to regulating Intellectual Property Rights and its protection? Has this matter ever been tackled by any of the earliest or recent Islamic Jurisprudents?
2008	Q01	CV: de Waart, Paul. 2008. "Legal Principle of Integration in the Doha Round: Embedding a Social Order in the Global Market." In <i>Agreeing and Implementing the Doha Round of the WTO</i> , ed. Harald Hohmann, 235-58. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	R12	THE SAME AS D02 Bogart, Dan, and Gary Richardson. 2008. <i>Making Property Productive: Reorganizing Rights to Real and Equitable Estates in Britain, 1660 to 1830</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14107.
2008	Z12	CV: Roulac, Stephen E. 2008. "The 21st Century Property Challenge: Reconciling Spirituality, Sacred Places, and Profit-Seeking Property Involvements." In <i>Indigenous Peoples and Real Estate Valuation</i> , ed. Robert A. Simons, Rachel Malmgren and Garrick Small, 219-54. Research Issues in Real Estate, vol. 8. New York: Springer.
2008	Z12	CV: Aluko, Bioye Tajudeen, Emmanuel Olufemi Omisore, and Abdul-Rasheed Amidu. 2008. "Valuation of Yoruba Sacred Shrines, Monuments, and Groves for Compensation." In <i>Indigenous Peoples and Real Estate Valuation</i> , ed. Robert A. Simons, Rachel Malmgren and Garrick Small, 145-73. Research Issues in Real Estate, vol. 8. New York: Springer.
2009		
2009	B53	Jora, Octavian-Dragomir. 2009. "Austro-libertarianismul si teza ca jus naturalis e unicul cenzor rational al legii, nu "eficienta" (With English summary)." <i>Romanian Economic Journal</i>, 33(3): 161-94. The fallibility of the "efficiency" concept as developed by the neoclassical economists (in a non-personal and non-subjective perspective) laid the foundations for an allegedly objective and value-free--but, de facto, a meaningless, nonrealistic and arbitrary--perspective on law-as-a-social-wealth-maximizer-device. The acquis of the Austrian School in the field of Law & Economics is threefold: first it demonstrates that law has an a priori, rationalistic and natural way of being discovered (although in history the path of natural discovery was surpassed by the "positive" political design) and an unique embodiment--private property; secondly, the analysis of efficiency can by no means preclude the analysis of the proper arrangement of (property) rights, as, ultimately, efficiency can be asserted only by the acting people, regarding only their own acts and involving only their own property; thirdly, only as long as we agree that the ethics of property is the reasonable censor of law, can, therefore, law's influence on economy be formulated--with those laws granting invasion on property (aggression) being, by necessity, harmful for social efficiency and wealth, while those consistent with the property rights becoming the very premises of (ex-ante) Pareto efficient outcomes in society (though not an ex post guaranty, this as long as man is not an errorless being).
2009	C81	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2009. <i>OECD Patent Statistics Manual</i>, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Provides users and producers of patent statistics with basic guidelines for compiling and analyzing statistical data. Discusses patents as statistical indicators of science and technology; patent systems and procedures; basic criteria for compiling patent-based indicators; classifying patents by different criteria; the use and analysis of citations in patents; indicators of the internationalization of science and technology; and indicators of patent value. Also available in French under the title Manuel de l'OCDE sur les statistiques de brevets.
2009	D03	CV: Rachlinski, Jeffrey J., and Forest Jourden. 2009. "Remedies and the Psychology of Ownership." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 67-108. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D42	Sonn, Sang-Young, and Illtae Ahn. 2009. "Competition among Originals, Managed Originals and Illegal Copies and Social Welfare. (In Korean. With English summary)." <i>Journal of Economic Theory and Econometrics</i>, 20(1): 60-102. DRM (Digital Rights Management) refers to access control technologies for copyright holders to limit usage of digital contents or devices and to prevent the unauthorized use of them. We consider an information good market in which DRM-free originals (simply, "originals"), originals controlled by DRM (simply, "managed originals") and illegal copies are traded. We model a monopolistic copyright holder's behavior of setting the prices of an original and a managed original as well as of determining the protection level of DRM in this market, and identify and analyze the market equilibrium. We also study the welfare effect of the introduction of managed originals into the market. In the equilibrium, the copyright holder selects a protection level of DRM which equates the quality of a managed original and that of an illegal copy, and sets the price of a managed original to be equal to the unit copy cost. The introduction of managed originals into the market raises the price of an original. If the copy cost is "relatively" low, the introduction of managed originals enhances the social welfare. Otherwise, it reduces the social welfare.
2009	D42	Boldrin, Michele, and David K. Levine. 2009. "Does Intellectual Monopoly Help Innovation?" <i>Review of Law and Economics</i>, 5(3): In this paper, we begin our analysis of copyrights and patents by asking: why should creators have the right to control how purchasers make use of an idea or new good? This gives creators a monopoly over the idea. We refer to this right as "intellectual monopoly," to emphasize that it is this monopoly over all copies of an idea that is controversial, not the right to buy and sell copies. The government does not ordinarily enforce monopolies for producers of other goods. This is because it is widely recognized that monopoly creates many social costs. Intellectual monopoly is no different in this respect. The question we address is whether it also creates social benefits commensurate with these social costs.
2009	D42	Depoorter, Ben, Adam Holland, and Elizabeth Somerstein. 2009. "Copyright Abolition and Attribution." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i>, 5(3): An increasing number of scholarly voices challenge the balance between incentives and deadweight losses created by intellectual property rights. In their book <i>Against Intellectual Monopoly</i> (2008), Boldrin and Levine) move beyond

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		pragmatic calls to fine-tune the scope of intellectual property rights to question the very premises of the quid pro quo underlying the intellectual property rights system. In this brief essay, we contemplate the effects of removing traditional copyright protection. We draw upon the available literature in economic theory and copyright scholarship to examine the likely incentive effects of copyright abolition on authors, while considering the available non-legal forms of remuneration for authors. Furthermore, we contemplate a version of copyright protection grounded and limited to a mandatory right of attribution.
2009	D42	McManis, Charles. 2009. "A Rhetorical Response to Boldrin and Levine: Against Intellectual (Property) Extremism." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i>, 5(3): . The two sides of the contemporary debate over intellectual property agree that the law needs to "strike a balance" between providing sufficient incentive for creation and the freedom to make use of existing ideas. Michele Boldrin and David Levine, on the other hand, boldly declare in their recent work "Against Intellectual Monopoly" that they have arrived at conclusions that "are at variance with both sides." In this commentary, I examine 1) their assertion that intellectual property should be viewed as an "intellectual monopoly"; 2) their claim to have mustered evidence and authorities showing that innovators and creators can be well protected in the absence of intellectual property law; and 3) their rhetorical practices throughout the book. I conclude that 1) their assertion that intellectual property constitutes an "intellectual monopoly" is itself a bad analogy and an example of the logical fallacy of hasty generalization; 2) the evidence and authorities they muster in support of their claim that innovators and creators can be well protected in the absence of intellectual property law are unpersuasive, as they actually tend to support the opposite conclusion; and 3) their book as a whole is an example of bad rhetorical argumentation.
2009	D42	Selgin, George, and John L. Turner. 2009. "Watt, Again? Boldrin and Levine Still Exaggerate the Adverse Effect of Patents on the Progress of Steam Power." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i>, 5(3): . In an earlier comment on Boldrin and Levine's 2003 lecture on patents and their effect on technology, we observed that their account of James Watt's influence on the progress of steam technology contained factual errors which tended to exaggerate the negative consequences of Watt's patent. We concluded that it was far from obvious that a corrected account would support Boldrin and Levine's bold conjectures. While Boldrin and Levine's 2008 "Against Intellectual Monopoly" begins with a new version of Watt's story that claims to take our earlier criticisms into account, here we assess that version and conclude that it shares many of the shortcomings of the original.
2009	D42	Vertinsky, Liza S. 2009. "Responding to the Challenges of "Against Intellectual Monopoly"." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i>, 5(3): . Most would agree that a sound patent system is one in which the social benefits of the system exceed the social costs. Many would also agree that the current patent system imposes significant social costs, and that the current proposed patent reform legislation is largely motivated by a desire to address those costs. In their book, <i>Against Intellectual Monopoly</i> (2008), Boldrin and Levine base their policy recommendation to abolish the patent system on the claim that the social costs of having any patent system, even an "improved" or "reformed" one, will inevitably exceed its benefits. I argue that while <i>Against Intellectual Monopoly</i> falls short of establishing a case for abolishing the patent system, it succeeds in making a case for rethinking the law and economics paradigm of patents that has formed the foundation for much of patent law scholarship and policy. The arguments that Boldrin and Levine offer provide compelling reasons for re-examining the core assumptions underlying the dominant models of how patents impact innovation, paying greater attention to institutional alternatives and to historical lessons about the strength of competitive markets and the costs and benefits of regulatory intervention that dampens competition. I suggest we can meet the challenges highlighted by Boldrin and Levine by providing a more central role for New Institutional Economics (NIE) in the study of patent law, refocusing our analysis on the structure of activities and transactions that drive alternative processes of innovation and the roles that institutions (including but not limited to patent, contract and competition laws, and the informal rules governing collaboration and research activities) and organizations (both public and private) play in determining transactional structures and innovation outcomes.
2009	D42	Liebowitz, Stan J., and Stephen E. Margolis. 2009. "Bundles of Joy: The Ubiquity and Efficiency of Bundles in New Technology Markets." <i>Journal of Competition Law and Economics</i>, 5(1): 1-47. This paper examines the economic logic underlying bundles and tie-in sales and uses the lessons learned from that examination to analyze seven specific instances of bundling that have been the subject of antitrust scrutiny or other policy initiatives. Of particular interest are products that are nonrivalrous in consumption, making all-you-can-eat pricing a viable candidate for efficiency. The main economic points are the following: A-la-carte pricing may populate economic models, but most products are bundles. They are bundles because bundles are generally more efficient. Tie-in sales are much less common and often not properly understood in textbook discussions. Market foreclosure, the principal efficiency concern with tying and bundling, is likely to be exceedingly rare. The seven instances of bundling (ties) examined in the paper are: cable television; patent pools; blanket licenses; iPods and iTunes; telephones; music albums and songs; operating systems and component programs.
2009	D42	Creane, Anthony. 2009. "Socially Excessive Dissemination of Patent Licences." <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i>, 42(4): 1578-98. Compared with the social optimum, a monopolist usually sells too little. This result seemingly includes the case of a lab that licences its patented cost innovation: Katz and Shapiro (1986) find 'conditions under which [the lab] will issue fewer than the socially optimal number of licences.' However, I find instead that its incentives can be socially too high; the monopoly seller may sell too much. For example, it can be profit maximizing to sell several licences, while it is socially optimal that none is sold.
2009	D43	Lemley, Mark A. 2009. "A Cautious Defense of Intellectual Oligopoly with Fringe Competition." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i>, 5(3): . In a 2008 paper, Michele Boldrin and David Levine offer a strong attack on intellectual property. While Boldrin and Levine make a plausible case, it is an exaggeration to say as they do that patents and copyrights are intellectual monopolies and are not necessary to encourage invention or creation. More significant is their claim that competition, not monopoly, drives innovation. Boldrin and Levine overstate the case for competitive innovation and understate the case for innovation driven by either market power or the prospect of acquiring market power through patent innovation. They are correct that we will get some innovation in many industries, and even the same level of innovation in some industries, without IP protection. But for most types of invention and creation we just can't be confident that IP isn't driving at least some innovation. On balance, IP protection will give us more benefit in the industries in which it spurs competitive innovation and fringe competition than the harm it causes in raising prices and constraining downstream innovation. It is, as Mike Scherer puts it, "a system that, despite its manifest imperfections, has worked tolerably well." Nonetheless, Boldrin and Levine do point the way toward needed reforms of the IP system short of its abolition.
2009	D78	Alcantara, Christopher. 2009. "Old Wine in New Bottles? Instrumental Policy Learning and the Evolution of the Certainty Provision in Comprehensive Land Claims Agreements." <i>Canadian Public Policy</i>, 35(3): 325-41. Comprehensive land claims agreements are important tools for empowering Aboriginal peoples. A crucial part of these treaties is the certainty provision, which deals with the nature of Aboriginal rights and title once a treaty is signed. Up until 1986, the Crown insisted on one certainty formula for all treaties. After 1986, however, Aboriginal groups were able to negotiate alternatives to the original certainty provision. This paper seeks to explain why alternatives to the original certainty provision emerged after 1986. It suggests that

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		government perceptions of policy failure, generated by Aboriginal opposition to the extinguishment clause, resulted in the Crown engaging in instrumental learning.
2009	E02 N16 N26	Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15209. The future looked bright for Argentina in the early twentieth century. It had already achieved high levels of income per capita and was moving away from authoritarian government towards a more open democracy. Unfortunately, Argentina never finished the transition. The turning point occurred in the 1930s when to stay in power, the Conservatives in the Pampas resorted to electoral fraud, which neither the legislative, executive, or judicial branches checked. The decade of unchecked electoral fraud led to the support for Juan Peron and subsequently to political and economic instability.
2009	F11	Yuan, Michael Y. 2009. "Should Different Information Economies Have the Same Duration of Copyright?" <i>Review of Economic Research on Copyright Issues</i> , 6(1): 13-33. Copyright has been increasingly internationalized and, recently, more and more harmonized. However, there has been little theoretical study of international copyright. This paper develops and analyzes a non-cooperative two-country model of copyright, where two countries trade in information goods and each with an open and competitive information goods industry sets copyright policy to pursue self-national interest. The model suggests that an increase in demand for information goods in a country calls for longer copyright protection in this country and shorter protection in its trading partner; decreases in fixed or per-product creative costs in a country with lower such costs call for marginally shorter protection; and an improvement in the economies of creative scale in a country with better economies of creative scale calls for marginally longer protection. Understanding these rational responses of nations to changes in creative technologies and markets should be helpful for international copyright-policy making.
2009	F11	Anderson, James E. 2009. "Symposium on International Trade: Does Trade Foster Contract Enforcement?" <i>Economic Theory</i> , 41(1): 105-30. Contract enforcement is probabilistic, but the probability depends on rules and processes. A stimulus to trade may induce traders to alter rules or processes to improve enforcement. In the model of this paper, such a positive knock-on effect occurs when the elasticity of supply of traders is sufficiently high. Negative knock-on is possible when the elasticity is low. Enforcement strategies in competing markets are complements (substitutes) if the supply of traders is sufficiently elastic (inelastic). The model provides a useful structure of endogenous enforcement that gives promise of explaining patterns of institutional development.
2009	G20	Besley, Timothy J., and Maitreesh Ghatak. 2009. <i>The de Soto Effect</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7259. This paper explores the consequences of creating and improving property rights so that fixed assets can be used as collateral. This has become a cause celebre of Hernando de Soto whose views are influential in debates about policy reform concerning property rights. Hence, we refer to the economic impact of such reforms as the de Soto effect. We explore the logic of the argument for credit contracts, both in isolation, and in market equilibrium. We show that the impact will vary with the degree of market competition. Where competition is weak, it is possible that borrowers will be worse off when property rights improve. We discuss the implications for optimal policy and the political economy of policy reform.
2009	H26	CV: Kahan, Dan M. 2009. "The Logic of Reciprocity: Trust, Collective Action, and Law." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 568-600. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	I20	CV: Rens, Andrew, Achal Prabhala, and Dick Kawooya. 2009. "Education and Access to Knowledge in Southern Africa." In <i>Intellectual Property and Sustainable Development: Development Agendas in a Changing World</i> , ed. Ricardo Melendez-Ortiz and Pedro Roffe, 303-40. Elgar Intellectual Property and Global Development series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	L32	Han, Chaohua, and Xiaoyan Zhou. 2009. "Key Sources of SOE Profitability and Their Implications for Social Welfare." <i>China Economist</i> , 0(23): 120-28. An analysis of the sources of profit growth for China's state-owned industry since 1999 indicates that the key source of profit growth is not the high productivity of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) but rather their monopoly position and pricing power in some basic industries. From an overall social perspective, such high profitability means an inefficient allocation of industrial resources and a potential loss of social welfare. Therefore, further expanding and deepening the reform of SOE property rights, encouraging the development of non-SOEs, and boosting the competitiveness of basic industries will significantly improve the resource allocation efficiency of the Chinese industry and enhance overall social welfare.
2009	L38 O20	Libecap, Gary D., and Dean Lueck. 2009. <i>The Demarcation of Land and the Role of Coordinating Institutions</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14942. This paper examines the origins and economic effects of the two dominant land demarcation systems: metes and bounds (MB) and the rectangular system (RS). Under MB property is demarcated by its perimeter as indicated by natural features and human structures and linked to surveys within local political jurisdictions. Under RS land demarcation is governed by a common grid with uniform square shapes, sizes, alignment, and geographically-based addresses. In the U.S. MB largely is used in the original 13 states, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The RS is found elsewhere under the Land Ordinance of 1785 that divided federal lands into square-mile sections. We develop an economic framework for examining land demarcation systems and draw predictions. Our empirical analysis focuses on a 39-county area of Ohio where both MB and RS were used in adjacent areas as a result of exogenous historical factors. The results indicate that topography influences parcel shape and size under a MB system; that parcel shapes are aligned under the RS; and that the RS is associated with higher land values, more roads, more land transactions, and fewer legal disputes than MB, all else equal. The comparative limitations of MB appear to have had negative long-term effects on land values and economic activity in the sample area.
2009	L50	Kjolbye, Lars. 2009. "Article 82 EC as Remedy to Patent System Imperfections: Fighting Fire with Fire?" <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i> , 32(2): 163-88. AB: It has been a well-established principle of EC competition law that there is no inherent conflict between competition laws and intellectual property laws. However, there are indications that this view is coming under pressure. The European Commission's pharmaceutical sector inquiry has identified a toolbox of practices engaged in by originator firms, which allegedly aims at hindering or delaying generic entry or competition from other originators. A number of these practices involve the strategic use of patents. As sector inquiries aim at giving effect to Articles 81 and 82 EC, the Commission's preliminary findings raise the question whether strategic patenting engaged in by dominant firms is caught by Article 82 EC and, if so, in what circumstances. This article discusses these questions in light of the existing case law on the application of Article 82 EC to refusals to license intellectual property rights, in particular the Microsoft case, which has extended this case law to patents. The article discusses in particular whether practices involving patent clustering, secondary patenting, and defensive patenting may be caught by Article 82 EC.
2009	L61	Ergas, Henry. 2009. "An Excess of Access: An Examination of Part IIIA of the Australian Trade Practices Act." <i>Agenda</i> , 16(4): 37-66. Part IIIA of the Australian Trade Practices Act defines circumstances in which a facility owner may be required to provide

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		a third party with use of its facility. This paper examines what Part IIIA might be doing from an economic perspective and criticises 'monopoly leveraging' arguments for third-party access. It argues that the transactions costs of access are potentially significant, and can exceed any efficiency gains third-party access permits. These contentions are corroborated by reference to the long-running dispute between the Fortescue Metals Group and BHP Billiton Iron Ore over access to rail track in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.
2009	L67	Blakeney, Michael. 2009. "Protection of Traditional Knowledge by Geographical Indications." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i> , 3(4): 357-74. This paper considers the extent to which geographical indications (GIs) regimes might provide for the protection of traditional knowledge (TK), through a consideration of the debate on TK within both the WTO and WIPO. The author relates the policy objectives, identified by WIPO as ideally underpinning the legislative protection of TK, to the policy objectives of GIs protection. The paper concludes with an examination of debate within the WTO, for the extension of the special protection offered to GIs for wines and spirits to handicrafts and other products and concludes with some case studies of handicrafts as examples of GIs.
2009	N10	Mokyr, Joel. 2009. "Intellectual Property Rights, the Industrial Revolution, and the Beginnings of Modern Economic Growth." <i>American Economic Review</i> , 99(2): 349-55.
2009	N16	THE SAME AS E02 Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209.
2009	N26	THE SAME AS E02 Alston
2009	N95	CV: Fujii, Keisuke. 2009. "New Urban Strategy for Provincial Cities in Japan." In <i>Stock Management for Sustainable Urban Regeneration</i> , ed. Yozo Fujino and Takafumi Noguchi, 67-80. cSUR-UT Series: Library for Sustainable Urban Regeneration, vol. 4. Tokyo and New York: Springer.
2009	O20	THE SAME AS L38 Libecap, Gary D., and Dean Lueck. 2009. <i>The Demarcation of Land and the Role of Coordinating Institutions</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14942.
2009	O57	CV: Lingareddy, Tulsi. 2009. "Impact of Reforms on Agricultural Trade in India and China." In <i>Economic Reforms in India and China: Emerging Issues and Challenges</i> , ed. B. Sudhakar Reddy, 324-40. Los Angeles and London: Sage Publications.
2009	Q34	CV: Vermeulen, Saskia. 2009. "The Struggle for Indigenous Peoples' Land Rights: The Case of Namibia." In <i>Indigenous Peoples, Consent and Benefit Sharing: Lessons from the San-Hoodia Case</i> , ed. Rachel Wynberg, Doris Schroeder and Roger Chennells, 143-62. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2009	R23	Stern, Stephanie M. 2009. "Residential Protectionism and the Legal Mythology of Home." <i>Michigan Law Review</i> , 107(7): 1093-1144. The theory that one's home is a psychologically special form of property has become a cherished principle of property law, cited by legislators and touted extensively in the legal scholarship. Influential scholars, most notably Margaret Radin, have asserted that ongoing control over one's home is necessary for an individual's very personhood and ability to flourish in society. Other commentators have expounded a communitarian vision of the home as rooting individuals in communities of close-knit social ties. Remarkably, the legal academy has accepted the theoretical accounts of the home without demanding a shred of empirical evidence. The misplaced belief in the psychological primacy of the home has encouraged the overproduction of home-protective legislation and added a gloss of moral legitimacy to rent seeking. In light of the political groundswell to "save homes" and the social costs of residential protectionism, it is time for a critical reexamination of the psychological importance attributed to the home. Drawing on the research literature in psychology, sociology, and demography, this Article argues that there is scant evidence to support the theory that one's home is a special object that constitutes psychological personhood or enables a rich web of territorial relationships. The psychology research illustrates the primacy of social relations, not possessions, to self and flourishing. The sociological and demographic data indicate that closely-knit, low-turnover territorial neighborhoods are the exception, not the norm. In view of the high costs and limited psychological benefits of protectionism, I advance an evidence-based and minimal approach to residential protection.
2009	R23	Carpenter, Dick M., and John K. Ross. 2009. "Testing O'Connor and Thomas: Does the Use of Eminent Domain Target Poor and Minority Communities?" <i>Urban Studies</i> , 46(11): 2447-61. In dissenting from the US Supreme Court's 2005 Kelo decision upholding the use of eminent domain for private-to-private transfers of property, Justices O'Connor and Thomas asserted, based on the history of urban renewal, that eminent domain for private development would disproportionately hurt poor and minority communities. This study uses US census data and a sample of redevelopment project areas using or identified for the use of eminent domain to test the assertions of Justices O'Connor and Thomas. Results reveal that such project areas are, in fact, disproportionately populated by those who are poor, minority, and less educated.
2009	R23	Flemsaeter, Frode, and Gunhild Setten. 2009. "Holding Property in Trust: Kinship, Law, and Property Enactment on Norwegian Smallholdings." <i>Environment and Planning A</i> , 41(9): 2267-84. In this paper we discuss relations between kinship, law, and property enactment. A recent revision of The Norwegian Act Relating to Concession in the Acquisition of Real Property is designed to influence the relation between subjects (property owners) and objects (properties) through ceasing the obligation of residency and cultivation on certain properties, which in turn is intended to increase sales prices of the respective properties. Drawing upon empirical research conducted in four Norwegian local authority districts, we argue that responsibility for past, present, and future generations of family or kin is highly important in property enactment. Although relations between subjects and objects are powerful and inform policy actions, relations between social subjects might be just as influential and powerful. When enacting properties, people may live in more complicated worlds than is often assumed. We assert that further research in legal geography and the emerging field of 'geographies of relatedness' might profit from seeing kinship and property as coconstituted.
2009	R23	CV: Fernandes, Edesio. 2009. "Looking beyond Land Titling and Credit Accessibility for the Urban Poor." In <i>Property Rights and Land Policies</i> , ed. Gregory K. Ingram and Yu-Hung Hong, 296-313. Cambridge, Mass.: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
2009	R23	CV: Schargrofsky, Ernesto. 2009. "Looking beyond Land Titling and Credit Accessibility for the Urban Poor: Commentary." In <i>Property Rights and Land Policies</i> , ed. Gregory K. Ingram and Yu-Hung Hong, 314-16. Cambridge, Mass.: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
2010		
2010	A14	Ramello, Giovanni B. 2010. "Copyright and Endogenous Market Structure: A Glimpse from the Journal-Publishing Market." <i>Review of Economic Research on Copyright Issues</i> , 7(1): 7-29. This article explores the journal publishing industry in order to shed light on the overall economic consequences of copyright in markets. Since the rationale for copyright is among

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		others to promise some market power to the holder of the successful copyrighted item, it also provides incentives to preserve and extend market power. A regular trait of copyright industries is high concentration and the creation of large catalogues of copyrights in the hands of incumbents. This outcome can be observed as the aggregation of rights and is one of the pivotal strategies for obtaining or extending market power, consistently with findings in other cases. Journal publishing is no different in this respect from other copyright industries, and in the last decade has experienced a similar trajectory, leading to a highly concentrated industry in which a handful of large firms increasingly control a substantial part of the market.
2010	A14	Nabilou, Hossein. 2010. "A Response to Prof. Shavell's "Should Copyright of Academic Works Be Abolished?"" <i>Review of Economic Research on Copyright Issues</i>, 7(1): 31-44. Undoubtedly, the idea of strong property rights is the underlying idea of economics and one of the main sources of economic incentive. In his paper, Prof. Shavell (see Shavell, 2009) seems to question and eventually impugn the idea of the economic efficiency of property rights in the market place of ideas in the academic world. In this regard, I will criticize his paper with the economic methods and will explain how Prof. Shavell's idea of the abolishing copyrights for the academic works might suffer from inconsistencies and also lacks the merits in generating a more economically efficient atmosphere for the academic works.
2010	A14	Muller-Langer, Frank, and Richard Watt. 2010. "Copyright and Open Access for Academic Works." <i>Review of Economic Research on Copyright Issues</i>, 7(1): 45-65. In a recent paper, Prof. Steven Shavell (see Shavell, 2009) has argued strongly in favor of eliminating copyright from academic works. Based upon solid economic arguments, Shavell analyses the pros and cons of removal of copyright and in its place to have a pure open access system, in which authors (or more likely their employers) would provide the funds that keep journals in business. In this paper we explore some of the arguments in Shavell's paper, above all the way in which the distribution of the sources of journal revenue would be altered, and the feasible effects upon the quality of journal content. We propose a slight modification to a pure open access system which may provide for the best of both the copyright and open access worlds.
2010	B19	Astier, Isabelle, and Annette Disselkamp. 2010. "Pauvrete et propriete privee dans l'encyclique Rerum Novarum. (Poverty and Private Property in the Encyclical Rerum Novarum. With English summary.)." <i>Cahiers d'Economie Politique</i>, 0(59): 205-24. The social encyclical Rerum Novarum closely links the question of poverty with that of property, and invokes Thomas Aquinas. But on closer examination, the reasoning developed in favour of property departs from the scholastic thinker, since it maintains more affinities with the liberal tradition represented by J. Locke. While Aquinas links property to the common good, for Locke property is based on the rights of the individual. A re-reading of the encyclical, in light of its sources, permits greater precision of the nature of this issue, while enriching the current debate about private property and social property.
2010	C82	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2010. <i>Handbook on Deriving Capital Measures of Intellectual Property Products</i>, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Provides guidelines for evaluating research and experimental development as intellectual property products and considers how to compare them across countries. Discusses measuring intellectual property assets; research and experimental development; mineral exploration and evaluation; software and databases; and entertainment, literary, and artistic originals. Annexes provide information on price and quality change; questions on the length of the service life of research and development; a consolidated set of questions for research and development performers; additional data requirements; pointers on data development for international transactions in research and development; Australian mineral exploration and evaluation surveys; lessons from business accounting; software-related classifications; and copyright.
2010	E32	Adair, A., J. Berry, M. Haran, M. G. Lloyd, and W. S. McGreal. 2010. "Impact of the Recession on the Property Market in Northern Ireland: Contractual Non-compliance." <i>Local Economy</i>, 25(2): 131-42.
2010	E62	Arrunada, Benito, and Amnon Lehavi. 2010. <i>Prime Property Institutions for a Subprime Era: Exploring Innovative Models of Residential Development and Finance</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. This paper breaks new ground toward contractual and institutional innovation in models of homeownership, equity building, and mortgage enforcement. Inspired by recent developments in the affordable housing sector and in other types of public financing schemes, this paper suggests extending institutional and financial strategies such as time and place-based division of property rights, conditional subsidies, and credit mediation to alleviate the systemic risks of mortgage foreclosure. Alongside a for-profit shared equity scheme that would be led by local governments, we also outline a private market shared equity model, one of bootstrapping home buying with purchase options.
2010	F12	Stefanadis, Christodoulos. 2010. "Appropriation, Property Rights Institutions, and International Trade." <i>American Economic Journal: Economic Policy</i>, 2(4): 148-72. In producer-friendly economies--economies that are ruled by productive agents and have strong property rights institutions--international trade causes an institutional improvement and an aggregate shift of talent towards production, and away from socially wasteful appropriation. However, in predator-friendly economies--economies that are ruled by rent seekers and have weak institutions--international trade leads to an institutional deterioration, and a more unfavorable talent allocation.
2010	F12	Okawa, Yoshifumi. 2010. "Innovation, Imitation, and Property Rights with International Capital Movement." <i>Review of International Economics</i>, 18(5): 835-48. This paper extends the established Helpman (1993) model by introducing international capital movement, and obtains new results concerning the welfare implications of tightening intellectual property rights (IPR) in the South. First, if separated capital markets in the North and the South are integrated, enforcement of IPR would have more desirable welfare effects in both regions. Second, when international capital movement is allowed, the North always gains from the tightening of IPR if the imitation rate is sufficiently high. This implies that the North's demand on the South to tighten IPR becomes stronger as the integration of international capital markets progresses.
2010	F52	Crenshaw, Martha, ed. 2010. <i>The Consequences of Counterterrorism</i>, New York: Russell Sage Foundation. Nine papers examine the political costs and challenges democratic governments face in confronting terrorists. Papers discuss counterterrorism regimes and the rule of law--the effect of emergency legislation on separation of powers, civil liberties, and other fundamental constitutional norms (John E. Finn); the uses and abuses of terrorist designation lists (Chantal de Jonge Oudraat and Jean-Luc Marret); immigration policy as counterterrorism--the effects of security on migration and border control in the European Union (Gallya Lahav); the social contract and the three types of terrorism--democratic society in the United Kingdom after 9/11 and 7/7 (Dirk Haubrich); confronting terrorism in Northern Ireland and the Basque Country--challenges for democracy and legitimacy (Rogelio Alonso); French responses to terrorism from the Algerian War to the present (Jeremy Shapiro); Germany's response to 9/11--the importance of checks and balances (Giovanni Capocchia); the consequences of counterterrorist polices in Israel (Ami Pedahzur and Arie Perliger); and terrorism as conventional security for democracies--America, Japan, and military action in the Asia-Pacific (David Leheny).

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2010	G01	CV: Cardoso, Adauto Lucio, and Jose Agostinho Leal. 2010. "Housing Markets in Brazil: Recent Trends and Governmental Responses to the 2008 Crisis." <i>International Journal of Housing Policy</i> , 10(2): 191-208.
2010	G01	CV: Dyal-Chand, Rashmi. 2010. "Leaving the Body of Property Law? Meltdowns, Land Rushes, and Failed Economic Development." In <i>Hernando de Soto and Property in a Market Economy</i> , ed. D. Benjamin Barros, 83-96. Law, Property and Society series. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2010	H00 J43 O43 Q10	Alston, Lee J., and Bernardo Mueller. 2010. <i>Property Rights, Land Conflict and Tenancy in Brazil</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15771. Tenancy has been a means for labor to advance their socio-economic condition in agriculture yet in Brazil and Latin America, tenancy rates are low compared to the U.S. and the OECD countries. We test for the importance of insecure property rights in Brazil on the reluctance of landowners to rent because of a fear of expropriation arising from land reform. Since 1964, the Land Statute in Brazil has targeted rental lands for redistribution. The expropriation of farms, resulting from land conflicts, is currently at the heart of land reform policies in Brazil. Land conflicts are a means for landless peasants to bring attention to land reform agencies for the need for redistribution. Land conflicts may also signal to landowners that their land is at risk for expropriation. Utilizing data across all counties in Brazil, we found that land conflicts reduce the likelihood of tenancy. This result implies: a reduction in agricultural efficiency; a reduction in the well-being of potential tenants, now landless peasants; and an expansion of the agricultural frontier through deforestation. Because of endogeneity between land tenancy and land conflict we instrument land conflict with Catholic priests.
2010	H21	BALESTRA, Carlotta, Thierry BRECHET, and Stephane LAMBRECHT. 2010. <i>Property rights with biological spillovers: when Hardin meets Meade</i>. Universite catholique de Louvain, Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE), CORE Discussion Papers: 2010071. In an overlapping generations setup we address the issue of the optimal number of property rights to allocate over a natural resource when the goal is to maximize the stock of the natural resource at the steady state. We assume that the effect of the property rights regime on the evolution of the resource is twofold: through biological spillovers and through monitoring costs. Property rights are assigned to local communities, which can decide whether to cooperate or not. The outcome in the strategic setting is hence compared to the one in the cooperative setup. A fiscal policy able to decentralize the cooperative outcome is studied.
2010	H21	CEULEMANS, Cedric, Victor GINSBURGH, and Patrick LEGROS. 2010. <i>Rock and roll bands, (in)complete contracts and creativity</i>. Universite catholique de Louvain, Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE), CORE Discussion Papers: 2010074. Members of a rock and roll band are endowed with different creativity. They match and eventually obtain credit for song writing as well as a share of the returns from sales. More creative members increase the probability of success but may also claim a larger share of the pie. In our theoretical model, the nature of matching (positive or negative assortative) as well as the covariation between the probability of having a "hit" and the dispersion of credits given to individual members are a function of the completeness of contracting. When members adopt a "gentleman's agreement" to share credits equally, the covariation between the probability of a hit and the dispersion of credits is negative, which is the consequence of positive assortative matching in creativity. The data show that the relation between dispersion and success is significantly negative, and that rock bands are thus likely to sign incomplete contracts.
2010	H42	Diop, Moussa, Steven P. Lanza, Thomas J. Miceli, and C. F. Sirmans. 2010. <i>Public Use or Abuse? The Use of Eminent Domain for Economic Development in the Era of Kelo</i>. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2010-28. The Supreme Court decision in <i>Kelo v. New London</i> (2005) authorized the use of eminent domain for economic redevelopment projects provided that there are sufficient spillover benefits to the public in the form of enhanced taxes and new jobs. This paper examines the economic basis for this decision, and tests the conclusions using cross-state data on economic development takings. It also examines the factors underlying the political actions by states to limit such takings following the <i>Kelo</i> decision. The results are consistent with the economic justification for eminent domain as a means of overcoming holdout problems associated with land assembly.
2010	H70	CV: Somin, Ilya. 2010. "The Limits of Backlash: Assessing the Political Response to <i>Kelo</i> ." In <i>Property Rights: Eminent Domain and Regulatory Takings Re-examined</i> , ed. Bruce L. Benson, 101-48. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	J43	THE SAME AS H00 Alston, Lee J., and Bernardo Mueller. 2010. <i>Property Rights, Land Conflict and Tenancy in Brazil</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15771.
2010	L90 N90 O25 O52 P17 R40	Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15697. During Britain's industrialization, Parliament operated a forum where rights to land and resources could be reorganized. This venue enabled landholders and communities to exploit economic opportunities that could not be accommodated by the inflexible rights regime inherited from the past. In this essay, historical evidence, archival data, and statistical analysis demonstrate that Parliament increased the number of acts reorganizing property rights in response to increases in the demand for such acts. Tests with placebo groups confirm the robustness of this result. This evidence indicates that Parliament responded elastically to changes in the public's demand for reorganizing property rights. Parliament's efforts to adapt property rights to modern economic conditions may have accelerated Britain's economic ascent.
2010	M15	Lallement, Remi. 2010. "Droits de propriete intellectuelle et positionnement concurrentiel des entreprises: Bilan des nouvelles pratiques et elements de comparaison franco-allemande. (Intellectual Property Rights and Competitive Positioning of Firms: New Practices and Elements for a French-German Comparison. With English summary.)." <i>Innovations</i>, 0(32): 11-34. The increasing importance of the knowledge-based economy implies a stronger link, for firms, between their competitive positioning and their use of intellectual property rights (IPR). A French-German comparison leads to two main results on this issue. At the macro- and mesoeconomic level, firstly, the propensity to use the different types of IPR in Germany and France is to a large extent related to structural factors: the institutional framework, the sectoral composition, firm size structure or the average propensity to innovate. The high French/German contrasts on this regard explain why French firms on average file half as much patents as their German counterparts but use as least as many, if not more, trademarks or copyrights. At the microeconomic level, secondly, the evidence shows on the contrary a global convergence between Germany and France with regard to the different uses of IPR by firms. In this respect, the key point is rather the growing diversity of the roles played by the IPR system and particularly by patents. In both countries, the traditional uses in terms of protection (anti-counterfeit protection, securing the freedom to operate) generally remain of utmost importance but have gradually lost in significance. Conversely, more recent types of practices expand faster, be it in a context of open innovation (coordination role within partnerships) or, more generally, for strategic purposes (blocking patents, deterrence aspects, etc.). Hence, the relative position of France regarding IPR use does not merely reflect passively the performance of French firms in terms of innovation or of exports. The capability to manage IPR is itself crucial for competitiveness and, more generally, for dynamic firms seeking for a better position towards competitors or partners.

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2010	N15 N92	Grafton, R. Quentin, Clay Landry, Gary D. Libecap, Sam McGlennon, and Robert O'Brien. 2010. <i>An Integrated Assessment of Water Markets: Australia, Chile, China, South Africa and the USA</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16203. The paper provides an integrated framework to assess water markets in terms of their institutional underpinnings and the three 'pillars' of integrated water resource management: economic efficiency, equity and environmental sustainability. This framework can be used: (1) to benchmark different water markets; (2) to track performance over time; and (3) to identify ways in which water markets might be adjusted by informed policy makers to achieve desired goals. The framework is used to identify strengths and limitations of water markets in: (1) Australia's Murray-Darling Basin; (2) Chile (in particular the Limari Valley); (3) China (in particular, the North); (4) South Africa; and (5) the western United States. It identifies what water markets are currently able to contribute to integrated water resource management, what criteria underpin these markets, and which components of their performance may require further development.
2010	N15 N75	Aoki, Reiko, ed. 2010. <i>Topics in Economics of Intellectual Property and Innovation</i> , Economic Research Series, no. 41. Tokyo: Maruzen. Explores topics in intellectual property and innovation related to new frontier technologies. Discusses innovation before intellectual property in Japan's pre-Meiji Restoration period; basic research and patents; and multiple patents.
2010	N20	Yoo, Dongwoo, and Richard H. Steckel. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Financial Development: The Legacy of Japanese Colonial Institutions</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16551. Several studies link modern economic performance to institutions transplanted by European colonizers and here we extend this line of research to Asia. Japan imposed its system of well-defined property rights in land on some of its Asian colonies, including Korea, Taiwan and Palau. In 1939 Japan began to survey and register private land in its island colonies, an effort that was completed in Palau but interrupted elsewhere by World War II. Within Micronesia robust economic development followed only in Palau where individual property rights were well defined. Second, we show that well-defined property rights in Korea and Taiwan secured land taxation and enabled farmers to obtain bank loans for capital improvements, principally irrigation systems. Our analytical model predicts that high costs of creating an ownership updating system and a citizen identity system discourage a short-sighted government from implementing these crucial components, the absence of which gradually makes land registration obsolete. Third, considering all of Japan's colonies, we use the presence or absence of a land survey as an instrument to identify the causal impact of new institutions. Our estimates show that property-defining institutions were important for economic development, results that are confirmed when using a similar approach with British Colonies in Asia.
2010	N63	Giannetti, Renato. 2010. "Tutela dell'innovazione e specializzazione settoriale nell' "eta liberal" (1855-1878). (Patent Law and Regional Specialization in the Liberal Age [1855-1878]. With English summary.)" <i>Rivista di Storia Economica</i> , N.S., 26(2): 209-32. The essay takes into consideration the theme of a new system of patent protection, represented by the law of Piedmont of 1855, based upon the effects that it exercised on the innovative capacity of a country. Starting from the theoretical literature on the subject, firstly, the essay evaluates the effect of the new law, which was weaker than the preceding law in terms of protection of the holders of industrial monopolies, on the innovative industrial capacity of the Sardinian states both before and after the adoption of the law. The industrial products presented by the Kingdom of Sardinia at the International Expositions in Paris in 1855 and 1878 are used. The research also considers the activities of two other regional states before the unification: the Granduchy of Tuscany and the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, based on their regional basis in 1855. The paper shows how free-trade type of legislation, in the international context of a free market, favours the specialisation of regional areas in goods for which they had a comparative advantage and a relative de-industrialisation.
2010	N75	THE SAME AS N15 Aoki, Reiko, ed. 2010. <i>Topics in Economics of Intellectual Property and Innovation</i> , Economic Research Series, no. 41. Tokyo: Maruzen.
2010	N90	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697.
2010	N91	Fleck, Robert K., and F. Andrew Hanssen. 2010. "Repeated Adjustment of Delegated Powers and the History of Eminent Domain." <i>International Review of Law and Economics</i> , 30(2): 99-112. In representative democracies, citizens delegate powers. Not surprisingly, citizens react angrily when the delegated powers are misused (i.e., used so as to decrease social welfare). Perhaps more puzzlingly, citizens sometimes repeatedly delegate the same power (e.g., surveillance of citizens, conscription), and then repeatedly react with anger to its misuse. To study this phenomenon, we model a stylized public that repeatedly adjusts the set of powers it delegates to politicians. The public obtains new information each period, forecasts rationally (but not perfectly) the benefits and costs of delegation, and infers the likelihood with which a court will correct politicians' misuses of delegated powers. We use the model to explore the history of eminent domain in the United States--a history characterized by periodic public backlash. The model and historical discussion illuminate the nature of public responses to judicial rulings--explaining why the public may react by adjusting the scope of delegated powers, even if a ruling merely upholds a well-established precedent.
2010	N92	THE SAME AS N15 Grafton, R. Quentin, Clay Landry, Gary D. Libecap, Sam McGlennon, and Robert O'Brien. 2010. <i>An Integrated Assessment of Water Markets: Australia, Chile, China, South Africa and the USA</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16203.
2010	N92	Collins, William, and Katharine Shester. 2010. <i>The Economic Effects of Slum Clearance and Urban Renewal in the United States</i> . Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Working Papers: 1013. The Housing Act of 1949 established a federally subsidized program that helped cities clear areas of existing buildings for redevelopment, rehabilitate deteriorating structures, complete comprehensive city plans, and enforce building codes. The program ended in 1974, but not before financing over 2,100 urban renewal projects and generating great controversy. We use an instrumental variable strategy to estimate the program's effects on city-level outcomes. The estimates are generally positive and economically significant and are not driven by differential changes in cities' demographic composition. We caution that the results do not imply that the program was an equitable or optimal approach to dealing with central-city problems.
2010	N92	Fleck, Robert K., and F. Andrew Hanssen. 2010. "Repeated Adjustment of Delegated Powers and the History of Eminent Domain." <i>International Review of Law and Economics</i> , 30(2): 99-112. In representative democracies, citizens delegate powers. Not surprisingly, citizens react angrily when the delegated powers are misused (i.e., used so as to decrease social welfare). Perhaps more puzzlingly, citizens sometimes repeatedly delegate the same power (e.g., surveillance of citizens, conscription), and then repeatedly react with anger to its misuse. To study this phenomenon, we model a stylized public that repeatedly adjusts the set of powers it delegates to politicians. The public obtains new information each period, forecasts rationally (but not perfectly) the benefits and costs of delegation, and infers the likelihood with which a court will correct politicians' misuses of delegated powers. We use the model to explore the history of eminent domain in the United States--a history characterized by periodic public backlash. The model and historical discussion illuminate the nature of public responses to judicial rulings--explaining why the public may react by adjusting the scope of delegated powers, even if a ruling merely upholds a well-established precedent.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	O25	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697.
2010	O43	Nee, Victor, and Sonja Oppen. 2010. "Endogenous Institutional Change and Dynamic Capitalism." <i>Sociologia del Lavoro</i> , 0(118): 15-39. State-centered theory asserts that political institutions and credible commitment by political elite to formal rules securing property rights provides the necessary and sufficient conditions for economic growth to take place. In this approach, the evolution of institutions favorable to economic performance is a top-down process led by politicians who control the state. Hence, in less developed and poor countries, the counterfactual is that if formal institutions secure property rights and check predatory action by the political elite, then sustained economic growth would follow. The limitation of state-centered theory stems from the problem that behavioral prescriptions--formal rules and regulations--that reflect what politicians prefer can be ignored. In contrast, we lay out the bottom-up construction of economic institutions that gave rise to capitalist economic development in China. Entrepreneurship in the economically developed regions of the coastal provinces was not fueled by exogenous institutional changes. When the first entrepreneurs decided to decouple from the traditional socialist production system, the government had neither initiated financial reforms inviting a broader societal participation, nor had it provided property rights protection or transparent rules specifying company registration and liabilities. Instead, it was the development and use of innovative informal arrangements within close-knit groups of like-minded actors that provided the necessary funding and reliable business norms. This allowed the first wave of entrepreneurs to survive outside of the state-owned manufacturing system. This bottom-up process resembles earlier accounts of the rise of capitalism in the West.
2010	O43	THE SAME AS H00 Alston, Lee J., and Bernardo Mueller. 2010. <i>Property Rights, Land Conflict and Tenancy in Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15771.
2010	O43	Mukhopadhyaya, Pundarik, Ankit Prakash, and Uttam Bhattacharya. 2010. "Intellectual Property and Economic Development in India." <i>Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics</i> , 22(4): 335-55.
2010	O52	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697.
2010	P17	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart
2010	Q10	THE SAME AS H00 Alston, Lee J., and Bernardo Mueller. 2010. <i>Property Rights, Land Conflict and Tenancy in Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15771.
2010	R40	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697.
2011		
2011	C63	Kimbrough, Erik O. 2011. "Learning to Respect Property by Refashioning Theft into Trade." <i>Experimental Economics</i> , 14(1): 84-109. Agent-based simulations and human-subject experiments explore the emergence of respect for property in a specialization and exchange economy with costless theft. Software agents, driven by reciprocity and hill-climbing heuristics and parameterized to replicate humans when property is exogenously protected, are employed to predict human behavior when property can be freely appropriated. Agents do not predict human behavior in a new set of experiments because subjects innovate, constructing a property convention of "mutual taking" in 5 out of the 6 experimental sessions that allows exchange to crowd out theft. When the same convention is made available to agents, they adopt it and again replicate human behavior. Property emerges as a social convention that exploits the capacity for reciprocity to sustain trade.
2011	C88	CV: Munari, Federico, and Raffaele Oriani. 2011. "Why, When and How to Value Patents? An Introduction." In <i>The Economic Valuation of Patents: Methods and Applications</i> , ed. Federico Munari and Raffaele Oriani, 3-24. New Horizons in Intellectual Property. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	D10	CV: Gautschi, Heidi, and Emilie Moreau. 2011. "T'ecoutes quoi ti? Digital Natives as Music Consumers in Lille, France." In <i>Dancing with Digital Natives: Staying in Step with the Generation That's Transforming the Way Business is Done</i> , ed. Michelle Manafy and Heidi Gautschi, 249-66. Medford, N.J.: Information Today, Inc., CyberAge Books.
2011	D41	Kimbrough, Erik O. 2011. "Learning to Respect Property by Refashioning Theft into Trade." <i>Experimental Economics</i> , 14(1): 84-109. Agent-based simulations and human-subject experiments explore the emergence of respect for property in a specialization and exchange economy with costless theft. Software agents, driven by reciprocity and hill-climbing heuristics and parameterized to replicate humans when property is exogenously protected, are employed to predict human behavior when property can be freely appropriated. Agents do not predict human behavior in a new set of experiments because subjects innovate, constructing a property convention of "mutual taking" in 5 out of the 6 experimental sessions that allows exchange to crowd out theft. When the same convention is made available to agents, they adopt it and again replicate human behavior. Property emerges as a social convention that exploits the capacity for reciprocity to sustain trade.
2011	E13	Tchouto, Jules Eric. 2011. "Air Pollution, Allocation of Property Rights, Environmental Issues and Theoretical Overlapping Generations General Equilibrium Modelling." <i>South East European Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 6(1): 23-36. This paper presents how the environment--considered as a production factor--and other related assumptions can be introduced step by step in a theoretical overlapping generations general equilibrium model (OLG-GE). The first part shows the behaviors of agents with pollution in the absence of an environmental policy. The second part emphasizes a greenhouse gas abatement policy through the allocation of pollution permit ownership, which allows property rights on the environment; here we assume a three-factor model: capital-labor-environment. The last part of the paper highlights one theoretical property about the allocation of pollution permits within a OLG-GE steady state with the environment. To our knowledge, it is the first time that the aforementioned property has been characterized.
2011	E31	Alhadeff, Peter, and Caz McChrystal. 2011. "Inflation and US Music Mechanicals, 1976-2010." <i>Global Business and Economics Review</i> , 13(1): 1-12. Recorded music is a commodity bundled with a number of intellectual property rights. This paper illustrates the conflict over the value of one of the most important rights of music, the so-called mechanical rate that the record labels pay to songwriters and their publishers for the reproduction, in a recorded medium, of their work. There has been a serious devaluation of the US mechanical rate against inflation since the Copyright Act of 1976. As Congress and the CARP Tribunal are ultimately involved in setting terms, the implication is that songwriters and their publishers are losing power in the USA against the record labels. For a variety of reasons, the phenomenon seems to be particular to the USA. It has also gone unnoticed in the current music business literature. Scholars who succeed in clarifying musicians' legal rights should also consider basic economics as a useful analytical tool.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	E44	Andrianova, Svetlana, Panicos Demetriades, and Chenggang Xu. 2011. "Political Economy Origins of Financial Markets in Europe and Asia." <i>World Development</i>, 39(5): 686-99. We provide historical evidence from London, Amsterdam and Hong Kong which highlights the essential role played by governments in kick-starting financial development. In the cases of London and Amsterdam, the emergence of financial markets was a by-product of the rise of large trading monopolies. These monopolies, partly created to improve public finances, were responsible for major financial innovations and helped to strengthen investors' property rights. In Hong Kong, where the financial development model was bank-based, a large banking monopoly with close links to both the British and Chinese governments, set up to finance international trade, played a similar role.
2011	G11	Gerardi, Kristopher, Lauren Lambie-Hanson, and Paul S. Willen. 2011. <i>Do Borrower Rights Improve Borrower Outcomes? Evidence from the Foreclosure Process</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17666. We evaluate laws designed to protect borrowers from foreclosure. We find that these laws delay but do not prevent foreclosures. We first compare states that require lenders to seek judicial permission to foreclose with states that do not. Borrowers in judicial states are no more likely to cure and no more likely to renegotiate their loans, but the delays lead to a build-up in these states of persistently delinquent borrowers, the vast majority of whom eventually lose their homes. We next analyze a "right-to-cure" law instituted in Massachusetts on May 1, 2008. Using a difference-in-differences approach to evaluate the effect of the policy, we compare Massachusetts with neighboring states that did not adopt similar laws. We find that the right-to-cure law lengthens the foreclosure timeline but does not lead to better outcomes for borrowers.
2011	G11	CV: Bader, Martin A., and Oliver Gassmann. 2011. "Patent Portfolio Management." In <i>The Economic Valuation of Patents: Methods and Applications</i>, ed. Federico Munari and Raffaele Oriani, 205-32. New Horizons in Intellectual Property. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	G11	CV: Goddar, Heinz, and Ulrich Moser. 2011. "Traditional Valuation Methods: Cost, Market and Income Approach." In <i>The Economic Valuation of Patents: Methods and Applications</i>, ed. Federico Munari and Raffaele Oriani, 109-40. New Horizons in Intellectual Property. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	H83	Epstein, Richard A. 2011. <i>Design for Liberty: Private Property, Public Administration, and the Rule of Law</i>, Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press. Presents a plan for a smaller federal government and considers reducing overregulation with a focus on the twin pillars of the rule of law and of private contracts and property rights. Discusses the traditional conception of the rule of law; reasonableness standards and the rule of law; where natural law and utilitarianism converge; where natural law and utilitarianism diverge; property rights in the grand social scheme; the bundle of rights; eminent domain; liberty interests; positive-sum projects; redistribution last; the rule of law diminished; retroactivity; modern applications--financial reform and health care; and final reflections.
2011	I32	Ali, Daniel Ayalew, Stefan Dercon, and Madhur Gautam. 2011. "Property Rights in a Very Poor Country: Tenure Insecurity and Investment in Ethiopia." <i>Agricultural Economics</i>, 42(1): 75-86. This article provides evidence from one of the poorest countries in the world that the institutions of property rights matter for efficiency, investment, and growth. With all land state-owned, the threat of land redistribution never appears far off the agenda. Land rental and leasing have been made legal, but transfer rights remain restricted and the perception of continuing tenure insecurity remains quite strong. Using a unique panel data set, this study investigates whether transfer rights and implied tenure insecurity affect household investment decisions, focusing on trees and shrubs. The panel data estimates suggest that limited perceived transfer rights negatively affects the long-term investment in Ethiopian agriculture, contributing to the low returns from land and perpetuating low growth and poverty.
2011	K19	Marr, Emily. 2011. "The Citizenship Shibboleth: Is the American Dream Everyone Else's Nightmare?: Book Notice." <i>Michigan Law Review</i>, 109(6): 1163-73. The American Dream is a trope with global reach. Although the "city upon a hill" may have lost some of its luster in recent years, the idea that America is a country where citizens can rise above "the fortuitous circumstances of birth or position" largely continues to resonate. Professor Ayelet Shachar's provocative new book, however, suggests otherwise. In <i>The Birthright Lottery</i> , Shachar condemns birthright citizenship laws as a feudal anachronism analogous to an inherited-property regime. For her, birthright citizenship in a prosperous nation confers a morally arbitrary windfall that determines life opportunities. Shachar further argues that in a world of material inequalities, the winners of the "birthright lottery" live large at the losers' expense, often with deadly results. Shachar's arguments, if embraced, profoundly undermine both the feasibility and the desirability of the American Dream. If birthright citizenship is akin to entailed property, it is impossible to meaningfully exercise the agency embodied in the American Dream. And if birthright citizenship really is a zero-sum game, anybody living the American Dream is necessarily responsible for somebody else's nightmare.
2011	L70	Das, Amarendra. 2011. "Does Firm Ownership Differentiate the Social Compliance? An Enquiry into the Indian Mining Industry." <i>Indian Economic Journal</i>, 59(3): 56-70. Involuntary land acquisition for mining projects needs special attention for the geographical specificity nature of minerals. Both public and private sector firms acquire private land for mining projects. Do they acquire land and compensate tenants in similar ways? Or there are some differences? This paper answers these questions in the context of Indian mining industry. The paper defines social compliance as the compensation provided for involuntary land acquisitions and distinguishes it from corporate social responsibility. With the help of survey data, gathered from a sample of households that have surrendered their land to the mining firms in two mineral-rich districts of India, the study compares the social compliance of public and private mining firms. The study reveals that majority of the households, that have surrendered their land to public and private mining firms, are dissatisfied over the compensation they have received. Moreover, the study finds no significant difference between the social compliance of public and private mining firms in India.
2011	L73	Karvonen, Matti, and Tuomo Kassi. 2011. "Patent Analysis for Analysing Technological Convergence." <i>Foresight</i>, 13(5): 34-50. Fusion of new technologies and convergence has led to the emergence of new industries. This paper aims to present experiences of the concept of convergence from a patent citation analysis viewpoint. The main objective of the paper is to develop a tool for anticipating the emerging new industry segments. The patent analysis methods have been used to get an idea of the stage of new industry segment in the intersection of the paper and electronics industries. The authors distinguish self-citations from external citations, and further divide citations into two groups: within the industry and beyond the industry. Backward citations are used to evaluate the spill-overs between industries and forward citations are used to evaluate the significance of technology-based industry transformation. The recognized trends of the trajectory changes and growing overlaps of technological fields show indications for possible convergence between industries. Differentiating between external and self-citations within and beyond industry citations helps to provide more comprehensive prospects of a future technology competitive environment.
2011	L97	Trojanek, Maria. 2011. "Communes' Revenues from Leasing Rights to Use Municipal Properties." <i>Journal of International Studies</i>, 4(1): 81-88. Properties are one of the components of communal assets, and as such they play various roles in the local government's tasks. Property management types are therefore dependent on the classification of properties according to the

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		functions they serve. The aim of the study is to present the reasons for choosing certain forms of municipal property management. Furthermore, the author seeks to describe communes' revenues from sublicensing the rights to properties to other entities.
2011	M38	CV: Jackson, Nigel. 2011. "Brand Rights: Designs." In <i>The Handbook of European Brand Rights Management: How to Develop, Manage and Protect Your Trademarks, Domains, Designs and Copyrights</i> , ed. Adam Jolly, 65-68. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, La Vergne, Tenn..
2011	O23	CV: Swamy, Anand V. 2011. "Land and Law in Colonial India." In <i>Law and Long-Term Economic Change: A Eurasian Perspective</i> , ed. Debin Ma and Jan Luiten van Zanden, 138-57. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Economics and Finance.
2012		
2012	A33	Elhauge, Einer, ed. 2012. <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Antitrust Law</i> , Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Thirteen papers explore aspects of antitrust economics that are currently in flux because of new developments in law or the economics literature. Papers discuss research topics in unilateral effects analysis; lightening up on market definition; mergers that eliminate potential competition; tying, bundling, and loyalty/requirement rebates; predatory pricing; assessing resale price maintenance after Leegin; the plausibility of Twombly--proving horizontal agreements after Twombly; monopsony, monopsony power, and antitrust policy; issues in antitrust enforcement; antitrust law in global markets; antitrust and regulation; the intersection of patent and antitrust law; and antitrust damages.
2012	A33	Jolly, Adam. 2012. <i>The Handbook of European Intellectual Property Management</i> , Third edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, La Vergne, Tenn.. Fifty-four papers explore European intellectual property (IP) management. Papers discuss a more unitary European IP architecture; plans for a unitary patent in Europe; when a patent is right for you; applying for national and European patents; patent trends; IP and the "Innovation Union"; IP and open innovation; innovating out of recession; how to extract value; aligning the business plan with financing and protection of IP; high-level IP; information technology for IP; pioneering IP; software and computer-related inventions; IP and climate change; life sciences; medical devices; innovation in plants and seeds; adwords; the fashion industry; liability of hosting services; the tensions between patenting ideas and product commercialization; drafting choices for first-time patent applicants; the protection of trade secrets--a comparative overview; acquiring community brand rights; from the scientific to the legal; how to protect yourself online; what your U.S. competition does not want you to know about U.S. patent law; IP portfolio design; IP issues for creative start-ups and spin-outs; IP on a low budget; strategic variations; seamless cooperation between product development and protection; how to recover your position; IP valuation; dynamic portfolios; how to clear your path to market; exploring patent information; how to oppose a patent; how to design around a European patent; how to limit a patent; being clear about who owns the IP; potential for technology partnership and its implications for intellectual property rights; engaging with universities; guidelines for technology transfer; IP in collaboration; IP financing and trading; how to draft a license; royalty agreements; the valuation of patents; IP litigation and alternative dispute resolution; preliminary patent injunctions in Europe; the scope of claims; and specialized IP courts.
2012	C26 C36 C51	Belloni, A., D. Chen, V. Chernozhukov, and C. Hansen. 2012. "Sparse Models and Methods for Optimal Instruments with an Application to Eminent Domain." <i>Econometrica</i> , 80(6): 2369-2429. We develop results for the use of Lasso and post-Lasso methods to form first-stage predictions and estimate optimal instruments in linear instrumental variables (IV) models with many instruments, p . Our results apply even when p is much larger than the sample size, n . We show that the IV estimator based on using Lasso or post-Lasso in the first stage is root- n consistent and asymptotically normal when the first stage is approximately sparse, that is, when the conditional expectation of the endogenous variables given the instruments can be well-approximated by a relatively small set of variables whose identities may be unknown. We also show that the estimator is semiparametrically efficient when the structural error is homoscedastic. Notably, our results allow for imperfect model selection, and do not rely upon the unrealistic "beta-min" conditions that are widely used to establish validity of inference following model selection (see also Belloni, Chernozhukov, and Hansen (2011b)). In simulation experiments, the Lasso-based IV estimator with a data-driven penalty performs well compared to recently advocated many-instrument robust procedures. In an empirical example dealing with the effect of judicial eminent domain decisions on economic outcomes, the Lasso-based IV estimator outperforms an intuitive benchmark. Optimal instruments are conditional expectations. In developing the IV results, we establish a series of new results for Lasso and post-Lasso estimators of nonparametric conditional expectation functions which are of independent theoretical and practical interest. We construct a modification of Lasso designed to deal with non-Gaussian, heteroscedastic disturbances that uses a data-weighted l_1 -penalty function. By innovatively using moderate deviation theory for self-normalized sums, we provide convergence rates for the resulting Lasso and post-Lasso estimators that are as sharp as the corresponding rates in the homoscedastic Gaussian case under the condition that $\log p = o(n^{\superscript 1/3})$. We also provide a data-driven method for choosing the penalty level that must be specified in obtaining Lasso and post-Lasso estimates and establish its asymptotic validity under non-Gaussian, heteroscedastic disturbances.
2012	E26	Tajibaeva, Liaila S. 2012. "Property Rights, Renewable Resources and Economic Development." <i>Environmental and Resource Economics</i> , 51(1): 23-41. This paper analyzes the role of endogenous property rights in the development of an open resource-based economy. I incorporate renewable resources and endogenous decisions on property rights into a convex growth model with the formal and informal sectors. I find that along the transition path to steady state, property rights enforcement is not constant but improves with time as well as involves intermediate property rights specification (between open access and perfect property rights). International trade and labor market are driving these endogenous changes. Property rights improve with favorable terms of trade when the economy exports resource services and stronger property rights help maintain the resource stock by deterring illegal harvest. This pushes labor away from the informal harvest sector toward greater participation in the formal sector of the economy. In turn, more labor participation in the formal sector along with capital formation increase the country's output and consumption. Overall, with an open economy and well-functioning institutions, renewable resources have a positive impact on economic growth.
2012	G02	Samet, Kaies, and Frederic Teulon. 2012. "Creative Intelligence." <i>International Journal of Behavioural Accounting and Finance</i> , 3(3-4): 127-44. This paper examines the behavioural finance aspects of developed countries which invest significantly in R&D, while trying to benefit from this investment, within the framework of the so called 'creative intelligence.' At this level, creative intelligence lies in the framework of the 'intelligent' way which must be used to assure creativity and thus innovation. As its name suggests, creative intelligence excludes imitation. Therefore, firstly, it requires an important investment in R&D that manifests itself in the developed countries. The resulting technological change seems to be a necessary but insufficient condition to assure innovation. Indeed, two other factors are necessary for that: the patent, as a form of protection of intellectual property rights, and the human capital (and thus the education). The resulting innovation can be of two forms: either horizontal or vertical, though

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		more interest should be given to vertical innovations since there is a priority in households for quality. The relationship between R&D and stock markets will allow better understanding of the relationship between R&D, innovation, and the benefits that result.
2012	G10	Diss. Basu, Ranajoy. 2012. <i>Institutions and Financial Markets</i> . PhD diss. Iowa State University. My thesis deals with Institutions and Financial markets. In chapter 2, of my thesis the role of government in achieving technological progress in an insecure property rights environment is discussed. In such a setting, it is shown that publicly-funded protection of private property rights may successfully support the adoption of frontier technologies as Nash equilibrium which is not possible otherwise. In chapter 3, I study an investment problem faced by a risk averse investor who has the option to invest in a risk free asset (such as a bank account) and a risky asset. The wealth can be transferred between the two assets and there are no transaction costs. The objective is to find an optimal quitting time from the stock market which maximizes the expected discounted utility from terminal wealth. I show the optimal stopping time is of threshold type. Finally in Chapter 4, I discuss numerical results in the context of chapter 3 and future research topics.
2012	G38	Weinstein, Olivier. 2012. "Firm, Property and Governance: From Berle and Means to the Agency Theory, and Beyond." <i>Accounting, Economics, and Law: A Convivium</i> , 2(2): 1-55. Over the last thirty years, the shareholder conception of corporate governance has established itself as the foundation of the power structure and management principles of the corporation. It is based on a specific theorization of the firm: agency theory. Our aim is to explain the full significance of this theorization, by considering the context in which it was developed and the project--of a fundamentally political nature--that it conveys. For that purpose, we return to the questions raised during the first half of the twentieth century, in the seminal book of Berle and Means and in subsequent works by Berle; questions of a much broader scope that the relationship between shareholders and managers. We will show that agency theory can be considered a response to the most important ideas advanced by Berle and Means, and then by Berle (and others), after the New Deal and the Second World War. Comparison of these two themes of reflection leads us to identify two theorizations, and two radically different conceptions of the firm and the corporation. To address these issues, we start by considering the questions raised in the early twentieth century about the nature of the corporation and the status of managers; and how, in response to these questions, Berle constructed a certain conceptualization of the corporation and of managerial capitalism; we shall then revisit the contract-based approach of Jensen and Meckling, to assess the theoretical and ideological content and show how it was actually strongly opposed to Berle's vision. Lastly, by way of conclusion, we shall endeavor to show how the opposition between these two theorizations should be seen, above all, as an opposition between two theories that are both "performative" rather than positive, and that the apparent success of agency theory and the dominance of shareholder primacy in corporate governance can only be understood in an institutional and political perspective.
2012	H32	Wilson, Blake S. 2012. "Retrospective Valuations of Intellectual Property." <i>Journal of Technology Transfer</i> , 37(1): 124-33. A relatively simple method for ongoing retrospective valuations of intellectual property (IP) for the purpose of setting royalty rates is described. The method uses measurable variables that indicate directly the value of an IP to a licensee over time. Protections are built into the method to preclude royalties that would be unfair to either the licensee or licensor. Unlike the cost- or income-based methods used in current practice, the described method does not require any assumptions about the future and is therefore immune to the uncertainties and possible inaccuracies that are inherent to prospective valuations. Although forecasting is needed for some purposes, such as for certain tax purposes or for the overall valuation of a company by stock analysts, the described retrospective valuations can be usefully applied for setting royalty rates that closely track and reflect changes in market conditions, patent protection, and product design.
2012	H61 H62	Wagner, Richard E. 2012. <i>Deficits, Debt, and Democracy: Wrestling with Tragedy on the Fiscal Commons</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Explores budget deficits and rising debts in modern democracies as a consequence of the clash between the rationalities of private and common property in governance. Discusses budgeting--the elusive quest for fiscal responsibility; budgeting and political economy--a theoretical framework; budget deficits, Ricardian equivalence, and macro-micro supervenience; property rights, societal tectonics, and the fiscal commons; parliamentary assemblies as peculiar market bazaars; taxation, fiscal politics, and political pricing; regulation as alternative taxation; and public finance for a constitution of liberty.
2012	L29	Hall, Bronwyn H., Christian Helmers, Mark Rogers, and Vania Sena. 2012. <i>The Choice between Formal and Informal Intellectual Property: A Literature Review</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17983. We survey the economic literature, both theoretical and empirical, on the choice of intellectual property protection by firms. Our focus is on the tradeoffs between using patents and disclosing versus the use of secrecy, although we also look briefly at the use of other means of formal intellectual property protection.
2012	L87	Barby, Eric. 2012. "The Internet of Things, Legal Aspects: What Will Change (Everything) . . ." <i>Communications and Strategies</i> , 0(87): 83-100. After the birth of the Internet, the rise of Web 2.0, here comes the Internet of Things. Internet has led us to adopt special law, digital economy law . . . Web 2.0 has urged us to rethink core legal concepts such as liability and ownership and introduce notions such as sharing and availability. The Internet of Things--which no one doubts will be the next technological revolution--will be a legal tsunami, the intensity and magnitude of which are unknown to date.
2012	N61	Higgins, David M. 2012. "'Forgotten Heroes and Forgotten Issues': Business and Trademark History during the Nineteenth Century." <i>Business History Review</i> , 86(2): 261-85. This reassessment of the importance of trademarks in business during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reveals that the focus by business historians on the beverage and processed-foodstuff industries has resulted in comparative neglect of the textile and metal-fabrication industries. The trademark histories of the latter two show that they followed their own paths, which resulted in their adopting three solutions to trademark issues that differed sharply from the approaches taken by the former two. The textile and metal fabrication sectors participated heavily in the evolution of an international regime to protect intellectual property; featured prominently in the development of patents in trademarks and trade names; and devised unique institutional solutions to the emerging problem of conflicting private marks in the Lancashire cotton-textile and Sheffield edge-tool industries. The history of these two industries indicates that trademark protection was not sufficient to ensure international competitiveness and long-run survival.
2012	N61 N62	Duguid, Paul. 2012. "A Case of Prejudice? The Uncertain Development of Collective and Certification Marks." <i>Business History Review</i> , 86(2): 311-33. The introduction of collective and certification marks to U.S. law in 1946 by the Lanham Act has generally been regarded as an innovative and forward-looking step. Yet these marks had been widely used by individual states since the previous century, and international conventions had long been pushing the federal government to enact measures to protect them. Indeed, it may be stranger that the U.S. trademark law of 1905 did not include protection for such marks than that, forty years later, the Lanham Act did. In exploring why the law of 1905 failed to respond to widespread innovation, and why the Lanham Act was celebrated for fulfilling such a long-overdue obligation, this article raises questions about conventionally linear accounts of the development of trademark law and practice.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	N64	Saiz, Patricio, and Paloma Fernandez Perez. 2012. "Catalonian Trademarks and the Development of Marketing Knowledge in Spain, 1850-1946." <i>Business History Review</i>, 86(2): 239-60. Trademarks have traditionally been viewed as assets that, although intangible, nevertheless contribute to the success of firms. This study, based on a compilation of national trademark data, corrects existing distortions of the historical role of brands and their--often unsuccessful--use as business tools by countries, sectors, or firms. Legislation on, and the profuse use of, trademarks in the Western world was pioneered by Spain, rather than by France, the United States, or the United Kingdom, and was initiated in unusual sectors, such as papermaking and textiles, rather than in the more usual ones of food and beverages. Analysis of the applicants of Catalan trademarks, across sectors, during almost a century, reveals that the legal possession of a brand cannot in itself guarantee a firm's success.
2012	N64	Dahlen, Marianne. 2012. "Copy or Copyright Fashion? Swedish Design Protection Law in Historical and Comparative Perspective." <i>Business History</i>, 54(1): 88-107. While fashion piracy has been practised on an industrial scale for at least a century, the levels of intellectual property protection for fashion design have been low in most nations. This article gives a summary of the context of the lack of design protection for the Swedish textile and fashion industries, broadly defined, in the twentieth century, with comparisons to contemporary debates on fashion and creativity and to the historical French and US context. France, the US and Sweden have followed different paths in their approaches to intellectual property protection for fashion design. A study of the Swedish legislative debates 1916-70 shows that the different legislative approaches are connected to the local contexts of production. It is proposed that one way of understanding the levels of protection for fashion design is in terms of the differences in logic between 'fashion' and 'clothing'.
2012	N64	Lopes, Teresa da Silva, and Mark Casson. 2012. "Brand Protection and the Globalization of British Business." <i>Business History Review</i>, 86(2): 287-310. In expanding on earlier analyses of the evolution of multinational business that have drawn from concepts of competition and innovation, this study examines the strategies used by British multinationals, between 1870 and 1929, to protect the global reputation of their brands, which were crucial to their survival and success. Even after the passage of new trademark legislation in 1876, enforcement of trademarks remained expensive, and often firms preferred to negotiate, rather than to prosecute violations. Many trademark imitators were based in the newly industrializing countries of the time--the United States, Germany, and Japan--and were part of the British export supply chains as licensees, franchisees, or wholesalers. British firms responded to infringements by lobbying governments, appointing local agents to provide intelligence, and collaborating with other firms.
2012	N80	Weinstein, Olivier. 2012. "Firm, Property and Governance: From Berle and Means to the Agency Theory, and Beyond." <i>Accounting, Economics, and Law: A Convivium</i>, 2(2): 1-55. Over the last thirty years, the shareholder conception of corporate governance has established itself as the foundation of the power structure and management principles of the corporation. It is based on a specific theorization of the firm: agency theory. Our aim is to explain the full significance of this theorization, by considering the context in which it was developed and the project--of a fundamentally political nature--that it conveys. For that purpose, we return to the questions raised during the first half of the twentieth century, in the seminal book of Berle and Means and in subsequent works by Berle; questions of a much broader scope that the relationship between shareholders and managers. We will show that agency theory can be considered a response to the most important ideas advanced by Berle and Means, and then by Berle (and others), after the New Deal and the Second World War. Comparison of these two themes of reflection leads us to identify two theorizations, and two radically different conceptions of the firm and the corporation. To address these issues, we start by considering the questions raised in the early twentieth century about the nature of the corporation and the status of managers; and how, in response to these questions, Berle constructed a certain conceptualization of the corporation and of managerial capitalism; we shall then revisit the contract-based approach of Jensen and Meckling, to assess the theoretical and ideological content and show how it was actually strongly opposed to Berle's vision. Lastly, by way of conclusion, we shall endeavor to show how the opposition between these two theorizations should be seen, above all, as an opposition between two theories that are both "performative" rather than positive, and that the apparent success of agency theory and the dominance of shareholder primacy in corporate governance can only be understood in an institutional and political perspective.
2012	O44	Tajibaeva, Liaila S. 2012. "Property Rights, Renewable Resources and Economic Development." <i>Environmental and Resource Economics</i>, 51(1): 23-41. This paper analyzes the role of endogenous property rights in the development of an open resource-based economy. I incorporate renewable resources and endogenous decisions on property rights into a convex growth model with the formal and informal sectors. I find that along the transition path to steady state, property rights enforcement is not constant but improves with time as well as involves intermediate property rights specification (between open access and perfect property rights). International trade and labor market are driving these endogenous changes. Property rights improve with favorable terms of trade when the economy exports resource services and stronger property rights help maintain the resource stock by deterring illegal harvest. This pushes labor away from the informal harvest sector toward greater participation in the formal sector of the economy. In turn, more labor participation in the formal sector along with capital formation increase the country's output and consumption. Overall, with an open economy and well-functioning institutions, renewable resources have a positive impact on economic growth.
2012	Q49	van der Ploeg, Frederick, and Dominic Rohner. 2012. "War and Natural Resource Exploitation." <i>European Economic Review</i>, 56(8): 1714-29. We build a theoretical framework that allows for endogenous conflict behaviour (i.e., fighting efforts) and for endogenous natural resource exploitation (i.e., speed, ownership, and investments). While depletion is spread in a balanced Hotelling fashion during peace, the presence of conflict creates incentives for rapacious extraction, as this lowers the stakes of future contest. This voracious extraction depresses total oil revenue, especially if world oil demand is relatively elastic and the government's weapon advantage is weak. Some of these political distortions can be overcome by bribing rebels or by government investment in weapons. The shadow of conflict can also make less efficient nationalized oil extraction more attractive than private extraction, as insecure property rights create a holdup problem for the private firm and lead to a lower license fee. Furthermore, the government fights less intensely than the rebels under private exploitation, which leads to more government turnover. Without credible commitment to future fighting efforts, private oil depletion is only lucrative if the government's non-oil office rents are large and weaponry powerful, which guarantees the government a stronger grip on the office and makes the holdup problem less severe.
2012	R42	Turnbull, Geoffrey K. 2012. "Delegating Eminent Domain Powers to Private Firms: Land Use and Efficiency Implications." <i>Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics</i>, 45(2): 305-25. Many private common carriers or regulated utilities have eminent domain powers in the U.S. The rationale resembles that for local governments; lower cost of assembling land for long distance electric transmission, gas and oil products pipelines, etc. Recent court cases raise questions about whether eminent domain allows firms to use inefficiently long indirect land corridors, inefficiently wide corridors, or higher value land when lower value land is available as an alternative? Despite the incentive to over-use capital under rate-of-return regulation, it turns out that the firm adopts an excessive land corridor width only to the extent that corridor width is tied to capital usage. For route selection,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		rate-of-return regulated firms follow the same Pareto rule that would be followed by an efficiency-oriented government when designating which land to take for a transmission route by eminent domain.
2013		
2013	A11	Sidak, J. Gregory. 2013. "Court-Appointed Neutral Economic Experts." <i>Journal of Competition Law and Economics</i>, 9(2): 359-94. Complex civil litigation routinely includes expert economic testimony. However, it may be hard for a jury to determine at trial which expert economist is more credible, and it may be hard for the judge to determine at the Daubert hearing whether the methodology upon which a given expert economist relies is intellectually rigorous enough to produce results that constitute admissible testimony. One solution rarely employed is for the court to appoint its own neutral economic expert under Rule 706 of the Federal Rules of Evidence when a lawsuit contains a claim for damages that will require rigorous analysis of data. Based on my recent experience as Judge Richard Posner's court-appointed economic expert on damages in patent infringement litigation, I explain how the wider use of Rule 706 would assist the judge and jury and would facilitate the prompt settlement of intellectual property, antitrust, securities, contract, business tort, and other complex disputes. The benefits to courts and litigants would surely exceed the costs.
2013	D01	Posner, Richard A., and Francesco Parisi, eds. 2013. <i>The Coase Theorem. Volume 1. Origins, Restatements and Extensions. Volume 2. Criticisms and Applications</i>, Elgar Research Collection. <i>Economic Approaches to Law</i>, vol. 37. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Fifty-five previously published papers explore topics that have contributed to the theoretical development of the Coase theorem and examine its range of applications. Papers focus on the sources; the positive restatements; the normative corollaries; the Coase theorem and Coaseanism; the intellectual legacy; surveys and applications; Coasean bargaining in the shadow of the law; the Coase theorem and the Constitution; the Coase theorem and political markets; does liability matter?--the Coase theorem in the long run; other theoretical critiques; and experimental tests of the Coase theorem.
2013	D22	Gattai, Valeria, and Piergiovanna Natale. 2013. "What Makes a Joint Venture: Micro-evidence from Sino-Italian Contracts." <i>Review of Financial Economics</i>, 22(4): 194-205. This paper provides new contract-level evidence on control rights allocation in order to define what makes a joint venture. Property rights theory of the firm identifies circumstances under which joint control alleviates investment distortions due to contract incompleteness. We compare predictions of the theoretical literature with actual governance structures of Sino-Italian joint ventures, as reported in a questionnaire submitted to the entire population of Italian enterprises operating in China. With an exceptional response rate of 60%, our evidence confirms most of the theoretical predictions and helps select among competing approaches to model joint ventures.
2013	D22	Gongol, Tomas. 2013. "The Preliminary Ruling Decision in the Case of Google vs Louis Vuitton Concerning the Adword Service and Its Impact on the Community Law." <i>Amfiteatru Economic</i>, 15(33): 246-60. The internet user after entering the keywords obtains two kinds of search results--natural and sponsored ones. The following paper deals with the issue of using keywords which correspond to trademarks registered by a third party for advertising purposes through internet search portals such as Google, Yahoo, Bing, Seznam, Centrum, etc. (in principle web search portals). The objective of this article is to analyze decided cases dealing with the AdWords service issued by the Court of Justice of the European Union and compare them also with the attitude in similar disputes in the U.S. Within this knowledge it is necessary to determine the impact of these decisions on further national courts decisions of European Union member states. Moreover there is also legal impact on copyright law and responsibility of internet search engines deduced. The method of the analysis of courts decisions is used and the method of legal comparison is applied to different attitudes in similar cases. Where a third party uses a sign which is identical with the trademark in relation to goods or services identical with those for which the mark is registered, the trademark proprietor is allowed to prohibit such use if it is liable to affect one of the functions of the mark (particularly the function of indicating origin). Regarding to the liability of the Internet search engine itself, decisions of the courts in matters of Internet search engines in the European Union vary from state to state. Whereas the German courts tend to currently access the responsibility for the outcome of the search engines more freely, the French courts are often more stringent. Differently, we can say much more liberal, is the access of the U.S. courts to this issue. Preliminary ruling decision in case of Louis Vuitton Malletier SA vs. Google, Inc. and community practice in further cases follow similar (liberal) decisions of the courts of the U.S.
2013	D22	Marinescu, Cosmin. 2013. "Institutional Quality of the Business Environment: Some European Practices in a Comparative Analysis." <i>Amfiteatru Economic</i>, 15(33): 270-87. In contemporary economic literature, we can find plenty of theoretical and empirical approaches which seek to highlight the most appropriate factorial variables that are associated with the institutional quality of the business environment. This study presents, in a summarised version, the institutional logic of transaction costs that was substantiated within a scientific research project. In essence, the economic performances of the business environment are circumscribed by the institutions that facilitate or constrain the entrepreneurial initiatives and the economic activity in general. In terms of empirical analysis, the comparative approach of the EU business environments illustrates various examples of (good or bad) practices with respect to the institutional quality of the business environment. By selecting certain relevant institutional variables, the original character of this research resides in developing an indicator--The Institutional Quality of the Business Environment (hereafter IQBE) which offers a dynamic perspective upon the business environments that characterise both Romania and other EU countries.
2013	E24 J28	Phelps, Edmund, and Gylfi Zoega. 2013. "Corporatism and Job Satisfaction." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i>, 41(1): 35-47. We introduce reported job satisfaction as a measure of economic performance and find it positively correlated with GDP per capita and the labor force participation rate in a sample of OECD countries and negatively correlated with unemployment. Moreover, we find that many measures of corporatism, which we define in the wider sense as institutions that hamper the allocation of the factors of production and the distribution of income in a capitalist economy, are negatively correlated across countries with job satisfaction. Thus job satisfaction is positively correlated across countries with measures of the protection of property rights and negatively correlated with the volume of regulations of credit markets, labor markets and businesses, in addition to barriers to entrepreneurship, corruption, and lack of access to capital. In contrast, measures of capitalism, such as the number of listed companies and market capitalization, are positively correlated with job satisfaction.
2013	F43	Iwaisako, Tatsuro, and Koichi Futagami. 2013. "Patent Protection, Capital Accumulation, and Economic Growth." <i>Economic Theory</i>, 52(2): 631-68. In this paper, we investigate how strengthening patent protection affects economic growth in an endogenous growth model where both innovation and capital accumulation are the driving forces of economic growth. In this model, stronger patent protection raises the profit flow obtained by innovation but reduces the factor demand for capital. This process accelerates innovation but discourages capital accumulation, and because of the negative effect on economic growth through reducing capital accumulation, strengthening patent protection may then impede economic growth. This result contrasts with earlier studies where innovation is the sole driving force for economic growth. Moreover, in an open economy model where technologies are transferred and capital is imported from abroad, the strictest protection of patents enhances technology adoption

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		from abroad but impedes capital accumulation, and thus, the relation derived between patent protection and output can be nonmonotone. In terms of implications, these findings may be able to partly explain the complex relation found by some empirical studies in this area.
2013	F50	CV: Steinberg, Richard H. 2013. "International Trade Law as a Mechanism for State Transformation." In <i>Back to Basics: State Power in a Contemporary World</i> , ed. Martha Finnemore and Judith Goldstein, 177-95. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	G12	Graff, Richard A. 2013. "A New Generation of Non-debt Fixed-Income Finance." <i>International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management</i> , 6(4): 267-77. Purpose--The development of standardized fixed-income securities and organized secondary markets in which to price and trade the securities is a widely recognized factor in the emergence of modern developed economies. However, the ongoing global financial crisis has exposed the existence of a fundamental and costly conflict between lender and borrower property rights when debt is securitized that has imperiled some fixed-income markets in their present form. This paper aims to suggest a new non-debt concept for fixed-income finance that avoids the conflict inherent in securitized debt. Design/methodology/approach--The paper considers how to build the foundation of non-debt fixed-income technology on property law instead of contract law. Findings--Fixed-income products based on the new technology expose investors to lower loss risk than investors incur with analogous debt-based products. Such products could lower the cost of fixed-income finance and contribute to the global restoration of fixed-income market liquidity.
2013	G13	Lazar, Fred, and Eliezer Z. Prisman. 2013. "Valuing Historical Land Claims and Its Loss of Use." <i>Journal of Real Estate Literature</i> , 21(2): 317-25. Historical land claims commonly arise in disputes between government and the former inhabitants of the land. These claims typically relate to a past damage caused either by inadequate compensation or by inappropriate taking of the land. There are opinions voiced in the literature that these claims should be valued differently by the prospective and retrospective approach, respectively. This paper shows the deficiencies and perverse motivation for claims including the optimal timing of the claim induced by the retrospective approach. A new way of valuing the damage that is in the spirit of the prospective approach rooted in modern financial theory and option pricing is suggested and justified. This approach alleviates some deficiencies and spares the need for a long sequence of historical asset prices that are not readily available. Hence, it makes settling such disputes easier and increases the likelihood of arbitration instead of costly court cases.
2013	G13	Liu, Linlin. 2013. "The Value of 'Weak' Patent." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i> , 6(1-2): 15-35. This paper revisits the issue of valuing patent under litigation risk, which is called 'weak' patent. Drawing on real options theory, the valuing model of weak patent explicitly considers the patent owner holds long the commercialisation project and sells short an option to litigate. Considering the interaction between options, the least squares Monte Carlo approach is employed rather than pure Monte Carlo in the model. It is shown that the patent value is decreasing under litigation risk. Sensitivity analyses help to understand the determinants of weak patent value. Finally, the results yield new policy perspectives that may alleviate the harm raised by litigation risk.
2013	G14	Nagano, Mamoru. 2013. "Similarities and Differences among Cross-Border M&A and Greenfield FDI Determinants: Evidence from Asia and Oceania." <i>Emerging Markets Review</i> , 16(0): 100-118. Firms choose either cross-border M&A or greenfield foreign direct investment (FDI) when expanding their operations overseas. In this study, by focusing on Japanese firms pursuing FDI in emerging countries in Asia and Oceania, we provide empirical evidence of the similarities and differences in cross-border M&A and greenfield FDI determinants. We derive the following four main conclusions. First, an increase in host-country population size and decreases in per capita income and corporate tax rates generally attract both inward cross-border M&A and greenfield FDI to the host country. Second, however, a home-country firm tends to choose cross-border M&A rather than greenfield FDI when the host country sufficiently implements shareholder rights laws and the firm tends to choose greenfield FDI rather than cross-border M&A when the host country adequately enforces intellectual property rights laws. Third, a firm tends to choose greenfield FDI when the firm already has regional networks in the host country and choose cross-border M&A when the purpose of the firm's overseas operations is to establish sales distribution channels. Finally, a firm pursuing cross-border M&A experiences higher cumulative abnormal returns in its stock prices following the investment, while a firm pursuing greenfield FDI experiences increases in its stock prices immediately before the investment.
2013	H51	Sampat, Bhaven N., and Tahir Amin. 2013. "How Do Public Health Safeguards in Indian Patent Law Affect Pharmaceutical Patenting in Practice?" <i>Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law</i> , 38(4): 735-55. The 1995 Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement required developing countries to grant product patents in pharmaceuticals. Developing countries have since explored various measures to ameliorate potential negative effects of the new laws on public health. A prominent example is India, whose post-TRIPS patent laws include a provision, section 3(d), that restricts patents on incremental pharmaceutical innovations. Its critics and supporters alike suggest that this provision makes Indian patent law very different from that in other jurisdictions. Yet there are concerns that given resource constraints facing the Indian patent office, this novel feature of Indian patent laws on the books may not have an effect on Indian patent prosecution in practice. We test this by examining the prosecution outcomes of 2,803 applications filed in both India and Europe, coded by whether they include claims that trigger 3(d) considerations. We find that having the 3(d) provision on the books does not translate into very different patent outcomes in practice in India, relative to Europe, a jurisdiction without this provision.
2013	H57	Agren, Robert, and Max Rolfstam. 2013. "A Conjecture on Institutional Rationalities and Property Rights in Public Procurement of Innovation." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i> , 102(4-6): 137-57. The increased interest in using public procurement as a policy tool for innovation has renewed a need for understanding the procurement process. A conjecture on institutional rationalities and property rights is offered to explain the hurdles present for conducting successful procurement projects. If an efficient negotiation solution is to be achieved, participants in procurement projects need to be aware of the other participants' institutional rationalities and actively consider these while concluding the terms of procurement projects. Consequently, future policy efforts towards increased innovation have to be targeting the process of public procurement of innovation, rather than focusing on regulatory issues.
2013	I15 I25	Almond, Douglas, Hongbin Li, and Shuang Zhang. 2013. <i>Land Reform and Sex Selection in China</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19153. Following the death of Mao in 1976, abandonment of collective farming lifted millions from poverty and heralded sweeping pro-market policies. How did China's excess in male births respond to rural land reform? In newly-available data from over 1,000 counties, a second child following a daughter was 5.5 percent more likely to be a boy after land reform, doubling the prevailing rate of sex selection. Mothers with higher levels of education were substantially more likely to select sons than were less educated mothers. The One Child Policy was implemented over the same time period and is frequently blamed for increased sex ratios during the early 1980s. Our results point to China's watershed economic liberalization as a more likely culprit.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	J22	Aksan, Anna-Maria. 2013. "Appropriate Health R&D and Intellectual Property Rights Reform in Developing Countries." <i>Economica</i>, 80(319): 475-95. Welfare implications of imposing intellectual property rights (IPR) protection on health goods in developing countries are analysed using a North-South model. Consumption of health goods counteracts adverse effects of region-specific diseases on labour supply. Health needs differ between consumers in innovating and imitating countries, weakening the benefits of southern IPR enforcement for the North and strengthening the benefits for the South. Southern regions with unique health needs are more likely to benefit from IPR enforcement if healthcare infrastructure is adequate and the southern market is large enough to stimulate sufficient innovation. There is then also interregional income convergence.
2013	J28	THE SAME AS E24 Phelps, Edmund, and Gylfi Zoega. 2013. "Corporatism and Job Satisfaction." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i>, 41(1): 35-47.
2013	J83	Kroncke, Jedidiah J. 2013. "Property Rights, Labor Rights and Democratization: Lessons from China and Experimental Authoritarians." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i>, 46(1): 115-205. This article argues that a fundamental paradox exists in efforts to promote democratization abroad that emphasize property rights to the exclusion of labor rights. Such a paradox emerges from the still-tenuous connection between property rights and foreign legal development alongside the renewed emphasis on independent unionization in democratization theory. The article explores the paradox in action through the willingness of modern authoritarian regimes to experiment with rule of law reforms, and creatively so in the realm of property rights, while being uniformly repressive of associative labor rights. In this vein, the article further details this paradox through the example of today's most successful experimental authoritarian, China's Chinese Communist Party. The CCP's approach to property rights reform is but one area where it has used formal legal regulation to improve its governance capacity and legitimacy. At the same time, the CCP has developed an expansive state-dominated corporatist labor regime while engaging in the unyielding repression of private labor organizing. The article then outlines the implications of this promotion paradox and the authoritarian experience for U.S. influence on labor rights abroad, emphasizing the troubling parallels between the emphasis on employment law and employer self-regulation favored in authoritarian regimes and current trends in U.S. labor law. Beyond questioning dominant assumptions about the role of law in democracy promotion abroad, these parallels provocatively provide a new vantage point from which to consider the classic tension between property rights and labor rights in U.S. labor law doctrine.
2013	M11	Markova, Maria. 2013. "Management of Company Innovations as Intellectual Property: According to the Bulgarian Legislation System." <i>Economic Alternatives</i>, 0(1): 5-19. The article focuses on product innovations in business and their essence as intellectual property (IP). It addresses the topic of the protection of the product innovations as IP in the Bulgarian legislation, making an overview of their strong sides, advantages, and alternatives. This piece of research presents the IP protection of product innovations as invention, utility model, industrial design, know-how, and/or object of copyright. The paper is structured in three parts as the introduction elaborates on innovation as an intellectual product. The second part details the various forms of the protection of the product innovations, while the final part is focused on variants of IP strategy in the field of product innovations: different strategic alternatives to obtain economic advantages of the company product innovations. Each intellectual result is presented as an intangible company asset with a specific economic potential and economic instrument for the market success: product identification and differentiation, image, and competitiveness.
2013	M12 M52	CV: O'Connell, Donal. 2013. "Inventor Reward and Recognition." In <i>The Innovation Handbook: How to Profit from Your Ideas, Intellectual Property and Market Knowledge</i>, ed. Adam Jolly, 153-58. Third edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, La Vergne, Tenn..
2013	M48	CV: Chumney, Wade M., David L. Baumer, and Roby B. Sawyers. 2013. "The Patenting of a Profession--Accounting in the Crosshairs." In <i>The Changing Face of US Patent Law and Its Impact on Business Strategy</i>, ed. Daniel R. Cahoy and Lynda J. Oswald, 104-27. New Horizons in International Business. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	M48	Herrmann-Pillath, Carsten. 2013. "Performativity of Economic Systems: Approach and Implications for Taxonomy." <i>Journal of Economic Methodology</i>, 20(2): 139-63. The paper proposes to ground the taxonomy of economic systems on the identification of strongly performative institutions as distinctive features. I analyse performativity on the basis of the Aoki model of institutions, enriched by current approaches to performativity, which I combine with Searle's notion of a status function. Performativity is conceived as resulting from the conjunction of public representations (sign systems) and behavioural dispositions which channel strategic interactions among actors such that certain sets of institutions are reproduced recurrently. I apply this approach to the case of 'financial capitalism' and analyse three strongly performative institutions, the accounting standards (International Financial Reporting Standards), managerial incentive systems and intellectual property rights.
2013	M52	THE SAME AS M12 CV: O'Connell, Donal. 2013. "Inventor Reward and Recognition."
2013	Q14	Ferrell, Shannon L., Michael D. Boehlje, and Rodney Jones. 2013. "The Policy and Legal Environment for Farm Transitions." <i>Choices</i>, 28(2).
2013	Q40	Hoffmann, Sabine. 2013. "Property, Possession and Natural Resource Management: Towards a Conceptual Clarification." <i>Journal of Institutional Economics</i>, 9(1): 39-60. There are few concepts that are more central to natural resource management than those of property and property rights. Given their importance, it might be expected that there would be some consensus in the economic literature about what property and property rights are. However, no such consensus seems to exist. In fact, different authors use the same terms to denote quite disparate concepts and ideas, impeding rather than advancing progress in understanding natural resource management. As but one example, there is hardly a concept that has been as fundamentally misunderstood as that of the commons. That misunderstanding notwithstanding, there is another, less familiar, more common, and even more fundamental one: the persistent confusion of possession with property. This article argues that the distinction between possession and property is of particular importance for comprehending the meaning of institutional shifts from one resource management regime to another. It therefore reviews concepts central to natural resource management, by distinguishing between state, private, common property, and possession on the one hand and open access on the other.
2013	R20	Lopez Vicente, Fernando. 2013. <i>The effect of foreclosure regulation: Evidence for the US mortgage market at state level</i>. Banco de Espana. Banco de Espana Working Papers: 1306. Do laws to protect borrowers curb foreclosures? This question is addressed by analysing the impact of foreclosure laws on default rates at state level in the US mortgage market. Using panel data techniques, we find a statistically significant effect of regulation on the different stages of the foreclosure process. More precisely, we analyse the effect of regulation on 60-day delinquencies and foreclosure starts, with a focus on three protective elements commonly found in state foreclosure laws, namely requiring a judicial process, granting a redemption period and banning a deficiency judgment. We find that, whereas protective states exhibit, on average, lower 60-day delinquency rates, more protection does not ultimately bring about lower foreclosure rates. Lenders seem to ration credit to mitigate costly protective laws, thereby reducing delinquency rates; but this effect is overshadowed by a moral hazard problem since, once borrowers are delinquent, they have incentives to

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		take advantage of the protection due to the lower costs of foreclosure. We also find that the recent housing market crisis has exacerbated that behaviour. Finally, we show that lengthening the foreclosure process is no cure for the foreclosure crisis.
2013	R22	Abdraimov, Bakhytzhana, Saule Suleimenova, and Sholpan Saimova. 2013. "Theoretical and Methodological Basis for the Economic Mechanism of Land Rent in Foreign Countries. (In Russian. With English summary.)." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 145(7): 217-25. The authors of the paper carry out the economic, historical political, sociological and legal analyses of the establishment and further development of rent and land rent in particular. Legislation is studied, and gaps and drawbacks in it are revealed, thus enabling the development of recommendations and proposals on further improvement of current land legislation in foreign countries.

Table K11.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist*
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G35	Payout Policy
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O22	Project Analysis
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q33	Resource Booms
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K11: Balance of Links

249	Links in 2005
195	New links in 2006-2013
378	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K11 is equal to 6.5 AS.

Общий объем раздела K11 — 6,5 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K11.E.

K12 Contract Law ¹

Table K12.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	17	30	13	1.76	1.01	0.70	General Economics and Teaching
B	8	22	14	2.75	0.48	0.52	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	14	45	31	3.21	0.83	1.05	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	189	624	435	3.3	11.24	14.62	Microeconomics
E	16	39	23	2.44	0.95	0.91	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	15	71	56	4.73	0.89	1.66	International Economics
G	67	232	165	3.46	3.98	5.43	Financial Economics
H	19	61	42	3.21	1.13	1.43	Public Economics
I	9	19	10	2.11	0.54	0.45	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	57	113	56	1.98	3.39	2.65	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	850	1,921	1,071	2.26	50.54	45.00	Law and Economics
L	219	503	284	2.3	13.02	11.78	Industrial Organization
M	33	58	25	1.76	1.96	1.36	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	23	68	45	2.96	1.37	1.59	Economic History
O	45	186	141	4.13	2.68	4.36	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	69	165	96	2.39	4.10	3.87	Economic Systems
Q	17	52	35	3.06	1.01	1.22	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	6	24	18	4	0.36	0.56	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	9	36	27	4	0.54	0.84	Other Special Topics
S	1,682	4,269	2,587	2.54	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K12.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	16	27	11	1.69	0.95	0.63	General Economics
A2	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Collective Works
A	17	30	13	1.76	1.01	0.70	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
B1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	6	14	8	2.33	0.36	0.33	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	8	22	14	2.75	0.48	0.52	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	11	33	22	3	0.65	0.77	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	3	10	7	3.33	0.18	0.23	Design of Experiments
C	14	45	31	3.21	0.83	1.05	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	29	29	N	0.00	0.68	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	23	64	41	2.78	1.37	1.50	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	50	100	50	2	2.97	2.34	Production and Organizations
D3	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.07	Distribution
D4	6	24	18	4	0.36	0.56	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	5	5	0	1	0.30	0.12	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	9	20	11	2.22	0.54	0.47	Welfare Economics
D7	20	50	30	2.5	1.19	1.17	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	73	325	252	4.45	4.34	7.61	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.09	Intertemporal Choice
D	189	624	435	3.3	11.24	14.62	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	General Aggregative Models
E2	2	6	4	3	0.12	0.14	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	3	9	6	3	0.18	0.21	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	5	16	11	3.2	0.30	0.37	Money and Interest Rates
E5	4	5	1	1.25	0.24	0.12	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	16	39	23	2.44	0.95	0.91	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	General
F1	4	28	24	7	0.24	0.66	Trade
F2	6	16	10	2.67	0.36	0.37	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	3	7	4	2.33	0.18	0.16	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	18	18	N	0.00	0.42	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	15	71	56	4.73	0.89	1.66	International Economics
G0	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.12	General
G1	3	12	9	4	0.18	0.28	General Financial Markets
G2	39	109	70	2.79	2.32	2.55	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	25	106	81	4.24	1.49	2.48	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	67	232	165	3.46	3.98	5.43	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	3	7	4	2.33	0.18	0.16	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	1	6	5	6	0.06	0.14	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	2	4	2	2	0.12	0.09	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	5	26	21	5.2	0.30	0.61	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	5	14	9	2.8	0.30	0.33	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Miscellaneous Issues
H	19	61	42	3.21	1.13	1.43	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	6	13	7	2.17	0.36	0.30	Health
I2	3	5	2	1.67	0.18	0.12	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	9	19	10	2.11	0.54	0.45	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
J1	23	37	14	1.61	1.37	0.87	Demographic Economics
J2	4	9	5	2.25	0.24	0.21	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	4	8	4	2	0.24	0.19	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	14	25	11	1.79	0.83	0.59	Particular Labor Markets
J5	7	17	10	2.43	0.42	0.40	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	2	7	5	3.5	0.12	0.16	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.09	Labor Discrimination
J8	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.12	Labor Standards: National and International
J	57	113	56	1.98	3.39	2.65	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.21	General
K1	673	1,478	805	2.2	40.01	34.62	Basic Areas of Law
K2	100	187	87	1.87	5.95	4.38	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	45	116	71	2.58	2.68	2.72	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	32	131	99	4.09	1.90	3.07	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	850	1,921	1,071	2.26	50.54	45.00	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	136	259	123	1.9	8.09	6.07	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	14	55	41	3.93	0.83	1.29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	3	14	11	4.67	0.18	0.33	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	13	32	19	2.46	0.77	0.75	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	17	56	39	3.29	1.01	1.31	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	4	14	10	3.5	0.24	0.33	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	5	11	6	2.2	0.30	0.26	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	22	44	22	2	1.31	1.03	Industry Studies: Services
L9	5	18	13	3.6	0.30	0.42	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	219	503	284	2.3	13.02	11.78	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	5	16	11	3.2	0.30	0.37	Business Administration
M2	6	6	0	1	0.36	0.14	Business Economics
M3	16	20	4	1.25	0.95	0.47	Marketing and Advertising
M4	3	7	4	2.33	0.18	0.16	Accounting and Auditing
M5	3	9	6	3	0.18	0.21	Personnel Economics
M	33	58	25	1.76	1.96	1.36	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	2	6	4	3	0.12	0.14	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	1	8	7	8	0.06	0.19	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	17	45	28	2.65	1.01	1.05	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	6	5	6	0.06	0.14	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Micro-Business History
N9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Regional and Urban History
N	23	68	45	2.96	1.37	1.59	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	19	109	90	5.74	1.13	2.55	Economic Development
O2	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.12	Development Planning and Policy
O3	25	63	38	2.52	1.49	1.48	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	1	9	8	9	0.06	0.21	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economywide Country Studies
O	45	186	141	4.13	2.68	4.36	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	22	53	31	2.41	1.31	1.24	Capitalist Systems
P2	20	30	10	1.5	1.19	0.70	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	22	69	47	3.14	1.31	1.62	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	7	6	7	0.06	0.16	Other Economic Systems
P5	4	6	2	1.5	0.24	0.14	Comparative Economic Systems
P	69	165	96	2.39	4.10	3.87	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	6	33	27	5.5	0.36	0.77	Agriculture
Q2	5	7	2	1.4	0.30	0.16	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.14	Energy
Q5	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.09	Environmental Economics
Q	17	52	35	3.06	1.01	1.22	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	General Regional Economics
R2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.07	Household Analysis
R3	2	8	6	4	0.12	0.19	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.09	Transportation Economics
R5	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.14	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	6	24	18	4	0.36	0.56	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	9	36	27	4	0.54	0.84	Other Special Topics
S	1,682	4,269	2,587	2.54	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K12.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	14	23	9	1.64	0.83	0.54	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B22	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B31	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B52	5	12	7	2.4	0.3	0.28	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C70	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.12	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	6	10	4	1.67	0.36	0.23	Noncooperative Games
C78	3	12	9	4	0.18	0.28	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C91	3	10	7	3.33	0.18	0.23	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D11	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	4	18	14	4.5	0.24	0.42	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	1	8	7	8	0.06	0.19	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	17	36	19	2.12	1.01	0.84	Consumer Protection
D21	7	14	7	2	0.42	0.33	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	43	80	37	1.86	2.56	1.87	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D30	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Distribution: General
D31	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.09	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D45	4	5	1	1.25	0.24	0.12	Rationing; Licensing
D50	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.07	Incomplete Markets
D62	4	5	1	1.25	0.24	0.12	Externalities
D63	5	12	7	2.4	0.3	0.28	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D70	6	6	0	1	0.36	0.14	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	4	19	15	4.75	0.24	0.45	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	7	16	9	2.29	0.42	0.37	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.12	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	7	9	2	1.29	0.42	0.21	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	10	14	4	1.4	0.59	0.33	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	32	69	37	2.16	1.9	1.62	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D84	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Expectations; Speculations
D85	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	21	216	195	10.29	1.25	5.06	Economics of Contract: Theory
D91	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E11	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E20	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E22	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E30	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	2	4	2	2	0.12	0.09	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E41	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Demand for Money
E42	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.09	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	2	4	2	2	0.12	0.09	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E51	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E58	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.07	Central Banks and Their Policies

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F02	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	International Economic Order
F10	2	8	6	4	0.12	0.19	Trade: General
F15	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Economic Integration
F19	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Trade: Other
F20	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F23	5	11	6	2.2	0.3	0.26	Multinational Firms; International Business
F33	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	International Lending and Debt Problems
G13	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G18	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	4	4	0	1	0.24	0.09	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	9	39	30	4.33	0.54	0.91	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	22	40	18	1.82	1.31	0.94	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.07	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G28	2	18	16	9	0.12	0.42	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.09	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	8	43	35	5.38	0.48	1.01	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	10	16	6	1.6	0.59	0.37	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	5	36	31	7.2	0.3	0.84	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G38	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H10	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.12	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H23	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H30	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H41	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.07	Public Goods
H51	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Education
H57	3	20	17	6.67	0.18	0.47	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H77	5	6	1	1.2	0.3	0.14	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H83	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.12	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.07	Health Production
I18	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.12	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I22	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Education: Government Policy
J10	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Demographic Economics: General
J12	17	21	4	1.24	1.01	0.49	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	2	7	5	3.5	0.12	0.16	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J23	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Labor Demand
J24	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.12	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J32	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	9	20	11	2.22	0.54	0.47	Labor Contracts
J44	4	4	0	1	0.24	0.09	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J48	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J50	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.12	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.14	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.09	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J62	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J63	1	6	5	6	0.06	0.14	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J78	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J82	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K10	22	47	25	2.14	1.31	1.1	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	38	103	65	2.71	2.26	2.41	Property Law
K12	566	1,217	651	2.15	33.65	28.51	Contract Law
K13	44	104	60	2.36	2.62	2.44	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	2	6	4	3	0.12	0.14	Criminal Law
K19	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	31	32	1	1.03	1.84	0.75	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	23	46	23	2	1.37	1.08	Antitrust Law
K22	46	105	59	2.28	2.73	2.46	Business and Securities Law
K31	16	36	20	2.25	0.95	0.84	Labor Law
K32	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.14	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	23	59	36	2.57	1.37	1.38	International Law
K34	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Tax Law
K35	2	6	4	3	0.12	0.14	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K40	11	36	25	3.27	0.65	0.84	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	15	66	51	4.4	0.89	1.55	Litigation Process
K42	6	29	23	4.83	0.36	0.68	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	2	7	5	3.5	0.12	0.16	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	7	18	11	2.57	0.42	0.42	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	121	218	97	1.8	7.19	5.11	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	4	12	8	3	0.24	0.28	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L20	2	4	2	2	0.12	0.09	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	7	21	14	3	0.42	0.49	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	2	6	4	3	0.12	0.14	Organization of Production
L24	1	9	8	9	0.06	0.21	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L31	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	2	6	4	3	0.12	0.14	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	10	22	12	2.2	0.59	0.52	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L42	3	5	2	1.67	0.18	0.12	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L50	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	14	52	38	3.71	0.83	1.22	Economics of Regulation
L52	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	1	6	5	6	0.06	0.14	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L67	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.07	Other Consumer Nondurables
L71	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	3	8	5	2.67	0.18	0.19	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Construction
L80	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	5	11	6	2.2	0.3	0.26	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	3	8	5	2.67	0.18	0.19	Entertainment; Media
L83	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.14	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.07	Real Estate Services
L86	5	8	3	1.6	0.3	0.19	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L88	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.07	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L90	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	1	7	6	7	0.06	0.16	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Air Transportation
L95	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
M12	2	4	2	2	0.12	0.09	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	New Firms; Startups
M14	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.12	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M21	6	6	0	1	0.36	0.14	Business Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M31	5	7	2	1.4	0.3	0.16	Marketing
M37	11	13	2	1.18	0.65	0.3	Advertising
M41	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.09	Accounting
M42	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Auditing
M48	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M51	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.09	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M55	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.07	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N20	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.07	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N31	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N40	2	6	4	3	0.12	0.14	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	2	8	6	4	0.12	0.19	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.12	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	4	12	8	3	0.24	0.28	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	7	11	4	1.57	0.42	0.26	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N55	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N85	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
O16	1	11	10	11	0.06	0.26	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	17	70	53	4.12	1.01	1.64	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	1	9	8	9	0.06	0.21	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O31	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O33	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	23	42	19	1.83	1.37	0.98	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O47	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
P10	3	4	1	1.33	0.18	0.09	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Capitalist Enterprises
P14	17	39	22	2.29	1.01	0.91	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	1	8	7	8	0.06	0.19	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	18	19	1	1.06	1.07	0.45	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P26	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	8	17	9	2.13	0.48	0.4	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P37	13	41	28	3.15	0.77	0.96	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P48	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.09	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P50	4	5	1	1.25	0.24	0.12	Comparative Economic Systems: General
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Agriculture: General
Q14	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Agricultural Finance
Q15	4	10	6	2.5	0.24	0.23	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q20	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q23	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q28	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q38	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Energy: General
Q48	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.05	Energy: Government Policy
Q58	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Environmental Economics: Government Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R15	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	General Regional Economics; Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R30	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.02	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R33	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R58	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.07	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z11	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.05	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z13	8	25	17	3.13	0.48	0.59	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	1,682	3,882	2,200	2.31	100	91	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K12.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	1	0.02	Sociology of Economics
A33	1	0.02	Handbooks
B00	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B11	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
C43	1	0.02	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C61	1	0.02	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C71	3	0.07	Cooperative Games
C73	3	0.07	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
D02	18	0.42	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	11	0.26	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D13	1	0.02	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D20	1	0.02	Production and Organizations: General
D22	3	0.07	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	2	0.05	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D41	1	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D43	1	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	11	0.26	Auctions
D61	1	0.02	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D64	2	0.05	Altruism; Philanthropy
D73	2	0.05	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D83	13	0.3	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D92	1	0.02	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E21	1	0.02	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E23	2	0.05	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	1	0.02	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E32	4	0.09	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	1	0.02	Money and Interest Rates: General
E44	5	0.12	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E66	1	0.02	General Outlook and Conditions
F11	1	0.02	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	11	0.26	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	5	0.12	Empirical Studies of Trade
F21	4	0.09	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F30	1	0.02	International Finance: General
F32	1	0.02	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F53	6	0.14	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	12	0.28	International Institutional Arrangements
G00	1	0.02	Financial Economics: General
G01	4	0.09	Financial Crises
G10	5	0.12	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	1	0.02	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	2	0.05	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G24	5	0.12	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G31	3	0.07	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G35	1	0.02	Payout Policy
H20	1	0.02	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H25	4	0.09	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H44	1	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H54	4	0.09	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H63	1	0.02	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H73	4	0.09	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H75	1	0.02	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	3	0.07	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
I23	2	0.05	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I32	1	0.02	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J08	1	0.02	Labor Economics Policies
J16	3	0.07	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J21	1	0.02	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J31	2	0.05	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J70	1	0.02	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	1	0.02	Labor Discrimination
J88	1	0.02	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K00	9	0.21	Law and Economics: General
K23	4	0.09	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K36	7	0.16	Family and Personal Law
L25	6	0.14	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	7	0.16	Entrepreneurship
L32	5	0.12	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L41	2	0.05	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L43	1	0.02	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	2	0.05	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L53	1	0.02	Enterprise Policy
L61	1	0.02	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L64	1	0.02	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	1	0.02	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L68	1	0.02	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L84	3	0.07	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L94	1	0.02	Electric Utilities
L98	5	0.12	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M10	1	0.02	Business Administration: General
M11	1	0.02	Production Management
M16	2	0.05	International Business Administration
M52	2	0.05	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N22	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N30	1	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N33	3	0.07	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N35	1	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N51	1	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N53	3	0.07	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N91	1	0.02	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
O10	5	0.12	Economic Development: General
O12	1	0.02	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	4	0.09	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	2	0.05	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	2	0.05	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O18	5	0.12	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O21	1	0.02	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	2	0.05	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	2	0.05	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	6	0.14	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	3	0.07	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O38	7	0.16	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	2	0.05	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O43	4	0.09	Institutions and Growth
P11	1	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	2	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	1	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	4	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P33	4	0.09	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	3	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P36	1	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P43	3	0.07	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P51	1	0.02	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q12	5	0.12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	9	0.21	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q16	2	0.05	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q18	5	0.12	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q24	2	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q41	1	0.02	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	1	0.02	Alternative Energy Sources
Q53	1	0.02	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	1	0.02	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	1	0.02	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R10	1	0.02	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	1	0.02	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R21	3	0.07	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R31	3	0.07	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	2	0.05	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R40	1	0.02	Transportation Economics: General
R41	1	0.02	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	2	0.05	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R52	2	0.05	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	1	0.02	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
Z10	1	0.02	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	8	0.19	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	387	9	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

D02(18), D83(13), F55(12), D03(11), D44(11), F13(11), K00(9), Q13(9), Z12(8), K36(7), L26(7), O38(7), F53(6), L25(6), O30(6), E44(5), F14(5), G10(5), G24(5), L32(5), L98(5), O10(5), O18(5), Q12(5), Q18(5), E32(4), F21(4), G01(4), H25(4), H54(4), H73(4), K23(4), O13(4), O43(4), P25(4), P33(4), C71(3), C73(3), D22(3), G31(3), H76(3), J16(3), L84(3), N33(3), N53(3), O32(3), P34(3), P43(3), R21(3), R31(3), D24(2), D64(2), D73(2), E23(2), G12(2), I23(2), J31(2), L41(2), L44(2), M16(2), M52(2), O14(2), O15(2), O23(2), O24(2), O40(2), P23(2), Q16(2), Q24(2), R32(2), R42(2), R52(2), A14(1), A33(1), B00(1), B11(1), C43(1), C61(1), D13(1), D20(1), D41(1), D43(1), D61(1), D92(1), E21(1), E24(1), E40(1), E66(1), F11(1), F30(1), F32(1), G00(1), G11(1), G35(1), H20(1), H44(1), H63(1), H75(1), I32(1), J08(1), J21(1), J70(1), J71(1), J88(1), L43(1), L53(1), L61(1), L64(1), L65(1), L68(1), L94(1), M10(1), M11(1), N22(1), N23(1), N24(1), N30(1), N35(1), N46(1), N51(1), N91(1), O12(1), O21(1), P11(1), P24(1), P36(1), P51(1), Q41(1), Q42(1), Q53(1), Q55(1), Q56(1), R10(1), R11(1), R40(1), R41(1), R53(1), Z10(1).

Table K12.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D83	1	0	5	1	2	1	1	2	13
F13	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	2	11
H54	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
I23	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
N23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
O38	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	7
P23	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Q12	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
Q13	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	9
B00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C43	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D03	0	1	0	5	1	2	1	1	11
D61	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D73	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
E32	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
E44	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
E66	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F14	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
F21	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
G10	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	5
G24	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	5
H73	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
J21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J88	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K00	0	4	0	2	2	0	1	0	9
K36	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
L26	0	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	7
L44	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
L68	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N46	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O10	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	5
O12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O13	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
O18	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	5
O30	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	6
O40	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P33	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
P34	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
P43	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Q16	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Z10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Z12	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	8
C73	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
D02	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	4	18
D44	0	0	4	0	0	3	2	2	11
F55	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	5	12
I32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K23	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
L25	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	6
L64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L65	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M16	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
O24	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
O32	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
O43	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
Q18	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	5
Q53	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
G01	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
G31	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
H76	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
J16	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
L43	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L94	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L98	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
O14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
R11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R21	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
R31	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
A33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C71	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
D20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H44	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J71	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L32	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	5
L84	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
N33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
N35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q41	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
R52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
R53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F53	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	6
G00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M52	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
N53	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
O23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
P25	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
P51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R32	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
R40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
E40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H25	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
J08	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Q55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
D24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
D92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	12	36	15	14	15	14	22	10	138

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K12.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D13 N30	Ellickson, Robert C. 2006. "Unpacking the Household: Informal Property Rights around the Hearth." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 116(2): 226-328. As Aristotle recognized in <i>The Politics</i> , the household is an indispensable building block of social, economic, and political life. A liberal society grants its citizens far wider berth to arrange their households than to choose their familial and marital relationships. Legal commentators, however, have devoted far more attention to the family and to marriage than to the household as such. To unpack the household, this Article applies transaction cost economics and sociological theory to interactions among household participants. It explores questions such as the structure of ownership of dwelling units, the scope of household production, and the governance of activities around the hearth. Drawing on a wide variety of historical and statistical sources, the Article contrasts conventional family-based households with arrangements in, among others, medieval English castles, Benedictine monasteries, and Israeli kibbutzim. A household is likely to involve several participants and as many as three distinct relationships--that among occupants, that among owners, and that between these two groups (the landlord-tenant relationship).

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		Individuals, when structuring these home relationships, typically pursue a strategy of consorting with intimates. This facilitates informal coordination and greatly reduces the transaction costs of domestic interactions. Utopian critics, however, have sought to enlarge the scale of households, and some legal advocates have urged household members to write formal contracts and take disputes into court. These commentators fail to appreciate the great advantages, in the home setting, of informally associating with a few trustworthy intimates.
2006	D83	Kim, Jeong-Yoo, and Kyoungwon Rhee. 2006. "Information Acquisition Activity and Damage Measures." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 162(4): 543-56. We examine the effect of various damage measures on the buyer's information acquisition efforts when the buyer can learn a signal about the production cost after a contract. We find that contrary to standard results, liquidated damages induce neither efficient performance nor efficient reliance, if a buyer decides to learn the signal, and that they do not provide a buyer with the incentive to acquire information. Thus, if acquiring information is costly enough, liquidated damages yield the highest social welfare among various damage measures, but otherwise, no damages, providing the incentive to acquire information, may perform better.
2006	F13	Yenkong, Ngangjoh H. 2006. "World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement Retaliatory Regime at the Tenth Anniversary of the Organization: Reshaping the 'Last Resort' against Non-compliance." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 40(2): 365-84.
2006	H54	CV: Pietrzyk, Richard, and Kai F. Sturfels. 2006. "Private Public Partnerships." In <i>Key Aspects of German Business Law: A Practical Manual</i> , ed. Michael Wendler, Bernd Tremml and Bernard Buecker, 179-85. Third edition. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	I23 O38	Kirstein, Roland, and Birgit Will. 2006. "Efficient Compensation for Employees' Inventions." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 21(2): 129-48. We analyze a legal reform concerning employees' inventions in Germany. Using a simple principal-agent model, we derive a unique efficient payment scheme: a bonus which is contingent on the project value. We demonstrate that the old German law creates inefficient incentives even if litigation cost is zero. However, the new law (concerning university employees) and the pending reform proposal (concerning other employees) also fail to implement first-best incentives. With suboptimal incentives to spend effort on inventions, the government's goal, an increase in the number of patents, is likely to be missed.
2006	N23 N24	Duque Santamaria, Laura Pilar. 2006. "Evolucion de la supervision de la documentacion contractual y tecnica de los productos de seguro en Espana. (Supervision of Contractual and Technical Documentation for Insurance Products in Spain. With English summary.)" <i>Informacion Comercial Espanola Revista de Economia</i> , 0(833): 139-51. The purpose of the present article is to provide an overview of the development of supervision in the area of contractual and technical documentation for insurance products in Spain, and to reflect on the prospects for financial education opening up to the insurance world in a context of new international trends in supervision. To this end, it contains a discussion of the supervisory standards for insurance that have regulated this industry in Spain since 1908, highlighting the steady liberalization involved in the change from a system of ex-ante control to one of systematic revision and finally to the liberalized system of ex-post supervision presently in place.
2006	N30	THE SAME AS D13 Ellickson, Robert C. 2006. "Unpacking the Household: Informal Property Rights around the Hearth." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 116(2): 226-328.
2006	O38	THE SAME AS I23 Kirstein, Roland, and Birgit Will. 2006. "Efficient Compensation for Employees' Inventions." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 21(2): 129-48.
2006	P23	Vinogradova, Elena. 2006. "Working around the State: Contract Enforcement in the Russian Context." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i> , 4(3): 447-82. While problems with contract enforcement can occur in any economy, in the transitional Russian economy they have reached epidemic proportions. When state institutions are perceived as failing to guarantee enforcement of contracts and property rights, small firms increasingly rely on alternative (non-state) ways of enforcing their business agreements. The paper presents the results of a series of in-depth interviews conducted in 2001-02 with owners and managers of 45 small private firms in St Petersburg, Russia, regarding the kind of problems with contract enforcement that they experience. It then discusses the historical and institutional roots of the incapacity of state institutions to provide reliable contract enforcement, and proposes a typology and analysis of available contract enforcement strategies. These findings are important for understanding the current business environment in Russia as the context in which new market institutions are formed, and the way Russian capitalism functions
2006	Q12 Q13	Goodhue, Rachael E., and Sandra Hoffmann. 2006. "Reading the Fine Print in Agricultural Contracts: Conventional Contract Clauses, Risks and Returns." <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i> , 88(5): 1237-43.
2006	Q12 Q13	MacDonald, James M. 2006. "Agricultural Contracting, Competition, and Antitrust." <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i> , 88(5): 1244-50.
2006	Q13	Schieffer, Jack, and Steven Wu. 2006. "Private Mechanisms, Informal Incentives, and Policy Intervention in Agricultural Contracts." <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i> , 88(5): 1251-57.
2006	Q13	Vukina, Tomislav, and Poramet Leegomochai. 2006. "Political Economy of Regulation of Broiler Contracts." <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i> , 88(5): 1258-65.
2007		
2007	B00 D61 J70 K00	Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Behavioral Law and Economics</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers, 12879. Behavioral economics has been a growing force in many fields of applied economics, including public economics, labor economics, health economics, and law and economics. This paper describes and assesses the current state of behavioral law and economics. Law and economics had a critical (though underrecognized) early point of contact with behavioral economics through the foundational debate in both fields over the Coase theorem and the endowment effect. In law and economics today, both the endowment effect and other features of behavioral economics feature prominently and have been applied in many important legal domains. The paper concludes with reference to a new emphasis in behavioral law and economics on "debiasing through law" - using existing or proposed legal structures in an attempt to reduce people's departures from the traditional economic assumption of unbounded rationality.
2007	C43	Squalli, Jay, Kenneth Wilson, and Sarah Hugo. 2007. "An Examination of European Growth Competitiveness." <i>Economic and Business Review</i> , 9(2): 127-46. This paper argues that the arbitrary selection of weights by the World Economic Forum, (WEF) used in the calculation of the Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI) could lead to a distorted vision of the relative competitiveness of European countries. Using the weights generated by Structural Equation Modelling (SEM), the gap in competitiveness between European Union members becomes more distinct, whilst for many of the acceding and candidate European countries the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		competitiveness rating is found to have been previously underestimated by the WEF. This paper demonstrates the superiority and robustness of SEM for calculating weights which lead to more reliable policy and business recommendations.
2007	D03	CV: Jolls, Christine. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics." In <i>Behavioral Economics and Its Applications</i> , ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 115-45. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	D61	CV: Cooter, Robert. 1995. "Unity in Tort, Contract, and Property: The Model of Precaution." In <i>The legacy of Ronald Coase in economic analysis. Volume 2</i> . Steven G. Medema, 377-427. Intellectual Legacies in Modern Economics series. Aldershot, U.K.: Elgar; distributed in the U.S. by Ashgate, Brookfield, Vt..
2007	D61	THE SAME AS B00 Jolls, Christine. 2007. Behavioral Law and Economics. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12879.
2007	D73	CV: Cross, Frank B. 2007. "Identifying the Virtues of the Common Law." In <i>Supreme Court Economic Review. Volume 15</i> , ed. Francesco Parisi, Daniel D. Polsby and Lloyd R. Cohen, 21-59. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	D73 E66 O30 O40	Squalli, Jay, Kenneth Wilson, and Sarah Hugo. 2007. "An Examination of European Growth Competitiveness." <i>Economic and Business Review</i>, 9(2): 127-46. This paper argues that the arbitrary selection of weights by the World Economic Forum, (WEF) used in the calculation of the Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI) could lead to a distorted vision of the relative competitiveness of European countries. Using the weights generated by Structural Equation Modelling (SEM), the gap in competitiveness between European Union members becomes more distinct, whilst for many of the acceding and candidate European countries the competitiveness rating is found to have been previously underestimated by the WEF. This paper demonstrates the superiority and robustness of SEM for calculating weights which lead to more reliable policy and business recommendations.
2007	E32 E44	Kharroubi, Enisse. 2007. "Crises, Volatility, and Growth." <i>World Bank Economic Review</i>, 21(3): 439-60. How do volatility and liquidity crises affect growth? When credit is constrained, a bias toward short-term debt can arise in financing long-term investments, generating maturity mismatches and leading potentially to liquidity crises. The frequency of liquidity crises ("abnormal" volatility) and the volatility of growth ("normal" volatility) are found to have independent negative effects on growth. Financial development however dampens the growth cost of volatility, but only in the case of normal volatility. The growth cost of volatility therefore depends critically on the composition of normal and abnormal volatility, the latter being more costly for growth.
2007	E44	Galindo, Arturo Jose, and Alejandro Micco. 2007. "Creditor Protection and Credit Response to Shocks." <i>World Bank Economic Review</i>, 21(3): 413-38. This article studies the relationship between creditor protection and credit responses to macroeconomic shocks. Using a data set on legal determinants of finance in a panel of data on aggregate credit growth for 79 countries during 1990-2004, it is shown that credit is more responsive to external shocks in countries with weak legal creditor protection and weak enforcement. The results are statistically and economically significant and robust to alternative measures of creditor protection, to the inclusion of variables that reflect different stages of economic development, to the restriction of the sample to only developing economies, to the controls for systemic crises, to alternative shock measures, and to vector autoregressive specifications.
2007	E66	THE SAME AS D73 Squalli, Jay, Kenneth Wilson, and Sarah Hugo. 2007. "An Examination of European Growth Competitiveness." <i>Economic and Business Review</i>, 9(2): 127-46.
2007	F14	Nunn, Nathan. 2007. "Relationship-Specificity, Incomplete Contracts, and the Pattern of Trade." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i>, 122(2): 569-600. Is a country's ability to enforce contracts an important determinant of comparative advantage? To answer this question, I construct a variable that measures, for each good, the proportion of its intermediate inputs that require relationship-specific investments. Combining this measure with data on trade flows and judicial quality, I find that countries with good contract enforcement specialize in the production of goods for which relationship-specific investments are most important. According to my estimates contract enforcement explains more of the pattern of trade than physical capital and skilled labor combined.
2007	F21	CV: Butler, William E. 1995. "Companies and Contracts in Russia and the CIS." In <i>Investment opportunities in Russia and the CIS</i> , ed. David A. Dyker, 175-200. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution for the Royal Institute of International Affairs.
2007	F21	Mayeda, Graham. 2007. "Playing Fair: The Meaning of Fair and Equitable Treatment in Bilateral Investment Treaties." <i>Journal of World Trade</i>, 41(2): 273-91.
2007	G10	McMillen, Michael J. T. 2007. "Contractual Enforceability Issues: Sukuk and Capital Markets Development." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i>, 7(2): 427-67.
2007	G24	Kaplan, Steven N., Frederic Martel, and Per Stromberg. 2007. "How Do Legal Differences and Experience Affect Financial Contracts?" <i>Journal of Financial Intermediation</i>, 16(3): 273-311. We analyze venture capital (VC) investments in twenty-three non-US countries and compare them to US VC investments. We describe how the contracts allocate cash flow, board, liquidation, and other control rights. In univariate analyses, contracts differ across legal regimes. However, more experienced VCs implement US style contracts regardless of legal regime. In most specifications, legal regime becomes insignificant controlling for VC experience. VC firms that do not use US style contracts fail significantly more often, even controlling for VC experience. The results are consistent with US style contracts being efficient across a wide range of legal regimes.
2007	H73	CV: Ribstein, Larry E. 2007. "From Efficiency to Politics in Contractual Choice of Law." In <i>Economics of Conflicts of Laws. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Erin A. O'Hara, 91-199. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	H73	CV: O'Hara, Erin Ann. 2007. "Opting Out of Regulation: A Public Choice Analysis of Contractual Choice of Law." In <i>Economics of Conflicts of Laws. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Erin A. O'Hara, 37-90. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	H73	CV: O'Hara, Erin A., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "From Politics to Efficiency in Choice of Law." In <i>Economics of Federalism. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 193-274. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	H73	CV: Buckley, F. H., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "Calling a Truce in the Marriage Wars." In <i>Economics of Conflicts of Laws. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Erin A. O'Hara, 369-418. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	J21 J88	Autor, David H., William R. Kerr, and Adriana D. Kugler. 2007. Do Employment Protections Reduce Productivity? Evidence from U.S. States. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12860. Theory predicts that mandated employment protections may reduce productivity by distorting production choices. Firms facing (non-Coasean) worker dismissal

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		costs will curtail hiring below efficient levels and retain unproductive workers, both of which should affect productivity. These theoretical predictions have rarely been tested. We use the adoption of wrongful-discharge protections by U.S. state courts over the last three decades to evaluate the link between dismissal costs and productivity. Drawing on establishment-level data from the Annual Survey of Manufacturers and the Longitudinal Business Database, our estimates suggest that wrongful-discharge protections reduce employment flows and firm entry rates. Moreover, analysis of plant-level data provides evidence of capital deepening and a decline in total factor productivity following the introduction of wrongful-discharge protections. This last result is potentially quite important, suggesting that mandated employment protections reduce productive efficiency as theory would suggest. However, our analysis also presents some puzzles including, most significantly, evidence of strong employment growth following adoption of dismissal protections. In light of these puzzles, we read our findings as suggestive but tentative.
2007	J70	THE SAME AS B00 Jolls, Christine. 2007. Behavioral Law and Economics. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12879.
2007	J88	THE SAME AS J21 Autor, David H., William R. Kerr, and Adriana D. Kugler. 2007. Do Employment Protections Reduce Productivity? Evidence from U.S. States. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12860.
2007	K00	CV: Jolls, Christine. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics." In Behavioral Economics and Its Applications, ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 115-45. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	K00	THE SAME AS B00 Jolls, Christine. 2007. Behavioral Law and Economics. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12879.
2007	K00	CV: Rubin, Paul H. 2007. "Common Law and Statute Law." In The Evolution of Efficient Common Law, ed. Paul H. Rubin, 136-54. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K00	CV: Aranson, Peter H. 2007. "The Common Law as Central Economic Planning." In The Evolution of Efficient Common Law, ed. Paul H. Rubin, 155-85. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K36	CV: Brinig, Margaret F. 2007. "Rings and Promises." In Economics of Family Law. Volume 1., ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 72-84. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K36	CV: Cohen, Lloyd. 2007. "Marriage, Divorce, and Quasi Rents: or, "I Gave Him the Best Years of My Life"." In Economics of Family Law. Volume 2., ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 52-88. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K36	CV: Buckley, F. H., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "Calling a Truce in the Marriage Wars." In Economics of Conflicts of Laws. Volume 2., ed. Erin A. O'Hara, 369-418. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K36	CV: O'Hara, Erin A., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "From Politics to Efficiency in Choice of Law." In Economics of Federalism. Volume 2., ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 193-274. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K36	CV: Levmore, Saul. 2007. "Love It or Leave It: Property Rules, Liability Rules, and Exclusivity of Remedies in Partnership and Marriage." In Economics of Family Law. Volume 1., ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 533-61. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L26	CV: Krug, Barbara. 2007. "Enterprise Ground Zero in China." In The Chinese Economy in the 21st Century: Enterprise and Business Behaviour, ed. Barbara Krug and Hans Hendrischke, 113-44. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L26	CV: Hurst, James Willard. 2007. "The Release of Energy." In Entrepreneurship and Global Capitalism. Volume 1., ed. Geoffrey Jones and R. Daniel Wadhvani, 131-67. An Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Entrepreneurship, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L44	CV: Stuyck, Jules. 2007. "Belgian Report: Example of an Integrated Approach." In Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?, ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 139-50. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: Auteri, Paolo. 2007. "Brief Report on Italian Unfair Competition Law." In Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?, ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 151-60. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L68	CV: Brinig, Margaret F. 2007. "Rings and Promises." In Economics of Family Law. Volume 1., ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 72-84. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	N46	Tushnet, Mark. 2007. "Property, Contracts, and Politics." Michigan Law Review, 105(6): 1223-31.
2007	N51	CV: Allen, Douglas W. 2007. "Lays vs. Wages: Contracting in the Klondike Gold Rush." In Research in Law and Economics: A Journal of Policy. Volume 22, ed. Richard O. Zerbe Jr. and John B. Kirkwood, 1-15. Amsterdam and Boston: Elsevier, JAI Press.
2007	O10	Macchiavello, Rocco. 2007. Financial Constraints and the Costs and Benefits of Vertical Integration. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6104. Does vertical integration reduce or increase transaction costs with external investors? This paper analyzes an incomplete contracts model of vertical integration in which a seller and a buyer with no cash need to finance investments for production. The firm is modeled as a "nexus of contracts" across the intermediate input supply and the financing transaction. The costs and benefits of vertical integration depend on the relative importance of a positive "contractual centralization" effect against a negative "de-monitoring" effect: the firm centrally organizes the nexus of contracts reducing the extent of contractual externalities while the market disciplines decisions driven by private benefits. Larger projects, more specific assets, and low investors protection are determinants of vertical integration.
2007	O12 O13 O18 Q16	Bandiera, Oriana. 2007. "Land Tenure, Investment Incentives, and the Choice of Techniques: Evidence from Nicaragua." World Bank Economic Review, 21(3): 487-508. The choice of cultivation techniques is a key determinant of agricultural productivity and has important consequences for income growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. Household data from Nicaragua are used to show that the choice of cultivation technique depends on farmers' tenure status even when techniques are observable and contractible. In particular, tree crops are less likely to be grown on rented than on owner-cultivated plots. Further evidence

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		indicates that the result follows from landlords' inability or unwillingness to commit to long-term tenancy contracts rather than from agency costs due to risk aversion or limited liability.
2007	O30	THE SAME AS D73 Squalli, Jay, Kenneth Wilson, and Sarah Hugo. 2007. "An Examination of European Growth Competitiveness." <i>Economic and Business Review</i> , 9(2): 127-46.
2007	O40	CV: Cabrillo, Francisco. 2007. "Law and Economic Development: Common Law versus Civil Law." In <i>Public Choice and the Challenges of Democracy</i> , ed. Jose Casas Pardo and Pedro Schwartz, 177-93. New Thinking in Political Economy series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	O40	THE SAME AS D73 Squalli, Jay, Kenneth Wilson, and Sarah Hugo. 2007. "An Examination of European Growth Competitiveness." <i>Economic and Business Review</i> , 9(2): 127-46.
2007	P11	CV: Aranson, Peter H. 2007. "The Common Law as Central Economic Planning." In <i>The Evolution of Efficient Common Law</i> , ed. Paul H. Rubin, 155-85. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	P33	Mayeda, Graham. 2007. "Playing Fair: The Meaning of Fair and Equitable Treatment in Bilateral Investment Treaties." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 41(2): 273-91.
2007	P33	CV: Butler, William E. 1995. "Companies and Contracts in Russia and the CIS." In <i>Investment opportunities in Russia and the CIS</i> , ed. David A. Dyker, 175-200. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution for the Royal Institute of International Affairs.
2007	P34	CV: Toci, Valentin Z. 2007. "Enforcement of Secured Transactions and Financial Development: Evidence from Transition Economies and Kosovo." In <i>Enterprise in Transition: Seventh International Conference on Enterprise in Transition Proceedings: Book of Extended Abstracts and CD ROM with Full Papers</i> , ed. University of Split Faculty of Economics, 1-37. Split, Croatia: University of Split, Faculty of Economics.
2007	P34	Safavian, Mehnaz, and Siddharth Sharma. 2007. "When Do Creditor Rights Work?" <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 35(3): 484-508. Creditor-friendly laws are generally associated with more credit to the private sector and deeper financial markets. But laws mean little if not upheld in the courts. We hypothesize that the effectiveness of creditor rights is strongly linked to the efficiency of contract enforcement. This hypothesis is tested using firm level data on 27 European countries in 2002 and 2005. We find that firms have more access to bank credit in countries with better creditor rights, but the association between creditor rights and bank credit is much weaker in countries with inefficient courts. Exploiting the panel dimension of our data and the fact that creditor rights change over time, we show that the effect of a change in creditor rights on change in bank credit increases with court enforcement. In particular, we show that a unit increase in the creditor rights index will increase the share of bank loans in firm investment by 27 percent in a country at the 10th percentile of the enforcement time distribution (Lithuania). However, the increase will be only 7 percent in a country at the 80th percentile of this distribution (Kyrgyzstan). Legal protections of creditors and efficient courts are strong complements.
2007	P43	McMillen, Michael J. T. 2007. "Contractual Enforceability Issues: Sukuk and Capital Markets Development." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 427-67.
2007	Q16	THE SAME AS O12 Bandiera, Oriana. 2007. "Land Tenure, Investment Incentives, and the Choice of Techniques: Evidence from Nicaragua." <i>World Bank Economic Review</i> , 21(3): 487-508.
2007	Z10	Briggs, Aaron Kyle. 2007. "Consequences of the Met-Italy Accord for the International Restitution of Cultural Property." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 623-53.
2007	Z12	McMillen, Michael J. T. 2007. "Contractual Enforceability Issues: Sukuk and Capital Markets Development." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 427-67.
2008		
2008	C73 D44	Cesi, Bernardino, and Gian Luigi Albano. 2008. <i>Past Performance Evaluation in Repeated Procurement: A Simple Model of Handicapping</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei. Working Papers: 2008.19. When procurement contracts are awarded through competitive tendering participating firms commit ex ante to fulfil a set of contractual duties. However, selected contractors may find profitable to renege ex post on their promises by opportunistically delivering lower quality standards. In order to deter ex post moral hazard, buyers may use different strategies depending on the extent to which quality dimensions are contractible, that is, verifiable by contracting parties and by courts. We consider a stylized repeated procurement framework in which a buyer awards a contract over time to two firms with different efficiency levels. If the contractor does not deliver the agreed level of performance the buyer may handicap the same firm in future competitive tendering. We prove that under complete information extremely severe handicapping is never a credible strategy for the buyer, rather the latter finds it optimal to punish the opportunistic firm so as to make the pool of competitors more alike. In other words, when opportunistic behaviour arises, the buyer should use handicapping to "level the playing field".
2008	D02	Chakravarty, Surajeet, and W. Bentley MacLeod. 2008. <i>Contracting in the Shadow of the Law</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13960. Economic models of contract typically assume that courts enforce obligations on the basis of verifiable events. As a matter of law, this is not the case. This leaves open the question of optimal contract design given the available remedies that are enforced by a court of law. This paper shows that standard form construction contracts can be viewed as an optimal solution to this problem. It is shown that a central feature of construction contracts is the inclusion of governance covenants that shape the scope of authority, and regulate the ex post bargaining power of parties. Our model also provides a unified framework for the study of the legal remedies of mistake, impossibility and the doctrine limiting damages for unforeseen events developed in the case of Hadley vs. Baxendale.
2008	D02	CV: Menard, Claude. 2008. "Is Law Facilitating or Inhibiting Transactions?." In <i>Alternative Institutional Structures: Evolution and Impact</i> , ed. Sandra S. Batie and Nicholas Mercurio, 187-202. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008	D02	Maggi, Giovanni, and Robert W. Staiger. 2008. <i>On the Role and Design of Dispute Settlement Procedures in International Trade Agreements</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14067. Formal economic analysis of trade agreements typically treats disputes as synonymous with concerns about enforcement. But in reality, most WTO disputes involve disagreements of interpretation concerning the agreement, or instances where the agreement is simply silent. And some have suggested that the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) might serve a useful purpose by granting "exceptions" to rigid contractual obligations in some circumstances. In each of these three cases, the role played by the DSB amounts to "completing"

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		various dimensions of an incomplete contract. Moreover, there is a debate among legal scholars on whether or not precedent-setting in DSB rulings may enhance the performance of the institution. All of this points to the importance of understanding the implications of the different possible degrees of activism in the role played by the DSB. In this paper we bring formal analysis to bear on this broad question. We characterize the choice of contractual form and DSB role that is optimal for governments under various contracting conditions. A novel feature of our approach is that it highlights the interaction between the design of the contract and the design of the dispute settlement procedure, and it views these as two components of a single over-arching institutional design problem.
2008	D44	THE SAME AS C73 Cesi, Bernardino, and Gian Luigi Albano. 2008. <i>Past Performance Evaluation in Repeated Procurement: A Simple Model of Handicapping</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2008.19.
2008	D44	Blume, Andreas, and Paul Heidhues. 2008. "Modeling Tacit Collusion in Auctions." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 164(1): 163-84. Many economic writers on contract theory have assumed that legal institutions are simply unable to do the job of enforcement, and have thus attempted to devise arrangements that motivate the parties to keep their commitments even though a government tribunal would be unable to tell whether they had performed. But non-legal enforcement mechanisms operate both as substitutes and complements for legal mechanisms (and as substitutes and complements for each other). This essay sketches how parties should choose among available enforcement mechanisms, based on the costs of information and other transaction costs.
2008	D44	Kamecke, Ulrich. 2008. "Modeling Tacit Collusion in Auctions: Comment." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 164(1): 185-88.
2008	D44	Schwalbe, Ulrich. 2008. "Tacit Collusion in Repeated Auctions: Comment." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 164(1): 189-92.
2008	F55	CV: Freedland, Mark. 2008. "Private Law, Regulation and Governance Design and the Personal Work Contract." In <i>Making European Private Law: Governance Design</i> , ed. Fabrizio Cafaggi and Horatia Muir-Watt, 227-34. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	I32	Anderson, Terry L., and Dominic P. Parker. 2008. "Sovereignty, Credible Commitments, and Economic Prosperity on American Indian Reservations." <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 51(4): 641-66. American Indian reservations are islands of poverty in a sea of wealth. Because this poverty cannot be explained solely by natural resource, physical, and human capital constraints, institutions are likely to be part of the explanation. One of the institutional variables is the sovereign power of tribes, which allows tribal governments to act opportunistically. The potential for such opportunistic behavior can thwart economic development if tribes are unable to make credible commitments to stable contract enforcement. One avenue for credible commitments is Public Law 280, which required some tribes to turn judicial jurisdiction over civil disputes to the states in which they reside. Using data for 1969-99, we find that per capita income for American Indians on reservations subject to state jurisdiction grew significantly more than it did for Indians who were not.
2008	K23	CV: Wittmann, Michael. 2008. "Chemical Leasing--Legal Questions." In <i>Chemical Leasing Goes Global: Selling Services Instead of Barrels: A Win-Win Business Model for Environment and Industry</i> , ed. Thomas Jakl and Petra Schwager, 123-27. New York: Springer.
2008	L25	Gupta, Manu, Inder K. Khurana, and Raynolde Pereira. 2008. "Legal Enforcement, Short Maturity Debt, and the Incentive to Manage Earnings." <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 51(4): 619-39. Prior research contends that weak legal regimes discourage lender enforcement of contracts by making it either costly or ineffective. However, Diamond observes that this lender passivity can be overcome by structuring debt as a short-term loan. His argument is that an arrival of bad news in the presence of short-term debt can result in externalities that will trigger a run on the firm and that this in turn creates ex ante incentives for lenders to enforce their contracts. We examine whether short-term debt creates an incentive for borrowers to delay the recognition of bad news through earnings management. Using a sample of firm-level data from 33 countries over a 10-year period, we find that short-term debt induces greater earnings management. This impact of short-term debt is especially greater in countries with weak legal regimes. This evidence is consistent with the hypothesis that borrowers will manage earnings to circumvent lender enforcement.
2008	L64	CV: Mauser, Gary A. 2008. "Firearms." In <i>Prohibitions</i> , ed. John Meadowcroft, 90-116. With contributions from Ralf M. Bader et al. IEA Hobart Paperback 35. London: Institute of Economic Affairs.
2008	L65	CV: Wittmann, Michael. 2008. "Chemical Leasing--Legal Questions." In <i>Chemical Leasing Goes Global: Selling Services Instead of Barrels: A Win-Win Business Model for Environment and Industry</i> , ed. Thomas Jakl and Petra Schwager, 123-27. New York: Springer.
2008	M16	CV: Qureshi, Khawar. 2008. "Qatar's Business Environment: Dispute Resolution." In <i>Qatar's Business Environment</i> , ed. Habiba Anwar, 63-65. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2008	O24	CV: Malbon, Justin. 2008. "TRIPS-Plus Treaty Terms: Dealing with Coercion." In <i>Interpreting and Implementing the TRIPS Agreement: Is It Fair?</i> , ed. Justin Malbon and Charles Lawson, 159-84. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	O32	Bhattacharya, Sudipto, and Sergei Guriev. 2008. Control Rights over Intellectual Property: Corporate Venturing and Bankruptcy Regimes. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6927. We develop a theory of control rights in the context of licensing interim innovative knowledge for further development, which is consistent with the inalienability of initial innovator's intellectual property rights. Control rights of a downstream development unit, a buyer of the interim innovation, arise from its ability to prevent the upstream research unit from forming financial coalitions at the ex interim stage of bargaining, over the amount and structure of licensing fees as well as the mode of licensing, based either on trade secrets or on patents. We model explicitly the equilibrium choice of the temporal structure of licensing fees, and show that the innovator's ex interim financial constraint is more likely to bind when the value of her innovation is low. By constraining the financial flexibility of the upstream unit vis-a-vis her choice over the mode of licensing of her interim knowledge, the controlling development unit is able to reduce the research unit's payoff selectively in such contingencies. This serves to incentivise the research unit to expend more effort ex ante, to generate more promising interim innovations. We further show that such interim-inefficient control rights can nevertheless be renegotiation-proof.
2008	O43	CV: Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2008. "The Role of Law in China's Economic Development." In <i>China's Great Economic Transformation</i> , ed. Loren Brandt and Thomas G. Rawski, 375-428. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	Q18	CV: Faure, Michael, and Andri Wibisana. 2008. "Liability in Cases of Damage Resulting from GMOs: An Economic Perspective." In <i>Economic Loss Caused by Genetically Modified Organisms: Liability and Redress for the Adventitious Presence of GMOs in</i>

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		<i>Non-GM Crops</i> , ed. Bernhard A. Koch, 531-75. With contributions by Bjarte Askeland et al. Tort and Insurance Law, vol. 24. New York: Springer, SpringerWeinNewYork.
2008	Q53	CV: Wittmann, Michael. 2008. "Chemical Leasing--Legal Questions." In <i>Chemical Leasing Goes Global: Selling Services Instead of Barrels: A Win-Win Business Model for Environment and Industry</i> , ed. Thomas Jakl and Petra Schwager, 123-27. New York: Springer.
2009		
2009	B11	Sihag, Balbir S. 2009. "Kautilya on Law, Economics and Ethics." <i>Humanomics</i> , 25(1): 75-94. The purpose of this paper is to explore the status of economic analysis of laws relating to property and contracts during ancient times in India. Modern research tools are used to present Kautilya's ideas on contracts and property. Kautilya implicitly proposes a labor theory of property. He devised economic laws related to contracts, property, and tort, which promoted economic efficiency and encouraged ethical behavior. Current approaches ignore the role of ethics in designing legal rules for promoting economic efficiency. Unless laws are designed to encourage and promote ethical conduct optimum economic efficiency is unlikely to be achieved. Kautilya advocated a contract theory (between the ruler and the ruled), which was utilitarian in nature, however, unlike Bentham, he still appealed to the moral motivation.
2009	D64 J16	McLachlan, Hugh V., and J. Kim Swales. 2009. "Commercial Surrogate Motherhood and the Alleged Commodification of Children: A Defense of Legally Enforceable Contracts." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 72(3): 91-107. In this article, the authors defend the legal enforceability of surrogacy contracts, as well as their prior work on commercial surrogacy, against criticisms by others, including Elizabeth S. Anderson, Eric Blyth, and Claire Potter. The authors tackle conventional objections to commercial surrogacy, including arguments based on the best interests of the child and improper commodification, concluding that these objections to commercial surrogate motherhood are "based on an irrational prejudice against monetary transactions and a groundless general preference for services that are offered without a financial fee." Instead, The authors contend, rational prospective parents may consider that there are advantages and disadvantages to both altruistic and commercial surrogacy, and intended parents should be allowed to freely choose which system best suits their preferences.
2009	G01	Tuleasca, Luminita. 2009. "Insolvency in the Context of the Present Financial Crises--A Comparative Analysis." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i> , 4(2): 33-44. This paper presents the current trends in the view of various national states and their impact on the application of collective insolvency proceedings, also called bankruptcy procedure in common language, by analysing their main pieces of legal regulation, extremely useful both for specialists as well as for creditors and debtors. The fact is that thanks to this procedure, businesses which are in a state of financial crisis, either actual or upcoming can be placed under court protection from creditors which results in blocking enforcement and increasing interest and penalties, allowing them a new start through a reorganization of their activities. Reorganizing the activities of insolvent debtors activity may also be in the interest of creditors, if they cannot obtain sufficient repayment through the debtor's bankruptcy. Thus, requests to open insolvency proceedings by them will appear as a means to preserve their rights and to avoid irreversible deterioration of the situation of the debtor. On the other hand, an aggressive insolvency procedure may be used by creditors as a means of pressure in order to obtain a quick settlement of their receivables from solvent borrowers acting in a state of panic created by the existence of an application to open a bankruptcy procedure. And not least, the paper presents how the situation has seriously deteriorated regarding the criteria allowing businesses to apply for an insolvency procedure and the proper use of the benefits of this procedure.
2009	G31	CV: Che, Yeon-Koo, and Tai-Yeong Chung. 2009. "Contract Damages and Cooperative Investments." In <i>Recent Developments in Law and Economics. Volume 2.</i> Robert D. Cooter and Francesco Parisi, 222-43. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 241. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	H76	CV: Dickinson, Laura A. 2009. "Public Values/Private Contract." In <i>Government by Contract: Outsourcing and American Democracy</i> , ed. Jody Freeman and Martha Minow, 335-59. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2009	J16	THE SAME AS D64 McLachlan, Hugh V., and J. Kim Swales. 2009. "Commercial Surrogate Motherhood and the Alleged Commodification of Children: A Defense of Legally Enforceable Contracts." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 72(3): 91-107.
2009	J16	Scott, Elizabeth S. 2009. "Surrogacy and the Politics of Commodification." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 72(3): 109-46. In this article, the author examines the history of commercial surrogacy, from the moral panic seeking to stamp out commercial surrogacy that ensued after the Baby M decision, to the more sanguine view evidenced today by many courts and legislatures, which seek primarily to ensure certainty of parentage and to address other policy concerns arising from commercial surrogacy. The author attributes the changed legal environment to the changed social environment, which eventually repackaged commercial surrogacy from a harmful, destabilizing force that coerced women and commodified children, into an altruistic gift freely offered to sympathetic, deserving, infertile couples unable to reproduce without the surrogate's help. Although the author traces this change in social norms to a variety of factors, including the advent of gestational surrogacy and the failure of the predicted harms attributed to commercial surrogacy markets to materialize, of particular interest is her analysis of the evolving views of feminists and liberals to the commercial surrogacy question and the resulting demise of the unstable coalition formed among feminists, liberals, and social conservatives in the wake of Baby M. The author's analysis is particularly salient today: will the more pragmatic contemporary approach to commercial surrogacy continue, or are we potentially poised for a second wave of moral panic? As she notes, the recent growth in the "outsourcing" of surrogacy to developing nations, particularly India, seems to have struck a nerve with an American public largely content to support or ignore commercial surrogacy arrangements within the United States.
2009	L43	Arrunada, Benito. 2009. <i>Electronic Titling: Potential and Risks</i> . Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. Initiatives in electronic conveyancing and registration show the potential of new technologies to transform such systems, reducing costs and enhancing legal security. However, they also incur substantial risks of transferring costs and risks among registries, conveyancers and rightholders, instead of reducing them; entrenching the private interests of conveyancers, instead of increasing competition and disintermediating them; modifying the allocation of tasks in a way that leads in the long term to the debasement of registries of rights with indefeasible title into mere recordings of deeds; and empowering conveyancers instead of transactors and rightholders, which increases costs and reduces security. Fulfilling the promise of new technologies in both costs and security requires strengthening registries' incentives and empowering rightholders in their interaction with registries.
2009	L61	Ergas, Henry. 2009. "An Excess of Access: An Examination of Part IIIA of the Australian Trade Practices Act." <i>Agenda</i> , 16(4): 37-66. Part IIIA of the Australian Trade Practices Act defines circumstances in which a facility owner may be required to provide a third party with use of its facility. This paper examines what Part IIIA might be doing from an economic perspective and criticises 'monopoly leveraging' arguments for third-party access. It argues that the transactions costs of access are potentially significant,

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		and can exceed any efficiency gains third-party access permits. These contentions are corroborated by reference to the long-running dispute between the Fortescue Metals Group and BHP Billiton Iron Ore over access to rail track in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.
2009	L94 L98	Bellantuono, Giuseppe. 2009. "Contract Law, Regulation and Competition in Energy Markets." <i>Competition and Regulation in Network Industries</i> , 10(2): 159-88. Energy markets in the United States and the European Union are in the midst of a transition from a monopolistic structure to a competitive one. This paper argues that the outcomes of the reform process should be understood in the context of existing regulatory institutions. Successes and failures are as much the result of the economic and technological characteristics of energy markets as of the main components of the surrounding legal landscape. To document this claim, regulation of long-term energy contracts in the US and the EU is employed as a case study. Two divergent approaches can be detected: whereas European regulation focuses on the anti-competitive side, American regulation emphasizes the pro-competitive side of long-term contracts. Drawing on economic theories of contract, the paper points out that both systems must address the trade-off between reducing the costs of contractual rivalry and reducing the costs of competition. To strike a balance between these two aspects, American and European institutions rely on regulatory tools deeply entrenched in their respective legal cultures.
2009	O14	CV: Fafchamps, Marcel. 2009. "The Enforcement of Commercial Contracts in Ghana." In <i>Economics of Commercial Arbitration and Dispute Resolution</i> , ed. Orley C. Ashenfelter and Radha K. Iyengar, 369-90. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 21. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	R11	Miceli, Thomas J., C. F. Sirmans, and Geoffrey K. Turnbull. 2009. <i>Lease Defaults and the Efficient Mitigation of Damages</i> . University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2009-07. The traditional law of leases imposed no duty on landlords to mitigate damages in the event of tenant breach, whereas the modern law of leases does. An economic model of leases, in which absentee tenants may or may not intend to breach, shows that the traditional rule promotes tenant investment in the property by discouraging landlord entry. In contrast, the modern rule prevents the property from being left idle by encouraging landlords to enter and re-let abandoned property. The model reflects the historic use of the traditional rule for agricultural leases, where absentee use was valuable, and the emergence of the modern rule for residential leases, where the primary use entails continuous occupation.
2009	R21 R31	Seiler, Michael J., Vicky L. Seiler, David M. Harrison, and Kimberly F. Luchtenberg. 2009. "The Role of Profit, Law, and Ethics in Residential Real Estate Investments." <i>Journal of Real Estate Practice and Education</i> , 12(2): 157-71. This case study provides students with an opportunity to evaluate the series of cash flows associated with a residential real estate investment, while simultaneously probing unique aspects of legal and ethical issues confronting the investors. The case also introduces students to some key differences between buying real estate as an investment versus buying real estate as a primary residence. Specifically, buyers of a home are afforded the opportunity to opt out before closing in the event (1) there has been a "major change in the project" (HRS Section 514B-87) or (2) they no longer "qualify" for the purchase of the home. In this sense, the prospective purchasers effectively hold a call option on the property. One interesting departure from traditional financial option theory is that the buyers have a way--albeit both potentially unethical and fraudulent--to get their premium back if they decide not to invest. This potential benefit results from (1) a loose contract provision that may be upheld by common law on a case-by-case basis, or (2) through the willingness of the buyer and a lender to commit what the courts might interpret as fraud. All information employed in this case is based on an actual land purchase decision, though some specifics have been altered slightly for both illustrative purposes and to retain the anonymity of the various parties.
2010		
2010	A33 H44 R42 R53	Hodge, Graeme A., Carsten Greve, and Anthony E. Boardman, eds. 2010. <i>International Handbook on Public-Private Partnerships</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty-six papers explore the challenges presented by infrastructure public-private partnerships (PPPs), and consider what lies ahead as governments balance the need to provide innovative new infrastructure against the requirement for good public governance. Papers discuss the PPP phenomenon and its evaluation; mixes and partnerships through time; an intellectual history of the PPP movement; PPPs--deciphering meaning, message, and phenomenon; reviewing PPPs--some thoughts on evaluation; splintered logic and political debate; the economics of PPPs--some theoretical contributions; assessing the economic worth of PPPs; different delivery models; law and regulatory aspects of PPPs--contract law and public procurement law; accounting for PPPs in a converging world; risk management; governing partnerships; the United Kingdom's Private Finance Initiative--history, evaluation, and prospects; empirical PPP experiences in Europe--national variations of a global concept; PPPs in North America--renting the money (in Canada), selling the roads (in the U.S.); the Australian PPP experience--observations and reflections; PPPs--the Scandinavian experience; empirical evidence of infrastructure PPPs--lessons from the World Bank experience; PPPs--the UN experience; the global PPP industry; toward a process perspective on PPPs; PPPs in developed and developing economies--what lessons can be learned; a review of transport PPPs in the United Kingdom; reviewing PPP performance in developing economies; and PPPs--international experiences and future challenges.
2010	C71	Aperjis, Christina, Yali Miao, and Richard J. Zeckhauser. 2010. <i>Variable Temptations and Black Mark Reputations</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16423. In a world of imperfect information, reputations often guide the sequential decisions to trust and to reward trust. We consider two-player situations, where the trusted player, called the tempte, has a temptation to betray. The strength of the temptation to betray varies from encounter to encounter. We set aside any information about types and examine how reputations work when the temptees are the same in terms of morals and self control. We refer to a recorded betrayal as a black mark and focus on mechanisms that only reveal the number of black marks of a tempte. We show that the greater the number of black marks, the less likely the tempte is to betray. We then study the different equilibria that emerge, depending on which side of the market has the ability to specify the equilibrium. In closing, we generalize to cases where the number of encounters is also recorded.
2010	D20	Kornhauser, Lewis A., and W. Bentley MacLeod. 2010. <i>Contracts between Legal Persons</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16049. Contract law and the economics of contract have, for the most part, developed independently of each other. In this essay, we briefly review the notion of a contract from the perspective of lawyer, and then use this framework to organize the economics literature on contract. The review thus provides an overview of the literature for economists who are interested in exploring the economic implications of contract law. The title, Contracts between Legal Persons, limits the review to that part of contract law that is generic to any legal person. A legal person is any individual, firm or government agency with the right to enter into binding agreements. Our goal is to discuss the role of the law in enforcing these agreements under the hypothesis that the legal persons have well defined goals and objectives.

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2010	H44	THE SAME AS A33 Hodge, Graeme A., Carsten Greve, and Anthony E. Boardman, eds. 2010. <i>International Handbook on Public-Private Partnerships</i> .
2010	J71	Brozova, Dagmar. 2010. "Antidiskriminacni zakon a jeho economicke a pravni souvislosti z pohledu liberalni ekonomie. (Antidiscrimination Act and Its Economic and Legal Connections from the Liberal Economic View. With English summary.)." <i>Politicka Ekonomie</i> , 58(3): 357-73. The article deals with sex discrimination prohibition in the European community law as well as in the Czech law and it describes antidiscrimination juridical practise in the Czech Republic. It judges selected institutes of the antidiscrimination act from the point of view of their economic consequences. It shows to which behaviour the economic subjects are forced and analyses whether this behaviour is in accordance with economic rules of market economy, with principle of private property and free choices. It pays attention to equal opportunities and affirmative action as measures to ensure them, and the institute of burden of proof transfer to the accused. It concludes that the antidiscrimination act does not respect the natural rules of people's behaviour in real economic relations and it seems to be an artificial authority construct, which serves special purposes.
2010	L32	CV: Tvarno, Christina D. 2010. "Law and Regulatory Aspects of Public-Private Partnerships: Contract Law and Public Procurement Law." In <i>International Handbook on Public-Private Partnerships</i> , ed. Graeme A. Hodge, Carsten Greve and Anthony E. Boardman, 216-36. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	L32	Long, Cheryl Xiaoning. 2010. "Does the Rights Hypothesis Apply to China?" <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 53(4): 629-50. Using firm-level data from a World Bank survey, this paper examines how legal development in China relates to various firm decisions. I find that a more active court system is associated with more investment, more adoption of technology, more innovation, and more complex transactions. Specifically, when a higher percentage of business disputes are resolved through the court system, firms tend to have higher investment rates, higher propensities to adopt new automated technology, and higher probabilities of developing new products. In addition, they tend to have more nonlocal sales. These findings are consistent with a sophisticated version of the rights hypothesis, in which the rule of law eventually replaces relation-based governance as a superior governance mechanism. I find two limitations of China's legal system. The court system does a better job facilitating the growth of state-owned enterprises than of private firms, and it protects local firms better than nonlocal firms.
2010	L84	CV: McLaughlin, Robert M. 2010. "Risk Management and Fiduciary Duties." In <i>Risk Management: Foundations for a Changing Financial World</i> , ed. Walter V. Haslett Jr., 511-27. CFA Institute Investment Perspectives Series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	N33 N35	Diss.: Yuchtman, Noam Meir. 2010. Essays on Historical Labor Market Institutions. PhD diss. Harvard University. This dissertation examines the emergence of "modern" labor market institutions during three historical economic transformations. Industrialization in 19th century Britain was associated with "free" labor and saw the decriminalization of contract breach; medieval Europe's "Commercial Revolution" occurred just as the continent's first universities were established; China's economy slowly modernized in the 19th and early 20th centuries alongside the replacement of traditional educational institutions by modern ones. The dissertation is aimed at understanding the functions and economic consequences of these changing labor market institutions. Following an introductory chapter, Chapter 2 examines Master and Servant law in 19th century Britain, which made employee breach of contract a crime. We show that prosecutions under the law increased when labor markets were tight: employers prevented employees from pursuing high wages elsewhere. Because employers could retain employees using prosecutions, they were willing to offer long-term, partial-insurance contracts. Consistent with this, following the repeal of Master and Servant (1875), we find that wages rose and wages responded more to labor market shocks. Chapter 3 examines the establishment of the first universities, alongside dramatic commercialization in medieval Europe. We present newly-collected data documenting increased market establishment in "Germany" during the Middle Ages. Next, we exploit the arguably exogenous establishment of Germany's first universities--due to the Papal Schism--to establish a causal link between universities and increased economic activity. We find a significant increase in the rate of market establishment in Germany just after university establishment, and argue that this effect is a result of the legal training universities provided. Chapter 4 considers the transformation of China's educational institutions in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Evidence is presented from Who's Who compilations and the Tianjin-Pukou Railroad's employee records (1929) indicating that modern education was especially valued by industry in early 20th century China. Traditionally-educated Railroad employees earned skill premiums, but were concentrated in clerical positions; the Railroad paid huge premiums to individuals trained at university and in engineering, reserving high-level positions for them. These results indicate the importance of modern educational institutions to China's adoption of modern technologies in the early 20th century.
2010	Q41	Izadifard, Aliakbar, and Hossein Kaviar. 2010. "A Jurisprudential-Legal Deliberation on the Buy Back Contract. (In Farsi. With English summary.)." <i>Iranian Journal of Trade Studies</i> , 14(54): 111-43. Development of petroleum industry of Iran needs finance. Although by existence of high prices of petroleum in recent circumstances, part of these financial sources is securable from sale of petroleum; however use of foreign finance for absorption of technology and acceleration of finance programs is necessary. In recent decade, Iran has endeavored to attract part of necessary capital and adequate technology in petroleum industry by introduction of buy back contract. The object of buy back contract is equipment, technical science, and provide convenience for production in the importer country. Parties of buy back agree that seller subsequently purchase the productions that have been output through this convenience and amortize own expenses. Specifications of buy back are: being contract, being irrevocable, being unconditional, being consideration, being coherency, and being long term. The main issue in buy back transactions is its description of a contractual nature. Buy back has similarities to legal institutions like contract of sale, contract of exchange, contract of partnership, contract of reward, contract of capital investment by sleeping partner, hire-purchase contract, and contract of settlement. Buy back indeed is none of these institutions. This research surveys the nature of buy back contract in jurisprudential and legal viewpoint and assay to prove the legitimacy of this international contract in sight of Islamic dynamic jurisprudence and Iran law.
2010	Q42 R52	Caffrey, Kristina. 2010. "The House of the Rising Sun: Homeowners' Associations, Restrictive Covenants, Solar Panels, and the Contract Clause." <i>Natural Resources Journal</i> , 50(3): 721-59. Private land-use controls in the form of restrictive covenants promulgated by homeowners' associations prevent the effective use and expansion of alternative energy by prohibiting or restricting the use of solar energy devices based on concerns of uniformity and aesthetics. The problem of homeowners' associations discriminating against solar energy has received less attention than the problem actually merits. The best possibility for invalidating these covenants and moving renewable energy forward is legislative action. Although some states have taken action on this issue, state statutes have significant and serious deficiencies. Effective state statutes require both more breadth and more specificity. State statutes that invalidate restrictive covenants discriminating against solar energy implicate, but do not violate, the U.S. Constitution's Contract Clause. These statutes remain within the legitimate exercise of state police power.
2010	R10	Rauch, James E., and Joel Watson. 2010. <i>Client-Based Entrepreneurship</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15933. Client relationships create value, which employees may try to wrest from their employers by setting up their own firms. If when an employer and worker establish a relationship they cannot contract on the output and profits of the

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		worker's prospective new firm, the employer counters by inducing the worker to sign a contract that prohibits him from competing or soliciting the current client in the event of termination of employment. The socially optimal level of entrepreneurship will nevertheless be achieved if clients, employers, and workers can renegotiate these restrictive employment contracts and make compensating transfers. If workers cannot finance transfers to employers, however, employers and workers will sign contracts that are too restrictive and produce too little entrepreneurship, and governments can increase welfare by limiting enforcement of these contracts. With or without liquidity constraints, locations where non-compete contracts are less enforced will attract more clients and have higher employment and output.
2010	R42	THE SAME AS A33 Hodge, Graeme A., Carsten Greve, and Anthony E. Boardman, eds. 2010. <i>International Handbook on Public-Private Partnerships</i> .
2010	R52	THE SAME AS Q42 Caffrey, Kristina. 2010. "The House of the Rising Sun: Homeowners' Associations, Restrictive Covenants, Solar Panels, and the Contract Clause." <i>Natural Resources Journal</i> , 50(3): 721-59.
2010	R53	THE SAME AS A33 Hodge, Graeme A., Carsten Greve, and Anthony E. Boardman, eds. 2010. <i>International Handbook on Public-Private Partnerships</i> .
2011		
2011	E24	Marinescu, Ioana. 2011. "Are Judges Sensitive to Economic Conditions? Evidence from UK Employment Tribunals." <i>Industrial and Labor Relations Review</i> , 64(4): 673-98. The author investigates whether judges deciding on unfair dismissal cases are sensitive to economic conditions faced by workers and firms. Using the 1992 survey of Employment Tribunal Applications in Great Britain and controlling for case selection, she finds that both the unemployment and the bankruptcy rates significantly decrease the probability of judges deciding in favor of dismissed employees. A one-point increase in the unemployment rate leads to a seven-point decrease in this probability; this effect, however, is not significant for unemployed workers. These findings are consistent with the idea that judges, while tailoring firing costs to economic circumstances, are somewhat more sensitive to firms' interests.
2011	F11	Diss. : Olsen, Morten. 2011. Incomplete Contract Enforcement in International Trade. PhD diss. Harvard University. This dissertation consists of three chapters on incomplete contract enforcement and international trade. The first chapter analyzes the role of banks in overcoming incomplete international contract enforcement. It argues that banks function as mechanisms for building reputation when firms themselves are incapable of doing so and that other large entities can serve a similar purpose. The second chapter explores the role of repeated interaction in overcoming contract enforcement domestically and argues that although repeated interaction can overcome the short run incentive for dishonest behavior when contract enforcement is poor, it comes at the cost of creating rigid relationships which can stifle innovation and lead to dynamic costs. The third chapter explores the role of accumulated sector-specific human capital in accounting for the observed sluggish adjustment to trade liberalization, but show that the existence of sector-specific human capital might be of a benefit to low-skilled workers, even--as we suggest is the case--the existence of sector-specific human capital is predominantly a feature of less educated workers.
2011	F30 G00	Antras, Pol, and C. Fritz Foley. 2011. <i>Poultry in Motion: A Study of International Trade Finance Practices</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8422. This paper analyzes the financing terms that support international trade and sheds light on how and why these arrangements affect trade. Using detailed transaction level data from a U.S. based exporter of frozen and refrigerated food products, primarily poultry, it begins by describing broad patterns about the use of alternative financing terms. These patterns help discipline a model in which the trade finance mode is shaped by the risk that an importer defaults on an exporter and by the possibility that an exporter does not deliver goods as specified in the contract. The empirical results indicate that transactions are more likely to occur on cash in advance or letter of credit terms when the importer is located in a country with weak contractual enforcement and in a country that is further from the exporter. Letters of credit, however, are rarely used by the exporter. As an importer develops a relationship with the exporter, transactions are less likely to occur on terms that require prepayment. During the recent crisis, the exporter was more likely to demand cash in advance terms when transacting with new customers, and customers that traded on cash in advance terms prior to the crisis disproportionately reduced their purchases. These results can be rationalized by the model whenever (i) misbehavior on the part of the exporter is of little concern to importers, and (ii) local banks in importing countries are typically more effective than the exporter in pursuing financial claims against importers.
2011	F53 P25	CV : Unan, Samim. 2011. "The Scope of Application of the Rotterdam Rules and Freedom of Contract." In <i>The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea: An Appraisal of the "Rotterdam Rules"</i> , ed. Meltem Deniz Guner-Ozbek, 87-106. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	F53 P25	CV : Karan, Hakan. 2011. "Transport Documents in the Light of the Rotterdam Rules." In <i>The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea: An Appraisal of the "Rotterdam Rules"</i> , ed. Meltem Deniz Guner-Ozbek, 229-48. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	F53 P25	CV : van der Ziel, Gertjan. 2011. "Rights of the Controlling Party." In <i>The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea: An Appraisal of the "Rotterdam Rules"</i> , ed. Meltem Deniz Guner-Ozbek, 249-63. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	G00	THE SAME AS F30 Antras, Pol, and C. Fritz Foley. 2011. <i>Poultry in Motion: A Study of International Trade Finance Practices</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17091.
2011	H75	Cloud, Whitney. 2011. "State Pension Deficits, the Recession, and a Modern View of the Contracts Clause." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 120(8): 2199-2212.
2011	M52	Garmaise, Mark J. 2011. "Ties That Truly Bind: Noncompetition Agreements, Executive Compensation, and Firm Investment." <i>Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization</i> , 27(2): 376-425. We study the effects of noncompetition agreements by analyzing time-series and cross-sectional variation in the enforceability of these contracts across US states. We find that tougher noncompetition enforcement promotes executive stability. Increased enforceability also results in reduced executive compensation and shifts its form toward greater use of salary. We further show that stricter enforcement reduces capital expenditures per employee. These results are consistent with a model in which enforceable noncompetition contracts encourage firms to invest in their managers' human capital. On the other hand, our findings suggest that these contracts also discourage managers from investing in their own human capital and that this second effect is empirically dominant.
2011	N53	Henriksen, Ingrid, Morten Hviid, and Paul Sharp. 2011. <i>Law and Peace: Contracts and the Success of the Danish Dairy Cooperatives</i> . University of Copenhagen. Department of Economics. Discussion Papers: 11-11. We consider the successful early emergence of cooperative creameries in Denmark in the late nineteenth century within the framework of the 'new institutional

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		economics' presented by Williamson (2000). Previous work has focused on the social cohesion of the Danes, but we demonstrate that this was not sufficient for the success. The Danish legal system, which we compare to that of other countries, was also of crucial importance, along with the way in which rules were monitored and enforced. Of particular importance was the Danish cooperatives' use of contracts, which we explore with evidence from a variety of primary and secondary sources.
2011	O23	Fares, M'hand. 2011. "Un contrat a obligation d'execution peut-il resoudre le probleme du hold-up? (Can a Specific Performance Contract Solve the Hold-Up Problem? With English summary.)." <i>Revue Economique</i> , 62(3): 545-55. This paper aims to define the conditions under which a specific performance contract can solve the hold-up problem. We mainly show two results. First, in a very general environment the efficient solution is achieved only with renegotiation design. Second, in a specific environment where the valuation functions satisfy a separability condition, the efficient solution is implemented only because there is an equivalence result between this condition and a state independence assumption. This implies that a specific performance contract is unnecessary since a voluntary contract is also able to achieve efficiency.
2011	P25	THE SAME AS F53 CV: Unan, Samim. 2011. "The Scope of Application of the Rotterdam Rules and Freedom of Contract."
2011	P25	THE SAME AS F53 CV: Karan, Hakan. 2011. "Transport Documents in the Light of the Rotterdam Rules."
2011	P25	THE SAME AS F53 CV: van der Ziel, Gertjan. 2011. "Rights of the Controlling Party."
2011	P51	Camelo, Bradson, and Marina Lemos Pires. 2011. "Estudo Comparativo e Analise Economica do Direito Contratual Estadunidense e Brasileiro. (With English summary.)." <i>Economic Analysis of Law Review</i> , 2(2): 321-40. This is a comparative law study between American and Brazilian contract law institutions within law and economics tradition. Considering the growing interest in law and economics in Brazil, and since its birthplace is the USA, it's useful to highlight the particularities of the American doctrine of "Economic Analysis of Contract Law" and to call attention of the neophyte to the peculiarities of its legal system in order to avoid common misunderstandings.
2011	R32	CV: Cafaggi, Fabrizio. 2011. "Contractual Networks, Inter-firm Cooperation and Economic Growth: Introduction." In <i>Contractual Networks, Inter-firm Cooperation and Economic Growth</i> , ed. Fabrizio Cafaggi, 1-18. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	R32	Mengova, Evelina. 2011. "Imperfect Contract Enforcement and the (In)efficiency of International Firm Location." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 167(3): 465-88. This paper explores the location decisions of final-good producers under imperfect contract enforcement. The legal systems' quality is measured by the contracting environment in each country. The final producers' location decisions create different outcomes in terms of efficiency. We find one inefficient outcome, where final producers locate in the country with the weaker enforcement in pursuit of higher profits, which leads to losses in production and trade. But opening up for international trade and contracting acts as a substitute for a poor legal system, by making final producers prefer the country with the stricter enforcement, leading to an efficient equilibrium.
2011	R41	Fischman, Marianne, and Emeric Lendjel. 2011. "Efficience du marche et "contrats types": Une analyse transactionnelle du contrat d'affretement au voyage dans le transport fluvial de fret. (Market Efficiency and French "Contrats Types": A Transaction Cost Analysis of the Voyage Charter for Freight Inland Waterway Transport. With English summary.)." <i>Cahiers Scientifiques du Transport</i> , 0(60): 7-38. Based on insights from transaction cost economics, this paper analyses the French "contrat type" for a voyage charter in freight river navigation. The "contrat type" is unique to France and it is envied abroad. But, economists have barely studied it. The paper explains how this contract is used to economize transaction costs in this sector and preserves the advantages of the market governance structure. The paper emphasizes how this legal institutional tool influences the economic effectiveness by highlighting its own characteristics. Finally, the paper identifies the necessary requirements that lack today to use this contract in court
2012		
2012	A14	CV: Eigen, Zev J. 2012. "Empirical Studies of Contract." In <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science. Volume 8</i> , ed. John Hagan, 291-306. Associate Editors: Kim Lane Scheppelle and Tom R. Tyler. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews.
2012	C61	Dosi, Cesare, and Michele Moretto. 2012. <i>Procurement with Unenforceable Contract Time and the Law of Liquidated Damages. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2012.45</i> . Time overruns are common in public works and are not confined to inherently complex tasks. One explanation advanced in this paper is that bidders can undergo unpredictable changes in production costs which generate an option value of waiting. By exploiting the real-option approach, we examine how the inability to force sellers to meet the contract time influences their bidding behaviour, and how this can ultimately affect the parties' expected payoffs. Further, we examine the outcome of the bidding process when legal rules prevent the promisee from contracting for damage measures which would grant more than her lost expectation. We show that when the pre-agreed compensatory payments prove insufficient to discourage delayed orders, setting a liquidated damages clause would not lead to a Pareto superior outcome with respect to the no-damage-for delay condition. While such a clause would increase the seller's expected payoff, the buyer's expected payoff is lower than when the contract does not provide for any compensation for late-delivery.
2012	D41 D43	CV: Cooter, Robert, and Melvin Aron Eisenberg. 2012. "Damages for Breach of Contract." In <i>The Economics of Remedies</i> , ed. Ariel Porat, 301-50. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 31. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	E21	Chen, M. Keith, and Alan Schwartz. 2012. "Intertemporal Choice and Legal Constraints." <i>American Law and Economics Review</i> , 14(1): 1-43. We study the effect of legal constraints in an environment in which agents face demand shocks they would like to smooth but also have weakness of will: agents' long and short run preferences are misaligned. Some agents are sophisticated--they know they will make inconsistent intertemporal choices--while other agents are naive. The consequent public policy problem is complex. The state should facilitate consumer borrowing to help agents' smooth consumption and cushion the effect of shocks, but should also facilitate precommitment, to help agents control excessive present-biased preferences. We show that in many simple settings, naive and sophisticated agents make similar consumption/savings choices, which simplifies the policy problem. We also show that all agents borrow when they experience consumption shocks and that agents with relatively strong present-biased preferences who face relatively mild consumption shocks will borrow to finance excessive current consumption. Other agents save appropriately. Legal constraints that severely restrict agents' access to credit thus would be over-inclusive. Offering agents access to both a liquid and an illiquid savings vehicle appears to be welfare improving relative to either allowing agents complete freedom to borrow or strongly restricting their access to the credit market. Creating and regulating such vehicles are public goods that the market will not supply.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	E23 G35	Ip, Mary. 2012. "The Global Financial Crisis: Role of Law in China." <i>Chinese Economy</i> , 45(3): 8-23. In general, China's response to the global financial crisis was not very different from that of other countries: a stimulus package worth trillions of renminbi, aimed at encouraging domestic consumption. At the same time, China realized that containing the economic havoc would also require the adoption of new legal measures. Consequently, a series of rules and regulations was promulgated as part of the country's strategic response to the crisis. The objective of this article is to examine the role of law in promoting economic stability in China during the financial crisis. The discussion focuses on contract law and bankruptcy law. How well does the regulatory regime address the economic dislocation of the global downturn? To what extent has the administration of policy contributed to the revitalization of the Chinese economy?
2012	E40 H20	CV: Goldberg, Dror. 2012. "The Tax-Foundation Theory of Fiat Money." In <i>Theories of Money and Banking. Volume 2. Alternative Approaches to Money, Financial Institutions and Policy.</i> , ed. L. Randall Wray, 126-71. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 268. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	G11	CV: Johan, Sofia A. 2012. "Institutional Investment in Private Equity." In <i>Handbook of Research on Venture Capital: Volume 2: A Globalizing Industry</i> , ed. Hans Landstrom and Colin Mason, 45-69. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	G35	THE SAME AS E23 Ip, Mary. 2012. "The Global Financial Crisis: Role of Law in China." <i>Chinese Economy</i> , 45(3): 8-23.
2012	H20	THE SAME AS E40 CV: Goldberg, Dror. 2012. "The Tax-Foundation Theory of Fiat Money."
2012	H25	CV: Polinsky, A. Mitchell, and Steven Shavell. 2012. "Punitive Damages: An Economic Analysis." In <i>The Economics of Remedies</i> , ed. Ariel Porat, 371-463. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 31. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H25	CV: Cumming, Douglas. 2012. "Venture Capital Financial Contracting: An Overview of the International Evidence." In <i>Handbook of Research on Venture Capital: Volume 2: A Globalizing Industry</i> , ed. Hans Landstrom and Colin Mason, 70-97. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H25	Wang, Xiaozu, Lixin Colin Xu, and Tian Zhu. 2012. "Foreign Direct Investment under a Weak Rule of Law: Theory and Evidence from China." <i>Economics of Transition</i> , 20(3): 401-24. We have developed a self-enforcing contract model to show that better economic fundamentals can help an area or a region under a weak rule of law--but with order--to attract foreign direct investments (FDIs), whereas lowering taxes does not necessarily help. Using a cross-region Chinese dataset, we find evidence consistent with our theoretical analysis. Regional variations in tax rates and the perceived quality of formal contracting institutions are not correlated with regional FDI inflows, but leadership characteristics are. Most conventional economic factors have the predicted effects on FDIs. The finding that FDI is lower in locations where domestic private firms have better access to finance and where the air quality is poor is also new to the literature.
2012	J08 O15	Paraschiv, Elena. 2012. "China's Foundational Law Regulating the Labor Market." <i>Economics, Management, and Financial Markets</i> , 7(1): 126-31. This study is grounded in the considerable body of scholarship examining the governance of contractual relations in China, the courts' willingness to progress towards a modern contract law system, and the implementation of the UCL into judicial practice. These findings highlight the importance of examining structural characteristics of the environment in which Chinese firms operate, China's current labor conditions, and the negotiation, formation, and performance of collective contracts.
2012	J31	CV: Arnov-Richman, Rachel. 2012. "From Just Cause to Just Notice in Reforming Employment Termination Law." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Labor and Employment Law</i> , ed. Cynthia L. Estlund and Michael L. Wachter, 296-329. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L41	Cauffman, C. 2012. "The Impact of Voidness for Infringement of Article 101 TFEU on Related Contracts." <i>European Competition Journal</i> , 8(1): 95-122. Article 101 TFEU declares cartel agreements void, provided they have a significant effect on competition within the internal market and on trade between the member states, and do not fall under any of the exemptions contained in Article 101(3) TFEU. This article investigates whether the voidness of cartel agreements entails or should entail the voidness, voidability, or unenforceability of the agreements concluded between cartelists and third parties on cartelised terms. The starting point for an answer to this question is to be found in the Cements case, where the Court of Justice decided that the consequences of the voidness of an agreement infringing Article 101(1) TFEU for any orders or deliveries made on the basis of that agreement are to be determined by the applicable national law. At present, the status of such agreements under the national laws of the Western European Member States is unclear. Yet, there appears to be a growing consensus that contracts at cartelised prices are unfair and perhaps even immoral or illegal. Since it follows from Courage that any party suffering damage as a result of an infringement of Article 101 TFEU can derive rights from that provision, it could also be argued that the effective enforcement of Article 101 TFEU requires that contracts stipulating cartelised conditions be void(able), at least to the extent of the overcharge. Referring to the advantages of such a rule, the article suggests that the Court of Justice should--when given the opportunity--consider reviewing its decision in Cement.
2012	L53	CV: Traore, Alain. 2012. "Burkina Faso: Piloting "One-Stop Shops" to Streamline Land Registry Procedures." In <i>Untying the Land Knot: Making Equitable, Efficient, and Sustainable Use of Industrial and Commercial Land</i> , ed. Xiaofang Shen, 23-32. With Xiaolun Sun. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	M10	Weitzenboeck, Emily M. 2012. <i>A Legal Framework for Emerging Business Models: Dynamic Networks as Collaborative Contracts, Corporations, Globalisation and the Law</i> series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Explores the relative utility of contract and partnership law in fostering and maintaining emerging business models, focusing on dynamic networks. Discusses case studies from Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Italy, England, and Norway; the precontractual stage; post formation of a virtual enterprise--contractual issues; internal relationship between the parties during performance--good faith as a behavioral criterion; partnership law issues; and contractual networks.
2012	M11	Essaji, Azim, and Kinya Fujiwara. 2012. "Contracting Institutions and Product Quality." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 40(2): 269-78. For many goods, quality improvements involve the use of more sophisticated, higher quality inputs. The production of these sophisticated inputs requires greater collaboration between suppliers and final good producers, with suppliers developing relationship-specific inputs, and final good producers customizing their production processes to incorporate them. In countries with poor legal institutions, the relationship-specific investments needed to achieve strong collaboration, and by extension more sophisticated inputs and higher quality outputs, will arguably be hard to achieve. As the incomplete contracts literature suggests, doubts over contract enforcement will render the return on relationship-specific investments less certain, rendering both suppliers and final good producers less willing to undertake the customization necessary to improve quality. Employing a difference-in-difference methodology on highly disaggregated US import data, this paper studies the impact of legal institutions on product quality. It finds that poor contracting institutions substantially impede a country's ability to produce high quality final goods: in

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		industries where the potential use of customizable inputs is extensive, countries with weaker contract enforcement regimes produce lower quality final goods.
2012	O15	THE SAME AS J08 Paraschiv, Elena. 2012. "China's Foundational Law Regulating the Labor Market." <i>Economics, Management, and Financial Markets</i> , 7(1): 126-31.
2012	P24	Zweynert, Joachim. 2012. "Money and the Extension of Morals: The Case of the Soviet Union." <i>Critical Review</i> , 24(1): 115-29. Functioning markets require a state that will enforce property rights; contracts mediated by money; and the prevalence of a certain type of morality that prevents people from cheating in complex exchange relationships. Monetary exchange abstracts from the personal loyalties that bind small groups together, but at the same time it creates an overarching commitment to norms that bind people more loosely in national societies--as long as monetary exchanges are enforced by the state. In the Soviet Union, conversely, the abolition of money as a universal medium of exchange led both to a deterioration of the norms of impersonal morality and to a loss of state capacity. The state lost control of the economy to informal, personally binding economic networks, and it lost its monopoly on violence in competition with sub-state, personal enforcers of impersonal economic commitments between these networks. Thus, capitalism can be seen as diverting people from norms of loyalty to the members of the relatively small groups of which they are a part toward loyalty to the abstract norms that make it possible for anonymous people to deal with each other reliably.
2012	Q24	CV: Traore, Alain. 2012. "Burkina Faso: Piloting "One-Stop Shops" to Streamline Land Registry Procedures." In <i>Untying the Land Knot: Making Equitable, Efficient, and Sustainable Use of Industrial and Commercial Land</i> , ed. Xiaofang Shen, 23-32. With Xiaolun Sun. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	Q24	Lazikova, Jarmila, Ivan Takac, Peter Novak, L'ubica Rumanovska, and Jana Durkovicova. 2012. "Legal and Economic Issues of the Agricultural Land Rent in Slovakia." <i>Studia Universitatis Babes-Bolyai Oeconomica</i> , 57(2): 58-69. The agricultural land in Slovakia is used mainly by tenants according to the land rent contracts. The land rent plays a very important role; therefore the Slovak law maker approved special legal regulation to stabilize the long-term rent of agricultural land. The paper analyses how these legal norms affect the economic behaviour of the land tenants whose business activities are in agriculture. The research will be realised in county Galanta, one of the counties of Slovakia with the best condition for the agriculture. The primary data were oriented mainly on the rent price, rent period, land quality, acreage of rented land, and legal form of enterprises. According to the results, the rent payment for one hectare of land is not influenced by the minimum rent payment stipulated by law. The larger acreage of land of one agricultural businessman forces down land rent payments. The legal forms of enterprises as well as the land rent period are dominant factors that influence land rent payment. The location of agricultural businessmen in the county Galanta is also an important factor influencing the land rent payment.
2012	Q55 Q56	CV: Weber, Rolf H. 2012. "Public-Private Partnerships as Incentive to Foster Sustainable Technologies." In <i>Green Taxation and Environmental Sustainability</i> , ed. Larry Kreiser, Ana Yabar Sterling, Pedro Herrera, Janet E. Milne and Hope Ashiabor, 177-93. Critical Issues in Environmental Taxation, vol. 12. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013		
2013	D22	Haran, Uriel. 2013. "A Person-Organization Discontinuity in Contract Perception: Why Corporations Can Get Away with Breaking Contracts but Individuals Cannot." <i>Management Science</i> , 59(12): 2837-53. Most legal systems in the world follow the principle of corporate personhood, which grants organizations the same legal status as natural persons. Although debate over the notion of corporate personhood has been fierce, whether and how this principle is applied in people's beliefs and intuitions has yet to be empirically examined. This work addresses the gap in the literature, in the context of formal contracts. While contracts are typically seen as either morally binding promises or morally neutral business instruments, the data presented here show that contracts of individuals are associated more strongly with promises than are contracts of organizations. As a result, breach of contract by an individual is seen as a moral transgression. The same behavior by an organization, however, is viewed more as a legitimate business decision. This paper also finds that contractual obligations should be phrased in "promise" terms to eliminate this person-organization discontinuity.
2013	D22	Gattai, Valeria, and Piergiiovanna Natale. 2013. "What Makes a Joint Venture: Micro-evidence from Sino-Italian Contracts." <i>Review of Financial Economics</i> , 22(4): 194-205. This paper provides new contract-level evidence on control rights allocation in order to define what makes a joint venture. Property rights theory of the firm identifies circumstances under which joint control alleviates investment distortions due to contract incompleteness. We compare predictions of the theoretical literature with actual governance structures of Sino-Italian joint ventures, as reported in a questionnaire submitted to the entire population of Italian enterprises operating in China. With an exceptional response rate of 60%, our evidence confirms most of the theoretical predictions and helps select among competing approaches to model joint ventures.
2013	D22	Caprio, Lorenzo, Mara Faccio, and John J. McConnell. 2013. "Sheltering Corporate Assets from Political Extraction." <i>Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization</i> , 29(2): 332-54. We hypothesize that firms structure their asset holdings so as to shelter assets from extraction by politicians and bureaucrats. In countries where the threat of political extraction is higher, we hypothesize that firms hold a lower fraction of their assets in liquid form. Consistent with this conjecture, using data representing over 30,000 firms across 109 countries, we find that corporate holdings of liquid assets are negatively correlated with measures of political corruption. Further, annual investment in property, plant, equipment, and inventory plus dividends is positively correlated with measures of political corruption suggesting that owners channel their cash into harder to extract assets. To the extent that the threat of political extraction moves firms away from their otherwise optimal levels of liquid assets, our findings suggest that the threat of political extraction may reduce economic development not only through the direct costs of political payoffs but also because the potential for asset extraction moves firms away from their otherwise optimal asset holdings.
2013	D24	Ahsan, Reshad N. 2013. "Input Tariffs, Speed of Contract Enforcement, and the Productivity of Firms in India." <i>Journal of International Economics</i> , 90(1): 181-92. This paper extends the literature on trade liberalization and firm productivity (TFP) by examining the complementarities between the speed of contract enforcement and the productivity gains from input tariff liberalization. It does so by using firm-level panel data from India along with an objective measure of judicial efficiency at the state level. The results suggest that for a 10 percentage point decline in input tariffs, firms in the state at the 75th percentile of judicial efficiency gain an additional 3.6 percentage points in productivity when compared to firms in the state with the median level of judicial efficiency. The results also indicate that the complementarities are strongest for firms in industries that are contract intensive and imported-capital intensive. These results are robust to using a matching estimator to address the self-selection of firms into states with high judicial efficiency and an IV approach to instrument input tariffs. In addition, the results are also robust to the addition of state-year interaction fixed effects to control for time-varying, unobservable state characteristics. Thus, the results indicate that rapid contract enforcement is necessary to maximize the productivity benefits from input tariff liberalization.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	D24	Perera, Shrimal, Michael Skully, and Zahida Chaudhry. 2013. "Determinants of Commercial Bank Profitability: South Asian Evidence." <i>Asian Journal of Finance and Accounting</i>, 5(1): 365-80. This study investigates the bank-specific and other determinants of commercial bank profitability in selected South Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka). The single-equation, dynamic panel data procedure employed accommodates explicit measures of production efficiency, industry competition, profit persistence and country-specific differences in governance. The findings reveal profit persistence in South Asian banking markets. Even though increasing competition exerts negative pressure on bank profitability, high industry concentration still allows these banks to earn higher profits. The well-capitalised banks and those with relatively more efficient production processes are the more profitable. South Asian banks also seem to experience economies of scale as bank size is positively associated with profitability. The results also indicate that slack legal systems in these countries (leading to inferior contract enforcement) positively affect profits as banks probably require higher risk premiums on their loan contracts.
2013	D92	D'Alpaos, Chiara, Michele Moretto, Paola Valbonesi, and Sergio Vergalli. 2013. "Time Overruns as Opportunistic Behavior in Public Procurement." <i>Journal of Economics (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie)</i>, 110(1): 25-43. We consider the supplier's strategic choice on delivery time in a public procurement setting as the result of the firm's opportunistic behavior on the optimal investment timing when production costs are uncertain. We model the supplier's trade-off between the option value to defer the contract execution and the penalty payment in the event of delays. We also take into account the issue of penalty enforcement, which in turn depends on both the discretion of the court of law in voiding contractual clauses and the "efficiency" of the judicial system (i.e., the average length of civil trials). We test our main results on Italian public procurement data showing that the supplier's incentive to delay is greater the higher the volatility of production costs and the lower the "efficiency" of the judicial system. We then calibrate the model using parameters that mimic the Italian scenario on public works procurement and calculate the maximum amount that a supplier is "willing to pay" (per day) to postpone the delivery date and infringe the contract provisions. Our calibration results are consistent with the theoretical model's predictions and the empirical findings.
2013	F32	Saygili, Meryem. 2013. "Financial Liberalization, Limited Contract Enforcement and Productivity." <i>Journal of Globalization and Development</i>, 4(1): 95-130. This paper investigates whether opening up to international financial flows improves aggregate productivity in the presence of limited contract enforceability. I present a model of two countries that differ in terms of the degree of contract enforcement and analyze the consequences of financial market integration among them. I then test the predictions of the model empirically. The model predicts that aggregate productivity improves after financial integration, in economies with strong contract enforcement, while it deteriorates in countries with weak enforcement. The empirical analysis confirms the effect of capital account liberalization depends on the strength of contract enforcement.
2013	G12	CV: Hamermesh, Lawrence A. 2013. "A Kinder, Gentler Critique of Van Gorkom and Its Less Celebrated Legacies." In <i>Law and Economics of Mergers and Acquisitions. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Steven M. Davidoff and Claire A. Hill, 601-11. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 39. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G12	Graff, Richard A. 2013. "A New Generation of Non-debt Fixed-Income Finance." <i>International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management</i>, 6(4): 267-77. Purpose--The development of standardized fixed-income securities and organized secondary markets in which to price and trade the securities is a widely recognized factor in the emergence of modern developed economies. However, the ongoing global financial crisis has exposed the existence of a fundamental and costly conflict between lender and borrower property rights when debt is securitized that has imperiled some fixed-income markets in their present form. This paper aims to suggest a new non-debt concept for fixed-income finance that avoids the conflict inherent in securitized debt. Design/methodology/approach--The paper considers how to build the foundation of non-debt fixed-income technology on property law instead of contract law. Findings--Fixed-income products based on the new technology expose investors to lower loss risk than investors incur with analogous debt-based products. Such products could lower the cost of fixed-income finance and contribute to the global restoration of fixed-income market liquidity.
2013	H63	CV: Thurber, Anne Marie, and Samit Shah. 2013. "Sovereign Risk and Political Risk: New Challenges." In <i>Old Risks, New Solutions, or Is It the Other Way Around?</i> , ed. Gero Verheyen and Edith Quintrell, 45-55. World Bank Study. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	N22	Bardwell, Stephanie Huneycutt. 2013. "Regulatory and Economic Factors Determining the Sub-prime Mortgage Outcome." <i>International Journal of Economic Research</i>, 10(1): 7-18. This paper addresses regulatory and economic factors which the author contends have determined the sub-prime mortgage outcome. Preliminary questions addressed in the paper include deregulation, globalization, normal business cycles and the unbalanced free market; also, from the legal perspective, the use of contracts and debt instruments and regulatory oversight of these legal tools are presented as significant factors. The methodology includes analysis of select historical data from 1938 to current that attempts to compare institutional regulation or intervention with transparency in less controlled markets and business cycles. The paper concludes with development of model preventative solutions using combined legal and economic analyses.
2013	N91	Diss: Macdonald, Daniel Patrick. 2013. <i>Contract as Contested Terrain: An Economic History of Law and the Rise of American Capitalism.</i> PhD diss. University of Massachusetts. This dissertation analyzes the relationship between law and the rise of capitalism in the U.S. First, I analyze the changing relationship between labor productivity and pay at the Lawrence #2 textile mill in Massachusetts between 1834 and 1855. I estimate a model of productivity under a piece rate contract. Results show that the relationship between changes in the wage and changes in productivity was negative in the 1830s, slightly positive in the 1840s, and strongly positive in the late-1840s to 1850s. I argue that changes in relative worker bargaining power, the intensification of work flow, and the importance of liquidity constraints due to the decline of agriculture in the Northeast are the main factors underlying this shift. Second, I study the impact of contract law on state-level economic performance. Using the contrasting cases of Connecticut and Vermont I find that the development of legal thought on contracts was not composed of a single path toward "modernity", as the legal historiography suggests. The Vermont legal system developed outside of the mainstream framework. Using census statistics and histories of labor and manufacturing in the two states, I then argue that this difference had an impact on the nature of state-level economic growth. Finally, I provide the first economic history of the antebellum ten hour movement. I study the historical background as well as the quantitative effects of the movement via the ten hour statutes that were passed in select states between 1847 and 1855. Using historical accounts, I first give an overview of each state's ten hour movement. Using the historical analysis as a light to shed on each state, I then use a difference-in-differences identification strategy to consider whether states that passed more stringent laws (which did not allow workers and employers to "contract out" of the ten hour law) saw a greater reduction in hours worked. I do find that the ten hour laws had an impact, but I suggest that the movement's effects were either amplified or tempered according to the strength and tactics of a state's labor movement.
2013	O21	CV: Cheong, May Fong, and Yin Ham Lee. 2013. "The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia: Malaysia and Singapore." In <i>The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia</i> , ed. Mark Williams, 215-50. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	P36	Gavrilovic, Nenad. 2013. "Unfair Consumer Contract Terms under Macedonian Law: How the Old and the New Function in Practice." <i>Journal of Consumer Policy</i> , 36(3): 315-28. This article analyses the functioning in practice of the system of substantive regulation of unfair terms in consumer contracts, introduced into Macedonian law as part of the harmonization obligations of the EU accession process. Specifically, the article seeks to establish the possible reasons for the absence of substantial evidence of application of the rules on unfair contract terms in consumer contracts in Macedonian practice. In providing an explanation, the focus is on the transposition of the consumer acquis and the Unfair Contract Terms Directive into national law, the enforcement structure for consumer law, and the relationship with the pre-existing civil law. In sum, the inconsistencies and incompleteness of the transposition, the weak and complex enforcement structure, as well as the unsettled relationship with the already existing civil law rules on similar topics have all contributed to weaken the practical significance of the special law on unfair contract terms.

Table K12.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics*
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E52	Monetary Policy
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	Fiscal Policy
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F31	Foreign Exchange
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K12: Balance of Links

221	Links in 2005
138	New links in 2006-2013
463	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K12 is equal to 4.56 AS.

Общий объем раздела K12 — 4,56 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K12.E.

K13 Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics ¹

Table K13.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	12	23	11	1.92	0.35	0.35	General Economics and Teaching
B	11	18	7	1.64	0.32	0.27	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	12	40	28	3.33	0.35	0.60	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	277	599	322	2.16	8.08	9.01	Microeconomics
E	40	50	10	1.25	1.17	0.75	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	9	29	20	3.22	0.26	0.44	International Economics
G	147	319	172	2.17	4.29	4.80	Financial Economics
H	40	83	43	2.08	1.17	1.25	Public Economics
I	170	331	161	1.95	4.96	4.98	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	469	648	179	1.38	13.67	9.75	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1,817	3,460	1,643	1.9	52.97	52.06	Law and Economics
L	179	408	229	2.28	5.22	6.14	Industrial Organization
M	34	70	36	2.06	0.99	1.05	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	14	33	19	2.36	0.41	0.50	Economic History
O	51	124	73	2.43	1.49	1.87	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	14	67	53	4.79	0.41	1.01	Economic Systems
Q	116	293	177	2.53	3.38	4.41	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	15	39	24	2.6	0.44	0.59	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	11	8	3.67	0.09	0.17	Other Special Topics
S	3,430	6,646	3,216	1.94	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K13.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	9	18	9	2	0.26	0.27	General Economics
A2	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.06	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Collective Works
A	12	23	11	1.92	0.35	0.35	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	5	8	3	1.6	0.15	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.11	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	11	18	7	1.64	0.32	0.27	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.14	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	5	16	11	3.2	0.15	0.24	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.09	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	12	40	28	3.33	0.35	0.60	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.14	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	127	236	109	1.86	3.70	3.55	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	16	47	31	2.94	0.47	0.71	Production and Organizations
D3	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.06	Distribution
D4	6	8	2	1.33	0.17	0.12	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	39	91	52	2.33	1.14	1.37	Welfare Economics
D7	32	55	23	1.72	0.93	0.83	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	51	141	90	2.76	1.49	2.12	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.11	Intertemporal Choice
D	277	599	322	2.16	8.08	9.01	Microeconomics
E0	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	8	10	2	1.25	0.23	0.15	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	11	13	2	1.18	0.32	0.20	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	18	21	3	1.17	0.52	0.32	Money and Interest Rates
E5	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	40	50	10	1.25	1.17	0.75	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	7	9	2	1.29	0.20	0.14	Trade
F2	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.12	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.15	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	9	29	20	3.22	0.26	0.44	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	9	23	14	2.56	0.26	0.35	General Financial Markets
G2	100	220	120	2.2	2.92	3.31	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	38	76	38	2	1.11	1.14	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	147	319	172	2.17	4.29	4.80	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	24	40	16	1.67	0.70	0.60	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	11	22	11	2	0.32	0.33	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	3	12	9	4	0.09	0.18	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Miscellaneous Issues
H	40	83	43	2.08	1.17	1.25	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	168	321	153	1.91	4.90	4.83	Health
I2	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Education and Research Institutions
I3	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.11	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	170	331	161	1.95	4.96	4.98	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	313	426	113	1.36	9.13	6.41	Demographic Economics
J2	80	104	24	1.3	2.33	1.56	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	42	59	17	1.4	1.22	0.89	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	3	19	16	6.33	0.09	0.29	Particular Labor Markets
J5	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	12	16	4	1.33	0.35	0.24	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	17	19	2	1.12	0.50	0.29	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Labor Standards: National and International
J	469	648	179	1.38	13.67	9.75	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	5	13	8	2.6	0.15	0.20	General
K1	1,442	2,657	1,215	1.84	42.04	39.98	Basic Areas of Law
K2	74	156	82	2.11	2.16	2.35	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	115	223	108	1.94	3.35	3.36	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	181	411	230	2.27	5.28	6.18	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1,817	3,460	1,643	1.9	52.97	52.06	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	39	72	33	1.85	1.14	1.08	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	5	17	12	3.4	0.15	0.26	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	5	8	3	1.6	0.15	0.12	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	8	21	13	2.63	0.23	0.32	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	32	111	79	3.47	0.93	1.67	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	48	80	32	1.67	1.40	1.20	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.09	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	20	53	33	2.65	0.58	0.80	Industry Studies: Services
L9	19	40	21	2.11	0.55	0.60	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	179	408	229	2.28	5.22	6.14	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	5	22	17	4.4	0.15	0.33	Business Administration
M2	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Business Economics
M3	15	24	9	1.6	0.44	0.36	Marketing and Advertising
M4	10	16	6	1.6	0.29	0.24	Accounting and Auditing
M5	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.09	Personnel Economics
M	34	70	36	2.06	0.99	1.05	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	13	32	19	2.46	0.38	0.48	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	14	33	19	2.36	0.41	0.50	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	9	45	36	5	0.26	0.68	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	37	72	35	1.95	1.08	1.08	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.08	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Economywide Country Studies
O	51	124	73	2.43	1.49	1.87	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	7	19	12	2.71	0.20	0.29	Capitalist Systems
P2	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	6	42	36	7	0.17	0.63	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	14	67	53	4.79	0.41	1.01	Economic Systems
Q0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
Q1	8	82	74	10.25	0.23	1.23	Agriculture
Q2	74	81	7	1.09	2.16	1.22	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.08	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Energy
Q5	30	121	91	4.03	0.87	1.82	Environmental Economics
Q	116	293	177	2.53	3.38	4.41	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	General Regional Economics
R2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Household Analysis
R3	4	9	5	2.25	0.12	0.14	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	9	21	12	2.33	0.26	0.32	Transportation Economics
R5	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.08	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	15	39	24	2.6	0.44	0.59	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	11	8	3.67	0.09	0.17	Other Special Topics
S	3,430	6,646	3,216	1.94	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K13.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	4	10	6	2.5	0.12	0.15	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.06	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B21	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B29	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B31	5	8	3	1.6	0.15	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B53	4	4	0	1	0.12	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C13	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Estimation: General
C15	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C32	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C53	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C70	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Noncooperative Games
C78	3	11	8	3.67	0.09	0.17	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C80	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
D10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Household Behavior: General
D11	4	4	0	1	0.12	0.06	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	27	53	26	1.96	0.79	0.8	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	17	22	5	1.29	0.5	0.33	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	77	153	76	1.99	2.24	2.3	Consumer Protection
D21	3	13	10	4.33	0.09	0.2	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	13	31	18	2.38	0.38	0.47	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D31	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D42	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Auctions
D45	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Rationing; Licensing
D52	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Incomplete Markets
D61	8	24	16	3	0.23	0.36	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	27	49	22	1.81	0.79	0.74	Externalities
D63	4	14	10	3.5	0.12	0.21	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D71	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.06	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	18	30	12	1.67	0.52	0.45	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	7	16	9	2.29	0.2	0.24	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	18	28	10	1.56	0.52	0.42	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	24	72	48	3	0.7	1.08	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	7	16	9	2.29	0.2	0.24	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Expectations; Speculations
D91	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.08	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D99	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E21	7	7	0	1	0.2	0.11	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E24	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E31	11	13	2	1.18	0.32	0.2	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E43	18	21	3	1.17	0.52	0.32	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E52	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Monetary Policy
F13	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Economic Integration
F20	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F30	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	International Finance: General
G14	8	13	5	1.63	0.23	0.2	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	International Financial Markets
G21	4	18	14	4.5	0.12	0.27	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	89	178	89	2	2.59	2.68	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G24	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	6	19	13	3.17	0.17	0.29	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.11	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	14	27	13	1.93	0.41	0.41	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	16	25	9	1.56	0.47	0.38	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	3	12	9	4	0.09	0.18	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Payout Policy
G38	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H23	6	8	2	1.33	0.17	0.12	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	11	19	8	1.73	0.32	0.29	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	5	8	3	1.6	0.15	0.12	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Tax Evasion
H27	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H51	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.11	National Government Expenditures and Health
H55	7	10	3	1.43	0.2	0.15	Social Security and Public Pensions
H57	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H60	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H71	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I10	4	13	9	3.25	0.12	0.2	Health: General
I11	71	146	75	2.06	2.07	2.2	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	35	48	13	1.37	1.02	0.72	Health Production
I18	58	108	50	1.86	1.69	1.63	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Analysis of Education
I31	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.08	General Welfare; Well-Being
J11	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.09	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	6	9	3	1.5	0.17	0.14	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	20	29	9	1.45	0.58	0.44	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	4	17	13	4.25	0.12	0.26	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	6	9	3	1.5	0.17	0.14	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.11	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	270	348	78	1.29	7.87	5.24	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J21	9	9	0	1	0.26	0.14	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	5	11	6	2.2	0.15	0.17	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	11	11	0	1	0.32	0.17	Labor Demand
J24	15	17	2	1.13	0.44	0.26	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	15	16	1	1.07	0.44	0.24	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	25	38	13	1.52	0.73	0.57	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J31	21	30	9	1.43	0.61	0.45	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	18	26	8	1.44	0.52	0.39	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J44	2	16	14	8	0.06	0.24	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Public Sector Labor Markets
J52	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J61	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	8	10	2	1.25	0.23	0.15	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J71	14	14	0	1	0.41	0.21	Labor Discrimination
J78	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.06	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
K00	5	13	8	2.6	0.15	0.2	Law and Economics: General
K10	18	45	27	2.5	0.52	0.68	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	31	85	54	2.74	0.9	1.28	Property Law
K12	45	105	60	2.33	1.31	1.58	Contract Law
K13	1,334	2,394	1,060	1.79	38.89	36.02	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	12	26	14	2.17	0.35	0.39	Criminal Law
K19	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	5	7	2	1.4	0.15	0.11	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	20	40	20	2	0.58	0.6	Antitrust Law
K22	42	89	47	2.12	1.22	1.34	Business and Securities Law
K23	7	20	13	2.86	0.2	0.3	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	22	31	9	1.41	0.64	0.47	Labor Law
K32	73	141	68	1.93	2.13	2.12	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	15	36	21	2.4	0.44	0.54	International Law
K34	3	11	8	3.67	0.09	0.17	Tax Law
K40	19	63	44	3.32	0.55	0.95	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	128	297	169	2.32	3.73	4.47	Litigation Process
K42	34	51	17	1.5	0.99	0.77	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L11	6	12	6	2	0.17	0.18	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	4	8	4	2	0.12	0.12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.11	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	9	13	4	1.44	0.26	0.2	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	19	32	13	1.68	0.55	0.48	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L20	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L24	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	3	12	9	4	0.09	0.18	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L31	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.08	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.12	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	5	5	0	1	0.15	0.08	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L43	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L50	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	30	106	76	3.53	0.87	1.59	Economics of Regulation
L60	5	6	1	1.2	0.15	0.09	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	11	18	7	1.64	0.32	0.27	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L64	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	13	26	13	2	0.38	0.39	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	18	24	6	1.33	0.52	0.36	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L71	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Forest Products
L81	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.08	Entertainment; Media
L83	4	9	5	2.25	0.12	0.14	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	9	24	15	2.67	0.26	0.36	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Real Estate Services

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L86	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.08	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L91	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Transportation: General
L92	8	12	4	1.5	0.23	0.18	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Air Transportation
L94	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.09	Electric Utilities
L96	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.08	Telecommunications
L97	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Utilities: General
L98	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.14	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M10	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.08	Business Administration: General
M12	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	New Firms; Startups
M14	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.11	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M20	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Business Economics: General
M21	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Business Economics
M31	4	8	4	2	0.12	0.12	Marketing
M37	11	15	4	1.36	0.32	0.23	Advertising
M41	8	11	3	1.38	0.23	0.17	Accounting
M42	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.08	Auditing
M52	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M55	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N40	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.11	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	4	9	5	2.25	0.12	0.14	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	7	11	4	1.57	0.2	0.17	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N73	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
O10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economic Development: General
O13	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.08	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	4	28	24	7	0.12	0.42	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O30	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	12	15	3	1.25	0.35	0.23	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.12	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	17	31	14	1.82	0.5	0.47	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.12	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O47	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O51	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
P12	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	3	13	10	4.33	0.09	0.2	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P36	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.12	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	4	24	20	6	0.12	0.36	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P48	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q15	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q16	1	39	38	39	0.03	0.59	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q18	1	35	34	35	0.03	0.53	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	13	15	2	1.15	0.38	0.23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q27	8	8	0	1	0.23	0.12	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	43	46	3	1.07	1.25	0.69	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q32	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q38	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q50	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.12	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	4	9	5	2.25	0.12	0.14	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	7	34	27	4.86	0.2	0.51	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.18	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q58	15	51	36	3.4	0.44	0.77	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R30	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Housing Supply and Markets
R33	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R41	8	19	11	2.38	0.23	0.29	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R48	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R52	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z13	3	10	7	3.33	0.09	0.15	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	3,430	6,453	3,023	1.88	100	97.63	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K13.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A33	1	0.02	Handbooks
B00	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B52	3	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C22	1	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C50	1	0.02	Econometric Modeling: General
C52	3	0.05	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C58	1	0.02	Financial Econometrics
C62	1	0.02	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	1	0.02	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C71	3	0.05	Cooperative Games
C83	1	0.02	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C88	1	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
D02	2	0.03	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	7	0.11	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D24	3	0.05	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	1	0.02	Distribution: General
D60	2	0.03	Welfare Economics: General
D64	2	0.03	Altruism; Philanthropy
D86	17	0.26	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	1	0.02	Neuroeconomics
D92	1	0.02	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E22	2	0.03	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E62	3	0.05	Fiscal Policy
F21	2	0.03	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F23	5	0.08	Multinational Firms; International Business
F53	6	0.09	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	1	0.02	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	3	0.05	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	1	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
G11	5	0.08	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	2	0.03	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G18	2	0.03	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G23	3	0.05	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
H11	1	0.02	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	3	0.05	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H32	2	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H41	2	0.03	Public Goods
H43	1	0.02	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H56	3	0.05	National Security and War
H75	2	0.03	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	2	0.03	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H83	1	0.02	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I13	6	0.09	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I20	1	0.02	Education and Research Institutions: General
I38	2	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J10	1	0.02	Demographic Economics: General
J20	2	0.03	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J41	1	0.02	Labor Contracts
J48	1	0.02	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J51	1	0.02	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J70	1	0.02	Labor Discrimination: General
J82	1	0.02	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
K36	2	0.03	Family and Personal Law
L26	2	0.03	Entrepreneurship
L32	1	0.02	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L44	7	0.11	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L59	2	0.03	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	1	0.02	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L67	1	0.02	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	1	0.02	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L74	1	0.02	Construction
L87	1	0.02	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	3	0.05	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
M16	1	0.02	International Business Administration
M38	1	0.02	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M50	1	0.02	Personnel Economics: General
M54	2	0.03	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N45	2	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
O12	1	0.02	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	2	0.03	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O18	5	0.08	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
P11	1	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P25	3	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	1	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P31	1	0.02	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	8	0.12	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P34	1	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
Q01	1	0.02	Sustainable Development
Q26	1	0.02	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q42	2	0.03	Alternative Energy Sources
Q48	1	0.02	Energy: Government Policy
Q55	2	0.03	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	1	0.02	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	1	0.02	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R12	1	0.02	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R14	1	0.02	Land Use Patterns
R21	1	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R28	1	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R32	1	0.02	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R38	2	0.03	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
Y80	1	0.02	Related Disciplines
Z12	1	0.02	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	193	3.0	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

D86(17), P32(8), D03(7), L44(7), F53(6), I13(6), F23(5), G11(5), O18(5), B52(3), C52(3), C71(3), D24(3), E62(3), F55(3), G23(3), H20(3), H56(3), L88(3), P25(3), D02(2), D60(2), D64(2), E22(2), F21(2), G12(2), G18(2), H32(2), H41(2), H75(2), H76(2), I38(2), J20(2), K36(2), L26(2), L59(2), M54(2), N45(2), O14(2), Q42(2), Q55(2), R38(2), A33(1), B00(1), C22(1), C50(1), C58(1), C62(1), C63(1), C83(1), C88(1), D30(1), D87(1), D92(1), F54(1), F60(1), H11(1), H43(1), H83(1), I20(1), J10(1), J41(1), J48(1), J51(1), J70(1), J82(1), L32(1), L61(1), L67(1), L68(1), L74(1), L87(1), M16(1), M38(1), M50(1), O12(1), P11(1), P26(1), P31(1), P34(1), Q01(1), Q26(1), Q48(1), Q56(1), Q57(1), R12(1), R14(1), R21(1), R28(1), R32(1), Y80(1), Z12(1).

Table K13.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D86	1	2	5	0	0	5	2	2	17
H41	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
J82	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L59	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Q56	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D02	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
D30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D64	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
F53	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	6
G11	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	5
H43	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K36	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
L26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
L44	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	7
N45	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
P11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q42	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Q55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Q57	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R32	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E62	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
F23	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
G23	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
L88	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
M16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
M38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M54	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
P32	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Z12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B52	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
C63	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C88	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D03	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	7
F21	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
F55	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
G12	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
H11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H20	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
H76	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
I38	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
J10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G18	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
J20	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
L32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L67	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L68	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R38	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
C22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C52	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
C58	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
D87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E22	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
H32	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
H56	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
M50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O18	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
P25	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
P34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C71	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
D60	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
D92	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H75	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
H83	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
J48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L87	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Y80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	6	19	9	14	9	13	16	6	92

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K13.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C62	Singh, Ram. 2006. <i>On the Existence and Efficiency of Equilibria Under Liability Rules</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12625. While the focus of mainstream economic analysis of liability rules remains on negligence liability, recently some legal scholars have argued for the sharing of liability. In this paper, our first objective is contribute to the debate regarding the desirability of the sharing of liability for the accident loss. To this end, we study the implications of various approaches toward liability assignment for the existence and efficiency of equilibria. In particular, we analyze the proposal of Calabresi and Cooper (1996). Contrary to what is suggested in the literature, we show that the sharing of liability when parties are either both negligent or both non-negligent does not threaten the existence of equilibria. Moreover, it does not dilute the incentives for the parties to take the due care. Our second objective is to extend the efficiency analysis beyond Shavell (1980, 1987) and Miceli (1997), to search for the second-best liability rules. We show that each of the standard liability rules fails to be efficient even from a second-best perspective. Furthermore, we show that second-best efficiency requires loss sharing between non-negligent parties. As corollaries to our main results, we reexamine some of the existing claims regarding the existence and efficiency of equilibria under liability rules.
2006	D86	Evans, John H., III, Kyonghee Kim, and Nandu J. Nagarajan. 2006. "Uncertainty, Legal Liability, and Incentive Contracts." <i>Accounting Review</i>, 81(5): 1045-71. To address agents' moral hazard over effort, incentive contracts impose risk on the agents. As performance measures become noisier, the conventional agency analysis predicts that principals will reduce the incentive weights assigned to such measures. However, prior empirical results (Prendergast 2002) frequently find the opposite, i.e., incentive weights are larger (agents bear more risk) in more uncertain environments. This paper provides new evidence on the association between the extent of uncertainty and the level of risk imposed on agents. In the context of contracts between managed care organizations and physicians, we examine the effect of task characteristics and the legal liability environment on the extent of risk that physicians bear. We derive the optimal weighting of multiple performance measures in a model of a physician's choice of revenue-generating and cost-control efforts. The model predicts that physicians who face less task uncertainty bear more cost risk in their contracts, as predicted by the conventional moral hazard model. Likewise, the model predicts that as the association between task uncertainty and legal liability uncertainty becomes stronger, physicians bear less cost risk in their contracts. Our empirical results generally support these predictions. We offer an explanation for why these results tend to be consistent with the conventional moral hazard analysis, contrary to empirical results in a number of previous studies.
2006	H41	Di Vita, Giuseppe. 2006. <i>Corruption, Exogenous Changes in Incentives and Deterrence</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2006.16. In this article we apply and extend the model elaborated by Acemoglu and Verdier in their seminal paper (2000), to examine how the economy represented in their theoretical framework responds to an exogenous change in the agent's incentive. In particular, we focus on the consequences of a famous sentence of the Italian Supreme Court in plenary session, no. 500 of 1999, in which a revolutionary interpretation of civil liability rules is introduced, allowing private agents of our economy to appear before the court to demand reimbursement for the damages suffered as a consequence of illicit behavior of the public administration. This is one of the few cases in which the judex substantially makes law in a system of civil law, and the modification in incentive whether or not to be corrupted comes from an authority that is not part of the game (the jurisdictional power). Basing our affirmations on the model, we can say that corruption may have declined in Italy since the year 2000, as a result of a change in the incentives for both private agents and bureaucrats.
2006	J82	Steward, Dwight, Amy Raub, and Jean Elliott. 2006. "How Long Do Mexican Migrants Work in the U.S.?" <i>Journal of Forensic Economics</i>, 19(2): 217-29.
2006	L59	Dari-Mattiacci, Guiseppe. 2006. <i>Limiting Limited Liability</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-070/1. Limited liability may result in inefficient accident prevention, because a relevant portion of the expected harm is

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		externalized on victims. This paper shows that under some restrictive conditions further limiting liability by means of a liability cap can improve caretaking.
2006	Q56	Myers, Nancy J., and Carolyn Raffensperger, eds. 2006. <i>Precautionary Tools for Reshaping Environmental Policy</i> , Urban and Industrial Environments series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press. Fourteen papers define the precautionary principle and show that implementing it in worldwide environmental policies is both necessary and possible. Papers discuss precautionary procedures as tools of analysis and intention (Nancy J. Myers); precautionary options (Myers); the precautionary principle's challenge to develop a "strong democracy" (Maria B. Pellerano and Peter Montague); green systems (Myers and Carolyn Raffensperger); a checklist for precautionary decisions (Myers); the checklist at work (Myers); answering the critics (Myers and Montague); the public trust and public values applied to elk farming and cattle farming (Mary O'Brien); setting the right goals applied to marine fisheries and sustainability in large ecosystems (Boyce Thorne-Miller); the history of DDT (Ted Schettler); a broad analysis of harm and a detailed analysis of how to prevent it (Kelly Bannister and Katherine Barrett); wrestling with uncertainty and genetically modified organisms (Barrett); a precautionary economic analysis of coalbed methane (Joshua Skov and Myers); and a proposal for tort reform (Raffensperger and Myers).
2007		
2007	B00 D30 J70	Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Behavioral Law and Economics</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12879. Behavioral economics has been a growing force in many fields of applied economics, including public economics, labor economics, health economics, and law and economics. This paper describes and assesses the current state of behavioral law and economics. Law and economics had a critical (though underrecognized) early point of contact with behavioral economics through the foundational debate in both fields over the Coase theorem and the endowment effect. In law and economics today, both the endowment effect and other features of behavioral economics feature prominently and have been applied in many important legal domains. The paper concludes with reference to a new emphasis in behavioral law and economics on "debiasing through law" - using existing or proposed legal structures in an attempt to reduce people's departures from the traditional economic assumption of unbounded rationality.
2007	D02	CV: Gifford, Jonathan L., and Vincent Marchau. 2007. "US and European Responses to Uncertainty about Intelligent Transportation Systems: A Comparative Analysis." In <i>Institutions and Sustainable Transport: Regulatory Reform in Advanced Economies</i> , ed. Piet Rietveld and Roger R. Stough, 96-108. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D30	THE SAME AS B00 Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Behavioral Law and Economics</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12879.
2007	D64	CV: Landes, William M., and Richard A. Posner. 2007. "Salvors, Finders, Good Samaritans, and Other Rescuers: An Economic Study of Law and Altruism." In <i>Economics of Tort Law. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Alan O. Sykes, 413-58. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 11. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	F53	Schmitt, Andre, and Sandrine Spaeter. 2007. "Risque nucléaire civil et responsabilité optimale de l'exploitant. (Nuclear Risk and Optimal Civil Liability of the Operator. With English summary)." <i>Revue Economique</i> , 58(6): 1331-51. The civil liability of nuclear operators are regulated by two sets of international conventions. In particular, strict liability, limited financial responsibility and the obligation of providing financial guarantees are imposed to the nuclear operator by the Paris Convention and the Vienna Convention. Then national legislations are free to increase the financial cap of responsibility fixed by the international regimes. First we present the main elements of these conventions. Then we focus on the impact of a modification in the amount of responsibility of the nuclear operator on his risk mitigation policy and on his financial condition. In particular we show that an increase of the cap beyond a given level determined by the model gives the operator some incentives to lessen the investment in prevention, contrary to what is expected. Besides, the impact of the preventive activities done by the firm on its financial constraint depends on the sensitivity of the risk distribution to the variation of the prevention level: The risk mitigation activities must be discussed with respect to the severity of the incidents and/or to the size of the nuclear park.
2007	F53	CV: Guner, Meltem Deniz. 2007. "Transport of Hazardous and Noxious Goods by Sea--The IMDG Code." In <i>Pollution of the Sea--Prevention and Compensation</i> , ed. Jurgen Basedow and Ulrich Magnus, 95-109. Hamburg Studies on Maritime Affairs, vol. 10. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	G11	Rodriguez, A. E., and Steven J. Shapiro. 2007. "Risk-Adjusted Performance as a Rigorous Approach to Removing Subjectivity from Expert Assessments of Suitability." <i>Journal of Business Valuation and Economic Loss Analysis</i> , 2(2): A broker has an obligation to ensure that his client incorporates suitable assets into his portfolio. Greater objectivity can be brought to assessments of suitability by comparing the performance of the aggrieved investor's portfolio to a benchmark portfolio using the Modigliani & Modigliani risk-adjusted performance measure. The applicable counterfactual benchmark could be either a "market" portfolio or a suitable alternative portfolio. The calculation of confidence intervals associated with the measured difference in risk-adjusted returns is demonstrated. Castaneda-like standards can be used as criteria for whether defendant's actions negatively impacted portfolio performance rather than outside events.
2007	H43	Wang, Yang. 2007. "Now, Later, or Never: Applying Asymmetric Discount Rates in Nuisance Remedies and Federal Regulations." <i>Michigan Law Review</i> , 105(8): 2035-80.
2007	J41	Fenn, Paul, Alastair Gray, and Neil Rickman. 2007. "Standard Fees for Legal Aid: An Empirical Analysis of Incentives and Contracts." <i>Oxford Economic Papers</i> , 59(4): 662-81. This paper asks whether lawyers respond to financial incentives in ways that are consistent with predictions from contract theory. It uses data collected from before/after the introduction of standard fees for legal aid lawyers in England and Wales. For some inputs (not all), these substituted fixed price contracts for retrospective fee-for-service remuneration. We consider the effects of these new contracts on case-level inputs and examine the extent of substitution across inputs remunerated by fixed prices and fee-for-service. We find that lawyers' responses were consistent with theory: (i) high-powered incentives for cost-reduction lowered inputs that may have been difficult to monitor, and (ii) substitution across inputs took place in line with multitask agency. Our results have implications for legal aid expenditure control, and current policies on personal injury litigation, as well as providing empirical evidence on the effects of remuneration contracts.
2007	J70	THE SAME AS B00 Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Behavioral Law and Economics</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12879.
2007	K36	CV: Levmore, Saul. 2007. "Love It or Leave It: Property Rules, Liability Rules, and Exclusivity of Remedies in Partnership and Marriage." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 533-61. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	K36	CV: O'Hara, Erin A., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "From Politics to Efficiency in Choice of Law." In <i>Economics of Federalism. Volume 2</i> , ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 193-274. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L26	CV: Hurst, James Willard. 2007. "The Release of Energy." In <i>Entrepreneurship and Global Capitalism. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Geoffrey Jones and R. Daniel Wadhvani, 131-67. An Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Entrepreneurship, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L44	CV: Stuyck, Jules. 2007. "Belgian Report: Example of an Integrated Approach." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 139-50. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: Auteri, Paolo. 2007. "Brief Report on Italian Unfair Competition Law." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 151-60. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: Engelbrekt, Antonina Bakardjieva. 2007. "The Scandinavian Model of Unfair Competition Law." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 161-81. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	N45	Cole, Tony. 2007. "Commercial Arbitration in Japan: Contributions to the Debate on 'Japanese Non-litigiousness'." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 40(1): 29-114.
2007	P11	CV: Aranson, Peter H. 2007. "The Common Law as Central Economic Planning." In <i>The Evolution of Efficient Common Law</i> , ed. Paul H. Rubin, 155-85. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	Q42	Schmitt, Andre, and Sandrine Spaeter. 2007. "Risque nucleaire civil et responsabilite optimale de l'exploitant. (Nuclear Risk and Optimal Civil Liability of the Operator. With English summary.)." <i>Revue Economique</i> , 58(6): 1331-51. The civil liability of nuclear operators are regulated by two sets of international conventions. In particular, strict liability, limited financial responsibility and the obligation of providing financial guarantees are imposed to the nuclear operator by the Paris Convention and the Vienna Convention. Then national legislations are free to increase the financial cap of responsibility fixed by the international regimes. First we present the main elements of these conventions. Then we focus on the impact of a modification in the amount of responsibility of the nuclear operator on his risk mitigation policy and on his financial condition. In particular we show that an increase of the cap beyond a given level determined by the model gives the operator some incentives to lessen the investment in prevention, contrary to what is expected. Besides, the impact of the preventive activities done by the firm on its financial constraint depends on the sensitivity of the risk distribution to the variation of the prevention level: The risk mitigation activities must be discussed with respect to the severity of the incidents and/or to the size of the nuclear park.
2007	Q55	CV: Endres, Alfred, Regina Bertram, and Bianca Rundshagen. 2007. "The Economics of Environmental Liability Law--A Dynamic View." In <i>Public Economics and Public Choice: Contributions in Honor of Charles B. Blankart</i> . Charles B. Blankart, 201-19. Edited by Pio Baake and Rainald Borck. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	Q57	CV: Farrell, Alexander E. 2007. "Overview of the Superfund Program." In <i>Reclaiming the Land: Rethinking Superfund Institutions, Methods and Practices</i> , ed. Gregg P. Macey and Jonathan Z. Cannon, 25-47. New York: Springer Science + Business Media.
2007	R12 R32	CV: Beckmann, Volker, and Justus Wesseler. 2007. "Spatial Dimension of Externalities and the Coase Theorem: Implications for Co-existence of Transgenic Crops." In <i>Regional Externalities</i> , ed. Wim Heijman, 223-42. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2008		
2008	E62	CV: Griffith, Thomas D. 2008. "Should "Tax Norms" Be Abandoned? Rethinking Tax Policy Analysis and the Taxation of Personal Injury Recoveries." In <i>Economics of Tax Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. David A. Weisbach, 3-49. Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 19. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	F23	Eroglu, Muzaffer. 2008. <i>Multinational Enterprises and Tort Liabilities: An Interdisciplinary and Comparative Examination</i> , Corporations, Globalisation and the Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Examines problems related to tort liabilities of multinational enterprises. Discusses social and economic analysis of multinational enterprises; multinational enterprises as business organizations; the legal structure of multinational enterprises; jurisdictional problems; tort liability of multinational enterprises in case law; comparative laws and principles regarding corporate group liability; liability options beyond the group liability discussion; and the future of multinational enterprises' tort liability.
2008	F23 M16 Z12	CV: Kim, W. Chan, and R. A. Mauborgne. 2008. "Cross-cultural Strategies." In <i>International Marketing: Modern and Classic Papers. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Stanley J. Paliwoda and John K. Ryans Jr, 505-12. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings on Business and Management, vol. 6. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	G23	Barabanov, Sergey S., Onem Ozocak, H. J. Turtle, and Thomas J. Walker. 2008. "Institutional Investors and Shareholder Litigation." <i>Financial Management</i> , 37(2): 227-50. We examine whether institutional investors are able to avoid future litigation. Our results show that institutions provide a fiduciary role by decreasing or eliminating their positions in sued firms well before litigation begins. We also find that institutional groups with high monitoring ability (independent investment advisors and mutual funds) are more proactive in their trading behavior than are institutions with low monitoring ability (banks, insurance companies, and unclassified institutions such as endowments, foundations, and self-managed pension funds). We find that percentage changes in institutional ownership are correlated with public information available more than two quarters before litigation.
2008	L88	Loh, Andrea Y. 2008. "Are Artificial Tans the New Cigarette? How Plaintiffs Can Use the Lessons of Tobacco Litigation in Bringing Claims against the Indoor Tanning Industry." <i>Michigan Law Review</i> , 107(2): 365-90. Indoor tanning salons have grown significantly in popularity during recent years. Scientific research has revealed a strong link between skin cancer and ultraviolet light exposure from indoor tanning lamps. Despite such dangers, federal regulations place minimal restrictions on the labeling of indoor tanning lamps. Indoor tanning salons work vigorously to dispel notions of a link to skin cancer, often falsely promoting various health benefits of indoor tanning. The first lawsuit for injuries resulting from indoor tanning was recently filed against an indoor tanning salon, and other such litigation is poised to follow. This Note examines three potential tort claims against indoor

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		tanning manufacturers and salons, and suggests ways to formulate compelling arguments in each instance. In doing so it draws on cases finding liability in the context of cigarettes, identifying similarities between the indoor tanning and cigarette industries.
2008	M16	THE SAME AS F23 CV : Kim, W. Chan, and R. A. Mauborgne. 2008. "Cross-cultural Strategies."
2008	M38	CV : Jordan, Ellen R., and Paul H. Rubin. 2008. "An Economic Analysis of the Law of False Advertising." In <i>Economics, Law and Individual Rights</i> , ed. Hugo M. Mialon and Paul H. Rubin, 18-43. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis.
2008	M54	Morantz, Alison D., and Alexandre Mas. 2008. "Does Post-accident Drug Testing Reduce Injuries? Evidence from a Large Retail Chain." <i>American Law and Economics Review</i>, 10(2): 246-302. This study examines the effects on occupational injury claims of a recently implemented post-accident drug testing (PADT) program in a large retail chain. We find that claims have fallen significantly in affected districts, suggesting that PADT programs can reduce injury claims, even in workplaces that already utilize other forms of drug testing. Our results also suggest that some types of employees--such as full-time workers, male workers, and higher-tenure workers--are particularly responsive. Finally, we find some "circumstantial evidence" that a portion of the observed decline could be caused by employees' reduced willingness to report workplace accidents.
2008	P32	CV : Hradek, Jiri. 2008. "Economic Loss Caused by GMOs in the Czech Republic." In <i>Economic Loss Caused by Genetically Modified Organisms: Liability and Redress for the Adventitious Presence of GMOs in Non-GM Crops</i> , ed. Bernhard A. Koch, 123-44. With contributions by Bjarte Askeland et al. Tort and Insurance Law, vol. 24. New York: Springer, SpringerWeinNewYork.
2008	P32	CV : Kull, Irene, and Villu Kove. 2008. "Economic Loss Caused by GMOs in Estonia." In <i>Economic Loss Caused by Genetically Modified Organisms: Liability and Redress for the Adventitious Presence of GMOs in Non-GM Crops</i> , ed. Bernhard A. Koch, 163-81. With contributions by Bjarte Askeland et al. Tort and Insurance Law, vol. 24. New York: Springer, SpringerWeinNewYork.
2008	P32	CV : Menyhard, Attila. 2008. "Economic Loss Caused by GMOs in Hungary." In <i>Economic Loss Caused by Genetically Modified Organisms: Liability and Redress for the Adventitious Presence of GMOs in Non-GM Crops</i> , ed. Bernhard A. Koch, 259-78. With contributions by Bjarte Askeland et al. Tort and Insurance Law, vol. 24. New York: Springer, SpringerWeinNewYork.
2008	P32	CV : Bitans, Agris. 2008. "Economic Loss Caused by GMOs in Latvia." In <i>Economic Loss Caused by Genetically Modified Organisms: Liability and Redress for the Adventitious Presence of GMOs in Non-GM Crops</i> , ed. Bernhard A. Koch, 311-16. With contributions by Bjarte Askeland et al. Tort and Insurance Law, vol. 24. New York: Springer, SpringerWeinNewYork.
2008	P32	CV : Pranevicius, Gediminas. 2008. "Economic Loss Caused by GMOs in Lithuania." In <i>Economic Loss Caused by Genetically Modified Organisms: Liability and Redress for the Adventitious Presence of GMOs in Non-GM Crops</i> , ed. Bernhard A. Koch, 317-23. With contributions by Bjarte Askeland et al. Tort and Insurance Law, vol. 24. New York: Springer, SpringerWeinNewYork.
2008	P32	CV : Baginska, Ewa. 2008. "Economic Loss Caused by GMOs in Poland." In <i>Economic Loss Caused by Genetically Modified Organisms: Liability and Redress for the Adventitious Presence of GMOs in Non-GM Crops</i> , ed. Bernhard A. Koch, 373-90. With contributions by Bjarte Askeland et al. Tort and Insurance Law, vol. 24. New York: Springer, SpringerWeinNewYork.
2008	P32	CV : Dulak, Anton. 2008. "Economic Loss Caused by GMOs in Slovakia." In <i>Economic Loss Caused by Genetically Modified Organisms: Liability and Redress for the Adventitious Presence of GMOs in Non-GM Crops</i> , ed. Bernhard A. Koch, 417-28. With contributions by Bjarte Askeland et al. Tort and Insurance Law, vol. 24. New York: Springer, SpringerWeinNewYork.
2008	P32	CV : Lampe, Rok. 2008. "Economic Loss Caused by GMOs in Slovenia." In <i>Economic Loss Caused by Genetically Modified Organisms: Liability and Redress for the Adventitious Presence of GMOs in Non-GM Crops</i> , ed. Bernhard A. Koch, 429-42. With contributions by Bjarte Askeland et al. Tort and Insurance Law, vol. 24. New York: Springer, SpringerWeinNewYork.
2008	Z12	THE SAME AS F23 CV : Kim, W. Chan, and R. A. Mauborgne. 2008. "Cross-cultural Strategies."
2009		
2009	B52	CV : Bakardjieva Engelbrekt, Antonina. 2009. "Toward an Institutional Approach to Comparative Economic Law?." In <i>New Directions in Comparative Law</i> , ed. Antonina Bakardjieva Engelbrekt and Joakim Nergelius, 213-51. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	C63	Diss : Seagren, Chad W.. 2009. Emergent Order, Agent-Based Modeling, and Economic Analysis of Accident Law. PhD diss. George Mason University. The purpose of this project is to examine the benefits of basing economic analysis of accident law on the notion that individuals form a spontaneous order as they respond to the institution of tort law, each other, and their environment. Furthermore, I examine the efficacy of agent-based modeling as an analytical tool that exploits this realization. I discuss the theoretical implications of the neoclassical analytical perspective and offer an alternative based upon the insights of spontaneous order economics. I develop an artificial society in which virtual agents pursue productive, though inherently accident prone, activity. The accidents that occur are chance encounters and agents bear a private cost for engaging in behavior that reduces their likelihood. First, I employ empirical techniques based on neoclassical theory and fit regression models to simulation data in order to determine the wealth maximizing behavior under various liability rules. I confirm some of the major theoretical conclusions but I also identify several common simplifying assumptions that may adversely affect the accuracy of conclusions under certain circumstances. I contrast the mainstream mode of analysis with an evolutionary approach that uses a computational model comprised of heterogeneous agents that implement satisficing algorithms to select strategies on the basis of their individual experience. The power of this perspective is not simply that it assists in developing a genetic-causal explanation as a means for evaluating the desirability of various liability rules, but it enables the detailed exploration of population dynamics and a close examination of out of equilibrium behavior. I find that for the artificial society under consideration, system level steady-state does not necessarily imply agent equilibrium, agents often elect to be careful even when the neoclassical theory predicts otherwise, and negligence rules differ in their ability to rid society of negligent behavior.
2009	C88	Fjeldsted, Boyd. 2009. "A Comparison of Inexpensive Actuarial Software Packages." <i>Journal of Legal Economics</i>, 15(2): 119-27.
2009	D03	Osti, Cristoforo. 2009. "Interpreting Convergence: Where Antitrust Meets Consumer Law." <i>European Competition Journal</i>, 5(2): 377-408. The article first considers whether and how antitrust and consumer law overlap, as they both share the concept of consumer welfare as their basis. It then addresses the issue of the most effective way to protect consumer welfare in both areas. In so doing, it will examine those situations in which antitrust (and consumer) law may control "consumer failures", namely those

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		failures which may not have a direct connection to the interplay of the economic agents in the market—a phenomenon normally associated with competition law—but may, by interfering with the economic choices of the final consumer, have an impact upon the market and, thereby, raise issues of consumer law. In such situations, in essence, consumer and antitrust law will compete to provide the most effective remedy. From there it will proceed further, looking at how a better, more focused enforcement of antitrust and consumer law may serve as a means of controlling consumer failures. Drawing upon the most interesting developments in research on consumer conduct, it will investigate how behavioural economics may help in identifying consumer failures and designing better remedies for consumer protection.
2009	D03	CV: Rachlinski, Jeffrey J., and Forest Jourden. 2009. "Remedies and the Psychology of Ownership." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 67-108. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	F21	CV: Saldarriaga, Andrea, and Mark Kantor. 2009. "Calculating Damages: Arbitrators, Counsel, and Experts Can Do Better Than They Have in the Past." In <i>Investing with Confidence: Understanding Political Risk Management in the 21st Century</i> , ed. Kevin W. Lu, Gero Verheyen and Srilal M. Perera, 196-237. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009	F21	CV: Quraishi, Faisal A. 2009. "An Approach to Financial Valuation for Arbitration Awards." In <i>Investing with Confidence: Understanding Political Risk Management in the 21st Century</i> , ed. Kevin W. Lu, Gero Verheyen and Srilal M. Perera, 238-52. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009	F55	CV: Bakardjieva Engelbrekt, Antonina. 2009. "Toward an Institutional Approach to Comparative Economic Law?." In <i>New Directions in Comparative Law</i> , ed. Antonina Bakardjieva Engelbrekt and Joakim Nergelius, 213-51. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	G12	Gande, Amar, and Craig M. Lewis. 2009. "Shareholder-Initiated Class Action Lawsuits: Shareholder Wealth Effects and Industry Spillovers." <i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i>, 44(4): 823-50. This paper documents significantly negative stock price reactions to shareholder-initiated class action lawsuits. We find that shareholders partially anticipate these lawsuits based on lawsuit filings against other firms in the same industry and capitalize part of these losses prior to a lawsuit filing date. We show that the more likely a firm is to be sued, the larger the partial anticipation effect (shareholder losses capitalized prior to a lawsuit filing date) and the smaller the filing date effect (shareholder losses measured on the lawsuit filing date). Our evidence suggests that previous research that typically focuses on the filing date effect understates the magnitude of shareholder losses, and that such an understatement is greater for firms with a higher likelihood of being sued.
2009	H11	CV: Mendelson, Nina A. 2009. "Six Simple Steps to Increase Contractor Accountability." In <i>Government by Contract: Outsourcing and American Democracy</i> , ed. Jody Freeman and Martha Minow, 241-60. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2009	H20	Viscusi, W. Kip, and Joni Hersch. 2009. <i>Tobacco Regulation through Litigation: The Master Settlement Agreement</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15422. The 1998 Master Settlement Agreement resolved the unprecedented litigation in which the states sought to recoup the cigarette-related Medicaid costs. The litigation was settled through a combination of negotiated regulatory requirements and financial payments of about \$250 billion over 25 years. Settlement payments received by states are strongly related to smoking-related medical costs but are also related to political factors. The payments largely took the form of an excise tax equivalent, raising potential antitrust concerns. The regulatory restrictions imposed by the agreement also raised antitrust concerns. However, there has been no evident shift in industry concentration. The increase in advertising and marketing expenses has largely taken the form of price discounts. The settlement sidestepped the usual procedures pertaining to the imposition of taxes and the promulgation of new regulations.
2009	H76	CV: Shapiro, Steven J., and A. E. Rodriguez. 2009. "Scheduled Damages and the American Tort Environment." In <i>Personal Injury and Wrongful Death Damages Calculations: Transatlantic Dialogue</i> , ed. John O. Ward and Robert J. Thornton, 277-89. Contemporary Studies in Economic and Financial Analysis, vol. 91. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI Press.
2009	I38	Kerr, Dana A., Yu-Luen Ma, and Joan T. Schmit. 2009. "A Cross-National Study of Government Social Insurance as an Alternative to Tort Liability Compensation." <i>Journal of Risk and Insurance</i>, 76(2): 367-84. Litigation rates in the United States have long been considered out of proportion with the remainder of the world, leading to a good deal of economic research trying to understand the causes. Much of that literature has focused on lawyer compensation rules and availability of general damage awards. Another possible reason for differences in national litigation rates is the relative generosity of government social programs. Using a sample of 24 countries over a 12-year period, we test the relationship between the size of government social program payments and liability costs as measured by liability insurance premiums, and find a strong negative relationship, controlling for income, accident rates, and a variety of other factors.
2009	J10	CV: Piette, Michael J., and David R. Williams. 2009. "International Data and the Forensic Economist: A Guide to Sources and Uses." In <i>Personal Injury and Wrongful Death Damages Calculations: Transatlantic Dialogue</i> , ed. John O. Ward and Robert J. Thornton, 309-20. Contemporary Studies in Economic and Financial Analysis, vol. 91. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI Press.
2009	Q01	CV: Mazalto, Marie. 2009. "Environmental Liability in the Mining Sector: Prospects for Sustainable Development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo." In <i>Mining, Society, and a Sustainable World</i> , ed. Jeremy P. Richards, 289-317. Heidelberg and New York: Springer.
2009	R14	Sigman, Hilary. 2009. <i>Environmental Liability and Redevelopment of Old Industrial Land</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15017. Many communities are concerned about the reuse of potentially contaminated land ("brownfields") and believe that environmental liability is a hindrance to redevelopment. However, with land price adjustments, liability might not impede the reuse of this land. Existing literature has found price reductions in response to liability, but few studies have looked for an effect on vacancies. This paper studies variations in state liability rules—specifically, strict liability and joint and several liability—that affect the level and distribution of expected private cleanup costs. It explores the effects of this variation on industrial land prices and vacancy rates and on reported brownfields in a panel of cities across the United States. In the estimated equations, joint and several liability reduces land prices and increases vacancy rates in central cities. Neither a price nor quantity effect is estimated from strict liability. The results suggest that liability is at least partly capitalized, but does still deter redevelopment.
2010		
2010	A33	Howells, Geraint, Iain Ramsay, and Thomas Wilhelmsson, eds. 2010. <i>Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law</i>, With David Kraft. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Elgar. Seventeen papers provide an international and comparative analysis of central issues in consumer law and policy in developed and developing economies. Papers discuss consumer law in its international dimension; consumer protection and human rights; development and consumer law; the consumer and competition law; misleading and unfair advertising; protecting rational choice--information and the right of withdrawal; unfair terms and standard form contracts; sales and guarantees; products liability law in the United States and Europe; product safety regulation; consumers and services of general interest; consumer protection and the internet; regulation of consumer credit; personal insolvency; financial services regulation and the investor as consumer; individual consumer redress; using class actions to enforce consumer protection law; and enforcing consumer protection laws. Howells is Professor of Commercial Law at Manchester University and Barrister at Gough Square Chambers in London. Ramsay is Professor of Law in the Law School at the University of Kent. Wilhelmsson is Professor of Civil and Commercial Law at the University of Helsinki. Kraft is at Manchester University. Index.
2010	C50 J20	Malani, Anup, and Julian Reif. 2010. <i>Accounting for Anticipation Effects: An Application to Medical Malpractice Tort Reform</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16593. While conducting empirical work, researchers sometimes observe changes in behavior before the adoption of a new treatment program or policy. The conventional diagnosis researchers make is that the treatment is endogenous. Observing behavioral changes prior to treatment is also consistent, however, with anticipation effects. In this paper we provide a framework for comparing the different methods for estimating anticipation effects and propose a new set of instrumental variables that can address the problem that subjects' expectations are unobservable. We use our framework to analyze the effect of tort reform on physician supply. We find that accounting for anticipation effects doubles the estimated effect of tort reform.
2010	G18	Cohn, Stuart R., and Erin M. Swick. 2010. "The Sitting Ducks of Securities Class Action Litigation: Bio-pharmas and the Need for Improved Evaluation of Scientific Data." <i>Delaware Journal of Corporate Law</i>, 35(3): 911-57. Rule 10b-5, a powerful weapon against any publicly-listed company whose share price drops on adverse news, is particularly skewed against pharmaceutical and other bio-technology companies (bio-pharmas). It is not a coincidence that there is a disproportionate number of class actions filed against bio-pharmas. The volume and complexity of data underlying most bio-pharma cases create enormous outcome uncertainties, settlement pressures, and potentially huge contingent liabilities over substantial periods of time. The vulnerability and risks that bio-pharmas face in Rule 10b-5 class actions are unique among all publicly-traded industries, yet many cases proceed along traditional grounds without courts employing either their statutory or inherent powers to obtain objective expert assessment of the data underlying plaintiffs' claims. Most judges have neither the training nor the capacity to differentiate between the positions of opposing experts or to reach their own independent assessment of the research data. The unstated premise of the Supreme Court's <i>Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals</i> opinion is that courts have an obligation to fully understand the evidence prior to any decision-making, and that the use of court-appointed experts will allow judges to decide motions to dismiss with greater confidence and accuracy. The early appointment of such experts may also have the salutary effect of causing plaintiffs to pause and consider whether the claims are sufficient to warrant the up-front imposition of court-appointed expert costs. If courts begin to recognize in greater numbers the importance of obtaining objective expert testimony, we believe that a more level playing field will evolve to reduce the disproportionate vulnerability of bio-pharmas to securities law class actions.
2010	J20	THE SAME AS C50 Malani, Anup, and Julian Reif. 2010. <i>Accounting for Anticipation Effects: An Application to Medical Malpractice Tort Reform</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16593.
2010	J20	Reyes, Jessica Wolpaw. 2010. <i>The Effect of Malpractice Liability on the Specialty of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15841. Using data from a 2003 survey of 1,476 obstetrician-gynecologists, the effects of malpractice pressure on the specialty are investigated. Physicians report having made substantial changes to their practice in response to the general environment and to liability pressures. Regression analysis finds that liability pressure increases reports of income and practice reductions, but direct effects on actual income and productivity are less clear. Liability pressures may lead to a specialization effect, with some physicians concentrating more in obstetrics and others in gynecological surgery. Overall, the evidence suggests that liability pressure has moderate but significant effects on the specialty.
2010	L32	Kahan, Marcel, and Edward Rock. 2010. "When the Government Is the Controlling Shareholder: Implications for Delaware." <i>Delaware Journal of Corporate Law</i>, 35(2): 409-36. When the federal government is the controlling shareholder, the doctrine of sovereign immunity transforms the legal structures of accountability. Procedurally, the government and its agents can only be sued in federal court. Substantively, claims must be brought within one of the statutory waivers of sovereign immunity (the Federal Tort Claims Act, the Tucker Act, or the Administrative Procedure Act). Although in the right circumstances plausible claims could be brought in Delaware against the directors of a government-controlled Delaware corporation, we argue that Delaware should avoid a confrontation with Washington, and that the best way to do so is to take advantage of the flexibility provided by Delaware Court of Chancery Rule 19.
2010	L67 L68	CV: Nelson, Phillip. 2010. "Advertising as Information." In <i>The New Institutional Economics of Markets</i>, ed. Eirik G. Furubotn and Rudolf Richter, 83-108. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	R28 R38	Slutzky, David, and A. J. Frey. 2010. "Brownfields Uncertainty: A Proposal to Reform Superfund." <i>Citiescape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research</i>, 12(3): 85-100. For decades Americans have been trying to reverse the momentum of urban decline. In an effort to ensure that abandoned, contaminated properties were cleaned up, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, or CERCLA, also known as the Superfund Act. With the creation of the Superfund program, a liability scheme was put in place to make sure that brownfields would be cleaned up so they could be put into productive reuse. Unfortunately, the uncertainties associated with this liability framework have been declared by some to be the primary impediment to brownfield redevelopment. Private developers, who might otherwise provide the resources needed for redeveloping brownfields into vital community assets, are driven away from purchasing or investing in brownfield sites by the potential for catastrophic federal and state regulatory and tort liability. As a result, many brownfields continue to sit vacant or underutilized. This article offers a solution to the risk and uncertainty resulting from federal and state cleanup and third-party tort liability often associated with brownfield sites, while preserving the current liability scheme as it pertains to parties actually responsible for the contamination. To mitigate the liability and tort concerns of potential brownfield redevelopers, this article proposes the creation of an absolute waiver of federal and state cleanup and third-party tort liability for truly innocent private parties that undertake to redevelop brownfield sites. Our proposed federal legislative reforms, coupled with incentives for states' participation, should serve as a catalyst for private-party brownfield redevelopment while strengthening the fiscal vitality of the Superfund program without reliance on taxpayer dollars.
2011		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	C22 C52	Brush, Brian C. 2011. "Using Historical Simulation to Compare the Accuracy of Nine Alternative Methods of Estimating the Present Value of Future Lost Earnings." <i>Journal of Forensic Economics</i> , 22(1): 1-20. To estimate the present value of future lost earnings, forensic economists must employ some method to determine the interest rate and the earnings growth rate, or the net discount rate derived from them, to use in that estimation. Historical simulation can be used to determine how accurate any such method would have been had it been used in the past. In this paper, historical simulation is used to compare the accuracy of nine different methods of choosing the net discount rate to estimate present value for numerous 30-, 20-, and 10-year loss periods. These methods include historical averages, current rates, recent rates, total offset, and a number of methods that combine historical averages with current or recent rates. While no one method is obviously superior in all cases, the results do provide some support for blending historical averages with current or recent rates.
2011	C58	Davis, Louis R., and Linus Wilson. 2011. "Good Timing? How One Bank Cut Its Link to a \$1.2 Billion Ponzi Scheme." <i>Journal of Legal Economics</i> , 18(1): 1-26. This comment builds on Bremser's work by presenting two additional methods for calculating taxable commercial damage awards and examining his example under a progressive tax regime. The two additional methods forensic economists sometimes use to calculate a taxable damage award involve calculating the damage award via a partially iterative process and discounting pre-tax lost cashflows at an after-tax discount rate. Because Bremser assumed a constant tax rate rather than progressive tax rates, his example is considered under a more realistic assumption of a progressive tax regime. Under a progressive tax regime, none of the first four methods discussed in this comment produced a correct economic damage award. In order to calculate a taxable commercial damage award under a progressive tax regime, this paper proffers a fully iterative method modeling the award payout.
2011	D24	CV: Alexander, Dean. 2011. "Transcending the Consequences of Terror on Business." In <i>Business Continuity and Homeland Security, Volume 1: The Challenge of the New Age</i> , ed. David H. McIntyre and William I. Hancock, 65-73. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	D87	Trzaskowski, Jan. 2011. "Behavioural Economics, Neuroscience, and the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive." <i>Journal of Consumer Policy</i> , 34(3): 377-92. This article suggests how and to what extent insights from behavioural economics and neuroscience may be used for the interpretation of the 2005 Unfair Commercial Practices Directive. These disciplines provide useful insight in how the average consumer's decisions are influenced by commercial information and conducts. As the Directive focuses on whether a commercial practise distorts the economic behaviour of consumers, arguments for whether a particular commercial practise should be considered unfair may be found within these disciplines. It is important to bear in mind that the assessment that courts are to make is normative, and that behavioural economics and neuroscience is of a more descriptive nature. Thus these disciplines may not help draw the fine line between the legitimate influence of commercial activities and the illegal distortion of the average consumer's behaviour. However, the average consumer test is at least in principle flexible enough to allow the inclusion of research within human decision-making in order to apply a more realistic average consumer than the "Homo Economicus" applied by the European Court of Justice.
2011	E22 H32	Greenhalgh, Christine, Mark Rogers, and Philipp Schautschick. 2011. <i>Do firms that create intellectual property also create and sustain more good jobs? Evidence for UK firms, 2000-2006</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Industrial Relations Section., Working Papers: 1319. A common assumption in innovation policy circles is that creative and inventive firms will help to sustain employment and wages in high wage countries. The view is that firms in high cost production locations that do not innovate are faced with loss of market share from import competition, so jobs move to producers in developing countries with lower labour costs. Domestic firms are encouraged to innovate, and to obtain intellectual property assets to protect their innovations, so that they can sustain local employment and pay high wages. Policies to subsidise R&D and to encourage intellectual property protection are partly justified on these grounds. Nevertheless the available evidence concerning the employment and wage benefits of such activity is rather sparse. In this paper we first survey some existing literature on innovation and jobs. We outline arguments for using both patents and trade marks as indicators of innovation. We then construct a large sample of UK firms observed from 2000 to 2006, matching records of patents and trade marks to company data. We begin by estimating a cross section employment growth equation for 2003-2006 to discover if there is any impact of stocks of trade marks acquired in 2000-2003. We then explore in more detail the impact of recent trade mark and patenting activity on the level of employment and the average rate of pay in these firms. We do this using the data as a six year panel, estimating both an employment function and a relative earnings equation at the firm level. Our aim throughout is to identify and calibrate the assumed positive effects that underpin modern innovation policy.
2011	H56	CV: McNeal, Greg. 2011. "The Legal Impact of Homeland Security on Business." In <i>Business Continuity and Homeland Security, Volume 1: The Challenge of the New Age</i> , ed. David H. McIntyre and William I. Hancock, 28-37. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	H56	CV: Alexander, Dean. 2011. "Transcending the Consequences of Terror on Business." In <i>Business Continuity and Homeland Security, Volume 1: The Challenge of the New Age</i> , ed. David H. McIntyre and William I. Hancock, 65-73. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	H56 M50	CV: Lindsey, Kevin. 2011. "Legal Liability When Businesses Are Unprepared for Disasters." In <i>Business Continuity and Homeland Security, Volume 1: The Challenge of the New Age</i> , ed. David H. McIntyre and William I. Hancock, 38-42. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	O18 P25	CV: Ulgener, M. Fehmi. 2011. "Obligations and Liabilities of the Carrier." In <i>The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea: An Appraisal of the "Rotterdam Rules"</i> , ed. Meltem Deniz Guner-Ozbek, 139-53. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	O18 P25	CV: Mollmann, Anders. 2011. "Compensation for Damage." In <i>The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea: An Appraisal of the "Rotterdam Rules"</i> , ed. Meltem Deniz Guner-Ozbek, 201-09. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	O18 P25	CV: Fujita, Tomotaka. 2011. "Obligations and Liabilities of the Shipper." In <i>The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea: An Appraisal of the "Rotterdam Rules"</i> , ed. Meltem Deniz Guner-Ozbek, 211-28. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	P34 R21	Nwogugu, Michael C. I. 2011. <i>Risk in the Global Real Estate Market: International Risk Regulation, Mechanism Design, Foreclosures, Title Systems, and REITs</i> , Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley. Presents a critique of the main elements of global real estate markets and generally accepted risk management approaches within the context of constitutional economics. Considers new mortgage-alternatives products that could solve some of the existing problems. Discusses regulation and constitutional torts; a critique of mechanism design; general public health and social psychology issues in global housing markets

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		and mortgage markets; public health issues--psychological factors inherent in housing demand, mortgage demand, and house prices; behavioral biases in property taxation and property appraisal; foreclosure statutes and processes; unconstitutionality of the U.S. bankruptcy code, preemption of state-law mortgage foreclosure statutes, and related economic effects; mortgages and deeds of trust; whether subprime lending is unconstitutional; the constitutionality of real property title systems; the constitutionality of real estate investment trusts; whether asset securitization is unconstitutional and should be banned; recommendations for the development of a mortgage and mortgage-alternatives market in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) region, the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) region, and China; whether asset-liability match is a hindrance to lending; and new mortgage-alternative products for primary mortgage markets in China and CIS/CEE countries.
2012		
2012	C71	DEHEZ, Pierre, and Samuel FERREY. 2012. <i>How to share joint liability: a cooperative game approach</i>. Universite catholique de Louvain, Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE), CORE Discussion Papers: 2012023. Sharing a damage that has been caused jointly by several individuals--called tortfeasors--is a difficult problem that courts often face. Even if there are basic principles and rules to apportion damages among them, legal scholars are still looking for a systematic apportionment method. We analyze that question from a normative point of view, using the theory of cooperative games that offers an axiomatic approach to surplus or cost sharing. We show how this kind of damage can be apportioned on two distinct basis, causation and degree of misconduct. Our analysis is based on the concept of potential damage. The potential damage associated to a subset of tortfeasors is the monetary value of the damage that they would have caused without the participation of the other tortfeasors. It is distinct from the additional damage associated to a subset of tortfeasors that is given by the difference between the total damage and the potential damage of the complementary subset. We distinguish two situations of joint liability, the simultaneous case where the damage would not have occurred in the absence of any one of the tortfeasors and the sequential case where the sequence of acts that has produced the damage is known. In the simultaneous case, the potential damage of an individual tortfeasor is by definition zero. In the sequential case, the only information needed is the immediate damage each tortfeasor has caused, depending on his or her position in the sequence. A judgment specifies for each tortfeasor an amount to be paid. That amount should not exceed his or her additional damage but should not fall below his or her potential damage. This defines two natural bounds, an upper bound and a lower bound, that we extend to subsets of tortfeasors. A judgment is fair if the contribution of any subset of tortfeasors is inferior to his potential damage and superior to his additional damage. Particular fair judgments are then obtained by assigning weights to tortfeasors to reflect difference in degrees of misconduct. In game theoretic terms, potential damages define a transferable utility game whose core defines fair judgments. We show that weighted Shapley values define fair judgments and, vice versa, fair judgments reveal weights. Our paper illustrates how the cooperative approach may bring useful insights into legal questions. The Shapley value appears of particular interest in a legal context because it is founded on axioms that are in line with the fundamental principles of tort law.
2012	D60	CV: Malani, Anup, and Tomas Philipson. 2012. "The Regulation of Medical Products." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of the Economics of the Biopharmaceutical Industry</i> , ed. Patricia M. Danzon and Sean Nicholson, 100-142. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	D60	CV: Lucic, Natasa, and Katarina Marosevic. 2012. "The Economic Analysis of Tort Law." In <i>Interdisciplinary Management Research VIII</i> , ed. Drazen Barkovic and Bodo Runzheimer, 807-19. Osijek: Josip Juraj Strossmayer University Faculty of Economics; Pforzheim: Hochschule Pforzheim University.
2012	D92	Chen, Yongmin, and Xinyu Hua. 2012. "Ex Ante Investment, Ex Post Remedies, and Product Liability." <i>International Economic Review</i>, 53(3): 845-66. A firm can increase product safety through ex ante investment and can remedy quality problems after sales. An increase in product liability raises returns to ex ante investment through higher consumer demand, but may also negatively affect the investment incentive due to more ex post remedial activities. The trade-off between these "output" and "substitution" effects can result in an inverted U-shaped relationship between product liability and ex ante investment. We find that the firm prefers full liability, but consumer surplus can be higher under partial liability. We further identify conditions under which full liability or partial liability is socially optimal.
2012	F60	CV: Kelemen, R. Daniel, and Eric C. Sibbitt. 2012. "The Globalization of American Law." In <i>Key Concepts in the New Global Economy. Volume 1.</i> , ed. David A. Baldwin, 204-37. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Writings on the New Global Economy, vol. 7. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H75	CV: Zeiler, Kathryn, Charles Silver, Bernard Black, David A. Hyman, and William M. Sage. 2012. "Physicians' Insurance Limits and Malpractice Payments: Evidence from Texas Closed Claims, 1990-2003." In <i>Law and Economics of Insurance. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Daniel Schwarcz, 683-719. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H75 II3	Diss: Lu, Yi. 2012. Medical Malpractice Liability and Hospital Competition on Obstetric Service. PhD diss. Lehigh University. Since the 1980s, debates over efficiency of current tort system have encouraged various researches on healthcare cost and quality pertaining to the changes in tort pressure, and tort reforms are frequently used as exogenous changes to tort liability to study healthcare provider behaviors. In the first chapter, I examine the effect of medical malpractice liability on obstetric practice pattern, in particular, whether the effect varies by patient health condition. I extend Janet Currie and Bentley MacLeod (2008)'s model that allows for variation of patient's health conditions by relaxing the assumption of purely altruistic physicians. The model predicts that the effects of tort reforms will be mostly concentrated on patients with better health conditions. I use two types of tort reform, specifically Caps on Punitive Damages (CPD) and modification of Joint and Several Liability (JSL), in New Jersey to test our theoretical predictions and find consistent empirical evidence. The second chapter investigates the relationship between medical malpractice liability and the effect of hospital competition on quality of services provided to patients who are covered by private insurance in one of the more frequently sued practices, obstetrics. Medical malpractice lawsuits may send negative quality signals to the consumers, and reduce hospital's market power by increasing quality elasticity of demand among consumers. Therefore, hospitals in a market where consumers are more sensitive to quality may compete over quality more than price. Consistent with theoretical prediction, the findings suggests that hospitals in markets where malpractice lawsuits are frequently filed and jury verdicts are frequently awarded use resources more efficiently, and provide better care.
2012	H83	Oruc, Esad. 2012. "Odgovornost notara u pravnom sistemu Bosne i Hercegovine--De lege lata i de lege ferenda. (Liability of Notaries in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Lex Lata and Lex Ferenda. With English summary.)." <i>Revija za Pravo i Ekonomiju/Review for Law and Economics</i>, 13(1): 37-53. Notaries are independent public officials appointed by the State to confer authenticity on legal deeds and contracts contained in documents drafted by them. They act as independent, impartial and objective advisers to all parties to contract or a transaction. Notaries are individually liable for any damage occurring due to their fault when performing

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		official duties. In this paper we examine main three types of notarial liability in legal system of Bosnia and Herzegovina: disciplinary, civil and criminal liability. The paper will draw attention towards the inadequacies of the regulation related to notaries' liability in Notarial Law of B&H and make proposals for improvement of current legislation.
2012	I13	Avraham, Ronen, Leemore S. Dafny, and Max M. Schanzenbach. 2012. "The Impact of Tort Reform on Employer-Sponsored Health Insurance Premiums." <i>Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization</i> , 28(4): 657-86. We evaluate the effect of tort reform on employer-sponsored health insurance premiums by exploiting state-level variation in the timing of reforms. Using a dataset of health plans representing over 10 million Americans annually between 1998 and 2006, we find that the most common set of tort reforms during this period reduces premiums of employer-sponsored self-insured health plans by 2.1%. Of the four individual reforms comprising this set, caps on noneconomic damages and collateral source reforms have the greatest impact. We do not find reductions in premiums for fully insured plans, which in our sample are almost entirely Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs). Further analysis reveals that self-insured HMOs are also unresponsive to reforms. Taken together, these findings suggest that HMOs reduce "defensive medicine," even absent reform. The results are the first direct evidence that tort reform reduces healthcare costs in aggregate; prior research has largely focused on particular medical conditions.
2012	I13	Friedson, Andrew I., and Thomas J. Kniesner. 2012. "Losers and Losers: Some Demographics of Medical Malpractice Tort Reforms." <i>Journal of Risk and Uncertainty</i> , 45(2): 115-33. Our research examines how recent reforms have affected a key aspect of patients' implicit insurance present in medical malpractice torts. Specifically, we estimate how non-economic damages caps affected pre-trial settlement speed and settlement amounts. Maximum entropy (most likely) quantile regressions emphasize that the post-reform settlement effects most informative for policy evaluation differ greatly from OLS (mean) estimates and clarify the conclusion emerging. In particular, the effect of the tort reform here can best be thought of as a 25% tax on the asset value of settlements that exempts settlements involving infants. The social welfare effects of tort reform are less clear than the asset reduction effects due to likely health state dependent utility.
2012	I13	THE SAME AS H75 Diss: Lu, Yi. 2012. Medical Malpractice Liability and Hospital Competition on Obstetric Service. PhD diss. Lehigh University.
2012	J48	CV: Olsen, Reed Neil. 2012. "Regulation of Medical Professions." In <i>Regulation and Economics</i> , ed. Roger J. Van den Bergh and Alessio M. Paccos, 678-714. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, Second Edition, vol. 9. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L61	Finet, Alain, and Romina Giuliano. 2012. "Le groupe cimentier Eternit et le scandale de l'amiante: Essai d'explication par la gouvernance. (The Cement Company and the Eternit Asbestos Scandal: Attempt to Explain the Governance. With English summary.)." <i>La Revue des Sciences de Gestion</i> , 47(257): 33-42. This article aims at analyzing the Corporate Governance of the group Eternit cement-manufacturer. We are interested in this company insofar as she known in the past of the medical problems having generated terminal illness. For this reason, several legal initiatives were undertaken by the victims of asbestos or their descendants: the most popularized through the media being the lawsuit of Turin in 2009 and, more recently, the lawsuit of Brussels in 2011. The objective of this research is to consider the orchestration of the negationism of Eternit for the problems generated by the contact of asbestos while being based on the analysis of the methods of governance of this company. We show that the maintenance of the activities of the company without handing-over in question of the methods of production was supported by the consolidation of family interests and the installation of specific structures of governance. The modifications orchestrated at the end of the 90's with the production processes are in fact the reflection of an institutionalization of the problems involved in asbestos and took place thanks to a transfer through media towards the public sphere of problems which long time were remained confined in the professional sphere.
2012	L87	CV: Fratini, Alessandra, and Mariacristina Bottino. 2012. "Failure to Implement the Postal Directive in the EU and EEA: Public and Private Enforcement of State Liability." In <i>Multi-modal Competition and the Future of Mail</i> , ed. Michael A. Crew and Paul R. Kleindorfer, 46-59. Advances in Regulatory Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	O12	Singh, Hawa, and Monika Singh. 2012. "Working of Redressal Agencies." <i>International Journal of Research in Finance and Marketing</i> , 2(5): 1-9. India is a vast country where a majority of consumers are poor, helpless & disorganised. It is now realised that every consumer is neither knowledgeable nor well informed. He expects support & protection from unscrupulous sellers. The common consumer is not in a state to approach civil courts for quick, cheap & speedy justice of their complaints. The Consumer Protection Act 1986 (CPA) is the nicest gift our government has given to us as consumers. By using consumer courts as redressal machinery framed for the protection & welfare of consumers, many customers have been able to get back their money from sloppy builders, dishonest shopkeepers, shady sellers of a kind and even from government organizations such as railways. The paper focuses on the mechanism of redressal of grievances of consumers regarding how to protect the consumers & how to accept the consumer complaints that can be filed. As per the act, the consumer is entitled to repair of defective goods, refund of price paid for the defective goods or services, replacement of defective goods, and removal of deficiency in services in order to turn them from an unhappy customer into a satisfied one.
2012	O14 P31	Tao, Qian. 2012. "Legal Framework of Online Intermediaries' Liability in China." <i>Info</i> , 14(6): 59-72. The paper aims to outline the legal framework with regards to the civil liability of online intermediaries for users' misconduct in China, to analyze the problems in applying the rules related, and to introduce recent efforts from the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and legislature to combat online misconduct. The paper intends to introduce these rules by studying the legislative history and several important case decisions. Comparisons with European and American approaches have also been made with regard to the self-regulation issue. Chinese courts have made many inconsistent decisions on the liabilities of online intermediaries in the past, but the legal framework is improving and the situation will become better given more clarifications from the Supreme People's Court. The State proactively promotes industry self-regulation, together with public supervision in order to ensure the enforcement of rules.
2012	Q26	CV: Bebhuk, Lucian Arye. 2012. "Property Rights and Liability Rules: The Ex Ante View of the Cathedral." In <i>The Economics of Remedies</i> , ed. Ariel Porat, 43-81. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 31. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	Q48	CV: Park, Seung-Joon. 2012. "Fueling Meltdown: Nuclear Tax and Subsidy in Japan." In <i>Green Taxation and Environmental Sustainability</i> , ed. Larry Kreiser, Ana Yabar Sterling, Pedro Herrera, Janet E. Milne and Hope Ashiabor, 212-24. Critical Issues in Environmental Taxation, vol. 12. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	Y80	Thomas, Anthony, and Raphael J. Heffron. 2012. <i>Third Party Nuclear Liability: The Case of a Supplier in the United Kingdom.</i> Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge. <i>Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.</i> The law surrounding third party nuclear liability is important to all parties in the nuclear supply chain whether they are providing decommissioning services, project management expertise or a new reactor. This paper examines third party nuclear liability, and in particular, in relation to a

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Supplier in the nuclear energy sector in the United Kingdom (UK). The term "Supplier" is used in this paper and, depending on the context, is intended to cover all parties in the supply chain providing services, equipment or technology (e.g. the EPC contractor, the reactor vendor, the owner engineer, architect engineer, or the Parent Body Organisation responsible for decommissioning one the UK legacy nuclear installations). With a return to nuclear new build expected in the UK, the clarification of the position of a Supplier and their potential to be liable for nuclear damage is of vital importance for a functioning nuclear supply chain. The research explores the nuclear liability legislation in the UK and identifies the gaps and limitations in existence. The latter problems pose a risk for the Suppliers to operators in the nuclear energy industry, and consequently some approaches that can mitigate those risks are advanced and assessed. The nuclear liability regime in the UK is largely based on international conventions and hence, the risks posed to the Supplier in the UK also exist for Suppliers in other countries. There are resource shortages already in the nuclear energy industry, and currently the Supplier to the nuclear industry is over exposed. This situation needs to be resolved and a new legal definition of nuclear damage enacted. Further, the level of liability exposure for a UK Supplier involved in a nuclear project outside the UK needs to be reviewed as there remains too much ambiguity regarding liability in an international nuclear law context.
2013		
2013	C83	Slesnick, Frank L., Michael R. Luthy, and Michael L. Brookshire. 2013. "A 2012 Survey of Forensic Economists: Their Methods, Estimates, and Perspectives." <i>Journal of Forensic Economics</i> , 24(1): 67-99. In January 2012, 583 e-mail invitations to complete an electronic survey were sent to National Association of Forensic Economics (NAFE) members, with libraries and attorneys excluded. The return rate was 32.42%, which is almost 9 percentage points higher than the last paper survey in 2003. The survey covered many of the major topics included in earlier surveys, such as values of important economic variables (e.g., discount rates), trends in the practice of forensic economics (e.g., personal sources of earnings), and open-ended questions concerning ethics and reactions to the survey instrument. There were several new questions. Very few respondents have estimated damages in such categories as pain and suffering, companionship, and guidance; few add agency fees to household services estimates; and it is uncommon for respondents to estimate worklife expectancy differently for self-employed persons versus employees.
2013	F54	Michel, Noemi. 2013. "Equality and Postcolonial Claims of Discursive Injury." <i>Swiss Political Science Review</i> , 19(4): 447-71. In Western Europe, individuals and groups increasingly claim that publicly enunciated denigrating racial discourse inflicts an injury upon them, and inscribe this claim under the rubric of equality. By adopting a method of claim-centered critical theorizing, I discuss the possibilities and implications of reading "claims of racialized discursive injury" as claims to equality. A review of contemporary political theorists concerned with equality and injurious discourse establishes the democratic relevance of claims of discursive injury. A discussion of Judith Butler's theory of performativity then identifies the properties of the injurable subject and of discourse's power. Finally, I specify how a postcolonial stance enables us to grasp the actualization of discursive injury as it resonates between past colonial inequalities and threats of future exclusion or death. This equality-focused reading sheds light on the transformative potential of claims of racialized discursive injury for resignifying equality in contexts marked by "race" and postcolonialism.
2013	I20	Kane, John, Lawrence Spizman, and Don Donelson. 2013. "Educational Attainment Model for a Minor Child: The Next Generation." <i>Journal of Forensic Economics</i> , 24(2): 175-90. An ordered probit educational attainment model, used to predict the lost earning capacity of a wrongfully injured minor child, was created by Spizman and Kane (1992) and updated by Kane and Spizman (2001). This paper re-estimates the educational attainment model using the latest round of interviews from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth--1997. The model specification has been updated to reflect recent findings on the determinants of educational attainment. We also examine the legal framework in which econometric techniques have been accepted and have become standard tools in litigation.
2013	J51 L74	Tinari, Frank, and Kenneth T. Betz. 2013. "Valuing Non-wage Compensation of Private Sector Labor Union Workers in the Construction Trades." <i>Journal of Forensic Economics</i> , 24(2): 205-20. This article presents procedures for calculating the value of non-wage compensation for members of private sector labor unions in the construction industry and cites examples using various collective bargaining agreements. Four major fringe benefit categories are analyzed: welfare, annuity, vacation, and pension funds. When calculating the loss to a private sector union worker, it is necessary to obtain not only the relevant collective bargaining agreements but also information regarding both actual earnings and the number of hours worked. If both cannot be obtained, problems in valuing retirement and other fringe benefit funds arise. In some cases, the union member may work for several different employers during any given year, thus receiving many W-2s, but all hours worked would be recorded through the union. To value employer contributions to annuity and vacation funds a determination needs to be made if the contributions take into account premium pay union workers may receive. To value lost medical insurance, the replacement cost of a comparable medical insurance policy should be used. For lost pension benefits, it is important to establish the typical number of hours per annum that would most likely have been worked but for the injury. In addition, if the history of that union's pension benefit reveals increases over time, then that pattern may need to be considered as a basis for determining the future value of the pension benefit. Valuation of each private sector union benefit, therefore, is not simply a matter of referring to the value of the hourly contribution by the employer but requires its own method appropriate to the nature of the benefit as specified in the union's collective bargaining agreement.
2013	P26	Zhu, Jingwen, and Dayuan Han, eds. 2013. <i>Research Report on the Socialist Legal System with Chinese Characteristics. Volume 3</i> , Translated by Xingquan Zhang. Singapore and Hong Kong: Enrich Professional Publishing. Four papers examine the socialist legal system of China, analyze the current situation and characteristics, and explore development trends. Volume 3 covers the civil and commercial law of China. Papers discuss civil law; the civil code; intellectual property law; and commercial law. Volume 1 introduces the foundation of the formation of the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics. Volume 2 focuses on the legal branches of administrative law and criminal law in China. Volume 4 covers the economic and social law of China. Volume 5 provides an overview of the procedural and nonprocedural laws of China in three sections.

Table K13.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A14	Sociology of Economics*

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C87	Econometric Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G01	Financial Crises
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O23	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K13: Balance of Links

240	Links in 2005
92	New links in 2006-2013
490	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K13 is equal to 3.68 AS.

Общий объем раздела K13 — 3,68 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K13.E.

K14 Criminal Law ¹

Table K14.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	3	8	5	2.67	0.35	0.28	General Economics and Teaching
B	2	2	0	1	0.23	0.07	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	10	25	15	2.5	1.15	0.89	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	41	126	85	3.07	4.72	4.47	Microeconomics
E	3	18	15	6	0.35	0.64	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	4	27	23	6.75	0.46	0.96	International Economics
G	13	90	77	6.92	1.50	3.19	Financial Economics
H	15	67	52	4.47	1.73	2.38	Public Economics
I	13	38	25	2.92	1.50	1.35	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	55	136	81	2.47	6.34	4.82	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	667	1,892	1,225	2.84	76.84	67.09	Law and Economics
L	10	143	133	14.3	1.15	5.07	Industrial Organization
M	3	18	15	6	0.35	0.64	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	5	39	34	7.8	0.58	1.38	Economic History
O	9	82	73	9.11	1.04	2.91	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	3	37	34	12.33	0.35	1.31	Economic Systems
Q	5	15	10	3	0.58	0.53	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	6	22	16	3.67	0.69	0.78	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	35	34	35	0.12	1.24	Other Special Topics
S	868	2,820	1,952	3.25	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K14.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	3	6	3	2	0.35	0.21	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.07	Collective Works
A	3	8	5	2.67	0.35	0.28	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	2	2	0	1	0.23	0.07	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	6	6	0	1	0.69	0.21	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	1	4	3	4	0.12	0.14	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	1	3	2	3	0.12	0.11	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	1	4	3	4	0.12	0.14	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.21	Design of Experiments
C	10	25	15	2.5	1.15	0.89	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.21	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	6	9	3	1.5	0.69	0.32	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	2	9	7	4.5	0.23	0.32	Production and Organizations
D3	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Distribution
D4	1	4	3	4	0.12	0.14	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	9	14	5	1.56	1.04	0.50	Welfare Economics
D7	17	71	54	4.18	1.96	2.52	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	4	11	7	2.75	0.46	0.39	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Intertemporal Choice
D	41	126	85	3.07	4.72	4.47	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.21	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	2	6	4	3	0.23	0.21	Money and Interest Rates
E5	1	3	2	3	0.12	0.11	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.11	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	3	18	15	6	0.35	0.64	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
F1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.07	Trade
F2	2	3	1	1.5	0.23	0.11	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Finance
F4	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	1	17	16	17	0.12	0.60	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.07	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	4	27	23	6.75	0.46	0.96	International Economics
G0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.11	General
G1	3	37	34	12.33	0.35	1.31	General Financial Markets
G2	7	27	20	3.86	0.81	0.96	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	3	23	20	7.67	0.35	0.82	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	13	90	77	6.92	1.50	3.19	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.14	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	9	13	4	1.44	1.04	0.46	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	2	3	1	1.5	0.23	0.11	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	2	19	17	9.5	0.23	0.67	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	2	25	23	12.5	0.23	0.89	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.07	Miscellaneous Issues
H	15	67	52	4.47	1.73	2.38	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	13	31	18	2.38	1.50	1.10	Health
I2	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.14	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.11	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	13	38	25	2.92	1.50	1.35	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
J1	39	101	62	2.59	4.49	3.58	Demographic Economics
J2	4	7	3	1.75	0.46	0.25	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.07	Particular Labor Markets
J5	2	5	3	2.5	0.23	0.18	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	2	7	5	3.5	0.23	0.25	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	8	10	2	1.25	0.92	0.35	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.07	Labor Standards: National and International
J	55	136	81	2.47	6.34	4.82	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	3	8	5	2.67	0.35	0.28	General
K1	367	999	632	2.72	42.28	35.43	Basic Areas of Law
K2	23	111	88	4.83	2.65	3.94	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	27	103	76	3.81	3.11	3.65	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	247	671	424	2.72	28.46	23.79	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	667	1,892	1,225	2.84	76.84	67.09	Law and Economics
L0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
L1	1	34	33	34	0.12	1.21	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.11	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	2	4	2	2	0.23	0.14	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	41	41	N	0.00	1.45	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	4	41	37	10.25	0.46	1.45	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.11	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	2	14	12	7	0.23	0.50	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	10	143	133	14.3	1.15	5.07	Industrial Organization
M0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
M1	3	12	9	4	0.35	0.43	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.11	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Personnel Economics
M	3	18	15	6	0.35	0.64	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	1	9	8	9	0.12	0.32	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	4	29	25	7.25	0.46	1.03	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	5	39	34	7.8	0.58	1.38	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	7	68	61	9.71	0.81	2.41	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	2	13	11	6.5	0.23	0.46	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Economywide Country Studies
O	9	82	73	9.11	1.04	2.91	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.18	Capitalist Systems
P2	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	2	24	22	12	0.23	0.85	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.21	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	3	37	34	12.33	0.35	1.31	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Energy
Q5	5	13	8	2.6	0.58	0.46	Environmental Economics
Q	5	15	10	3	0.58	0.53	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	General Regional Economics
R2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.11	Household Analysis
R3	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.18	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	5	10	5	2	0.58	0.35	Transportation Economics
R5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.07	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	6	22	16	3.67	0.69	0.78	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	35	34	35	0.12	1.24	Other Special Topics
S	868	2,820	1,952	3.25	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K14.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A13	3	3	0	1	0.35	0.11	Relation of Economics to Social Values
B31	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B54	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Feminist Economics
C10	3	3	0	1	0.35	0.11	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C12	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Hypothesis Testing: General
C14	2	2	0	1	0.23	0.07	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C22	1	3	2	3	0.12	0.11	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C52	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C78	1	3	2	3	0.12	0.11	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
D11	2	2	0	1	0.23	0.07	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	2	2	0	1	0.23	0.07	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	1	4	3	4	0.12	0.14	Consumer Protection
D23	2	8	6	4	0.23	0.28	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D31	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D43	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D61	2	2	0	1	0.23	0.07	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	2	2	0	1	0.23	0.07	Externalities
D63	4	7	3	1.75	0.46	0.25	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	3	2	3	0.12	0.11	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	2	3	1	1.5	0.23	0.11	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	7	36	29	5.14	0.81	1.28	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	2	15	13	7.5	0.23	0.53	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	6	14	8	2.33	0.69	0.5	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D81	2	3	1	1.5	0.23	0.11	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	2	7	5	3.5	0.23	0.25	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D92	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E42	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E51	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
F22	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	International Migration
F23	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Multinational Firms; International Business
F42	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F53	1	8	7	8	0.12	0.28	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
G10	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G15	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	International Financial Markets
G18	1	7	6	7	0.12	0.25	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G21	3	12	9	4	0.35	0.43	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	3	4	1	1.33	0.35	0.14	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G24	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G34	3	16	13	5.33	0.35	0.57	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H23	4	4	0	1	0.46	0.14	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H25	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	3	5	2	1.67	0.35	0.18	Tax Evasion
H27	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H40	2	2	0	1	0.23	0.07	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H50	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H59	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H72	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H77	1	3	2	3	0.12	0.11	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I12	10	14	4	1.4	1.15	0.5	Health Production
I18	3	11	8	3.67	0.35	0.39	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
J11	2	5	3	2.5	0.23	0.18	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	2	9	7	4.5	0.23	0.32	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	8	21	13	2.63	0.92	0.74	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	1	3	2	3	0.12	0.11	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	15	32	17	2.13	1.73	1.13	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	8	23	15	2.88	0.92	0.82	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	3	3	0	1	0.35	0.11	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J20	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J24	1	3	2	3	0.12	0.11	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J28	2	2	0	1	0.23	0.07	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J51	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J53	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J61	2	3	1	1.5	0.23	0.11	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J71	8	10	2	1.25	0.92	0.35	Labor Discrimination
K00	3	8	5	2.67	0.35	0.28	Law and Economics: General
K10	22	75	53	3.41	2.53	2.66	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	2	7	5	3.5	0.23	0.25	Property Law
K12	2	6	4	3	0.23	0.21	Contract Law
K13	12	26	14	2.17	1.38	0.92	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	329	885	556	2.69	37.9	31.38	Criminal Law
K20	3	4	1	1.33	0.35	0.14	Regulation and Business Law: General
K22	16	59	43	3.69	1.84	2.09	Business and Securities Law
K23	4	8	4	2	0.46	0.28	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	1	3	2	3	0.12	0.11	Labor Law
K32	5	10	5	2	0.58	0.35	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	20	82	62	4.1	2.3	2.91	International Law
K34	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Tax Law
K40	23	54	31	2.35	2.65	1.91	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	33	128	95	3.88	3.8	4.54	Litigation Process
K42	190	488	298	2.57	21.89	17.3	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L15	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L33	2	2	0	1	0.23	0.07	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L51	4	41	37	10.25	0.46	1.45	Economics of Regulation
L83	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	1	4	3	4	0.12	0.14	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L92	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
M12	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	2	9	7	4.5	0.23	0.32	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
N31	1	4	3	4	0.12	0.14	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N41	1	6	5	6	0.12	0.21	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N43	1	3	2	3	0.12	0.11	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	2	6	4	3	0.23	0.21	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
O15	4	8	4	2	0.46	0.28	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O17	3	54	51	18	0.35	1.91	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O33	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	1	6	5	6	0.12	0.21	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P26	1	2	1	2	0.12	0.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P37	1	21	20	21	0.12	0.74	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
Q53	2	5	3	2.5	0.23	0.18	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q58	3	6	3	2	0.35	0.21	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	1	1	0	1	0.12	0.04	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R41	5	8	3	1.6	0.58	0.28	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
Z13	1	23	22	23	0.12	0.82	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	868	2,417	1,549	2.78	100	85.6	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K14.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	0.04	General Economics: General
A12	2	0.07	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A33	2	0.07	Handbooks
C21	1	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C32	2	0.07	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C58	1	0.04	Financial Econometrics
C72	1	0.04	Noncooperative Games
C91	3	0.11	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	3	0.11	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D01	3	0.11	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	1	0.04	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	2	0.07	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D21	1	0.04	Firm Behavior: Theory
D40	1	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	1	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D49	1	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D70	2	0.07	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D78	1	0.04	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D83	1	0.04	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
E22	1	0.04	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E24	1	0.04	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E26	4	0.14	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E40	2	0.07	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	1	0.04	Demand for Money
E52	1	0.04	Monetary Policy
E58	1	0.04	Central Banks and Their Policies
E62	2	0.07	Fiscal Policy
E63	1	0.04	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
F02	1	0.04	International Economic Order
F13	2	0.07	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F41	1	0.04	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F50	4	0.14	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	1	0.04	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F55	4	0.14	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	2	0.07	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
G01	2	0.07	Financial Crises
G02	1	0.04	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G12	2	0.07	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	1	0.04	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	24	0.85	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G23	1	0.04	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G28	9	0.32	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G32	1	0.04	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	2	0.07	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G38	4	0.14	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H10	1	0.04	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	3	0.11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H21	1	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H24	1	0.04	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H30	1	0.04	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H41	1	0.04	Public Goods
H54	1	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H56	14	0.5	National Security and War
H57	2	0.07	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H73	1	0.04	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H76	20	0.71	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H83	2	0.07	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I10	3	0.11	Health: General
I11	3	0.11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I28	4	0.14	Education: Government Policy
I31	1	0.04	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	2	0.07	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	1	0.04	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J18	5	0.18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J22	1	0.04	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J31	1	0.04	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J45	2	0.07	Public Sector Labor Markets
J52	1	0.04	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J58	1	0.04	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J64	2	0.07	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J68	2	0.07	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J82	1	0.04	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J88	1	0.04	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K21	40	1.42	Antitrust Law
K36	4	0.14	Family and Personal Law
K37	2	0.07	Immigration Law
L00	1	0.04	Industrial Organization: General
L11	1	0.04	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	29	1.03	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	1	0.04	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	1	0.04	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L26	3	0.11	Entrepreneurship
L31	2	0.07	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L40	28	0.99	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	8	0.28	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L43	1	0.04	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	3	0.11	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	1	0.04	Antitrust Policy: Other
L61	1	0.04	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L63	1	0.04	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L65	1	0.04	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L82	4	0.14	Entertainment; Media
L84	1	0.04	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L88	3	0.11	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
M00	1	0.04	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M13	1	0.04	New Firms; Startups
M31	1	0.04	Marketing
M41	1	0.04	Accounting

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M48	2	0.07	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M52	1	0.04	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N12	1	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N30	1	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N32	2	0.07	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N35	2	0.07	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N40	7	0.25	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N42	4	0.14	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	3	0.11	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
O10	1	0.04	Economic Development: General
O12	1	0.04	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	1	0.04	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O16	1	0.04	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O18	2	0.07	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O30	2	0.07	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O38	4	0.14	Technological Change: Government Policy
O57	1	0.04	Comparative Studies of Countries
P13	1	0.04	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	1	0.04	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	3	0.11	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P33	1	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	1	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P48	6	0.21	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q34	1	0.04	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q48	1	0.04	Energy: Government Policy
Q51	1	0.04	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	1	0.04	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
R12	1	0.04	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R23	3	0.11	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R31	2	0.07	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	1	0.04	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R38	2	0.07	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R42	1	0.04	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	1	0.04	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R52	1	0.04	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	1	0.04	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	2	0.07	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	9	0.32	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z19	1	0.04	Cultural Economics: Other
S	403	14.4	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

K21(40), L12(29), L40(28), G14(24), H76(20), H56(14), G28(9), Z12(9), L41(8), N40(7), P48(6), J18(5), E26(4), F50(4), F55(4), G38(4), I28(4), K36(4), L82(4), N42(4), O38(4), C91(3), C92(3), D01(3), H11(3), I10(3), I11(3), L26(3), L44(3), L88(3), N44(3), P16(3), R23(3), A12(2), A33(2), C32(2), D03(2), D70(2), E40(2), E62(2), F13(2), F60(2), G01(2), G12(2), G33(2), H57(2), H83(2), I38(2), J45(2), J64(2), J68(2), K37(2), L31(2), M48(2), N32(2), N35(2), O18(2), O30(2), R31(2), R38(2), Z10(2), A10(1), C21(1), C58(1), C72(1), D02(1), D21(1), D40(1), D42(1), D49(1), D78(1), D83(1), E22(1), E24(1), E41(1), E52(1), E58(1), E63(1), F02(1), F41(1), F51(1), G02(1), G13(1), G23(1), G32(1), H10(1), H21(1), H24(1), H30(1), H41(1), H54(1), H73(1), I31(1), J00(1), J22(1), J31(1), J52(1), J58(1), J82(1), J88(1), L00(1), L11(1), L13(1), L14(1), L43(1), L49(1), L61(1), L63(1), L65(1), L84(1), M00(1), M13(1), M31(1), M41(1), M52(1), N12(1), N30(1), O10(1), O12(1), O13(1), O16(1), O57(1), P13(1), P14(1), P33(1), P34(1), Q34(1), Q48(1), Q51(1), Q52(1), R12(1), R32(1), R42(1), R48(1), R52(1), R58(1), Z19(1).

Table K14.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E62	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
H24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K21	21	1	3	1	3	6	2	3	40
K36	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
L12	20	0	1	0	1	4	1	2	29
L40	21	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	28
P16	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
D01	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
E26	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
E40	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F02	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
F50	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
H41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H73	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I10	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
I11	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
L26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
L44	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
O13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O38	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
P14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q34	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
R48	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
D40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D42	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D70	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
G28	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	3	9
H11	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
H57	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
H76	0	0	5	2	1	4	1	7	20
J22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J52	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J58	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L41	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	2	8
L43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N32	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Z10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
D02	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D03	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
D78	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
G38	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
H21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H56	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	6	14
J18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5
J64	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
J82	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
M48	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
N42	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
O10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Q52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A33	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
D83	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J88	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L31	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
N12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q51	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
A10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
I38	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
J00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N44	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
O18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
R31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
R38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
R52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Z12	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	9
Z19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C32	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
C91	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
C92	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
E52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F55	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
H83	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
I28	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
I31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L82	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L88	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
M41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	7
P13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P48	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Q48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
G02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
G13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
G23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
J68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
K37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
O12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	7	18	15	17	8	16	20	36	137

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K14.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	E62	Tella, Rafael Di, and Juan Dubra. 2006. <i>Crime and Punishment in the "American Dream"</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12641. We observe that countries where belief in the "American dream" (i.e., effort pays) prevails also set harsher punishment for criminals. We know from previous work that beliefs are also correlated with several features of the economic system (taxation, social insurance, etc). Our objective is to study the joint determination of these three features (beliefs, punitiveness and economic system) in a way that replicates the observed empirical patterns. We present a model where beliefs determine the types of contracts that firms offer and whether workers exert effort. Some workers become criminals, depending on their luck in the labor market, the expected punishment, and an individual shock that we call "meanness". It is this meanness level that a penal system based on "retribution" tries to detect when deciding the severity of the punishment. We find that when initial beliefs differ, two equilibria can emerge out of identical fundamentals. In the "American" (as opposed to the "French") equilibrium, belief in the "American dream" is commonplace, workers exert effort, there are high powered contracts (and income is unequally distributed) and punishments are harsh. Economists who believe that deterrence (rather than retribution) shapes punishment can interpret the meanness parameter as pessimism about future economic opportunities and verify that two similar equilibria emerge.
2006	H24	CV: Chapman, Bruce, Arie Freiberg, John Quiggin, and David Tait. 2006. "Criminal Reparations: Using the Tax System to Collect Fines." In <i>Government Managing Risk: Income Contingent Loans for Social and Economic Progress</i> . Bruce Chapman, 140-55. Routledge Studies in Business Organizations and Networks, vol. 40. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Cseres, Katalin J., Maarten Pieter Schinkel, and Floris O. W. Vogelaar. 2006. "Law and Economics of Criminal Antitrust Enforcement: An Introduction." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 1-29. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Ehlermann, Claus-Dieter. 2006. "Criminal Competition Law Enforcement: Taking Stock on the Debate." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 30-37. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Kovacic, William E. 2006. "Competition Policy and Cartels: The Design of Remedies." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 41-59. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Wils, Wouter P. J. 2006. "Is Criminalization of EU Competition Law the Answer?." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 60-109. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Reindl, Andreas P. 2006. "How Strong Is the Case for Criminal Sanctions in Cartel Cases?." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 110-32. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Spagnolo, Giancarlo. 2006. "Criminalization of Cartels and Their Internal Organization." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 133-49. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: . 2006. "Economic and Legal Implications of Criminal Competition Law Enforcement: Discussion by Panel." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 150-58. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Schroeder, Dirk, and Silke Heinz. 2006. "Requests for Leniency in the EU: Experience and Legal Puzzles." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 161-75. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Massey, Patrick. 2006. "Criminalization and Leniency: Will the Combination Favourably Affect Cartel Stability?." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 176-95. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Frese, Michael J. 2006. "The Negative Interplay between National Custodial Sanctions and Leniency." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 196-213. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Wehmhorner, Nonhika. 2006. "Optimal Pecuniary Sanctions and the US Sentencing and EU Fining Guidelines." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 217-38. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Fox, Eleanor M. 2006. "Cartels: A United States Story, and a Research Program for the World." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 239-47. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Guy, Diana. 2006. "The UK's Experience with Criminal Law Sanctions." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 248-56. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Vollmer, Christof. 2006. "Experience with Criminal Law Sanctions for Competition Law Infringements in Germany." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 257-69. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Calvani, Terry. 2006. "Cartel Penalties and Damages in Ireland: Criminalization and the Case for Custodial Sentences." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 270-89. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Lewisch, Peter. 2006. "Enforcement of Antitrust Law: The Way from Criminal Individual Punishment to Semi-penal Sanctions in Austria." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaaar, 290-306. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Proos, Aini. 2006. "Competition Policy in Estonia." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaaar, 307-11. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Kalbfleisch, Pieter. 2006. "Criminal Competition Law Sanctions in the Netherlands." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaaar, 312-18. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: .2006. "Country Experiences with Criminal Law Sanctions: Discussion by Panel." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaaar, 319-30. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L12 L40	CV: Vogelaaar, Floris O. W. 2006. "Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Closing Remarks." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaaar, 331-36. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K21 L40	Cseres, Katalin J., Maarten Pieter Schinkel, and Floris O. W. Vogelaaar, eds. 2006. <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty papers, originally presented at a conference hosted by the Amsterdam Center for Law and Economics at the University of Amsterdam in February 2005, explore remedies and sanctions in competition policy, focusing on economic and legal implications of the tendency to criminalize antitrust enforcement in the member states of the European Union. Papers concentrate on economic and legal implications of criminal competition law enforcement; criminalization and leniency; and country experiences with criminal law sanctions
2006	K36	CV: Chapman, Bruce, Arie Freiberg, John Quiggin, and David Tait. 2006. "Criminal Reparations: Using the Tax System to Collect Fines." In <i>Government Managing Risk: Income Contingent Loans for Social and Economic Progress</i> . Bruce Chapman, 140-55. Routledge Studies in Business Organizations and Networks, vol. 40. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2006	P16	Tella, Rafael Di, and Juan Dubra. 2006. <i>Crime and Punishment in the "American Dream"</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12641. We observe that countries where belief in the "American dream" (i.e., effort pays) prevails also set harsher punishment for criminals. We know from previous work that beliefs are also correlated with several features of the economic system (taxation, social insurance, etc). Our objective is to study the joint determination of these three features (beliefs, punitiveness and economic system) in a way that replicates the observed empirical patterns. We present a model where beliefs determine the types of contracts that firms offer and whether workers exert effort. Some workers become criminals, depending on their luck in the labor market, the expected punishment, and an individual shock that we call "meanness". It is this meanness level that a penal system based on "retribution" tries to detect when deciding the severity of the punishment. We find that when initial beliefs differ, two equilibria can emerge out of identical fundamentals. In the "American" (as opposed to the "French") equilibrium, belief in the "American dream" is commonplace, workers exert effort, there are high powered contracts (and income is unequally distributed) and punishments are harsh. Economists who believe that deterrence (rather than retribution) shapes punishment can interpret the meanness parameter as pessimism about future economic opportunities and verify that two similar equilibria emerge.
2007		
2007	D01 I10	Iyengar, Radha. 2007. <i>Does the Certainty of Arrest Reduce Domestic Violence? Evidence from Mandatory and Recommended Arrest laws</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13186. Domestic violence remains a major public policy concern despite two decades of policy intervention. To eliminate police inaction in response to domestic violence, many states have passed mandatory arrest laws, which require the police to arrest abusers when a domestic violence incident is reported. These laws were justified by a randomized experiment in Minnesota which found that arrests reduced future violence. This experiment was conducted during a time period when arrest was optional. Using the FBI Supplementary Homicide Reports, I find mandatory arrest laws actually increased intimate partner homicides. I hypothesize that this increase in homicides is due to decreased reporting. I investigate validity of this reporting hypothesis by examining the effect of mandatory arrest laws on family homicides where the victim is less often responsible for reporting. For family homicides, mandatory arrest laws appear to reduce the number of homicides. This study therefore provides evidence that these laws may have perverse effects on intimate partner violence, harming the very people they seek to help.
2007	E26 E40	CV: Unger, Brigitte. 2007. "Implementing Money Laundering." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i> . Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 103-48. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	E26 E40	CV: Takats, Elod. 2007. "Domestic Money Laundering Enforcement." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i> . Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 193-224. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	F02	CV: Hoffmann, Joseph L. 2007. "Globalization and Japanese Criminal Law." In <i>Law in Japan: A Turning Point</i> , ed. Daniel H. Foote, 334-42. Asian Law Series, no. 19. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.
2007	F13 O38	CV: Nashed, Hedieh. 2007. "Addressing the Global Scope of Intellectual Property Crimes and Policy Initiatives." In <i>Combating Piracy: Intellectual Property Theft and Fraud</i> , ed. Jay S. Albanese, 95-131. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	F50	Scheipers, Sibylle, and Daniela Sicurelli. 2007. "Normative Power Europe: A Credible Utopia?" <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 45(2): 435-57. Studies on the international identity of the EU have stressed the normative feature of European foreign policy. At the same time, scholars have pointed out that the inconsistency between the EU's rhetoric and behaviour and the lack of reflexivity undermines its credibility. How does reflexivity affect collective identity? To what extent does the EU's utopian rhetoric affect its credibility as a normative power? In order to address these questions, we investigate the self-representation of the EU as an international actor, the extent to which this self-representation provides a basis for reflexivity and, finally, the impact of the EU's identity narratives on its credibility. We focus on the normative power of the EU in the institutionalization of the International Criminal Court and in the elaboration and ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	H41 R48	CV: Benson, Bruce. 2007. "Are Public Goods Really Common Pools? Considerations of the Evolution of Policing and Highways in England." In <i>Anarchy and the Law: The Political Economy of Choice</i> , ed. Edward P. Stringham, 538-64. Independent Studies in Political Economy. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	H73	CV: Teichman, Doron. 2007. "The Market for Criminal Justice: Federalism, Crime Control, and Jurisdictional Competition." In <i>Economics of Federalism. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 665-710. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	I10	Delavande, Adeline, Dana Goldman, and NeerajSood. 2007. <i>Criminal Prosecution and HIV-related Risky Behavior</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12903. We evaluate the consequences of prosecuting HIV+ people who expose others to the risk of infection. We show that the effect of aggressive prosecutions on the spread of HIV is a priori ambiguous. Aggressive prosecutions tax risky behavior and thus deter unsafe sex and limit the number of sexual partners. However, such penalties might also create unique incentives for having sex with more promiscuous partners such as prostitutes and consequently increase the spread of HIV. We test these predictions using unique nationally representative data on the sexual activity and prosecutions of HIV+ persons. We find that more aggressive prosecutions are associated with a reduction in the number of sexual partners and increased likelihood of safe sex. However, they are also associated with increased likelihood of having sex with prostitutes and not disclosing HIV+ status. Overall, our estimates imply that doubling the prosecution rate could decrease the number of new HIV infections by 12% over a ten-year period.
2007	I10	THE SAME AS D01 Iyengar, Radha. 2007. <i>Does the Certainty of Arrest Reduce Domestic Violence? Evidence from Mandatory and Recommended Arrest laws</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13186.
2007	I11	Golec, Joseph H., and John A. Vernon. 2006. <i>European Pharmaceutical Price Regulation, Firm Profitability, and R&D Spending</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12676. EU countries closely regulate pharmaceutical prices whereas the U.S. does not. This paper shows how price constraints affect the profitability, stock returns, and R&D spending of EU and U.S. firms. Compared to EU firms, U.S. firms are more profitable, earn higher stock returns, and spend more on research and development (R&D). Some differences have increased over time. In 1986, EU pharmaceutical R&D exceeded U.S. R&D by about 24 percent, but by 2004, EU R&D trailed U.S. R&D by about 15 percent. During these 19 years, U.S. R&D spending grew at a real annual compound rate of 8.8 percent, while EU R&D spending grew at a real 5.4 percent rate. Results show that EU consumers enjoyed much lower pharmaceutical price inflation, however, at a cost of 46 fewer new medicines introduced by EU firms and 1680 fewer EU research jobs.
2007	L26 P14	CV: Hurst, James Willard. 2007. "The Release of Energy." In <i>Entrepreneurship and Global Capitalism. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Geoffrey Jones and R. Daniel Wadhvani, 131-67. An Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Entrepreneurship, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L44 O38	CV: US Department of Justice. 2007. "Report of the Task Force on Intellectual Property." In <i>Combating Piracy: Intellectual Property Theft and Fraud</i> , ed. Jay S. Albanese, 133-72. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	O13	Ezekiel, Aaron. 2007. "The Application of International Criminal Law to Resource Exploitation: Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo." <i>Natural Resources Journal</i>, 47(1): 225-45. Control of natural resources has been a powerful motivator for internal and international armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for more than a century. In June 2000, the U.N. Security Council established a Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which especially focused on conflict in Ituri Province and elsewhere in northeastern DRC since 1998. During 2003 and 2004, the atrocities committed in this conflict became the focus of the first formal investigation by the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC). This article, following the work of the U.N. Panel and non-governmental organizations, argues that investigation and prosecution of the natural resource crimes is both possible under the ICC Statute and should be at the center of the prosecution as it is central to the ongoing conflict.
2007	O38	THE SAME AS F13 CV: Nasheri, Hedieh. 2007. "Addressing the Global Scope of Intellectual Property Crimes and Policy Initiatives."
2007	O38	THE SAME AS L44 CV: US Department of Justice. 2007. "Report of the Task Force on Intellectual Property."
2007	P14	THE SAME AS L26 CV: Hurst, James Willard. 2007. "The Release of Energy."
2007	Q34	Ezekiel, Aaron. 2007. "The Application of International Criminal Law to Resource Exploitation: Ituri, Democratic Republic of the Congo." <i>Natural Resources Journal</i>, 47(1): 225-45. Control of natural resources has been a powerful motivator for internal and international armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for more than a century. In June 2000, the U.N. Security Council established a Panel of Experts on the Illegal Exploitation of Natural Resources and Other Forms of Wealth of the Democratic Republic of Congo, which especially focused on conflict in Ituri Province and elsewhere in northeastern DRC since 1998. During 2003 and 2004, the atrocities committed in this conflict became the focus of the first formal investigation by the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC). This article, following the work of the U.N. Panel and non-governmental organizations, argues that investigation and prosecution of the natural resource crimes is both possible under the ICC Statute and should be at the center of the prosecution as it is central to the ongoing conflict.
2007	R23	Ludwig, Jens, and Jeffrey R. Kling. 2007. "Is Crime Contagious?" <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 50(3): 491-518. Understanding whether criminal behavior is "contagious" is important for law enforcement and for policies that affect how people are sorted across social settings. We test the hypothesis that criminal behavior is contagious by using data from the Moving to Opportunity (MTO) randomized housing mobility experiment to examine the extent to which lower local area crime rates decrease arrest rates among individuals. Our analysis exploits the fact that the effect of treatment group assignment yields different types of neighborhood changes across the five MTO demonstration sites. We use treatment by site interactions as instruments for measures of neighborhood crime rates, poverty, and racial segregation in our analysis of individual arrest outcomes. We are unable to detect evidence in support of the contagion hypothesis. Neighborhood racial segregation appears to be the most important explanation for across-neighborhood variation in arrests for violent crimes in our sample, perhaps because drug market activity is more common in high-minority neighborhoods.
2007	R48	THE SAME AS H41 CV: Benson, Bruce. 2007. "Are Public Goods Really Common Pools? Considerations of the Evolution of Policing and Highways in England."
2008		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	A12	CV: White, Mark D. 2008. "Social Law and Economics and the Quest for Dignity and Rights." In <i>The Elgar Companion to Social Economics</i> , ed. John B. Davis and Wilfred Dolfsma, 575-94. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	D40 H11	CV: Leeson, Peter T. 2008. "Do Markets Need Government?." In <i>The Legal Foundations of Free Markets</i> , ed. Stephen F. Copp, 42-64. With contributions from Norman Barry et al. London: Institute of Economic Affairs.
2008	D42 L41 L43	Hylton, Keith N., and Haizhen Lin. 2008. <i>Innovation and Optimal Punishment, with Antitrust Applications</i> . Indiana University Kelley School of Business, Department of Business Economics and Public Policy, Working Papers: 2008-09. This paper modifies the optimal penalty analysis by incorporating investment incentives with external benefits. In the models examined, the recommendation that the optimal penalty should internalize the marginal social harm is no longer valid as a general rule. We focus on antitrust applications. In light of the benefits from innovation, the optimal policy will punish monopolizing firms more leniently than suggested in the standard static model. It may be optimal not to punish the monopolizing firm at all, or to reward the firm rather than punish it. We examine the precise balance between penalty and reward in the optimal punishment scheme.
2008	D70 Z10	Frey, Bruno S., and Benno Torgler. 2008. <i>Politicians: Be Killed or Survive</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2483. In the course of history, a large number of politicians have been assassinated. Rational choice hypotheses are developed and tested using panel data covering more than 100 countries over a period of 20 years. Several strategies, in addition to security measures, are shown to significantly reduce the probability of politicians being attacked or killed: extended institutional and governance quality, democracy, voice and accountability, a well functioning system of law and order, decentralization via the division of power and federalism, larger cabinet size and strengthened civil society. There is also support for a contagion effect.
2008	G28	Thanou, Eleni, and Alexander Foundoukidis. 2008. "Money Laundering: Addressing the Issue in the Context of the Greek Banking Sector. (In Greek. With English summary)." <i>Practical Issues in Management and Economics</i> , 1(1): 167-83. The issue of legalization of criminal proceeds, known as "money laundering", has taken huge dimensions within the context of globalized financial markets, the freedom of capital movements and the proliferation of internet and electronic transactions. Addressing and containing this activity at the national and international levels are considered as top priorities, both for ethical legal concerns but also for the protection of the integrity and stability of the financial system. International organizations and unions such as the United Nations, the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, and others have been preoccupied with the issue, while since 1989 a special international body, FATF, has been set up with the special mandate to combat money laundering. The compliance of every country with the complex body of international rules aiming to curb the problem is of vital importance for the integrity of its financial sector. The purpose of the present paper is to describe the main aspects and parameters of money laundering, outline the methods used for its containment and finally, to investigate the degree to which Greek bank employees are familiar with money laundering practices, legislation and techniques for uncovering and reporting money laundering incidents. A pilot survey among the employees of Greek Banks indicates the relative effectiveness of anti-money laundering measures taken so far.
2008	H11	THE SAME AS D40 CV: Leeson, Peter T. 2008. "Do Markets Need Government?."
2008	H57	CV: Sunaryadi, Amien. 2008. "Bribery Patterns in Indonesia: An Analysis of Cases." In <i>Fighting Bribery in Public Procurement in Asia and the Pacific</i> . ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific, 157-69. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Manila: Asian Development Bank.
2008	H57	CV: Roberts, Neal. 2008. "The False Claims Act as a New Tool against Corruption: The False Claims Act in the USA." In <i>Fighting Bribery in Public Procurement in Asia and the Pacific</i> . ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific, 171-80. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Manila: Asian Development Bank.
2008	H76	CV: Atkins, Raymond A., and Paul H. Rubin. 2008. "Effects of Criminal Procedure on Crime Rates: Mapping Out the Consequences of the Exclusionary Rule." In <i>Economics, Law and Individual Rights</i> , ed. Hugo M. Mialon and Paul H. Rubin, 222-47. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis.
2008	H76	CV: Lott, John R., Jr., and David B. Mustard. 2008. "Crime, Deterrence, and Right-to-Carry Concealed Handguns." In <i>Economics, Law and Individual Rights</i> , ed. Hugo M. Mialon and Paul H. Rubin, 129-200. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis.
2008	H76	CV: Dezhbakhsh, Hashem, and Paul H. Rubin. 2008. "The Effect of Concealed Handgun Laws on Crime: Beyond the Dummy Variables." In <i>Economics, Law and Individual Rights</i> , ed. Hugo M. Mialon and Paul H. Rubin, 201-21. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis.
2008	H76	CV: Dezhbakhsh, Hashem, Paul H. Rubin, and Joanna M. Shepherd. 2008. "Does Capital Punishment Have a Deterrent Effect? New Evidence from Postmoratorium Panel Data." In <i>Economics, Law and Individual Rights</i> , ed. Hugo M. Mialon and Paul H. Rubin, 398-426. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis.
2008	H76	Tomic, Aleksandar, and Jahn K. Hakes. 2008. "Case Dismissed: Police Discretion and Racial Differences in Dismissals of Felony Charges." <i>American Law and Economics Review</i> , 10(1): 110-41. Prior research has produced conflicting evidence of racial profiling during traffic stops. We instead analyze rates of case dismissal against felony arrestees by race. Superficial bias based on "unobservables" should be reduced because of the evidentiary requirements and nonnegligible costs of filing charges. Nonetheless, using data from over 58,000 US felony cases from 1990 to 1998, our probit analysis finds higher rates of dismissals for blacks for the subset of crimes that rely on police to make snap judgments. This suggests there may be more aggressive policing of blacks in these situations. Case dismissal rates are also elevated for both whites and blacks when blacks are underrepresented on local police forces.
2008	J22 I58	Iyengar, Radha. 2008. <i>I'd rather be Hanged for a Sheep than a Lamb: The Unintended Consequences of 'Three-Strikes' Laws</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13784. Strong sentences are common "tough on crime" tool used to reduce the incentives for individuals to participate in criminal activity. However, the design of such policies often ignores other margins along which individuals interested in participating in crime may adjust. I use California's Three Strikes law to identify several effects of a large increase in the penalty for a broad set of crimes. Using criminal records data, I estimate that Three Strikes reduced participation in criminal activity by 20 percent for second-strike eligible offenders and a 28 percent decline for third-strike eligible offenders. However, I find two unintended consequences of the law. First, because Three Strikes flattened the penalty gradient with respect to severity, criminals were more likely to commit more violent crimes. Among third-strike eligible offenders, the probability of committing violent crimes increased by 9 percentage points. Second, because California's law was more harsh than the laws of other nearby states, Three Strikes had a "beggar-thy-neighbor" effect increasing

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		the migration of criminals with second and third-strike eligibility to commit crimes in neighboring states. The high cost of incarceration combined with the high cost of violent crime relative to non-violent crime implies that Three Strikes may not be a cost-effective means of reducing crime.
2008	J52 N32	White, Ahmed A. 2008. "The Crime of Staging an Effective Strike and the Enduring Role of Criminal Law in Modern Labor Relations." <i>WorkingUSA</i> , 11(1): 23-44. This article concerns the role of criminal law in modern, post-New Deal labor relations. I emphasize the continuing function of the criminal law in limiting basic labor rights (to organize, strike, and provoke collective bargaining) as reflected in several common practices: the prosecution of labor organizing and protest activity as crimes; the persistent use of injunctions by the courts to curtail labor rights; and the indirect use of the criminal law by the courts and the NLRB to define unfair labor practices and to limit the scope of worker protections under the labor law. I hope to show how these functions reflect both change and continuity relative to the criminal law in pre-New Deal times. The modern criminal law's labor-repressive functions are far less crude and overt, and administered in a far more professional fashion, than in the days when criminal conspiracy, syndicalism, and vagrancy laws, for example, were used so extensively and blatantly to undermine labor rights. And rather than simply destroying labor rights, these functions operate alongside, and are incorporated into, a body of labor law designed to protect labor rights. On the one hand, this shift has been of real benefit to labor, allowing workers and organizers much more freedom in their struggles with employers. On the other hand, I argue, modern criminal law still plays a significant role in limiting labor rights. The very factors that now ease the criminal law's impact on workers--the subtlety, professionalism, and procedural regularity with which it is applied, and its coexistence alongside a functional system of labor laws--also obscure and rationalize its real effects on labor rights, making it easier for governments to use the criminal law against labor and harder for labor activists to challenge such practices. My goal is to help unmask these functions of the criminal law with the hope that organized labor and its supporters might better work against and around them.
2008	J58	THE SAME AS J22 Iyengar, Radha. 2008. <i>I'd rather be Hanged for a Sheep than a Lamb: The Unintended Consequences of 'Three-Strikes' Laws</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13784.
2008	L41	THE SAME AS D42 Hylton, Keith N., and Haizhen Lin. 2008. <i>Innovation and Optimal Punishment, with Antitrust Applications</i> . Indiana University, Kelley School of Business, Department of Business Economics and Public Policy. Working Papers: 2008-09.
2008	L43	THE SAME AS D42 Hylton
2008	N32	THE SAME AS J52 White, Ahmed A. 2008. "The Crime of Staging an Effective Strike and the Enduring Role of Criminal Law in Modern Labor Relations." <i>WorkingUSA</i> , 11(1): 23-44.
2008	Z10	THE SAME AS D70 Frey, Bruno S., and Benno Torgler. 2008. <i>Politicians: Be Killed or Survive</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2483.
2009		
2009	D02 N42	Carden, Art. 2009. "Inputs and Institutions as Conservative Elements." <i>Review of Austrian Economics</i> , 22(1): 1-19. Ludwig von Mises argued that capital goods were "conservative elements" that constrain future production decisions. Similarly, social capital and institutions also constrain future production decisions. These insights are applied to the institutional transformation of the post-Reconstruction American South. It is argued that the structure of social capital that developed in the South was inappropriate to the formal institutions that emerged as a result of the Civil War and Reconstruction. The tensions between institutions and social capital are examined in the context of racist lynching.
2009	D03	CV; McAdams, Richard H., and Thomas S. Ulen. 2009. "Behavioral Criminal Law and Economics." In <i>Criminal Law and Economics</i> , ed. Nuno Garoupa, 403-36. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D78	Hyshka, Elaine. 2009. "Turning Failure into Success: What Does the Case of Western Australia Tell Us about Canadian Cannabis Policy-Making?" <i>Policy Studies</i> , 30(5): 513-31. Cannabis policy in Canada is a puzzling affair. Since the 1960s and as recently as 2006, several policy windows have opened promising evidence-based cannabis law reform only to be slammed shut before achieving meaningful change. This 'saga of promise, hesitation, and retreat' has motivated Canadian cannabis researchers to investigate the reasons behind this policy inertia. These single-jurisdiction analyses have resulted in interesting yet necessarily tenuous findings. Fischer's (1999) Policy Studies article suggests the need for an analysis of Canadian cannabis policy in comparative context and offers Australia as a point of departure. This article addresses this analytic task by examining two recent case studies in cannabis policy. Specifically, borrowing Kingdon's (1995) concept of a policy window, it contrasts Canada's failure to decriminalise minor cannabis offences between 2001 and 2006 with Western Australia's successful decriminalisation of cannabis possession and production for personal use between 2001 and 2004. In particular, it appears that a lack of support from law enforcement and cannabis users, conflicting evidence and risk associated with a lack of an evaluation plan all combined with a weakened electoral mandate for the government to contribute to a perception that cannabis decriminalisation was not politically feasible. Additional variables worthy of further inquiry are also discussed.
2009	F51	Neumayer, Eric. 2009. "A New Moral Hazard? Military Intervention, Peacekeeping and Ratification of the International Criminal Court." <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> , 46(5): 659-70. The newly established International Criminal Court (ICC) promises justice to the victims of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Past offenders can be punished, while future potential offenders may be deterred by the prospect of punishment. Yet, justice is no substitute for intervention for the benefit of people at acute risk of being victimized. The Court may create a new moral hazard problem if the promise of ex post justice makes it easier for states to shy away from incurring the costs of intervention. This article indirectly tests for the relevance of this potential problem by estimating the determinants of ratification delay to the Rome Statute of the ICC. If the Court represents an excuse for inaction, then countries that are unwilling or unable to intervene in foreign conflicts should be among its prime supporters. Results show instead that countries that in the past have been more willing to intervene in foreign civil wars and more willing to contribute troops to multinational peacekeeping missions are more likely to have ratified the Statute (early on). This suggests that the Court is a complement to, not a substitute for intervention.
2009	G01	Prosperetti, Luigi. 2009. "Symposium on Financial Innovation: Effects and Perspectives: Some Regulatory Lessons to Be Drawn from the Financial Crisis." <i>International Review of Economics</i> , 56(3): 265-73. The article briefly outlines how the two major structural causes of the financial crisis have been a massive underestimation of the negative externalities potentially arising from malfunctioning of financial markets, and the policy decision to assign the production of an eminently public good, financial stability, to private parties. Both ideas have been a tenet of the so-called Greenspan doctrine. The crisis also shows that all regulators tend to be captured in the end, and thus any new legislation should contain bright-line rules, that might look inefficient

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		when assessed with reference to the market they regulate, but are socially efficient, because it would be politically costly to alter them. Criminal sanctions, which after all are a social form of regulation, should also be strengthened.
2009	G38	CV: Mullin, Wallace P., and Christopher M. Snyder. 2009. "Corporate Crime." In <i>Criminal Law and Economics</i> , ed. Nuno Garoupa, 220-56. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	H21	Cook, Philip J., Jens Ludwig, and Adam Samaha. 2009. Gun Control after Heller: Litigating against Regulation. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15431. The "core right" established in D.C. vs. Heller (2008) is to keep an operable handgun in the home for self-defense purposes. If the Court extends this right to cover state and local jurisdictions, the result is likely to include the elimination of the most stringent existing regulations--such as Chicago's handgun ban--and could also possibly ban regulations that place substantial restrictions or costs on handgun ownership. We find evidence in support of four conclusions: The effect of Heller may be to increase the prevalence of handgun ownership in jurisdictions that currently have restrictive laws; Given the best evidence on the consequences of increased prevalence of gun ownership, these jurisdictions will experience a greater burden of crime due to more lethal violence and an increased burglary rate; Nonetheless, a regime with greater scope for gun rights is not necessarily inferior--whether restrictive regulations would pass a cost benefit test may depend on whether we accept the Heller viewpoint that there is a legal entitlement to possess a handgun; In any event, the core right defined by Heller leaves room for some regulation that would reduce the negative externalities of gun ownership.
2009	H56	CV: Birchler, Norberto. 2009. "Swiss Financial Self-Regulation Mechanisms in the Fight against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing." In <i>Globalization and the Reform of the International Banking and Monetary System</i> , ed. Otto Hieronymi, 247-57. Palgrave Macmillan Studies in Banking and Financial Institutions. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	H56	CV: Garoupa, Nuno, Jonathan Klick, and Francesco Parisi. 2009. "Criminal Law and Economics: Terrorism." In <i>Criminal Law and Economics</i> , ed. Nuno Garoupa, 375-402. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	H56	Souare, Issaka K. 2009. "The International Criminal Court and African Conflicts: The Case of Uganda." Review of African Political Economy, 36(121): 369-88. For more than two decades, the rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has been committing some of the most appalling human rights violations and war crimes against civilian populations in northern Uganda. The Ugandan Government has been unable to defeat the rebel movement and effectively protect the civilian populations from its carnage. This situation led the government to pass the Amnesty Act of 2000 in a bid to entice the group's leaders to end the fighting. Subsequently, the International Criminal Court (ICC), at the request of the Ugandan Government, issued arrest warrants in 2005 for the five main leaders of the movement, a move regarded by some as the main stumbling block to peace in Uganda, as the rebels are insisting on the annulment of these warrants before they can sign a definitive peace agreement. This article examines the dilemma that this situation seems to have created in the peace process in Uganda. It concludes that the ICC should be firm in combating impunity, but flexible in accepting other alternatives to attributive justice whenever necessitated by the situation, as its own statute acknowledges.
2009	J18 O10	Vergara, Rodrigo. 2009. Crime Prevention Programs: Evidence for a Developing Country. Instituto de Economía. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile., Documentos de Trabajo: 362 This paper analyzes the impact of two anti-crime programs implemented in Chile in the late 1990s. The first (Quadrant Plan) is related to enhancing the quality of police work and the second one (Secure County Plan) to the involvement of the community in designing specific projects aimed at reducing the crime rate. It is found that only the Quadrant Plan has been successful in terms of reducing crime rates and has caused its impact through the effect of arrests in deterring crime. The Secure County program does not appear to have any impact on crime rates. It is also found that crime is associated with unemployment and that there is persistence in crime rates.
2009	J64	Galenianos, Manolis, Rosalie Liccardo Pacula, and Nicola Persico. 2009. A Search-Theoretic Model of the Retail Market for Illicit Drugs. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14980. A search-theoretic model of the retail market for illegal drugs is developed. Trade occurs in bilateral, potentially long-lived matches between sellers and buyers. Buyers incur search costs when experimenting with a new seller. Moral hazard is present because buyers learn purity only after a trade is made. The model produces testable implications regarding the distribution of purity offered in equilibrium, and the duration of the relationships between buyers and sellers. These predictions are consistent with available data. The effectiveness of different enforcement strategies is evaluated, including some novel ones which leverage the moral hazard present in the market.
2009	J82	Popescu, Ada-Iuliana. 2009. "European Penal Law--An Instrument to Fight against Human Trafficking." Scientific Annals of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, 56(0): 312-17. Human trafficking has become one of the most versatile and hard to combat social phenomenon. Coordination of national action plans and legislative harmonization are vital for preventing trafficking, punishing traffickers, and protecting victims. Even though national legal rules concerning human trafficking are similar, regional circumstances have to be taken into account, adapting these rules accordingly. Uniform criminal rules could be one solution to prevent and successfully combat transnational human trafficking. Presently, European Union legislation concerning human trafficking is considered to be one of the most complex legal tools, showing clear objectives, precise language and good implementation procedures. However, in spite of its complexity, the positive results in fighting human trafficking are not satisfactory, leaving room for debate and concern.
2009	L11	CV: Kumar, Vimal, and Stergios Skaperdas. 2009. "Organized Crime." In <i>Criminal Law and Economics</i> , ed. Nuno Garoupa, 257-70. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	M48	CV: Mullin, Wallace P., and Christopher M. Snyder. 2009. "Corporate Crime." In <i>Criminal Law and Economics</i> , ed. Nuno Garoupa, 220-56. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N42	THE SAME AS D02 Carden, Art. 2009. "Inputs and Institutions as Conservative Elements." Review of Austrian Economics, 22(1): 1-19.
2009	N42	CV: Weiman, David F., and Christopher Weiss. 2009. "The Origins of Mass Incarceration in New York State: The Rockefeller Drug Laws and the Local War on Drugs." In <i>Do Prisons Make Us Safer? The Benefits and Costs of the Prison Boom</i> , ed. Steven Raphael and Michael A. Stoll, 73-116. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
2009	O10	THE SAME AS J18 Vergara, Rodrigo. 2009. Crime Prevention Programs: Evidence for a Developing Country. Instituto de Economía. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile., Documentos de Trabajo: 362
2009	O30	CV: Cohen, Mark A. 2009. "Cyber Crime." In <i>Criminal Law and Economics</i> , ed. Nuno Garoupa, 346-74. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q52	CV: Faure, Michael. 2009. "Environmental Crimes." In <i>Criminal Law and Economics</i> , ed. Nuno Garoupa, 320-45. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

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2010		
2010	A33	Benson, Bruce L., and Paul R. Zimmerman, eds. 2010. <i>Handbook on the Economics of Crime</i> , Northampton, Mass. and Cheltenham, U.K.: Elgar. Nineteen papers, originally presented at a conference held at Florida State University, focus on the theoretical and empirical modeling of criminal choice and behavior. Papers discuss the market model of crime--a short review and new directions; estimating the supply of crime--recent advances; the measure of vice and sin--a review of the uses, limitations, and implications of crime data; dynamic perspectives on crime; the historical development of public policing, prosecution, and punishment; police, prisons, and punishment--the empirical evidence on crime deterrence; prison population and crime; the allocation of police; the economic analysis of corruption; economics of crime and drugs--prohibition and public policies for illicit drug control; the economic costs of criminal activity--a discussion of methodological approaches and empirical estimates; crime and housing prices; corruption, crime, and economic growth; labor markets and crime--new evidence on an old puzzle; private policing--experiences, evaluation, and future direction; the economics of capital punishment and deterrence; firearms and homicide; abortion and crime--a review; and casinos and crime in the United States.
2010	D83	Wickelgren, Abraham L. 2010. "A Right to Silence for Civil Defendants?" <i>Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization</i> , 26(1): 92-114. The Fifth Amendment guarantees criminal defendants the right to silence, blocking the court from drawing adverse inferences from the defendant's silence. This article investigates the conditions under which extending such protection to civil defendants might increase (or decrease) social welfare. If discovery is imperfect, then defendants who acquire information about the dangerousness of their actions may hide this evidence at trial if it is bad. This tends to make the private benefit from acquiring such information exceed the social benefit. Furthermore, the private benefit from acquiring this information is greater when the court will infer the information is bad if the defendant does not present it. Thus, there are situations in which a right to silence may be necessary to prevent a defendant from acquiring information for which the social costs exceed the social benefit. On the other hand, if it is hard to hide damaging information and the release of damaging information tends to induce lawsuits, then a right to silence may dampen already insufficient incentives to acquire information.
2010	E22	CV: Carlson, Susan M., Michael D. Gillespie, and Raymond J. Michalowski. 2010. "Social Structures of Accumulation and the Criminal Justice System." In <i>Contemporary Capitalism and Its Crises: Social Structure of Accumulation Theory for the 21st Century</i> , ed. Terrence McDonough, Michael Reich and David M. Kotz, 239-63. Cambridge and London: Cambridge University Press.
2010	H10	Anwar, Shamena, Patrick Bayer, and Randi Hjalmarsson. 2010. <i>Jury Discrimination in Criminal Trials</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16366. This paper examines the impact of jury racial composition on trial outcomes using a unique dataset of all felony trials in Sarasota County, Florida between 2004 and 2009. We utilize a research design that exploits day-to-day variation in the composition of the jury pool to isolate quasi-random variation in the composition of the seated jury. We find strong evidence that all-white juries acquit whites more often and are less favorable to black versus white defendants when compared to juries with at least one black member. Using the Anwar-Fang rank order test, we find strong statistical evidence of discrimination on the basis of defendant race. These results are consistent with racial prejudice on the part of white jurors, black jurors, or both. Using a simple model of jury selection and decision-making, we replicate the entire set of empirical regularities observed in the data, including the fact that blacks in the jury pool are just as likely as whites to be seated. Simulations of the model suggest that jurors of each race are heterogeneous in the standards of evidence that they require to convict and that both black and white defendants would prefer to face jurors of the same race.
2010	J88	Iyengar, Radha. 2010. <i>Id Rather be Hanged for a Sheep than a Lamb: The Unintended Consequences of Three-Strikes Laws</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE. CEP Discussion Papers. Strong sentences are common "tough on crime" tool used to reduce the incentives for individuals to participate in criminal activity. However, the design of such policies often ignores other margins along which individuals interested in participating in crime may adjust. I use California's Three Strikes law to identify several effects of a large increase in the penalty for a broad set of crimes. Using criminal records data, I estimate that Three Strikes reduced participation in criminal activity by 20 percent for second-strike eligible offenders and a 28 percent decline for third-strike eligible offenders. However, I find two unintended consequences of the law. First, because Three Strikes flattened the penalty gradient with respect to severity, criminals were more likely to commit more violent crimes. Among third strike eligible offenders, the probability of committing violent crimes increased by 9 percentage points. Second, because California's law was more harsh than the laws of other nearby states, Three Strikes had a "beggar-thy-neighbor" effect increasing the migration of criminals with second and third-strike eligibility to commit crimes in neighboring states. The high cost of incarceration combined with the high cost of violent crime relative to non-violent crime implies that Three Strikes may not be a cost-effective means of reducing crime.
2010	L31	CV: Scott, Colin. 2010. "Enforcing Consumer Protection Laws." In <i>Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law</i> , ed. Geraint Howells, Iain Ramsay and Thomas Wilhelmsson, 537-62. With David Kraft. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	N12	CV: Carlson, Susan M., Michael D. Gillespie, and Raymond J. Michalowski. 2010. "Social Structures of Accumulation and the Criminal Justice System." In <i>Contemporary Capitalism and Its Crises: Social Structure of Accumulation Theory for the 21st Century</i> , ed. Terrence McDonough, Michael Reich and David M. Kotz, 239-63. Cambridge and London: Cambridge University Press.
2010	Q51	D'Alisa, Giacomo, David Buralassi, Hali Healy, and Mariana Walter. 2010. "Conflict in Campania: Waste Emergency or Crisis of Democracy." <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 70(2): 239-49. In 2008, the Italian Government issued a decree according to which obstructions or protests in the vicinity of landfills or incinerators became a penal felony. This was the outcome of a long process that began fifteen years before when regional waste treatment facilities became unable to cope with the waste accumulated in the region of Campania. This article studies the history of this conflict in order to identify a range of values and concerns about nature, health, and democracy. It asserts that the decision-making process adopted by subsequent Italian governments, alongside repressive laws, oversimplified a complex crisis and obscured different emergent perspectives and values. Ultimately, denying the will of a large part of the population caused increased social unrest.
2011		
2011	A10 D49 L00	Ghosal, Vivek. 2011. <i>The Law and Economics of Enhancing Cartel Enforcement: Using Information from Non-Cartel Investigations to Prosecute Cartels</i> . CESifo Group Munich. CESifo Working Paper Series: 3506. I present the following proposal: information revealed during non-cartel investigations by competition law enforcement authorities, such as evaluation of M&As or investigation of monopolization (dominance) conduct, should be directly used to investigate and prosecute cartels.

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	L49 M00	Currently, in several jurisdictions, information acquired in, for example, a M&A investigation typically cannot be directly used for a cartel case due to the underlying statutes and the legal and administrative procedures that govern information use. Reviewing the management and corporate strategy literature, I note that M&As form a vital part of firms' core business strategy, with the longer-run strategic aspects being more important. These longer-run strategies could be jeopardized if the firms were engaging in collusion, as the likelihood of detection and prosecution would increase under the proposed rule change, which would punish bad (collusive) behavior. I argue that irrespective of exactly how many cartels are actually prosecuted via this channel, the proposal has the likelihood of creating a meaningful deterrence effect. I also discuss the potential downsides related to Type 1 errors and administrative costs. Overall, I argue that the proposed rule change could increase the efficiency and effectiveness of cartel enforcement, and open an additional front in the fight against hardcore cartels that operate within jurisdictions as well as internationally.
2011	C21	Manski, Charles F., and John V. Pepper. 2011. <i>Deterrence and the Death Penalty: Partial Identification Analysis Using Repeated Cross Sections</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17455. Researchers have long used repeated cross sectional observations of homicide rates and sanctions to examine the deterrent effect of the adoption and implementation of death penalty statutes. The empirical literature, however, has failed to achieve consensus. A fundamental problem is that the outcomes of counterfactual policies are not observable. Hence, the data alone cannot identify the deterrent effect of capital punishment. How then should research proceed? It is tempting to impose assumptions strong enough to yield a definitive finding, but strong assumptions may be inaccurate and yield flawed conclusions. Instead, we study the identifying power of relatively weak assumptions restricting variation in treatment response across places and time. The results are findings of partial identification that bound the deterrent effect of capital punishment. By successively adding stronger identifying assumptions, we seek to make transparent how assumptions shape inference. We perform empirical analysis using state-level data in the United States in 1975 and 1977. Under the weakest restrictions, there is substantial ambiguity: we cannot rule out the possibility that having a death penalty statute substantially increases or decreases homicide. This ambiguity is reduced when we impose stronger assumptions, but inferences are sensitive to the maintained restrictions. Combining the data with some assumptions implies that the death penalty increases homicide, but other assumptions imply that the death penalty deters it.
2011	D49	THE SAME AS A10 Ghosal, Vivek. 2011. <i>The Law and Economics of Enhancing Cartel Enforcement: Using Information from Non-Cartel Investigations to Prosecute Cartels</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3506.
2011	G33	CV: Misawa, Mitsuru. 2011. "Case Study of the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan." In <i>Current Business and Legal Issues in Japan's Banking and Finance Industry</i> . Mitsuru Misawa, 151-76. Second edition. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	I38	Cook, Philip J., Jens Ludwig, and Justin McCrary, eds. 2011. <i>Controlling Crime: Strategies and Tradeoffs</i> , A National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press. Twelve papers and nine comments, originally presented at a National Bureau of Economic Research conference hosted by the Berkeley Law School in January 2010, consider alternatives to traditional crime control techniques that demand fewer resources or channel resources into areas other than the criminal justice system. Papers discuss the deterrent effect of imprisonment; institutional requirements for effective imposition of fines; why so many drug users are in prison if drug treatment works so well; mental health treatment and criminal justice outcomes; rethinking America's illegal drug policy; alcohol regulation and crime; the role of private action in controlling crime; decreasing delinquency, criminal behavior, and recidivism by intervening on psychological factors other than cognitive ability--a review of the intervention literature; family income, neighborhood poverty, and crime; education policy and crime; improving employment prospects for former prison inmates--challenges and policy; and crime and the family--lessons from teenage childbearing. Cook is ITT/Terry Sanford Professor of Public Policy, Professor of Economics and Sociology, and Senior Associate Dean for Faculty and Research at Duke University. Ludwig is McCormick Foundation Professor of Social Service Administration, Law, and Public Policy at the University of Chicago and Director of the University of Chicago Crime Lab. McCrary is Professor of Law at the University of California, Berkeley. Name and subject indexes.
2011	J00	Harbaugh, William T., Naci H. Mocan, and Michael S. Visser. 2011. <i>Theft and Deterrence</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17059. We report results from economic experiments of decisions that are best described as petty larceny, with high school and college students who can anonymously steal real money from each other. Our design allows exogenous variation in the rewards of crime, and the penalty and probability of detection. We find that the probability of stealing is increasing in the amount of money that can be stolen, and that it is decreasing in the probability of getting caught and in the penalty for getting caught. Furthermore, the impact of the certainty of getting caught is larger when the penalty is bigger, and the impact of the penalty is bigger when the probability of getting caught is larger.
2011	L00	THE SAME AS A10 Ghosal, Vivek. 2011. <i>The Law and Economics of Enhancing Cartel Enforcement: Using Information from Non-Cartel Investigations to Prosecute Cartels</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3506.
2011	L49	THE SAME AS A10 Ghosal
2011	M00	THE SAME AS A10 Ghosal
2011	N44	Lustig, Doreen. 2011. "The Nature of the Nazi State and the Question of International Criminal Responsibility of Corporate Officials at Nuremberg: Revisiting Franz Neumann's Concept of Behemoth at the Industrialist Trials." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 43(4): 965-1044.
2011	Z19	Silva, Niko De, and Benno Torgler. 2011. <i>Smoke Signals and Mixed Messages: Medical Marijuana & Drug Policy Signalling Effects</i> . School of Economics and Finance, Queensland University of Technology, School of Economics and Finance Discussion Papers and Working Papers Series: 272. Liberal drug policy reform is often criticized for 'sending the wrong message', particularly to youth. Reform opponents argue that liberal policies such as decriminalisation and medical marijuana laws will cause marijuana to be perceived as less risky and lead to an increase in use. We seek to test this claim empirically, exploiting the timing and unique properties of state level medical marijuana laws in the US to isolate policy signalling effects. We use survey-derived state-level estimates of youths' marijuana risk-perceptions and use prevalence, and find evidence of signalling effects on aggregate risk-perceptions of marijuana use that correspond to the introduction of medical marijuana laws. These effects, however, do not conform to what reform opponents predict--medical marijuana provisions appear to send the 'right' message. Further, we find no robust effects on non-medical marijuana use.
2012		
2012	C32 I28	Vujic, Suncica, Jacques Commandeur, and Siem Jan Koopman. 2012. <i>Structural Intervention Time Series Analysis of Crime Rates: The Impact of Sentence Reform in Virginia</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 12-007/4, We

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		adopt a structural time series analysis to investigate the impact of parole abolition and sentence reform in Virginia on reported crime rates. The Commonwealth of Virginia abolished parole and reformed sentencing for all felony offences committed on or after January 1, 1995. To examine the impact of Virginia's change in legislation on reported crime rates from 1995 onwards, we perform an intervention time series analysis based on structural time series models. We empirically find that the change in legislation has significantly reduced the burglary rates and to a lesser extent the murder rates in Virginia. For other violent crimes such as rape and aggravated assault the evidence of a significant reduction in crime rates is less evident or is not found. This empirical study for Virginia also provides an illustration of how an effective intervention time series analysis can be carried out in crime studies.
2012	C91 C92	van Dijk, Frans, Joep H. Sonnemans, and Ed Bauw. 2012. <i>Judicial Error by Groups and Individuals</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 12-027/3. In criminal cases judges evaluate and combine probabilistic evidence to reach verdicts. Unavoidably, errors are made, resulting in unwarranted conviction or acquittal of defendants. This paper addresses the questions (1) whether hearing cases by teams of three persons leads to less error than hearing cases alone; (2) whether deliberation leads to better decisions than mechanical aggregation of individual opinions; and (3) whether participating in deliberations improves future individual decisions. We find that having more than one judge consider cases reduces error effectively. This does not mean that it is necessary to deliberate about all cases. In simple cases many errors can be avoided by mechanical aggregation of independent opinions, and deliberation has no added value. In difficult cases discussion leads to less error. The advantage of deliberation goes beyond the case at hand: although we provide no feedback about the quality of verdicts, it improves individual decisions in subsequent cases.
2012	E52 E58 E63	Homburg, Stefan. 2012. "Der neue Kurs der Europäischen Zentralbank." <i>Wirtschaftsdienst</i> , 92(10): 673-77. In September 2012, the European Central Bank (ECB) announced its new "Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT)" programme, which entails unlimited purchases of member states' government bonds. Following an idea by George Soros, Goldman Sachs and Citigroup, the ECB intends to sterilise these purchases through the liabilities side of its balance sheet, i.e., through the issuance of ECB bonds. The article analyses this plan and argues that the ECB is introducing a second unlimited European Stability Mechanism (ESM). This clearly violates European law and is likely to be punishable under German criminal law.
2012	F55	CV: Goudappel, Flora. 2012. "Options for the Development of European Criminal Law under the Treaty of Lisbon." In <i>The Treaty of Lisbon and the Future of European Law and Policy</i> , ed. Martin Trybus and Luca Rubini, 341-54. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F55	Thomas, Daniel C. 2012. "Still Punching below Its Weight? Coherence and Effectiveness in European Union Foreign Policy." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 50(3): 457-74. Although scholars and practitioners have long argued that greater political coherence will make the European Union a more effective international actor, the relationship between coherence and effectiveness has not been well defined or tested. This article defines the two concepts, proposes three hypotheses regarding the relationship between them, and examines the extent and consequences of EU coherence on an issue that the EU has highlighted as essential to its foreign policy mission: the good functioning of the International Criminal Court (ICC). It finds that the EU exhibited considerable coherence in its response to the United States' campaign for ICC 'non-surrender agreements', yet failed in its effort to shape the behaviour of other states. Coherence may be necessary for the EU to exert its influence abroad, but it is not sufficient in a multi-centric world order where many others do not share the EU's collective policy preferences and are ready to deploy vast resources in pursuit of their goals. The article also considers the implications of this study for future research on EU foreign policy actorness, coherence and effectiveness.
2012	F55 Q48	CV: van den Brink, Ton. 2012. "The Substance of Subsidiarity: The Interpretation and Meaning of the Principle after Lisbon." In <i>The Treaty of Lisbon and the Future of European Law and Policy</i> , ed. Martin Trybus and Luca Rubini, 160-77. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H83	Zaksaitė, Salomeja. 2012. "Korupcijos privaciamie sektoriuje kriminalizavimo problemos. (Corruption in the Private Sector: Issues of Criminalization. With English summary.)" <i>Verslo ir Teisės Aktualijos/Current Issues of Business and Law</i> , 7(2): 333-50. This article analyzes the problems of criminalization of corruption in the private sector in the context of national and foreign countries' legal regulation, international documents, case-law, and research. The appropriate theoretical analysis allows to establish which provisions of laws of the Republic of Lithuania, their interpretation or gaps in their interpretation hinder (or, on the contrary, assist) the imposition of criminal liability for corruption in the private sector. The main problems concerning Lithuanian laws are related with the concepts of 'person equalled to a civil servant', 'public service', and 'public administration powers'. These attributes are necessary in order to incriminate corpus delicti of bribery, graft, and other criminal acts against civil service and public interests. Although it is correct to recognize that entities in the private sector do have public administration powers, this does not necessarily mean that Lithuania has properly criminalized corruption in the private sector. This article also reveals transnational problems and indicates that the lack of the (international) concept of the private sector might influence inconsistencies in national regulation. European countries have solved the issues of criminalization of corruption in the private sector differently: some states have not criminalized the intention to offer a bribe; some countries have criminalized corruption in the private sector only in the cases when the appropriate conduct distorts fair business competition; in criminal laws, commercial activity is usually not explicitly related to making profit. The analysis of legal regulation in other countries reveals a trend to introduce a separate corruption-related offense, such as commercial bribery. The article deals with this and other alternatives (for instance, to clarify the concept of a person equalled to a civil servant by adopting an explanation to courts) in the light of international documents and national regulation.
2012	H83	Oruc, Esad. 2012. "Odgovornost notara u pravnom sistemu Bosne i Hercegovine--De lege lata i de lege ferenda. (Liability of Notaries in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Lex Lata and Lex Ferenda. With English summary.)" <i>Revija za Pravo i Ekonomiju/Review for Law and Economics</i> , 13(1): 37-53. Notaries are independent public officials appointed by the State to confer authenticity on legal deeds and contracts contained in documents drafted by them. They act as independent, impartial and objective advisers to all parties to contract or a transaction. Notaries are individually liable for any damage occurring due to their fault when performing official duties. In this paper we examine main three types of notarial liability in legal system of Bosnia and Herzegovina: disciplinary, civil and criminal liability. The paper will draw attention towards the inadequacies of the regulation related to notaries' liability in Notarial Law of B&H and make proposals for improvement of current legislation.
2012	I28	THE SAME AS C32 Vujic, Suncica, Jacques Commandeur, and Siem Jan Koopman. 2012. <i>Structural Intervention Time Series Analysis of Crime Rates: The Impact of Sentence Reform in Virginia</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 12-007/4.
2012	I28	CV: Brank, Eve M., Lori A. Hoetger, and Katherine P. Hazen. 2012. "Bullying." In <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science. Volume 8</i> , ed. John Hagan, 213-30. Associate Editors: Kim Lane Scheppelle and Tom R. Tyler. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	I31	CV: Harel, Alon. 2012. "Economic Analysis of Criminal Law: A Survey." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Criminal Law</i> , ed. Alon Harel and Keith N. Hylton, 10-50. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L14	CV: Arlen, Jennifer. 2012. "Corporate Criminal Liability: Theory and Evidence." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Criminal Law</i> , ed. Alon Harel and Keith N. Hylton, 144-203. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L61	Finet, Alain, and Romina Giuliano. 2012. "Le groupe cimentier Eternit et le scandale de l'amiante: Essai d'explication par la gouvernance. (The Cement Company and the Eternit Asbestos Scandal: Attempt to Explain the Governance. With English summary.)" <i>La Revue des Sciences de Gestion</i>, 47(257): 33-42. This article aims at analyzing the Corporate Governance of the group Eternit cement-manufacturer. We are interested in this company insofar as she known in the past of the medical problems having generated terminal illness. For this reason, several legal initiatives were undertaken by the victims of asbestos or their descendants : the most popularized through the media being the lawsuit of Turin in 2009 and, more recently, the lawsuit of Brussels in 2011. The objective of this research is to consider the orchestration of the negationism of Eternit for the problems generated by the contact of asbestos while being based on the analysis of the methods of governance of this company. We show that the maintenance of the activities of the company without handing-over in question of the methods of production was supported by the consolidation of family interests and the installation of specific structures of governance. The modifications orchestrated at the end of the 90's with the production processes are in fact the reflection of an institutionalization of the problems involved in asbestos and took place thanks to a transfer through media towards the public sphere of problems which long time were remained confined in the professional sphere.
2012	L63	CV: Kim, Hwa-Jin, and Sung-Joon Park. 2012. "Directors' Duties and Liabilities in Korean Companies." In <i>Korean Business Law</i> , ed. Hwa-Jin Kim, 1-26. Elgar Korean Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L82 L88	CV: McCarthy, Bill, Cecilia Benoit, Mikael Jansson, and Kat Kolar. 2012. "Regulating Sex Work: Heterogeneity in Legal Strategies." In <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science. Volume 8</i> , ed. John Hagan, 255-71. Associate Editors: Kim Lane Scheppelle and Tom R. Tyler. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews.
2012	L82 L88	CV: Saunders, Kevin W. 2012. "Balkanizing the Internet." In <i>Transnational Culture in the Internet Age</i> , ed. Sean A. Pager and Adam Candeub, 107-23. Elgar Law, Technology and Society series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	M41 P13	Villarroya Lequericaonandia, Maria Begona. 2012. "La responsabilidad de las cooperativas derivada del incumplimiento de las obligaciones contables. Influencia de la reforma penal y la nueva regulacion contable. (The Criminal Responsibility of the Cooperatives Arising from Not Complying with the Accounting Obligations: The Repercussion of the Reform of the Penal Code and the New Accounting Regulation. With English summary.)" <i>Revista de Estudios Cooperativos</i>, 0(108): 173-212. The aim of this work is to know the criminal responsibility for social organs arising from failure to comply with the accounting obligations and the repercussions of the reform of the penal code in the treatment of responsibility. The paper starts with a brief description of the accounting obligations, not only formal but also material obligations, and the specific rules for the valuation of cooperatives that have recently been regulated in the order of December 21, 2010 (BOE December, 29). Of these, the countable aspects of cooperative companies will be analyzed in this paper. In it we will find numerous changes as to which parts of the contributions of the partners will be classified as debts. Finally, this work analyzes various articles of the criminal code in which accounting is most important, highlighting the possibility of responsibility of the companies after the new reform.
2012	N40	CV: Douzinas, Costas. 2012. "History Trials: Can Law Decide History?." In <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science. Volume 8</i> , ed. John Hagan, 273-89. Associate Editors: Kim Lane Scheppelle and Tom R. Tyler. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews.
2012	O18 P48	CV: Basri Siregar, Hasnil. 2012. "Lessons Learned from the Implementation of Islamic Shari'ah Criminal Law in Aceh, Indonesia." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 1. Key Issues in the Debates.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 631-64. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	P13	THE SAME AS M41 Villarroya Lequericaonandia, Maria Begona. 2012. "La responsabilidad de las cooperativas derivada del incumplimiento de las obligaciones contables. Influencia de la reforma penal y la nueva regulacion contable. (The Criminal Responsibility of the Cooperatives Arising from Not Complying with the Accounting Obligations: The Repercussion of the Reform of the Penal Code and the New Accounting Regulation. With English summary.)" <i>Revista de Estudios Cooperativos</i>, 0(108): 173-212.
2012	P48	CV: Berween, Mohamed. 2012. "International Bills of Human Rights: An Islamic Critique." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 1. Key Issues in the Debates.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 111-21. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	P48	CV: 2012. "Saudi Courts--Women's Rights--General Court of Qatif Sentences Gang-Rape Victim to Prison and Lashings for Violating "Illegal Mingling" Law." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 1. Key Issues in the Debates.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 511-18. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	P48	CV: Munir, Lily Zakiyah. 2012. "Domestic Violence in Indonesia." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 1. Key Issues in the Debates.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 665-702. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	P48	CV: Sidahmed, Abdel Salam. 2012. "Problems in Contemporary Applications of Islamic Criminal Sanctions: The Penalty for Adultery in Relation to Women." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 2. Contentious Rights and Case Studies.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 241-58. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	P48	CV: Ogbu, Osita Nnamani. 2012. "Punishments in Islamic Criminal Law as Antithetical to Human Dignity: The Nigerian Experience." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 2. Contentious Rights and Case Studies.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 523-40. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	P48	THE SAME AS O18 CV: Basri Siregar, Hasnil. 2012. "Lessons Learned from the Implementation of Islamic Shari'ah Criminal Law in Aceh, Indonesia."
2012	Q48	THE SAME AS F55 CV: van den Brink, Ton. 2012. "The Substance of Subsidiarity: The Interpretation and Meaning of the Principle after Lisbon."
2013		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	C58 G14 O16	CV: Beny, Laura Nyantung. 2013. "The Political Economy of Insider Trading Laws and Enforcement: Law vs. Politics? International Evidence." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 266-98. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	C72	CV: Klumpp, Tilman, and Hugo M. Mialon. 2013. "On Hatred." <i>American Law and Economics Review</i> , 15(1): 39-72. This paper investigates the effects of hatred in two-player games. We model hate as "reverse-altruism" or a preference for low opponent payoffs, and derive implications for behavior in conflicts where players are motivated by hate. We use these results to illuminate several policy issues, both historical and contemporary: the strategy of non-violent resistance during the American civil rights era, shifts in U.S. national security strategy following 9/11, and the justification for criminal and civil penalty enhancements for hate crime.
2013	D21 G14 M52	CV: Manne, Henry G. 2013. "Entrepreneurship, Compensation, and the Corporation." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 67-79. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	E24	CV: Liu, Yu, Thomas M. Fullerton Jr., and Nathan J. Ashby. 2013. "Assessing the Impacts of Labor Market and Deterrence Variables on Crime Rates in Mexico." <i>Contemporary Economic Policy</i> , 31(4): 669-90. Many studies examine the relationship between crime rates and various economic and/or sociodemographic variables in high income countries, but similar efforts for middle and low income countries are less common. Utilizing an 8-year panel data sample for all 32 states in Mexico, this study assesses the impact of Mexican labor market and deterrence variables on various Mexican crime rates. The principal results indicate that: (1) State gross domestic product (GDP) per capita has ambiguous effect on crime rates under different conditions. Both wages and unemployment rates are negatively linked with crime rates. (2) Although the Mexican judicial and public security systems are widely believed to be ineffective, increased federal police forces and incarceration rates are associated with lower crime rates, but higher public security expenditure per capita is associated with higher crime rates. (3) The impacts from labor market and deterrence variables presented in (1) and (2) continue to hold under the Fox administration as well as for non-border states. Their respective impacts diminish, however, under the Calderon administration as well as for border states because of the small number of observations. Overall, the results indicate that increasing average wages, federal police forces, and incarceration rates would have significant impacts on reducing crime rates in Mexican states.
2013	E41	CV: Ardizzi, Guerino, Massimiliano Piacenza, Carmelo Petraglia, and Gilberto Turati. 2013. "L'economia non osservata fra evasione e crimine: Una rivisitazione del Currency Demand Approach con una applicazione al contesto italiano. (With English summary)." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i> , 102(1-3): 229-69. This study contributes to the debate on estimating the size of underground economy, by proposing a reinterpretation of the Currency Demand Approach (CDA). Three main innovations are introduced. First, a direct measure of cash transactions is taken as dependent variable in the money demand equation. Second, indicators of detected tax evasion substitute difficult-to-find proxies for all the relevant determinants of noncompliance. Third, a control for cash used in criminal activities is introduced. The application of this 'modified-CDA' to Italian provinces reveals that the provinces in Centre-North exhibit a higher incidence on GDP of both the underground economy and illegal production.
2013	F41	CV: Guo, Yung-Hsing. 2013. "How China Navigated the Dilemma of Trade Liberalization and Government Revenues." <i>Development and Change</i> , 44(4): 991-1012. Many economists believe that in the long run, the aggregate performance of open economies is better than that of closed ones, and that open policies contribute significantly to economic development. At the same time, many political scientists and policy makers fear that, in the short run, one of the steps towards openness--trade liberalization--may harm government revenues. However, in the 1990s, China successfully navigated the dilemma of trade liberalization and government revenues. In this period, China decreased tariff and non-tariff barriers for WTO accession, but has achieved dramatically increased tariff revenues since 1999. This study explores how China implemented trade liberalization and simultaneously increased tariff revenues in the 1990s. It demonstrates that a series of institutional arrangements, including a reform of Criminal Law, rigorous anti-smuggling activities and a de facto tax imposed on the export sector, successfully curbed smuggling activities through the processing trade, and made foreign-invested manufacturing enterprises the major contributors to the stability of customs revenue. China's case shows that a prosperous, export-oriented and foreign-invested manufacturing sector could potentially provide a developing country with a source of customs revenue.
2013	F60	CV: Andreas, Peter. 2013. "Gangster's Paradise: The Untold History of the United States and International Crime." <i>Foreign Affairs</i> , 92(2): 22-28. Despite media hoopla, cross-border crime--illegal drugs sales, evasion of taxes, intellectual property theft, and money laundering--is hardly a new phenomenon. For much of history, moreover, the United States was as much perpetrator as victim. Recognizing this awkward truth should help cool down overheated debates about today's transnational problems and how to respond to them.
2013	G02 G14	CV: Langevoort, Donald C. 2013. "What Were They Thinking? Insider Trading and the Scierter Requirement." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 52-66. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G12 G14	CV: Ramseyer, J. Mark. 2013. "Insider Trading Regulation in Japan." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 347-61. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G12 G14 G23	CV: Henderson, M. Todd. 2013. "The Changing Demand for Insider Trading Regulation." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 230-50. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G13 G14	CV: Beny, Laura Nyantung, and H. Nejat Seyhun. 2013. "Has Illegal Insider Trading Become More Rampant in the United States? Empirical Evidence from Takeovers." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 211-29. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	THE SAME AS G02 CV: Langevoort, Donald C. 2013. "What Were They Thinking? Insider Trading and the Scierter Requirement."
2013	G14	CV: Bainbridge, Stephen M. 2013. "An Overview of Insider Trading Law and Policy: An Introduction to the Research Handbook on Insider Trading." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 1-30. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV: Pritchard, A. C. 2013. "Launching the Insider Trading Revolution: SEC v. Capital Gains Research Bureau." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 33-51. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	G14	THE SAME AS D21 CV : Manne, Henry G. 2013. "Entrepreneurship, Compensation, and the Corporation."
2013	G14	CV : Bainbridge, Stephen M. 2013. "Regulating Insider Trading in the Post-fiduciary Duty Era: Equal Access or Property Rights?." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 80-98. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Fisch, Jill. 2013. "Regulation FD: An Alternative Approach to Addressing Information Asymmetry." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 112-29. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Lambert, Thomas A. 2013. "Decision Theory and the Case for an Optional Disclosure-Based Regime for Regulating Insider Trading." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 130-49. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	THE SAME AS C58 CV : Beny, Laura Nyantung. 2013. "The Political Economy of Insider Trading Laws and Enforcement: Law vs. Politics? International Evidence."
2013	G14	CV : Huang, Hui. 2013. "The Regulation of Insider Trading in China: Law and Enforcement." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 303-26. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14 P34	CV : Howson, Nicholas Calcina. 2013. "Punishing Possession--China's All-Embracing Insider Trading Enforcement Regime." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 327-46. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	THE SAME AS G12 CV : Ramseyer, J. Mark. 2013. "Insider Trading Regulation in Japan."
2013	G14	CV : Kendall, Keith, and Gordon Walker. 2013. "Insider Trading in Australia." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 365-85. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Walker, Gordon, and Andrew F. Simpson. 2013. "Insider Trading Law in New Zealand." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 386-404. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Alexander, Kern. 2013. "UK Insider Dealing and Market Abuse Law: Strengthening Regulatory Law to Combat Market Misconduct." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 407-28. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Langenbucher, Katja. 2013. "Insider Trading in European Law." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 429-48. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Padilla, Alexandre. 2013. "Insider Trading: What Is Seen and What Is Not Seen." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 251-65. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Verret, J. W. 2013. "Applying Insider Trading Law to Congressmen, Government Officials, and the Political Intelligence Industry." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 153-65. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Kim, Sung Hui. 2013. "What Governmental Insider Trading Teaches Us about Corporate Insider Trading." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 166-90. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Heminway, Joan MacLeod. 2013. "A Portrait of the Insider Trader as a Woman." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 191-207. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Beny, Laura Nyantung, and H. Nejat Seyhun. 2013. "Has Illegal Insider Trading Become More Rampant in the United States? Empirical Evidence from Takeovers." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 211-29. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	CV : Nelemans, Matthijs, and Michael Schouten. 2013. "Takeover Bids and Insider Trading." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 449-68. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	THE SAME AS G12 CV : Henderson, M. Todd. 2013. "The Changing Demand for Insider Trading Regulation."
2013	G14 G32 M13	CV : Diamond, Stephen F. 2013. "The Facebook Effect: Secondary Markets and Insider Trading in Today's Startup Environment." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 99-111. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G14	Frijns, Bart, Aaron Gilbert, and Alireza Tourani-Rad. 2013. "Do Criminal Sanctions Deter Insider Trading?" <i>Financial Review</i> 48(2): 205-32. Many developed markets have taken what appears to be a tough stance on illegal insider trading through the use of criminal sanctions. Although criminal sanctions represent a much greater penalty than civil sanctions, the higher burden of proof required makes their enforceability weaker. This trade off between severity and enforceability makes the impact of criminal sanctions ambiguous. We empirically examine this issue by studying the deterrence of insider trading following the introduction of criminal sanctions in a developed market. Significant changes in sanction regimes are rare, especially when criminal sanctions are introduced without other changes. In February 2008, New Zealand introduced criminal sanctions for insider trading. This change of law offers a unique setting in which to examine the deterrence effect of criminalization. Using measures for the cost of trading, degree of information asymmetry, and probability of informed trading, we find that the enactment of this law led to a worsening in these measures. These findings suggest that the weaker enforceability of criminalization outweighs the associated increased severity of the penalties in New Zealand.
2013	G23	THE SAME AS G12 CV : Henderson, M. Todd. 2013. "The Changing Demand for Insider Trading Regulation."
2013	G32	THE SAME AS G14 CV : Diamond, Stephen F. 2013. "The Facebook Effect: Secondary Markets and Insider Trading in Today's Startup Environment."

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	H30	Lovenheim, Michael F., and Emily G. Owens. 2013. "Does Federal Financial Aid Affect College Enrollment? Evidence from Drug Offenders and the Higher Education Act of 1998." National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18749. In 2001, amendments to the Higher Education Act made people convicted of drug offenses ineligible for federal financial aid for up to two years after their conviction. Using rich data on educational outcomes and drug charges in the NLSY 1997, we show that this law change had a large negative impact on the college attendance of students with drug convictions. On average, the temporary ban on federal financial aid increased the amount of time between high school graduation and college enrollment by about two years, and we also present suggestive evidence that affected students were less likely to ever enroll in college. Students living in urban areas and those whose mothers did not attend college appear to be the most affected by these amendments. Importantly, we do not find that the law deterred young people from committing drug felonies nor did it substantively change the probability that high school students with drug convictions graduated from high school. We find no evidence of a change in college enrollment of students convicted of non-drug crimes, or of those charged by not convicted of drug offenses. In contrast to much of the existing research, we conclude that, for this high-risk group of students, eligibility for federal financial aid strongly impacts college investment decisions.
2013	H54 R42 R58	Piemontese, Lavinia. 2013. "The Spread of Mafia in Northern Italy: The Role of Public Infrastructure." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i>, 102(10-12): 113-40. This paper analyzes the spread of the mafia in Northern Italy. In particular, this study aims at showing that public funding of infrastructure attracts the transplantation of such criminal organizations. I assemble a new dataset on mafia-related crimes, which provide information at the provincial level over the period 1985-2010. By applying a differences-in-differences strategy, I show that public investment for renewal of the A4 motorway increased mafia-related crimes with economic connotation in those provinces that received roadwork.
2013	J31	Mishra, Praveen. 2013. "Wage Discrimination in India: Exploring the Impact of Gender." <i>Economic Affairs</i>, 58(3): 293-300. Reasonable employment opportunities and fair working environments play an important role in determining a country's economic progress. Discrimination of employees on the grounds of caste, sex or religion may be detrimental to the work environment. The wage rates and payment patterns in India differ widely across the country. Wage rates are different for men and women, with women paid less than men for the same work. The division of labour on gender lines has serious implications for earnings of men and women. The legislature has enacted civil and criminal laws to specifically address issues that might hinder productive work or availability of employment opportunities. Despite the presence of various legislations that cover specific aspects of equality it cannot be denied that we need an all-encompassing anti-discrimination law and suitable policies that would extensively address the varied dimensions of inequality.
2013	L13	Fabra, Natalia, and Massimo Motta. 2013. <i>Antitrust Fines in Times of Crisis</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9290. In a model in which firms can go bankrupt because of adverse market shocks or antitrust fines, we find that even large corporate fines may not be able to induce deterrence. Managerial penalties are thus needed. If the policy may be changed according to the state of the business cycle, then the optimal outcome can always be achieved through antitrust fines that are more severe in good times and more lenient in bad times. A time-independent policy may result in either too many bankruptcies or under-deterrence as compared to the optimal policy.
2013	L65	Yu, Su-Yeon, Bong-Min Yang, and Jin-Hyun Kim. 2013. "New Anti-rebate Legislation in South Korea." <i>Applied Health Economics and Health Policy</i>, 11(4): 311-18. The South Korean Government recently announced a reform in the drug anti-rebate law, with the purpose of eradicating pervasive, unethical, and illegal rebate practices in pharmaceutical marketing. The main objective of this reform is to have the ability to bring criminal charges against doctors and pharmacists for receiving illegal kickbacks from drug companies. Previously, provision of illegal kickbacks by drug companies led to criminal punishment of the drug companies alone, leaving doctors and pharmacists unpunished as the recipients. With the introduction of the "Dual Punishment System (DPS)" reform, criminal punishment for illegal rebates is extended to those receiving illegal kickbacks. Although bitter controversy erupted among stakeholders when the reform was first drafted, a civic group participated in the reform process and effectively influenced the legislative process to a successful end. Some interim outcomes from the DPS in terms of bringing illegal practices to account have already been reported since the policy's implementation in November 2010. The reform background, goals, potential issues, and policy implications are explored in this study with the objective of providing further insight into drug policy for other countries that face similar challenges in the area of drug marketing.
2013	L84	CV: Semprebon, Michela. 2013. "Between Routine Police Checks and 'Residual Practices of Expulsion Power': The Impacts of the Anti-Terrorism Law on Phone Centres and the Resistance of Owners: An Italian Ethnography in the 'Emergency Season'." In <i>The Social, Political and Historical Contours of Deportation</i>, ed. Bridget Anderson, Matthew J. Gibney and Emanuela Paoletti, 105-21. Immigrants and Minorities, Politics and Policy series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	M13	THE SAME AS G14 CV: Diamond, Stephen F. 2013. "The Facebook Effect: Secondary Markets and Insider Trading in Today's Startup Environment."
2013	M31	THE SAME AS L65 Yu, Su-Yeon, Bong-Min Yang, and Jin-Hyun Kim. 2013. "New Anti-rebate Legislation in South Korea." <i>Applied Health Economics and Health Policy</i>, 11(4): 311-18.
2013	M52	THE SAME AS D21 CV: Manne, Henry G. 2013. "Entrepreneurship, Compensation, and the Corporation."
2013	N30	CV: Luna, Zakiya, and Kristin Luker. 2013. "Reproductive Justice." In <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science. Volume 9</i>, ed. John Hagan, 327-52. Associate Editors: Kim Lane Scheppele and Tom R. Tyler. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews.
2013	N35	Nair, Neeti. 2013. "Beyond the 'Communal' 1920s: The Problem of Intention, Legislative Pragmatism, and the Making of Section 295A of the Indian Penal Code." <i>Indian Economic and Social History Review</i>, 50(3): 317-40. Late nineteenth-early twentieth century Punjab has been commonly regarded as a space for 'competitive communalism' whereby each of the province's major religious communities participated in activities that increased hostilities between the communities. Such an assertion has been substantiated with reference to an increasing number of publications that were quickly deemed offensive to one or the other religious community of the Punjab and then banned. This article examines the controversies following the publication of one such pamphlet 'Rangila Rasul'. These ultimately necessitated the addition of section 295A to the Indian Penal Code (IPC), a section that would punish those who, 'with deliberate and malicious intention,' insulted or attempted to insult 'religious beliefs' of any class of His Majesty's subjects. Reading contemporary newspaper commentaries alongside debates in the legislative assembly, I show that legislators were able to rise above the interests of their religious communities (as Hindu or Muslim publicists) to speak for a larger putative 'Indian' community, collective, or nation. Far from being a textbook example of communalism, the debates bring into sharp relief an alternate moment in the making of an 'Indian' nation.
2013	N35	Ramnath, Kalyani. 2013. "The Colonial Difference between Law and Fact: Notes on the Criminal Jury in India." <i>Indian Economic and Social History Review</i>, 50(3): 341-63. This article tracks the rise and fall of criminal jury in colonial India through official

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		and non-official debates, discussions and interventions. The discussion on criminal juries in the Anglo-American system has typically focused on the division of legal labour between judge and jury. In colonial India, this conventional difference between 'law' and 'fact' were shaped by notions of belonging to a different race, religion and language. These were frequently articulated as the story of the 'unreliable' juror or the 'religious' native who feared eternal damnation. From the jurors who were allegedly intoxicated by the publicity over the infamous Nanavati trial to women jurors who claimed to be followed on the way home from court, to the religious Brahmin juror who would not swear an oath, the story of the criminal jury is peopled with anxieties over undesirable forms of influence, that impinge on legal impartiality. Using the criminal jury as a lens, I look at the claims of universal legal reform as particularly lending themselves to contestations over sovereignty.
2013	O12	Willems, Tim, Shaun Larcom, and Mare Sarr. 2013. <i>What shall we do with the bad dictator?</i>. University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 671. Recently, the international community has increased its commitment to prosecute malicious dictators--for example by establishing the International Criminal Court. This has raised the international community's loss associated with being time-inconsistent (i.e.: granting amnesties ex post), the idea being that a reduced prospect of amnesty deters dictators from committing atrocities ex ante. Simultaneously, however, this elects dictators of a worse type. Moreover, when the costs of being time-inconsistent are lower than those associated with keeping the dictator in place, the international community will still grant amnesty--thereby making the effective punishment function non-monotonic. Consequently, increased commitment to ex post punishment may actually induce dictators to worsen their behaviour, purely to "unlock" the amnesty option by forcing the international community into time-inconsistency.
2013	O16	THE SAME AS C58 CV : Beny, Laura Nyantung. 2013. "The Political Economy of Insider Trading Laws and Enforcement: Law vs. Politics? International Evidence."
2013	O57	CV : Gagnet, Celine. 2013. "Controlling Shareholders' Fiduciary Duties Owed to Minority Shareholders--A Comparative Approach: The United States and France." In <i>Entrepreneurship, Finance, Governance and Ethics</i>, ed. Robert Cressy, Douglas Cumming and Chris Mallin, 137-74. Advances in Business Ethics Research, vol. 3. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	P33	Guo, Yung-Hsing. 2013. "How China Navigated the Dilemma of Trade Liberalization and Government Revenues." <i>Development and Change</i>, 44(4): 991-1012. Many economists believe that in the long run, the aggregate performance of open economies is better than that of closed ones, and that open policies contribute significantly to economic development. At the same time, many political scientists and policy makers fear that, in the short run, one of the steps towards openness--trade liberalization--may harm government revenues. However, in the 1990s, China successfully navigated the dilemma of trade liberalization and government revenues. In this period, China decreased tariff and non-tariff barriers for WTO accession, but has achieved dramatically increased tariff revenues since 1999. This study explores how China implemented trade liberalization and simultaneously increased tariff revenues in the 1990s. It demonstrates that a series of institutional arrangements, including a reform of Criminal Law, rigorous anti-smuggling activities and a de facto tax imposed on the export sector, successfully curbed smuggling activities through the processing trade, and made foreign-invested manufacturing enterprises the major contributors to the stability of customs revenue. China's case shows that a prosperous, export-oriented and foreign-invested manufacturing sector could potentially provide a developing country with a source of customs revenue.
2013	P34	THE SAME AS G14 CV : Howson, Nicholas Calcina. 2013. "Punishing Possession--China's All-Embracing Insider Trading Enforcement Regime."
2013	R12	Cook, Steve, and Tom Winfield. 2013. "Crime across the States: Are US Crime Rates Converging?" <i>Urban Studies</i>, 50(9): 1724-41. Recent research concerning the potential presence of a national trend in regionally disaggregated US crime data is extended. In light of the varying levels of criminal activity noted in differing regions of the US, the present analysis considers whether a trend is emerging rather than currently present. Using alternative methods, potential convergence in criminal activity across the states of the US is examined. The results presented provide clear evidence of a previously undetected finding of convergence over the period 1960-2009 for all classifications of criminal activity considered. The importance and implications of these findings, along with their support in previous research on, inter alia, socioeconomic conditions, sentencing policies and alternative theories, are discussed.
2013	R32	Walby, Kevin, and Sean Hier. 2013. "Business Improvement Associations and Public Area Video Surveillance in Canadian Cities." <i>Urban Studies</i>, 50(10): 2102-17. This article examines how business improvement associations (BIAs) become involved in implementing public video surveillance systems in Canadian cities. The approach of BIAs to urban security is more complex than the literature on neo-liberalisation of public space suggests and it is shown how BIAs adopt lead, junior or reluctant partnership roles in implementing and writing policy for public video surveillance. Interview data from four Canadian cities are used to demonstrate how BIAs take on different positions in video surveillance policy-making and implementation. The article explores how local and regional policy contexts shape a BIA's ability to pursue revitalisation projects and illustrates the way that provincial privacy guidelines function as a key policy instrument in the Canadian context. The article concludes by assessing what these findings add to literature on the neo-liberalisation of public space and urban studies.
2013	R42	THE SAME AS H54 Piemontese, Lavinia. 2013. "The Spread of Mafia in Northern Italy: The Role of Public Infrastructure." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i>, 102(10-12): 113-40.
2013	R58	THE SAME AS H54 Piemontese

Table K14.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists*
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C13	Estimation: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G35	Payout Policy
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J23	Labor Demand
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	Auditing
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O23	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O47	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K14: Balance of Links

108	Links in 2005
137	New links in 2006-2013
577	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K14 is equal to 4.42 AS.

Общий объем раздела K14 — 4,42 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K14.E.

K19 Basic Areas of Law: Other¹

Table K19.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	General Economics and Teaching
B	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	2	3	1	1.5	0.97	1.08	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	38	50	12	1.32	18.36	17.99	Microeconomics
E	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	International Economics
G	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Financial Economics
H	6	9	3	1.5	2.90	3.24	Public Economics
I	10	13	3	1.3	4.83	4.68	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	42	45	3	1.07	20.29	16.19	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	85	114	29	1.34	41.06	41.01	Law and Economics
L	4	11	7	2.75	1.93	3.96	Industrial Organization
M	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.72	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	1	4	3	4	0.48	1.44	Economic History
O	3	9	6	3	1.45	3.24	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Economic Systems
Q	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	4	4	0	1	1.93	1.44	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	4	1	1.33	1.45	1.44	Other Special Topics
S	207	278	71	1.34	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K19.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.36	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Design of Experiments
C	2	3	1	1.5	0.97	1.08	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2016.

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.72	General
D1	27	27	0	1	13.04	9.71	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Production and Organizations
D3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.36	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	1	4	3	4	0.48	1.44	Welfare Economics
D7	6	9	3	1.5	2.90	3.24	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	3	6	3	2	1.45	2.16	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	38	50	12	1.32	18.36	17.99	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	General
F1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Trade
F2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Financial Markets
G2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	3	4	1	1.33	1.45	1.44	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	6	9	3	1.5	2.90	3.24	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Health
I2	4	5	1	1.25	1.93	1.80	Education and Research Institutions
I3	5	6	1	1.2	2.42	2.16	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	10	13	3	1.3	4.83	4.68	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	38	41	3	1.08	18.36	14.75	Demographic Economics
J2	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	42	45	3	1.07	20.29	16.19	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	82	106	24	1.29	39.61	38.13	Basic Areas of Law
K2	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	2	6	4	3	0.97	2.16	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	85	114	29	1.34	41.06	41.01	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.36	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	2	7	5	3.5	0.97	2.52	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	4	11	7	2.75	1.93	3.96	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.36	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.36	Personnel Economics
M	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.72	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.36	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.36	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	1	4	3	4	0.48	1.44	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	3	4	1	1.33	1.45	1.44	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	0	3	3	N	0.00	1.08	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.36	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.36	Economywide Country Studies
O	3	9	6	3	1.45	3.24	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems
P2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture
Q2	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Environmental Economics
Q	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Regional Economics
R2	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Household Analysis
R3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Transportation Economics
R5	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Regional Government Analysis
R	4	4	0	1	1.93	1.44	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	4	1	1.33	1.45	1.44	Other Special Topics
S	207	278	71	1.34	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K19.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A13	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Relation of Economics to Social Values
B54	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Feminist Economics
C90	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Design of Experiments: General
D13	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	25	25	0	1	12.08	8.99	Consumer Protection
D23	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D61	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D70	3	3	0	1	1.45	1.08	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D72	1	3	2	3	0.48	1.08	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D82	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	2	3	1	1.5	0.97	1.08	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
E43	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
F02	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	International Economic Order
F52	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	National Security; Economic Nationalism
G33	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
H10	3	3	0	1	1.45	1.08	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H23	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H41	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Public Goods
H72	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
I11	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I21	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Analysis of Education
I22	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Education: Government Policy
I30	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	General Welfare; Well-Being
I39	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J12	22	24	2	1.09	10.63	8.63	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	6	6	0	1	2.9	2.16	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	2	3	1	1.5	0.97	1.08	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	4	4	0	1	1.93	1.44	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	3	3	0	1	1.45	1.08	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J26	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J61	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J71	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Labor Discrimination
K12	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Contract Law
K13	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K19	79	102	23	1.29	38.16	36.69	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Regulation and Business Law: General
K42	2	2	0	1	0.97	0.72	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L15	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L51	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Economics of Regulation
L83	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Personal, Professional, and Business Services

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N40	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
O15	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
P34	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P37	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
Q24	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
R21	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R41	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R48	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R51	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
Z10	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	1	1	0	1	0.48	0.36	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	1	2	1	2	0.48	0.72	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	207	242	35	1.17	100	87.1	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K19.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C21	1	0.36	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
D02	2	0.72	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D31	1	0.36	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D63	2	0.72	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	0.36	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	1	0.36	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D81	1	0.36	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
H11	1	0.36	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H70	1	0.36	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
I23	1	0.36	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I32	1	0.36	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
K11	1	0.36	Property Law
K29	1	0.36	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K40	2	0.72	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	2	0.72	Litigation Process
L20	1	0.36	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L82	2	0.72	Entertainment; Media
L86	2	0.72	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
M14	1	0.36	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M59	1	0.36	Personnel Economics: Other
N37	1	0.36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N47	1	0.36	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N77	1	0.36	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
O11	1	0.36	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O33	1	0.36	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	2	0.72	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O40	1	0.36	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O53	1	0.36	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
Q21	1	0.36	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
S	36	12.9	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

D02(2), D63(2), K40(2), K41(2), L82(2), L86(2), O34(2), C21(1), D31(1), D64(1), D71(1), D81(1), H11(1), H70(1), I23(1), I32(1), K11(1), K29(1), L20(1), M14(1), M59(1), N37(1), N47(1), N77(1), O11(1), O33(1), O40(1), O53(1), Q21(1).

Table K19.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
K29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L86	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
N37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N47	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N77	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O34	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
O40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I32	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L82	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
D64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D81	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D02	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
D63	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
I23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K40	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
K41	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
C21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	9	4	1	1	2	6	0	6	29

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K19.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	K29 O34 O40 O53	Yueh, Linda Y. 2006. <i>Patent Laws and Innovation in China</i> . University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 271. This paper explores whether the patent law and intellectual property rights (IPR) system have resulted in innovation in China during the reform period. It appears that the patent laws have produced a stock of patents, where the success rates of patent applications are fairly uniform across the country. As the IPR framework does not vary across provinces, we asked which factors would explain innovation in China. We find the main determinants of patents to be R&D expenditure and foreign direct investment, but not the number of researchers, though the level of human capital matters. We conclude that the patent laws in China have been associated with innovation that has accompanied economic growth despite imperfections in the legal system.
2006	L20	Daughety, Andrew, and Jennifer Reinganum. 2006. <i>Hidden Talents: Partnerships with Pareto-Improving Private Information</i> . Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Working Papers: 0613. Can the presence of private information in a transaction yield a Pareto-improvement over complete information? In this paper we show that the combination of multi-agent simultaneous signaling of private information, and the nature of the strategic interaction, can result in non-cooperative equilibria which are Pareto superior to the complete-information non-cooperative equilibrium. Our application involves two agents who become partners in the production of a product (or the undertaking of a project). The partners' efforts are complementary and, in addition to its direct contribution to product quality, observable (but non-verifiable) effort serves as a signal for the unobservable component, talent; each partner is privately informed only about her own talent. Because the partners share the payoff from the project, each is tempted to shirk in providing effort. However, the need for each partner to signal the quality of the product to

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		potential buyers serves as a credible commitment to provide greater effort. We find that this non-cooperative, simultaneous signaling need not be wasteful, and can actually be welfare-enhancing in the strongest sense: there is a portion of the parameter space wherein incomplete information is Pareto-improving relative to the complete-information non-cooperative outcome for all possible non-degenerate prior distributions over the private information. Therefore, the combination of simultaneous-move strategic interaction and incomplete information can lead to conditions wherein the "problem" of adverse selection actually mitigates the problem of moral hazard.
2006	L86	Vincent, Charles B. 2006. "Cybersmear II: Blogging and the Corporate Rematch against John Doe Version 2.006." <i>Delaware Journal of Corporate Law</i> , 31(3): 987-1009. Blogging, the act of posting a regular journal on the Internet, has quickly become one of the most prevalent methods for obtaining and disseminating decentralized information. In part because the barriers to creating a blog are virtually nonexistent, a person can write about anything, from the weather in Tonga to how Company X's president typically handles a controversial client. Given the lack of limitations in the content of a blog and the increasing number of people who use them, corporations are finally realizing the marketing potential behind this latest technology. Simultaneous to trying to harness the marketing power of blogging, corporations have begun to develop methods to control their constituents' (including employees) use of them. When a company has been cybersmeared, e-defamed, or virtually abused by someone through a blog, decisions have to be made to determine the most effective way of countering the attack. Where the attack comes from an anonymous source, the company must first tackle the problem of determining who smeared them. This note explains the standards a court may apply when a cybersmeared company seeks to discover the identity of a John Doe. This note also suggests that the summary judgment standard, recently imposed by the Delaware Supreme Court in such cases, clearly, adequately, and most fairly balances the corporation's interest in obtaining relief against John Doe's First Amendment rights.
2006	N37 N47 N77	Helfman, Tara. 2006. "The Court of Vice Admiralty at Sierra Leone and the Abolition of the West African Slave Trade." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 115(5): 1122-56. Drawing on archival sources, this Note explores an early experiment in humanitarian intervention undertaken by the Court of Vice Admiralty at Sierra Leone through the suppression of the West African slave trade during the early decades of the nineteenth century. Part I discusses the social and geopolitical pressures that helped British abolitionists realize their hopes of creating a free colony in Africa. Part II demonstrates the manner in which Robert Thorpe, Chief Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty at Sierra Leone, enforced Britain's 1807 Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade against British and foreign traders alike. Part III argues that Thorpe's court, in conjunction with aggressive interdictions by the British Navy and privateers, forced Europe's great slaving powers to the negotiating table and secured their abandonment of the slave trade through the creation of multilateral institutions equipped to adjudicate captured slave ships. This Part also discusses the Le Louis case, which demonstrated the impact of Thorpe's court on the legal regime governing free navigation. Part IV then analyzes the relevance of Thorpe's experiment in humanitarian intervention to current interdiction efforts undertaken by the Proliferation Security Initiative.
2006	O34	THE SAME AS K29 Yueh, Linda Y. 2006. <i>Patent Laws and Innovation in China</i> . University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 271.
2006	O40	THE SAME AS K29 Yueh
2006	O53	THE SAME AS K29 Yueh
2007		
2007	D31	Nussim, Jacob. 2007. "Redistribution Mechanisms." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i> , 3(2): . Many legal scholars believe that equity should be considered in designing legal rules. Kaplow and Shavell (1994) seriously challenged this approach. They proved that the tax transfer system is superior to legal rules in redistributing wealth. This paper reexamines their 'double distortion' claim, presenting two main arguments. The first shows that the 'double distortion' claim is not necessarily valid under welfarism. In particular, under an ex post approach to welfarism, which generally implies that society pays attention to the ex post (actual) rather than expected redistribution, the proof of the tax superiority breaks down. Secondly, and more importantly, it is proven that, in principle, tort rules can easily be designed to circumvent 'double distortion' effects. Thus, the tort system is not inherently more inefficient than the tax-transfer system in accomplishing redistribution. The paper generally concludes that although there are often no good reasons for redistribution within the legal system, theoretically and a priori it is not an inferior redistribution mechanism.
2007	H70	Fryer, Roland G., Jr., and Richard T. Holden. 2007. <i>Measuring the Compactness of Political Districting Plans</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13456. The United States Supreme Court has long recognized compactness as an important principle in assessing the constitutionality of political districting plans. We propose a measure of compactness based on the distance between voters within the same district relative to the minimum distance achievable--which we coin the relative proximity index. We prove that any compactness measure which satisfies three desirable properties (anonymity of voters, efficient clustering, and invariance to scale, population density, and number of districts) ranks districting plans identically to our index. We then calculate the relative proximity index for the 106th Congress, requiring us to solve for each state's maximal compactness; an NP-hard problem. Using two properties of maximally compact districts, we prove they are power diagrams and develop an algorithm based on these insights. The correlation between our index and the commonly-used measures of dispersion and perimeter is -.22 and -.06, respectively. We conclude by estimating seat-vote curves under maximally compact districts for several large states. The fraction of additional seats a party obtains when their average vote increases is significantly greater under maximally compact districting plans, relative to the existing plans.
2007	I32 Q21	Deaton, B. James. 2007. "Intestate Succession and Heir Property: Implications for Future Research on the Persistence of Poverty in Central Appalachia." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i> , 41(4): 927-42. When a person dies without a will, the State effectively supplies a will by default via the laws of intestate succession. In some cases these laws result in a transfer of real property in the form of tenancy in common. Tenancy in common is a form of joint ownership in which cotenants have an undivided partial interest in property. Should a cotenant die intestate, their interest in property passes to his/her heirs. Tenancy in common that is the result of an inter-generational transfer of property through intestate succession is often referred to as heir property. The theory of the anticommons provides a useful analytical framework for hypothesizing that heir property may be under-utilized. Empirical evidence provides insight into the pervasiveness of heir property in Letcher County, Kentucky. The potential pervasiveness of heir property and the theory of the anticommons provide the basis for developing a hypothesis that heir property is a factor contributing to the persistence of poverty in some areas.
2008		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	L82	Dalvi, Manoj, and James F. Refalo. 2008. "An Economic Analysis of Libel Law." <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i>, 34(1): 74-94. This paper examines the welfare implications of different libel law standards as applied to newspapers in publishing stories. Our work extends the current literature by permitting private and public incentives to deviate, giving rise to an agency problem, and by formulating a two-stage decision model based on a story's expected value. We show that the negligence standard provides incentives for the agent to take actions, merely to insure itself against liability. This results in a deadweight loss to society. We also show that both standards can be socially inefficient; however, correction using policy tools under strict liability places a lower informational burden on policy makers, than does the negligence standard.
2008	L82	Heubeck, Steven. 2008. "Measuring Skill in Games with Random Payoffs: Evaluating Legality." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i>, 4(1): . Games, such as carnival or electronic/video games, may award prizes in some U.S. states only if the game's outcome depends sufficiently on skill. Otherwise, the game is classified as a gambling device and therefore illegal in most jurisdictions and states. This paper offers a practical methodology to determine what percentage of a game's payoff deviation can be attributed to skill. This measure of skill is designed to apply to a new class of games that have come to market in which a player in given a task, with no hidden elements, to complete. For completing this task, a random prize is awarded.
2009		
2009	D64	Harnay, Sophie, and Alain Marciano. 2009. "Should I Help My Neighbor? Self-Interest, Altruism and Economic Analyses of Rescue Laws." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 28(2): 103-31. This article shows that the economic analyses of rescue laws developed in the '70s are the outcome of a long-term process that began at the end of the 1950s with the passing of the first legislations intended to promote and control rescue behaviour (the so-called "good Samaritan" legislations, acts or statutes) and that finally results in the economic models of rescue developed by Landes and Posner (The Journal of Legal Studies, 7(1):83-128, 1978a; The American Economic Review, 68(2):417-421, 1978b). The article investigates the context that made the occurrence of the economic analysis of rescue law possible and the controversies that it fueled in both the legal and economic fields. It also highlights the influence of the economic analysis of altruism on this particular field of law and economics.
2010		
2010	D81	Gaidarov, Pavel. 2010. "Justifiable Economic Risk. (In Bulgarian. With English summary.)." <i>Economic Alternatives</i>, 0(3): 83-90. The following work aims to note the basic elements of the institute of acquitted economic risk, to make some terminological distinctions and comparisons in order to understand better the nature, scope, and significance of the acquitted economic risk as a ground of exoneration of liability.
2010	M59	Tsakova, Violeta. 2010. "Ownership Regimes over Scientific Works. (In Bulgarian. With English summary.)." <i>Economic Alternatives</i>, 0(1): 35-41. Every scientist creates scientific products. Many of the scientific workers know or at least presume that they are their owners, but not all of them know what this ownership is, what conditions it arises out of, whom it arises for, and how it can be practiced. This article is created for the benefit of colleagues that want to get answers to this and other fundamental questions about ownership over their scientific products. The article is developed under principle formulation in Copyright and Related Rights Law and the existing practice in the country. In the article are presented the three basic regimes that ownership over scientific products arises out of the preconditions for its rise and the characteristics of its realization.
2011		
2011	D02 D63 K40 K41	Eisenberg, Theodore, and Henry Farber. 2011. <i>Why do Plaintiffs Lose Appeals? Biased Trial Courts, Litigious Losers, or Low Trial Win Rates?</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Industrial Relations Section., Working Papers: 1329. Multiple studies find that plaintiffs who lose at trial and subsequently appeal are less successful on appeal than are losing defendants who appeal. The studies attribute this to a perception by appellate judges that trial courts are biased in favor of plaintiffs. However, at least two alternative explanations exist. First, losing plaintiffs may appeal at higher rates independent of the potential merits. Second, if plaintiffs tend to pursue to trial lawsuits where they should win on the merits less than half the time, then errors at trial will be more likely to adversely affect defendants. This study revisits the analysis of the appellate process with a theoretical model that has implications not only for appellate outcomes but for the rate of appeal. By tying together win rates at trial, appeals rates, and success rates on appeal, the model can distinguish the competing explanations for differential appellate success rates. We estimate this model using matched data on Federal District Court trials and appeals to the U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal. We provide evidence that the lower plaintiffs success rate on appeal is due to plaintiffs' pursuing lawsuits where they should win on the merits (which we define to be an outcome that will not be reversed or remanded on appeal) less than half the time. We also provide evidence against explaining asymmetric success on appeal being attributable to trial courts favoring plaintiffs and evidence against juries being favorable to plaintiffs compared to judges.
2011	I23	Lott, John R., Jr., J. Mark Ramseyer, and Jeffrey Standen. 2011. "Peer Effects in Affirmative Action: Evidence from Law Student Performance." <i>International Review of Law and Economics</i>, 31(1): 1-15. In the Grutter case, Justice O'Connor suggested that universities could justifiably try to enroll a "critical mass" of minority students. Enroll fewer than that "critical mass," reason some observers, and minority students will feel too marginalized to perform at their highest levels. In this article, we test whether minority students perform better with other students from their ethnic group in a class or school. To do so, we assemble data on the ethnicity and performance of each student in all classes at two law schools--for three years at one, and for 16 years at the other. Although these schools enrolled a smaller fraction of African-Americans than most law schools, they are located in states with a much smaller fraction of African-Americans than in the United States as a whole. There is also a large amount of variation in the percent African-American across classes. At these schools, we find no consistent evidence that having additional students from one's ethnic group raises a student's performance. Instead, we find some evidence that having additional ethnic peers lowers performance--albeit by a very small amount.
2011	K11	Marr, Emily. 2011. "The Citizenship Shibboleth: Is the American Dream Everyone Else's Nightmare?: Book Notice." <i>Michigan Law Review</i>, 109(6): 1163-73. The American Dream is a trope with global reach. Although the "city upon a hill" may have lost some of its luster in recent years, the idea that America is a country where citizens can rise above "the fortuitous circumstances of birth or position" largely continues to resonate. Professor Ayelet Shachar's provocative new book, however, suggests otherwise. In <i>The Birthright Lottery</i> , Shachar condemns birthright citizenship laws as a feudal anachronism analogous to an inherited-property regime. For her, birthright citizenship in a prosperous nation confers a morally arbitrary windfall that determines life opportunities. Shachar further argues that in a world of material inequalities, the winners of the "birthright lottery" live large at the losers' expense, often with deadly results. Shachar's arguments, if embraced, profoundly undermine both the feasibility and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the desirability of the American Dream. If birthright citizenship is akin to entailed property, it is impossible to meaningfully exercise the agency embodied in the American Dream. And if birthright citizenship really is a zero-sum game, anybody living the American Dream is necessarily responsible for somebody else's nightmare.
2011	K40	THE SAME AS D02 Eisenberg, Theodore, and Henry Farber. 2011. <i>Why do Plaintiffs Lose Appeals? Biased Trial Courts, Litigious Losers, or Low Trial Win Rates?</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Industrial Relations Section, Working Papers: 1329
2011	K41	THE SAME AS D02 Eisenberg
2013		
2013	C21 O33	Goderis, B. V. G., and M. Versteeg. 2013. <i>The Transnational Origins of Constitutions: Evidence From a New Global Data Set On Constitutional Rights</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2013-010. Abstract Constitutions are commonly described as national products shaped by domestic politics. This paper develops and empirically tests a different hypothesis, which is that constitutions are also shaped by transnational influence, or "diffusion". Constitutional rights can diffuse through four mechanisms: coercion, competition, learning and acculturation. To test diffusion, we traced the historical documents of all post-WWII constitutions and documented the presence of 108 constitutional rights. Using a sample of these rights in 180 countries between 1948 and 2001, we estimate a spatial lag model to explain their adoption. Our results show that countries follow the choices of their former colonizer, countries with the same legal origin, the same religion, the same former colonizer, and the same aid donor. We also find that diffusion explains only 3 percent of the variation in adoption. However, when a country adopts its first constitution, diffusion is much stronger and explains 46 percent of the variation.
2013	D71	Hummel, Patrick, and Richard Holden. 2013. <i>Optimal Primaries</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19340. We analyze a model of US presidential primary elections for a given party. There are two candidates, one of whom is a higher quality candidate. Voters reside in m different states and receive noisy private information about the identity of the superior candidate. States vote in some order, and this order is chosen by a social planner. We provide conditions under which the ordering of the states that maximizes the probability that the higher quality candidate is elected is for states to vote in order from smallest to largest populations and most accurate private information to least accurate private information.
2013	H11 O11	Bjornskov, Christian, and Jacob Mchangama. 2013. <i>Do Social Rights Affect Social Outcomes?</i> . School of Economics and Management, University of Aarhus, Economics Working Papers. While the United Nations and NGOs are pushing for global judicialization of economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs), little is known of their consequences. We provide evidence of the effects of introducing three types of ESCRs into the constitution: the rights to education, health and social security. Employing a large panel covering annual data from 160 countries in the period 1960-2010, we find no robust evidence of positive effects of ESCRs. We do, however, document adverse medium-term effects on education and inflation.
2013	M14	Krishnamurthi, Malini, and Anthony Chu. 2013. "Analyzing Data in Social Networks--An Ethical Dilemma?" <i>Journal of International Management Studies</i> , 13(1): 61-64. Social networking websites such as Facebook, MySpace, and Twitter contain enormous amounts of personal information that users knowingly or unknowingly reveal about themselves. Such information could be of interest to employers, governmental institutions, retail firms, financial institutions and other entities. However, if the data is not used appropriately it could harm the users and pose a legal threat to the organizations that are seeking such information. This paper explores whether mining data in social networks violates an individual's right to privacy and what if any current laws exist to protect users.
2013	O11	THE SAME AS H11 Bjornskov, Christian, and Jacob Mchangama. 2013. <i>Do Social Rights Affect Social Outcomes?</i> . School of Economics and Management, University of Aarhus, Economics Working Papers
2013	O33	THE SAME AS C21 Goderis, B. V. G., and M. Versteeg. 2013. <i>The Transnational Origins of Constitutions: Evidence From a New Global Data Set On Constitutional Rights</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2013-010.

Table K19.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D62	Externalities
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E62	Fiscal Policy
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	International Migration
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G01	Financial Crises
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other*
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	Labor Demand
J24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K14	Criminal Law
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O10	Economic Development: General
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O23	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O47	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K19: Balance of Links

59	Links in 2005
29	New links in 2006-2013
734	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K19 is equal to 2.05 AS.
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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K19.E.

K2 Regulation and Business Law

K20 Regulation and Business Law: General ¹

Table K20.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	6	6	0	1	0.43	0.27	General Economics and Teaching
B	5	11	6	2.2	0.36	0.49	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.13	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	61	109	48	1.79	4.36	4.86	Microeconomics
E	14	32	18	2.29	1.00	1.43	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	67	102	35	1.52	4.79	4.55	International Economics
G	128	213	85	1.66	9.14	9.50	Financial Economics
H	48	91	43	1.9	3.43	4.06	Public Economics
I	10	31	21	3.1	0.71	1.38	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	35	70	35	2	2.50	3.12	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	539	788	249	1.46	38.50	35.15	Law and Economics
L	228	351	123	1.54	16.29	15.66	Industrial Organization
M	21	39	18	1.86	1.50	1.74	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	42	87	45	2.07	3.00	3.88	Economic History
O	92	162	70	1.76	6.57	7.23	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	86	123	37	1.43	6.14	5.49	Economic Systems
Q	7	8	1	1.14	0.50	0.36	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	7	14	7	2	0.50	0.62	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Other Special Topics
S	1,400	2,242	842	1.6	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K20.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	5	5	0	1	0.36	0.22	General Economics
A2	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	6	6	0	1	0.43	0.27	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
B1	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	3	6	3	2	0.21	0.27	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Economic Methodology
B5	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	5	11	6	2.2	0.36	0.49	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C8	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Design of Experiments
C	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.13	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.40	General
D1	8	15	7	1.88	0.57	0.67	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	5	17	12	3.4	0.36	0.76	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	6	8	2	1.33	0.43	0.36	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	7	9	2	1.29	0.50	0.40	Welfare Economics
D7	18	24	6	1.33	1.29	1.07	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	15	25	10	1.67	1.07	1.12	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Intertemporal Choice
D	61	109	48	1.79	4.36	4.86	Microeconomics
E0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	5	9	4	1.8	0.36	0.40	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.13	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Money and Interest Rates
E5	4	8	4	2	0.29	0.36	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	4	9	5	2.25	0.29	0.40	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	14	32	18	2.29	1.00	1.43	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	4	6	2	1.5	0.29	0.27	General
F1	23	29	6	1.26	1.64	1.29	Trade
F2	28	33	5	1.18	2.00	1.47	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	9	14	5	1.56	0.64	0.62	International Finance
F4	3	6	3	2	0.21	0.27	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	14	14	N	0.00	0.62	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	67	102	35	1.52	4.79	4.55	International Economics
G0	6	14	8	2.33	0.43	0.62	General
G1	7	25	18	3.57	0.50	1.12	General Financial Markets
G2	41	69	28	1.68	2.93	3.08	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	74	105	31	1.42	5.29	4.68	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	128	213	85	1.66	9.14	9.50	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
H1	13	27	14	2.08	0.93	1.20	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	4	8	4	2	0.29	0.36	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	3	8	5	2.67	0.21	0.36	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	9	10	1	1.11	0.64	0.45	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	4	9	5	2.25	0.29	0.40	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	11	16	5	1.45	0.79	0.71	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	4	10	6	2.5	0.29	0.45	Miscellaneous Issues
H	48	91	43	1.9	3.43	4.06	Public Economics
I0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
I1	3	21	18	7	0.21	0.94	Health
I2	2	4	2	2	0.14	0.18	Education and Research Institutions
I3	5	5	0	1	0.36	0.22	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	10	31	21	3.1	0.71	1.38	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
J1	1	5	4	5	0.07	0.22	Demographic Economics
J2	6	14	8	2.33	0.43	0.62	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	10	13	3	1.3	0.71	0.58	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	1	7	6	7	0.07	0.31	Particular Labor Markets
J5	6	10	4	1.67	0.43	0.45	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	10	14	4	1.4	0.71	0.62	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.18	Labor Standards: National and International

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J	35	70	35	2	2.50	3.12	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	14	14	N	0.00	0.62	General
K1	66	80	14	1.21	4.71	3.57	Basic Areas of Law
K2	407	594	187	1.46	29.07	26.49	Regulation and Business Law
K3	34	47	13	1.38	2.43	2.10	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	32	53	21	1.66	2.29	2.36	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	539	788	249	1.46	38.50	35.15	Law and Economics
L0	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	General
L1	31	48	17	1.55	2.21	2.14	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	11	19	8	1.73	0.79	0.85	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	23	32	9	1.39	1.64	1.43	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	48	59	11	1.23	3.43	2.63	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	72	122	50	1.69	5.14	5.44	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	11	15	4	1.36	0.79	0.67	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.13	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	14	20	6	1.43	1.00	0.89	Industry Studies: Services
L9	17	32	15	1.88	1.21	1.43	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	228	351	123	1.54	16.29	15.66	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	6	17	11	2.83	0.43	0.76	Business Administration
M2	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	Business Economics
M3	7	8	1	1.14	0.50	0.36	Marketing and Advertising
M4	5	9	4	1.8	0.36	0.40	Accounting and Auditing
M5	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Personnel Economics
M	21	39	18	1.86	1.50	1.74	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	9	18	9	2	0.64	0.80	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	4	6	2	1.5	0.29	0.27	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	17	43	26	2.53	1.21	1.92	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.13	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	3	7	4	2.33	0.21	0.31	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	2	5	3	2.5	0.14	0.22	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	42	87	45	2.07	3.00	3.88	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	59	99	40	1.68	4.21	4.42	Economic Development
O2	5	8	3	1.6	0.36	0.36	Development Planning and Policy
O3	21	29	8	1.38	1.50	1.29	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	6	15	9	2.5	0.43	0.67	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	1	11	10	11	0.07	0.49	Economywide Country Studies
O	92	162	70	1.76	6.57	7.23	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	9	15	6	1.67	0.64	0.67	Capitalist Systems
P2	27	35	8	1.3	1.93	1.56	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	45	61	16	1.36	3.21	2.72	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	4	6	2	1.5	0.29	0.27	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	6	5	6	0.07	0.27	Comparative Economic Systems
P	86	123	37	1.43	6.14	5.49	Economic Systems
Q0	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	General
Q1	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Agriculture
Q2	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	Energy
Q5	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Environmental Economics
Q	7	8	1	1.14	0.50	0.36	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Regional Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R2	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.13	Household Analysis
R3	3	6	3	2	0.21	0.27	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Transportation Economics
R5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Regional Government Analysis
R	7	14	7	2	0.50	0.62	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Other Special Topics
S	1,400	2,242	842	1.6	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K20.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.13	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
B19	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B31	3	6	3	2	0.21	0.27	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B52	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C72	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Noncooperative Games
C81	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C91	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D11	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D18	4	6	2	1.5	0.29	0.27	Consumer Protection
D20	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Production and Organizations: General
D21	2	7	5	3.5	0.14	0.31	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	1	5	4	5	0.07	0.22	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D40	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D45	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	Rationing; Licensing
D50	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D60	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Welfare Economics: General
D61	4	5	1	1.25	0.29	0.22	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Externalities
D63	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D70	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.13	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	5	7	2	1.4	0.36	0.31	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	4	7	3	1.75	0.29	0.31	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	5	7	2	1.4	0.36	0.31	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	2	5	3	2.5	0.14	0.22	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	6	9	3	1.5	0.43	0.4	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D86	2	4	2	2	0.14	0.18	Economics of Contract: Theory
D92	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E22	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.13	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E24	4	4	0	1	0.29	0.18	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E32	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E50	3	5	2	1.67	0.21	0.22	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E58	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	4	6	2	1.5	0.29	0.27	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
F00	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	International Economics: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F02	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	International Economic Order
F10	7	8	1	1.14	0.5	0.36	Trade: General
F13	10	12	2	1.2	0.71	0.54	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F15	6	7	1	1.17	0.43	0.31	Economic Integration
F20	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.13	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	5	7	2	1.4	0.36	0.31	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	20	23	3	1.15	1.43	1.03	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	5	8	3	1.6	0.36	0.36	International Finance: General
F34	4	4	0	1	0.29	0.18	International Lending and Debt Problems
F40	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
G00	6	9	3	1.5	0.43	0.4	Financial Economics: General
G10	1	7	6	7	0.07	0.31	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G14	1	5	4	5	0.07	0.22	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	International Financial Markets
G18	1	8	7	8	0.07	0.36	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	11	20	9	1.82	0.79	0.89	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	13	22	9	1.69	0.93	0.98	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	6	7	1	1.17	0.43	0.31	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G28	11	19	8	1.73	0.79	0.85	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	19	30	11	1.58	1.36	1.34	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	9	15	6	1.67	0.64	0.67	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	16	18	2	1.13	1.14	0.8	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	27	34	7	1.26	1.93	1.52	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G38	3	8	5	2.67	0.21	0.36	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H10	6	13	7	2.17	0.43	0.58	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	7	14	7	2	0.5	0.62	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H26	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Tax Evasion
H30	2	4	2	2	0.14	0.18	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H39	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	5	5	0	1	0.36	0.22	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H43	4	4	0	1	0.29	0.18	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	3	5	2	1.67	0.21	0.22	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Education
H70	5	7	2	1.4	0.36	0.31	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H77	5	6	1	1.2	0.36	0.27	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H81	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.18	Governmental Property
H87	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I10	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.18	Health: General
I12	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Health Production
I21	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Analysis of Education
I28	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.13	Education: Government Policy
I30	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.13	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	General Welfare; Well-Being
J15	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J22	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.13	Labor Demand
J28	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	5	5	0	1	0.36	0.22	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J38	5	6	1	1.2	0.36	0.27	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J40	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Particular Labor Markets: General
J50	6	8	2	1.33	0.43	0.36	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J60	4	4	0	1	0.29	0.18	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J63	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J64	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J70	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Labor Discrimination: General
K10	25	34	9	1.36	1.79	1.52	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	9	10	1	1.11	0.64	0.45	Property Law
K12	23	24	1	1.04	1.64	1.07	Contract Law
K13	5	7	2	1.4	0.36	0.31	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Criminal Law
K19	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	400	571	171	1.43	28.57	25.47	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	3	8	5	2.67	0.21	0.36	Antitrust Law
K22	2	11	9	5.5	0.14	0.49	Business and Securities Law
K23	2	4	2	2	0.14	0.18	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	17	20	3	1.18	1.21	0.89	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	1	6	5	6	0.07	0.27	Labor Law
K33	16	16	0	1	1.14	0.71	International Law
K40	19	32	13	1.68	1.36	1.43	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	4	11	7	2.75	0.29	0.49	Litigation Process
K42	9	10	1	1.11	0.64	0.45	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Industrial Organization: General
L10	10	14	4	1.4	0.71	0.62	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	7	15	8	2.14	0.5	0.67	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	4	4	0	1	0.29	0.18	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	5	8	3	1.6	0.36	0.36	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	3	5	2	1.67	0.21	0.22	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	5	7	2	1.4	0.36	0.31	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.18	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Organization of Production
L24	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	2	4	2	2	0.14	0.18	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L30	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.13	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	2	4	2	2	0.14	0.18	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	15	19	4	1.27	1.07	0.85	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	41	48	7	1.17	2.93	2.14	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L43	6	9	3	1.5	0.43	0.4	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L50	14	37	23	2.64	1	1.65	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	55	79	24	1.44	3.93	3.52	Economics of Regulation
L52	3	6	3	2	0.21	0.27	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	4	6	2	1.5	0.29	0.27	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L65	3	5	2	1.67	0.21	0.22	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.13	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L80	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Entertainment; Media
L84	6	7	1	1.17	0.43	0.31	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L90	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	2	4	2	2	0.14	0.18	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L94	3	5	2	1.67	0.21	0.22	Electric Utilities
L96	6	10	4	1.67	0.43	0.45	Telecommunications
L97	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Utilities: General
L98	1	6	5	6	0.07	0.27	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M10	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Business Administration: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M13	2	5	3	2.5	0.14	0.22	New Firms; Startups
M14	3	6	3	2	0.21	0.27	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M20	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	Business Economics: General
M30	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Marketing
M37	5	6	1	1.2	0.36	0.27	Advertising
M40	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	4	7	3	1.75	0.29	0.31	Accounting
M50	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Personnel Economics: General
N13	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N20	8	12	4	1.5	0.57	0.54	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N22	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N30	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: General, International, or Comparative
N35	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N40	10	18	8	1.8	0.71	0.8	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	2	6	4	3	0.14	0.27	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	2	4	2	2	0.14	0.18	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	9	8	9	0.07	0.4	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.13	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.13	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N50	3	3	0	1	0.21	0.13	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N60	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, Comparative
N62	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N70	3	6	3	2	0.21	0.27	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N80	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.13	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N83	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
O10	2	7	5	3.5	0.14	0.31	Economic Development: General
O11	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	4	4	0	1	0.29	0.18	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	14	21	7	1.5	1	0.94	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	29	56	27	1.93	2.07	2.5	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	6	6	0	1	0.43	0.27	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	2	4	2	2	0.14	0.18	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O30	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.13	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	6	6	0	1	0.43	0.27	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	8	11	3	1.38	0.57	0.49	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	6	11	5	1.83	0.43	0.49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O57	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.13	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P14	3	5	2	1.67	0.21	0.22	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	4	6	2	1.5	0.29	0.27	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	4	8	4	2	0.29	0.36	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P21	15	17	2	1.13	1.07	0.76	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P27	5	5	0	1	0.36	0.22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P29	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	4	8	4	2	0.29	0.36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	20	22	2	1.1	1.43	0.98	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P34	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P37	18	27	9	1.5	1.29	1.2	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P45	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P48	3	4	1	1.33	0.21	0.18	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P50	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Comparative Economic Systems: General
Q00	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q10	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Agriculture: General
Q28	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	2	2	0	1	0.14	0.09	Energy: General
Q52	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
R20	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R30	3	5	2	1.67	0.21	0.22	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R40	2	3	1	1.5	0.14	0.13	Transportation Economics: General
R48	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.04	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
Z13	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.09	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	1,400	2,067	667	1.48	100	92.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K20.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B00	1	0.04	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B41	1	0.04	Economic Methodology
D02	8	0.36	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	1	0.04	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D10	2	0.09	Household Behavior: General
D14	2	0.09	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D22	1	0.04	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
E00	1	0.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E21	2	0.09	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E30	1	0.04	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E40	2	0.09	Money and Interest Rates: General
E52	1	0.04	Monetary Policy
E62	2	0.09	Fiscal Policy
E66	1	0.04	General Outlook and Conditions
F16	2	0.09	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F32	1	0.04	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	1	0.04	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F41	2	0.09	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F53	8	0.36	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	6	0.27	International Institutional Arrangements
G01	4	0.18	Financial Crises
G02	1	0.04	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	1	0.04	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G23	1	0.04	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
H00	1	0.04	Public Economics: General
H23	2	0.09	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H25	1	0.04	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H32	2	0.09	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H42	1	0.04	Publicly Provided Private Goods

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H54	1	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	2	0.09	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	2	0.09	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H73	1	0.04	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H75	1	0.04	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H83	3	0.13	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I00	1	0.04	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	7	0.31	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	1	0.04	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I18	7	0.31	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
J08	1	0.04	Labor Economics Policies
J18	3	0.13	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J21	1	0.04	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J24	4	0.18	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J31	1	0.04	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J33	1	0.04	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J41	1	0.04	Labor Contracts
J42	1	0.04	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	3	0.13	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J51	1	0.04	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J58	1	0.04	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J62	3	0.13	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J80	2	0.09	Labor Standards: General
J82	1	0.04	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J88	1	0.04	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K00	14	0.62	Law and Economics: General
K32	2	0.09	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K35	1	0.04	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	2	0.09	Family and Personal Law
L26	1	0.04	Entrepreneurship
L38	2	0.09	Public Policy
L70	2	0.09	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L78	1	0.04	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L83	1	0.04	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	1	0.04	Real Estate Services
L95	1	0.04	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
M16	4	0.18	International Business Administration
N21	1	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	3	0.13	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N33	1	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income: Europe: Pre-1913
N63	1	0.04	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N75	1	0.04	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N81	1	0.04	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
O24	1	0.04	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O41	1	0.04	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O43	1	0.04	Institutions and Growth
O47	2	0.09	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	4	0.18	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	1	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	2	0.09	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	1	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
P26	2	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P43	1	0.04	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P51	3	0.13	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	1	0.04	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q48	1	0.04	Energy: Government Policy
R21	1	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R31	1	0.04	Housing Supply and Markets
R51	1	0.04	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
S	175	7.8	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

K00(14), D02(8), F53(8), I11(7), I18(7), F55(6), G01(4), J24(4), M16(4), O50(4), H83(3), J18(3), J44(3), J62(3), N23(3), P51(3), D10(2), D14(2), E21(2), E40(2), E62(2), F16(2), F41(2), H23(2), H32(2), H55(2), H60(2), J80(2), K32(2), K36(2), L38(2), L70(2), O47(2), O52(2), P26(2), B00(1), B41(1), D03(1), D22(1), E00(1), E30(1), E52(1), E66(1), F32(1), F33(1), G02(1), G17(1), G23(1), H00(1), H25(1), H42(1), H54(1), H73(1), H75(1), I00(1), I13(1), J08(1), J21(1), J31(1), J33(1), J41(1), J42(1), J51(1), J58(1), J82(1), J88(1), K35(1), L26(1), L78(1), L83(1), L85(1), L95(1), N21(1), N33(1), N63(1), N75(1), N81(1), O24(1), O41(1), O43(1), O51(1), O53(1), P43(1), P52(1), Q48(1), R21(1), R31(1), R51(1).

Table K20.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D02	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	8
H00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I11	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	7
I18	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	7
K00	3	1	0	7	1	2	0	0	14
K32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
L26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L70	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
O47	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P26	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P51	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
P52	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J18	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
J44	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
J80	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
L38	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
L83	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O50	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
B41	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
E52	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
E62	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
E66	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N23	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
N33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N63	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N81	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F53	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
F55	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
H83	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
J24	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
J33	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J62	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
L78	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
M16	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Q48	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E21	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
E40	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
F16	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
F41	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
H23	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
H32	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
H54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H55	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
H75	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J08	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J58	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K36	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
N75	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O41	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P43	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
H60	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
I00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L95	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
F32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	13	7	10	10	18	12	6	12	88

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K20.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D02 K00 P26	Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2006. <i>The Role of Law in China's Economic Development</i> . University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Paper. This paper surveys China's legal system in the economic reform era. We analyze the role of law in the economy, assessing whether China's formal legal system contributed to those expectations of stable and predictable rights of property and contract that are prerequisites for growth. The paper begins by detailing legal developments. The relationship between legal and economic development was bidirectional - a coevolutionary process. We then examine three spheres of activity - property rights, agreements to trade, and corporate governance - asking whether law plays an important role, how that role has changed, and what the current problems are. Common themes arise. First, there have been profound changes, with law playing an increasingly important role. Second, formal legal institutions have not made a critical contribution to China's remarkable economic success. This latter conclusion leaves open the question of which mechanisms generated the necessary expectations of reasonable returns from decentralized economic activity. We briefly reflect on mechanisms other than law that might have produced such expectations, for example, the role of local Communist Party officials. However, lack of empirical information suggests this is a topic for future research.
2006	H00	Almeida, Rita, and Pedro Carneiro. 2006. <i>Enforcement of Regulation, Informal Labour, Firm Size and Firm Performance</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5976. This paper investigates how enforcement of labour regulation affects the firm's use of informal labour, firm size and firm performance. Using firm level data on employment, capita, and output, census data on informal employment at the city level, and administrative data on enforcement of regulation at the city level, we show that in areas where law enforcement is stricter firms employ a smaller proportion of informal workers. Furthermore, by reducing the firm's access to unregulated labour stricter enforcement is also associated with smaller firms, less fluid labour markets, and (possibly) lower labour productivity. We control for different regional and firm characteristics, and we instrument enforcement with the distance between firm location and the location of an enforcement office, a measure of access of labour inspectors to firms. Taken together, our findings suggest that increased access to labour flexibility frees the firm from growth constraints, and it is likely to contribute to an improvement in productivity.
2006	H42	CV: Frye, Timothy, and Ekaterina Zhuravskaya. 2006. "Rackets, Regulation, and the Rule of Law." In <i>Law and Economic Development</i> , ed. Hans-Bernd Schafer and Angara V. Raja, 628-52. Economic Approaches to Law series, vol. 1. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	I11 I18	Golec, Joseph H., and John A. Vernon. 2006. <i>European Pharmaceutical Price Regulation, Firm Profitability, and R&D Spending</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12676. EU countries closely regulate pharmaceutical prices whereas the U.S. does not. This paper shows how price constraints affect the profitability, stock returns, and R&D spending of EU and U.S. firms. Compared to EU firms, U.S. firms are more profitable, earn higher stock returns, and spend more on research and development (R&D). Some differences have increased over time. In 1986, EU pharmaceutical R&D exceeded U.S. R&D by about 24 percent, but by 2004, EU R&D trailed U.S. R&D by about 15 percent. During these 19 years, U.S. R&D spending grew at a real annual compound rate of 8.8 percent, while EU R&D spending grew at a real 5.4 percent rate. Results show that EU consumers enjoyed much lower pharmaceutical price inflation, however, at a cost of 46 fewer new medicines introduced by EU firms and 1680 fewer EU research jobs.
2006	I11 I18 K32	Begosh, Allan, John Goldsmith, Ed Hass, Randall W. Lutter, Clark Nardinelli, and John A. Vernon. 2006. <i>Black Box Warnings and Drug Safety: Examining the Determinants and Timing of FDA Warning Labels</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12803. Comparing the safety of prescription drugs over time is difficult due to the paucity of reliable quantitative measures of drug safety. Both the academic literature and popular press have focused on drug withdrawals as a proxy for breakdowns in the drug safety system. This metric, however, is problematic because withdrawals are rare events, and they may be influenced by factors beyond a drug's safety profile. In the current paper, we propose a new measure: the incidence and timing of Black Box Warnings (BBWs). BBWs are warnings placed on prescription drug labels when a drug is determined to carry a significant risk of a serious or life-threatening adverse event. Using a unique data set, one that includes all new molecular entities (NMEs) submitted to the FDA between May 1981 and February 2006, and subsequently approved and marketed, we analyze the timing and incidence of BBWs. Our analyses also use data on several drug characteristics likely to affect the probability a new drug will receive a BBW. We draw several conclusions from our analyses. For example, drugs receiving priority FDA review are more likely to have BBWs at the time of approval than NMEs receiving standard review. We also find that early prescription volume and orphan drug status are associated with an increased likelihood of receiving a BBW. We do not, however, find a significant difference in the rate of BBWs across time cohorts. A comparison of NMEs approved before and after the 1992 Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA), which authorized the payment of user fees from drug manufacturers to the FDA in an effort to expedite new drug application (NDAs) review times, did not reveal a statistically significant difference in the rate of BBWs. Critics of PDUFA maintain that reduced FDA-approval times under PDUFA have compromised drug safety. We do not find empirical support for this contention.
2006	K00	THE SAME AS D02 Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2006. <i>The Role of Law in China's Economic Development</i> . University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers.
2006	K00 P51	Siems, Mathias M. 2006. <i>Legal origins: reconciling law and finance and comparative law</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research. ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. In the last few years law and finance scholars have 'discovered' the usefulness of comparative law. Their studies look at the quantifiable effect that legal rules and their enforcement have on financial development in different countries. Moreover, they link their results with the long-standing distinction between Civil Law and Common Law countries. Whether this revival of 'legal families' is a useful way forward is, however, a matter of debate. The following article challenges these studies and looks for characteristic features which are more precise and meaningful than the use of legal families as such.
2006	K32	THE SAME AS I11 Begosh, Allan, John Goldsmith, Ed Hass, Randall W. Lutter, Clark Nardinelli, and John A. Vernon. 2006. <i>Black Box Warnings and Drug Safety: Examining the Determinants and Timing of FDA Warning Labels</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12803.
2006	L26	Hundt, Reed. 2006. <i>In China's Shadow: The Crisis of American Entrepreneurship</i> , Future of American Democracy series. New Haven and London: Yale University Press. Explores China's economic impact on the United States and what it might mean for the American Dream. Studies China's economic challenge to the American economy. Evaluates the necessity for American firms to go global. Discusses American entrepreneurship in the 1990s. Considers how reform of the legal architecture of the United

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		States can cause the culture to encourage increased breadth and intensity of entrepreneurship. Examines the power of ideas and the Internet in American entrepreneurship.
2006	L70	Chakravarty, Surajeet, and W. Bentley MacLeod. 2006. <i>Construction Contracts (or How to Get the Right Building at the Right Price?)</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1714. Most contracts that individuals enter into are not written from scratch; rather, they depend upon forms and terms that have been successful in the past. In this paper, we study the structure of form construction contracts published by the American Institute of Architects (AIA). We show that these contracts are an efficient solution to the problem of procuring large, complex projects when unforeseen contingencies are inevitable. This is achieved by carefully structuring the ex post bargaining game between the Principal and the Agent. The optimal mechanism corresponding to the AIA construction form is consistent with decisions of the courts in several prominent but controversial cases, and hence it provides an economic foundation for a number of the common-law excuses from performance. Finally, the case of form contracts for construction is an example of how markets, as opposed to private negotiations, can be used to determine efficient contract terms.
2006	O47	CV: Levine, Ross. 2006. "Law, Finance, and Economic Growth." In <i>Law and Economic Development</i> , ed. Hans-Bernd Schafer and Angara V. Raja, 236-63. Economic Approaches to Law series, vol. 1. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	P26	THE SAME AS D02 Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2006. <i>The Role of Law in China's Economic Development</i> . University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers.
2006	P51	THE SAME AS K00 Siems, Mathias M. 2006. <i>Legal origins: reconciling law and finance and comparative law</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers.
2006	P52	McLeod, Ross H. 2006. <i>Doing Business in Indonesia: Legal and Bureaucratic Constraints</i> . Australian National University, Economics RSPAS, Departmental Working Papers. The World Bank's new series of Doing Business reports attempt to measure the relative ease of doing business in countries around the world. The output of this research is a set of rankings that enable each country to see how it looks relative to the others from the point of view of private sector businesses. This paper highlights a number of concerns about the Doing Business methodology, and presents a critique of the 'law and finance' view regarding the influence of legal system origins on countries' economic performance, which was highly influential in the first of the Doing Business reports. Selected data from the 2006 report are used to explain why Indonesia is having difficulty getting back to Soeharto-era rates of economic growth. The report's findings in relation to Indonesia are then interpreted within the framework of an analysis of the way the Soeharto 'franchise' operated.
2007		
2007	J18 J44 J80 L38	Kleiner, Morris M., and Richard M. Todd. 2007. <i>Mortgage Broker Regulations That Matter: Analyzing Earnings, Employment, and Outcomes for Consumers</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13684. As the role of mortgage brokers in mortgage origination grew from insignificant in the 1980s to dominant in recent years, questions have arisen about whether its services help or harm consumers. In response, states have increasingly regulated the business, largely by creating and tightening occupational licensing requirements for mortgage brokers. The question of whether increased occupational licensing of mortgage brokers improves consumer outcomes is theoretically ambiguous and has been little studied empirically. This study introduces a new database of mortgage broker licensing requirements and assesses the relationships between these requirements and outcomes in both the labor market for brokers and the consumer market for mortgages. We find that most aspects of mortgage broker licensing systems, such as mandatory professional education, do not have a significant and consistent statistical association with market outcomes. However, one component--the requirement in many states that mortgage brokers maintain a surety bond or minimum net worth--does have a significant and fairly consistent statistical relationship with both labor and consumer market outcomes. In particular, we find that tighter bonding/net worth requirements are associated with fewer brokers, fewer subprime mortgages, higher foreclosure rates, and a greater percentage of high-interest-rate mortgages. Although we do not provide a full causal interpretation of these results, we take seriously the possibility that restrictive bonding requirements for mortgage brokers have unintended negative consequences for many consumers. On balance, our results also seem to support theories of occupational licensing that stress the importance of pure entry and exit barriers over those that focus more on the human capital effects of licensing.
2007	L83	Depken, Craig A., II. 2007. "Another Look at Anti-scalping Laws: Theory and Evidence." <i>Public Choice</i> , 130(1-2): 55-77. This paper investigates the impact of anti-scalping laws on the face value of tickets in professional football and baseball. Previous theoretical models have suggested that scalpers might cause an increase in prices at the ticket window because they represent an increase in demand. This paper provides a model in which ticket scalping has an ambiguous impact on ticket window prices, making the actual impact an empirical question. Empirical analysis suggest that in cities with anti-scalping laws average per-game season ticket prices are approximately \$2 greater in baseball and \$10 greater in football. Anti-scalping laws actually increase team revenues, as the laws have no adverse effect on attendance. Thus, event promoters might have sufficient pecuniary incentive to tacitly or explicitly support anti-scalping legislation.
2007	O24	Corbi, Raphael B. 2007. "The Components of Economic Freedom, Income and Growth: An Empirical Analysis." <i>Estudios Economicos</i> , 37(3): 515-45. This paper seeks to bring a better understanding of the relationship between economic growth and the disaggregated factors which constitute the elements of economic freedom. The two main objectives of this paper are to: (1) based on the Solow augmented growth model, test which of the elements of economic freedom demonstrate a statistically significant relationship to economic growth; and (2) establish which way the main causality direction between economic freedom and growth runs from. Finally, we identify desirable directions for further research and policy implications.
2007	O50	Acharya, Viral V., and Krishnamurthy Subramanian. 2007. <i>Bankruptcy Codes and Innovation</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6307. Do legal institutions governing financial contracts affect the nature of real investments in the economy? We develop a simple model and provide evidence that the answer to this question is yes. We consider a levered firm's choice of investment between innovative and conservative technologies, on the one hand, and of financing between debt and equity, on the other. Bankruptcy code plays a central role in these choices by determining whether the firm is continued or liquidated in case of financial distress. When the code is creditor-friendly, excessive liquidations cause the firm to shy away from innovation. In contrast, by promoting continuation upon failure, a debtor-friendly code induces greater innovation. This effect remains robust when the firm attempts to sustain innovation by reducing its debt under creditor-friendly codes. Employing patents as a proxy for innovation, we find support for the real as well as the financial implications of the model: (1) In countries with weaker creditor rights, technologically innovative industries create disproportionately more patents and generate disproportionately more citations to these patents relative to other industries; (2) This difference of difference result is further confirmed by within-country analysis

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		that exploits time-series changes in creditor rights, suggesting a causal effect of bankruptcy codes on innovation; (3) When creditor rights are stronger, innovative industries employ relatively less leverage compared to other industries; and (4) In countries with weaker creditor rights, technologically innovative industries grow disproportionately faster compared to other industries. Finally, while overall financial development fosters innovation, stronger creditor rights weaken this effect, especially for highly innovative industries.
2008		
2008	B41	CV: Shiels, Wade E. 2008. "Making McCloskey's Rhetoric Empirical: Company Law and Tragedies of the Commons in Nineteenth-Century Britain." In <i>How Language Is Used to Do Business: Essays on the Rhetoric of Economics</i> , ed. Edward M. Clift, 227-65. With a foreword by Deirdre McCloskey. Lewiston, N.Y. and Queenston, Ont.: Edwin Mellen Press.
2008	E52 F33	International Monetary Fund. 2008. <i>Current Developments in Monetary and Financial Law. Volume 5</i> , Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund. Twenty-one papers, based on presentations from the International Monetary Fund's tenth biennial seminar for legal advisers of central banks of member countries held in 2006, explore the legal instruments available to central banks, supervisors, international institutions, and others to promote a better understanding of financial stability. Papers discuss legal developments in the IMF; central bank law; financial stability; the rationale for regulation of derivatives and hedge funds; financial disclosure, liability of supervisors, and legal risk in financial markets; anti-money laundering--terrorist financing and financial stability; governance, deposit insurance, and market discipline; and payments, settlement, and securities infrastructure. No index.
2008	E62	Shin, Inseok. 2008. "Understanding State Intervention in the Financial System: A Simple Framework." <i>Journal of Economic Development</i> , 33(1): 165-85. I offer a simple framework to address why state intervention in the financial system, prevalent in less developed economies, yields various welfare outcomes, and why such conventional reforms as privatization and fiscal reforms prove insufficient to eliminate state intervention. In the model three institutional factors are in play: 1) control rights over financial institutions; 2) cash-flow rights of the private over financial institutions; 3) monitoring capability of the public on tax/resource collection by the state. Based on the model, I show that state intervention can be developmental or derogatory depending on institutional traits including degree of privatization and monitoring capability of the public over the tax collection by the state. Further I illustrate that as long as state has control rights, conventional reforms such as fiscal reform, and privatization may not be enough in eliminating state intervention in the financial system.
2008	E66	Rossi, Salvatore. 2008. "Lo stato dell'industria italiana e le sue prospettive. (The State of Italian Industry and Its Outlook. With English summary.)" <i>L'Industria, Nuova Serie</i> , 29(0): 81-97. The world economy has been going through two main changes over the last fifteen years: globalization and the ICT-based revolution. Italy has only partially responded to the new global scenario. The first results of a survey conducted by the Bank of Italy on the structural transformations of the Italian industry show that, over the last five-six years, Italian enterprises have introduced some innovating elements in the fields of technology, organization and localization, in order to face the changing competition environment worldwide. The scenario still looks uncertain. Italian structural policies ought to be updated and adapted to the new global context, through the liberalization of protected markets, adjustments in the financial structure and a revolution of juridical and administrative culture.
2008	F33	THE SAME AS E52 International Monetary Fund. 2008. <i>Current Developments in Monetary and Financial Law. Volume 5</i> , Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2008	J21	Dougherty, Sean. 2008. <i>Labour Regulation and Employment Dynamics at the State Level in India.</i> OECD Economics Department. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 624. Over the past decade, labour market outcomes have improved in India, with net employment rising markedly for the economy as a whole. However, these gains have arisen primarily in the unorganized and informal sectors of the economy, where productivity and wages are generally much lower than in the formal organized sector. It is only India's organized sector that is subject to labour market regulation, and here employment has fallen. The role of employment protection legislation in affecting employment outcomes is controversial both in the OECD area and in India. This paper looks at the impact of employment protection legislation and related regulation on the dynamics of employment in the organized sector of the economy, using newly constructed measures of national regulation and state labour reforms. We find that while reforms have taken some of the bite out of core labour laws, more comprehensive reforms are needed to address the distortions that have emerged. This working paper relates to the 2007 Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/india).
2008	N23	Gelman, Sergey, and Carsten Burhop. 2008. "Taxation, Regulation and the Information Efficiency of the Berlin Stock Exchange, 1892-1913." <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , 12(1): 39-66. In this article, we investigate the information efficiency of the Berlin stock exchange using returns of a new daily stock-market index for the years 1892-1913. We focus on the impact of the 1896 stock exchange law and of the increases of the stock-market turnover tax in 1894 and 1900 on information efficiency. We fit an ARMA(0,1)-GARCH(1,1) model to the data and search for structural breaks. This approach yields no convincing evidence that the tax increases had a negative influence on weak information efficiency. In addition, the restriction of derivative trading by the 1896 stock exchange law did not result in measurable changes in the autocorrelation of daily returns.
2008	N33 N63	Gonzalez Arce, Jose Damian. 2008. "Asociacionismo, gremios y restricciones corporativas en la Espana medieval (siglos XIII-XV). (Associationism, Guilds and Corporate Restrictions in Medieval Spain [Thirteenth-Fifteenth Centuries]. With English summary.)" <i>Investigaciones de Historia Economica</i> , 0(10): 9-34. This article asserts that the Spanish associations banned in the Low Middle Ages were not trade corporations and that those restrictions were both Spanish and European monarchs response to nobility and urban oligarchy's attempts to gain power, above all in politics, through different organizations. Guilds were indeed affected only when they took part of those political leagues or when craftsmen tried to control the market in their own benefit. And even in those cases the restrictions entailed just specific or temporal limitations. This assessment is based on a comprehensive author's review of the extensive non-corporate laws developed in medieval Spain and of the explanations provided by literature in the last decades. A new possible explanation is proposed: the impact of the Roman law from the 12th century onwards.
2008	N81	Hilt, Eric, and Katharine E. O'Banion. 2008. <i>The Limited Partnership in New York, 1822-1853: Partnerships without Kinship.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14412. In 1822, New York became the first common-law state to authorize the formation of limited partnerships, and over the ensuing decades, many other states followed. Most prior research has suggested that these statutes were utilized only rarely, but little is known about their effects. Using newly collected data, this paper analyzes the use of the limited partnership in nineteenth-century New York City. We find that the limited partnership form was adopted by a surprising number of firms, and that limited partnerships had more capital, failed at lower rates, and were less likely to be formed on the basis of kinship ties, compared to ordinary partnerships. The latter differences were not simply due to selection: even though the merchants who invested in limited partnerships were a wealthy and successful elite,

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		their own ordinary partnerships were quite different from their limited partnerships. The results suggest that the limited partnership facilitated investments outside kinship networks, and into the hands of talented young merchants.
2009		
2009	F53	CV: Yakubu, John Ademola. 2009. "Simplified Recovery Procedures and Measures of Execution: A Nigerian Perspective on OHADA." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 83-92. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F53	CV: Dickerson, Claire Moore. 2009. "Perspectives on the Future." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 93-110. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F53 F55	CV: . 2009. "Treaty on the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 116-27. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F53 F55	CV: . 2009. "2008 Revisions to the Treaty on the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 128-35. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F53 F55	CV: . 2009. "OHADA: Selections from the Uniform Acts." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 136-68. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F53 F55	CV: Idris, Mohammed Baba. 2009. "Harmonization of Business Laws in Africa--An Insight into the Laws, Issues, Problems and Prospects." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 21-43. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F53 F55	CV: Tumnde, Martha Simo. 2009. "Cameroon Offers a Contextual Approach to Understanding the OHADA Treaty and Uniform Acts." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 45-67. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	F53 F55	CV: Tumnde, Martha Simo. 2009. "OHADA as Experienced in Cameroon: Addressing Areas of Particular Concern to Common Law Jurists." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . see Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 69-82. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	H83	Conway, Paul, Tatiana Lysenko, and Geoff Barnard. 2009. <i>Product Market Regulation in Russia</i>. OECD, Economics Department OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 742. This paper uses the OECD's indicators of product market regulation (PMR) to assess the extent to which the regulatory environment in Russia supports competition and to draw attention to the areas where further reform efforts would pay dividends. The indicators show that, despite improvements in some areas, many aspects of Russia's regulatory framework are still restrictive, which provides considerable scope for reaping gains from bringing regulation into line with international best practice. In particular, the scores suggest that Russia's economic performance would greatly benefit from a reduction in the role of the state enterprise sector in markets that are inherently competitive and reinvigorated efforts to liberalise foreign trade and direct investment regimes. In some network sectors, recent regulatory changes have significantly improved the scope for competition. However, ongoing work needs to focus on separating competitive and monopoly market segments and eliminating barriers to entry. In addition, the authorities need to develop the capacity and strengthen the hands of the sectoral regulators. Introducing an overarching competition policy would also help bring the issue of competition to centre stage and spread a competition ethos through different levels of government.
2009	J24 J33 J41 J62	Prantl, Susanne, and Alexandra Spitz-Oener. 2009. <i>How does entry regulation influence entry into self-employment and occupational mobility?</i>. Institute for Fiscal Studies, IFS Working Papers: W09/14. We analyze how an entry regulation that imposes a mandatory educational standard affects entry into self-employment and occupational mobility. We exploit the German reunification as a natural experiment and identify regulatory effects by comparing differences between regulated occupations and unregulated occupations in East Germany with the corresponding differences in West Germany after reunification. Consistent with our expectations, we find that entry regulation reduces entry into self-employment and occupational mobility after reunification more in regulated occupations in East Germany than in West Germany. Our findings are relevant for transition or emerging economies as well as for mature market economies requiring large structural changes after unforeseen economic shocks.
2009	J24 J62	Xie, Runli. 2009. <i>Trade-Off Between Consumption Growth and Inequality: Theory and Evidence for Germany</i>. Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2009-034. This paper examines the structure and evolution of consumption and consumption growth inequality. Once heterogeneous agents relate their neighbors' consumption to their own, consumption volatility and inequality are affected. The relationship predicted between the group average consumption growth and within-group growth inequality was shown as only slightly positive yet significant using survey data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP, 1984-2005). Age and household size are crucial for within group inequality, as young and/or small households are more sensitive to income and consumption shocks. Large and well-educated households with unskilled jobs have shown surprisingly inferior performance in consumption growth and variance. The data also shows increases of within-group inequality directly after the reunification and the introduction of the euro.
2009	L78 M16 Q48	CV: Langdon, Christopher, and Abraham Bakhurji. 2009. "Doing Business with Saudi Arabia: Legal and Regulatory Framework: Energy Law." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult and Habiba Anwar, 127-32. Fourth edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	M16	CV: Law Office of Howard L. Stovall. 2009. "Doing Business with Saudi Arabia: Legal and Regulatory Framework: Agency and Distribution Law." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult and Habiba Anwar, 73-78. Fourth edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.

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2009	M16	CV: Zegers, Jean-Benoit. 2009. "Doing Business with Saudi Arabia: Legal and Regulatory Framework: Foreign Investment Protection." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult and Habiba Anwar, 85-96. Fourth edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	M16	CV: Diacos, Nicholas, and Glenn Lovell. 2009. "Doing Business with Saudi Arabia: Legal and Regulatory Framework: Banking and Financial Services Law." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult and Habiba Anwar, 107-10. Fourth edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	Q48	THE SAME AS L78 CV: Langdon, Christopher, and Abraham Bakhurji. 2009. "Doing Business with Saudi Arabia: Legal and Regulatory Framework: Energy Law."
2010		
2010	E21 F41 H23 H55	Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2010. <i>The Impact of Structural Policies on Saving, Investment and Current Accounts</i>. OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 815. This paper explores the impact of structural policies on saving, investment, and current accounts in OECD and non-OECD economies. Since the current account effects of structural reforms are often complex and ambiguous from a theoretical perspective, new OECD empirical analysis is carried out. Reduced-form equations are estimated for a panel of 30 OECD countries as well as for a panel/cross-section of 117 OECD and non-OECD countries that relate saving, investment and current accounts to policy indicators and a set of macroeconomic control variables. This work suggests that structural reforms may influence saving, investment and current accounts through their impact on macroeconomic conditions such as productivity growth or public revenues and expenditures, but also more directly: i) higher social spending (in particular on health care) is found to lower the saving rate and thereby to weaken the current account, most likely reflecting lower precautionary saving; ii) product market liberalisation temporarily boosts investment and thus also weakens the current account; iii) financial market deregulation may lower the saving rate, though only in less developed countries; iv) stricter employment protection may be associated with lower saving rates if unemployment benefits are low, as well as with higher investment rates possibly due to greater substitution of capital for labour. A scenario analysis indicates that fiscal consolidation and structural reforms in the main world economies could significantly reduce current global imbalances, possibly by about a third.
2010	E40	Conway, Paul, Richard Herd, and Thomas Chalaux. 2010. <i>Reforming China's Monetary Policy Framework to Meet Domestic Objectives</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 822. As a result of reforms and financial sector development, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) now exerts significant control over money market interest rates. With money market conditions increasingly influencing effective commercial lending rates, the PBoC is also able to affect the cost of credit without recourse to its benchmark commercial bank rates. Furthermore, interest rates are an important determinant of investment spending in China, via the user cost of capital, and aggregate economic activity influences inflation. Hence, greater use of interest rates in implementing monetary policy would enhance macroeconomic stabilisation while avoiding a number of drawbacks of the current quantity-based approach. In addition, increased flexibility in the exchange rate would enhance its role in offsetting macroeconomic shocks and allow the PBoC more scope to tailor monetary policy to domestic macroeconomic conditions. Concurrently, changes in the PBoC's policy stance should be predicated on informed judgments based on the monitoring of a set of indicators in conjunction with a flexible inflation objective as the nominal anchor. This paper relates to the 2010 OECD Economic Review of China (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/china).
2010	F16	Koske, Isabell, and Andreas Worgotter. 2010. <i>Germany's Growth Potential, Structural Reforms and Global Imbalances</i>. OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 780. The potential growth rate of the economy has been low for a long time and the crisis has had a further adverse impact. The meagre growth performance mainly reflects low growth in a number of services sectors; most manufacturing sectors, by contrast, expanded at a rapid pace in the years preceding the recent crisis, on the back of robust foreign demand. The challenge is to consolidate the past success of the export sector and to broaden it to the whole economy by making the policy framework more conducive to innovation and structural change. Specifically, product market regulation needs to be eased to prevent it from sheltering uncompetitive industries; the framework conditions for innovation need to be improved; the education system needs to be reformed further to supply a sufficiently large pool of highly qualified labour; and immigration policy needs to become more favourable to the immigration of high-skilled. Strengthening Germany's attractiveness as a location for investment would contribute to a higher trend growth rate through lifting barriers to higher growth, which are particular binding in the non-traded goods sector. This would reduce Germany's current account surplus and make a contribution to reduce global imbalances. This paper relates to the 2010 OECD Economic Survey of Germany (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/germany).
2010	F41	THE SAME AS E21 Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2010. <i>The Impact of Structural Policies on Saving, Investment and Current Accounts</i>. OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 815.
2010	H23	THE SAME AS E21 Kerdrain
2010	H32	Hallward-Driemeier, Mary, Gita Khun-Jush, and Lant Pritchett. 2010. <i>Deals versus Rules: Policy Implementation Uncertainty and Why Firms Hate It</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16001. Firms in Africa report "regulatory and economic policy uncertainty" as a top constraint to their growth. We argue that often firms in Africa do not cope with policy rules, rather they face deals; firm-specific policy actions that can be influenced by firm actions (e.g. bribes) and characteristics (e.g. political connections). Using Enterprise Survey data we demonstrate huge variability in reported policy actions across firms notionally facing the same policy. The within-country dispersion in firm-specific policy actions is larger than the cross-national differences in average policy. We show that variability in this policy implementation uncertainty within location-sector-size cells is correlated with firm growth rates. These measures of implementation variability are more strongly related to lower firm employment growth than are measures of "average" policy action. Finally, we show that the de jure measures such as Doing Business indicators are virtually uncorrelated with ex-post firm-level responses, further evidence that deals rather than rules prevail in Africa. Strikingly, the gap between de jure and de facto conditions grows with the formal regulatory burden. The evidence also shows more burdensome processes open up more space for making deals; firms may not incur the official costs of compliance, but they still pay to avoid them. Finally, measures of institutional capacity and better governance are closely associated with perceived consistency in implementation.
2010	H54	CV: Bogart, Dan, Mauricio Drelichman, Oscar Gelderblom, and Jean-Laurent Rosenthal. 2010. "Aggregate Growth and Cycles: State and Private Institutions." In <i>The Cambridge Economic History of Modern Europe. Volume 1. 1700-1870</i> , ed. Stephen Broadberry and Kevin H. O'Rourke, 70-95. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	H55	THE SAME AS E21 Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2010. <i>The Impact of Structural Policies on Saving, Investment and Current Accounts</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 815.
2010	H75 J08 J31 J42 J58	Kleiner, Morris M., and Kyoung Won Park. 2010. <i>Battles Among Licensed Occupations: Analyzing Government Regulations on Labor Market Outcomes for Dentists and Hygienists</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16560. Occupational licensing is among the fastest-growing labor market institutions in the U.S. economy. One of the key features of occupational licensing is that the law determines who gets to do the work. In those cases where universally licensed occupations are both complements to and substitutes for one another in providing a service, the government determines who can do the tasks that are required for the consumer. In this study, we examine dentists and dental hygienists, who are both universally licensed and provide complementary services to patients, but may also be substitutes as service providers. We focus on the labor market implications of governmental requirements on permissible tasks and the supervision of hygienists' activities by dentists. Since there are elements of monopsony in the market we examine, we use the model as a guide for our analysis. We find that states that allow hygienists to be self-employed have about 10 percent higher earnings, and that dentists in those states have lower earnings and slower employment growth. Several sensitivity and falsification tests using other regulated and partially regulated occupations show that our licensing measures are generally robust to alternative specifications. Our estimates are consistent with the view that winning the policy and legal battle in the legislature and courts on the independence of work rules matters in the labor market for these occupations.
2010	K36 P43	CV: Venardos, Angelo M., and Aimi Zulhazmi Abdul Rashid. 2010. "An Introduction to the Laws and Practices of Islamic Trusts and the Distribution of a Trust upon Maturity." In <i>Current Issues in Islamic Banking and Finance: Resilience and Stability in the Present System</i> , ed. Angelo M. Venardos, 145-66. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	N75	CV: Greif, Avner. 2010. "Contract Enforceability and Economic Institutions in Early Trade: The Maghribi Traders' Coalition." In <i>The New Institutional Economics of Markets</i> , ed. Eirik G. Furubotn and Rudolf Richter, 432-55. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	O41	Mosel, Malte. 2010. <i>Competition, Imitation, and R&D Productivity in a Growth Model with Sector-Specific Patent Protection</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 3109. Recent empirical studies suggest a need for a flexible patent regime responding to industry characteristics. In practice, sector-specific modifications of patent strength already exist but lack theoretical foundation. This paper intends to make up for this neglect by scrutinizing in what direction industry characteristics influence optimal patent strength. It is found that patents ought to be weaker, the more intense competition, the higher R&D productivity, and the more intricate reverse engineering are. Unlike similar step-by-step innovation models of economic growth, the model assumes Cournot competition and introduces an empirically substantiated measure of sector differences in the ability to catch up with the technological leader. It is found that for most empirically plausible cases the familiar inverted-U relation between patent length and growth carries over to the Cournot set-up.
2010	O43	Wolfl, Anita, Isabelle Wanner, Oliver Rohn, and Giuseppe Nicoletti. 2010. <i>Product Market Regulation: Extending the Analysis Beyond OECD Countries</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 799. In this paper the recently updated product market regulation (PMR) indicators are extended to a larger set of countries including several non-OECD members. It investigates regulatory patterns in this extended set of countries as compared to the OECD countries and analyses the link between regulation and growth. On average, regulation is more restrictive of competition in non-member countries than in the OECD area. However, there exists considerable heterogeneity within this country grouping as concerns the level of the regulatory stance and its composition as well as the potential past evolution of regulatory processes. Furthermore, growth regressions provide evidence that less restrictive product market regulation is conducive to growth. An improvement of 1/2 index points of barriers to entrepreneurship would translate into approximately a 0.4% higher average annual rate of GDP per capita growth. However, the results also suggest that for countries that are less advanced, the potential growth benefits of enhancing product market competition may be impaired by other structural weaknesses. In particular, some restrictions of foreign trade and investment might be beneficial for growth in early stages of development.
2010	P43	THE SAME AS K36 CV: Venardos, Angelo M., and Aimi Zulhazmi Abdul Rashid. 2010. "An Introduction to the Laws and Practices of Islamic Trusts and the Distribution of a Trust upon Maturity."
2011		
2011	B00 E00 E30 G01 H60 O51	Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. This paper analyzes the causes and implications of recent financial crises. Financial crises in general lead to changes in both theory and practice of economics. The paper takes an historical overview. The global consensus of economic theory during the 20th century is discussed. The paper describes the Bretton Woods regime after World War II, details the era of adaptive expectations and motivates the emerging of the rational expectations school of thoughts. Various perspectives on the causes of the financial crisis are incorporated. The paper provides some policy suggestions and remarks on the consequences of ever-changing capital markets.
2011	D22 L95	Araujo, Sonia. 2011. <i>Has Deregulation Increased Investment in Infrastructure?: Firm-Level Evidence from OECD Countries</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 892. This paper investigates the role played by deregulation on firms' investment decisions in infrastructure sectors. The analysis covers the period 1980-2006, which was characterised by increased liberalisation and privatisation across OECD countries. We assess the relationship of different dimensions of the regulatory framework, such as the degree of barriers to entry, public ownership, vertical unbundling and the existence of an independent regulator with firm level investment behaviour. We find that the impact of regulation on investment is both sector and firm specific. A reduction in the degree of legal barriers to entry spurs investment in the electricity sector, but only for large firms. In telecommunications, the converse is true with barriers to entry having a negative effect on smaller firms' investment rates. The existence of an independent regulatory authority spurs investment by telecommunication companies but this effect seems to be driven by large firms alone while it is associated with a reduction in investment levels by smaller companies in the gas sector. In Europe, the degree of vertical integration is positively associated with investment rates in the electricity sector.
2011	E00	THE SAME AS B00 Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2011	E30	THE SAME AS B00 Kowalski
2011	G01	THE SAME AS B00 Kowalski

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	H60	THE SAME AS B00 Kowalski
2011	G01	Carbo-Valverde, Santiago, Edward J. Kane, and Francisco Rodriguez-Fernandez. 2011. <i>Safety-Net Benefits Conferred on Difficult-to-Fail-and-Unwind Banks in the US and EU Before and During the Great Recession</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16787. This paper models and estimates ex ante safety-net benefits at a sample of large banks in US and Europe during 2003-2008. Our results suggest that difficult-to-fail and unwind (DFU) banks enjoyed substantially higher ex ante benefits than other institutions. Safety-net benefits prove significantly larger for DFU firms in Europe and bailout decisions less driven by asset size than in the US. We also find that a proxy for regulatory capture helps to explain bailout decisions in Europe. A policy implication of our findings is that authorities could better contain safety-net benefits if they refocused their information systems on measuring volatility as well as capital.
2011	H60	THE SAME AS B00 Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2011	I00	David, Guy, and Sara Markowitz. 2011. <i>Side Effects of Competition: the Role of Advertising and Promotion in Pharmaceutical Markets</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17162. The extent of pharmaceutical advertising and promotion can be characterized by a balancing act between profitable demand expansions and potentially unfavorable subsequent regulatory actions. However, this balance also depends on the nature of competition (e.g. monopoly versus oligopoly). In this paper we model the firm's behavior under different competitive scenarios and test the model's predictions using a novel combination of sales, promotion, advertising, and adverse event reports data. We focus on the market for erectile dysfunction drugs as the basis for estimation. This market is ideal for analysis as it is characterized by an abrupt shift in structure, all drugs are branded, the drugs are associated with adverse health events, and have extensive advertising and promotion. We find that advertising and promotion expenditures increase own market share but also increase the share of adverse drug reactions. Competitors' spending decreases market share, while also having an influence on adverse drug reactions.
2011	K35	White, Michelle J. 2011. <i>Corporate and Personal Bankruptcy Law</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17237. Bankruptcy is the legal process by which the debts of firms, individuals, and occasionally governments in financial distress are resolved. Bankruptcy law always includes three components. First, it provides a collective framework for simultaneously resolving all debts of the bankrupt entity, regardless of when they are due. Second, it provides rules for determining how the assets and earnings used to repay are divided among creditors. Third, bankruptcy law specifies punishments intended to discourage debtors from defaulting on their debts and filing for bankruptcy. This review discusses and evaluates bankruptcy law by examining whether and when the law encourages debtors and creditors to behave in economically efficient ways. It also considers how bankruptcy law might be changed to improve economic efficiency. The review shows that there are multiple economic objectives of bankruptcy law, because the law affects has very diverse effects. Some of these objectives differ for individuals versus corporations in bankruptcy.
2011	L95	THE SAME AS D22 Araujo, Sonia. 2011. <i>Has Deregulation Increased Investment in Infrastructure?: Firm-Level Evidence from OECD Countries</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 892.
2011	N21	Bodenhorn, Howard. 2011. <i>Partnership Law and Credit Availability</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16689. Legal and economic historians now emphasize the centrality of organizational law in determining the contractual boundaries of the firm. Nineteenth-century US law recognized a small set of firm types--proprietorship, partnership and corporation--and enforced the creditor rights and priorities associated with them. This paper investigates how those creditor rights and priorities influenced the availability of credit. Using a unique data set from the nineteenth century United States and borrower fixed effects, I find that partnerships paid more for credit than proprietorships. The interest rate disadvantage for partnerships was offset by their ability to finance larger and longer-horizon entrepreneurial ventures.
2011	O51	THE SAME AS B00 Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2011	O53	Allen, William T., and Han Shen. 2011. <i>Assessing China's Top-Down Securities Markets</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16713. China's securities markets are unlike those of Amsterdam, London or New York. Those markets evolved over centuries from myriad interactions among those seeking finance on the one hand and savers seeking rewarding investments on the other. Such spontaneous securities markets did emerge throughout China in the 1980s following the start of economic liberalization, but these spontaneous markets were closed by the government in favor of new and tightly controlled exchanges established in the early 1990s in Shanghai and Shenzhen. These new markets, have been designed to and largely limited to, serving state purposes, that is to assist in the financing of the state sector of the economy. Rather than evolving in a bottom-up pattern, they are controlled, top-down securities markets. This essay reviews as of June 2010, the development of these markets, the economic functions they perform, the regulatory structure that controls and shapes them, and the governance mechanisms--legal and otherwise--that controls the management of the PRC listed companies. These markets represent a signal accomplishment of the Chinese leadership in producing in less than twenty years' modern, albeit not yet fully developed, securities markets. Whether they can be further developed to serve more basic economic role than they have been permitted to play is a question with which the essay concludes.
2012		
2012	D10 D14	Campen, Jim. 2012. <i>Small-Dollar Lending: Is There A Responsible Path Forward?</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report examines the problem of access to credit for low- and moderate- income households. It notes that this problem has two dimensions. On the one hand, there are millions of consumers without access to mainstream sources of consumer credit. On the other hand, many of these same consumers do obtain high-cost credit that ends up harming rather than helping them.
2012	F32	Coricelli, Fabrizio, and Andreas Worgotter. 2012. <i>Structural Change and the Current Account: The Case of Germany</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 940. Using empirical evidence from panel analysis of current account dynamics and of bilateral trade balances, the paper argues that the large German current account surplus during the 2000s can be explained by an increasing gap between productivity growth in manufacturing vis-a-vis services. Such a gap is due not only to improvements in the manufacturing sector but also to a significant slowdown of productivity growth in services. Therefore, despite the success in export markets, the German surplus may signal long-run weaknesses associated with constraints on service sector productivity growth and the inability of productivity growth in manufacturing to create positive spill-over effects on

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		services. Persistence of barriers to liberalisation in services as well as the dominant type of technological progress in manufacturing, based on improving the efficiency of existing products, may partly explain these phenomena. A key factor behind these sectoral differences is the education system, which relies on highly specialised vocational schools, generating high returns for on the job training and creating incentives for efficiency gains in existing products and sectors. The paper concludes that there is room for comprehensive structural policies consistent with an equilibrium reduction in the current account surplus, accompanied by higher and more balanced growth.
2012	H25	World Bank. 2012. <i>Doing Business 2012: Doing Business in a More Transparent World</i> , Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Presents quantitative indicators on business regulation and the protection of property rights across 183 economies and over time in order to investigate the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. Discusses starting a business; dealing with construction permits; registering property; getting credit; protecting investors; paying taxes; trading across borders; enforcing contracts; resolving insolvency; and employing workers. Economy case studies cover South Korea--better business regulation and improved competitiveness; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia--major changes spurred by regional integration; Mexico--unleashing regulatory reform at the local level; and the United Kingdom--rethinking regulation. Includes country tables that highlight individual performance for each of the indicators. No index.
2012	I13	CV: Siegelman, Peter. 2012. "Adverse Selection in Insurance Markets: An Exaggerated Threat." In <i>Law and Economics of Insurance. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Daniel Schwarcz, 28-86. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	O52	Herinckx, Astrid, and Ariane Szafarz. 2012. <i>Which Short-Selling Regulation is the Least Damaging to Market Efficiency? Evidence from Europe</i> . ULB--UniversiteLibre de Bruxelles, Working Papers CEB: 12-002. Exploiting cross-sectional and time-series variations in European regulations during the July 2008-June 2009 period, we show that: 1) Prohibition on covered short selling raises bid-ask spread and reduces trading volume, 2) Prohibition on naked short selling raises both volatility and bid-ask spread, 3) Disclosure requirements raise volatility and reduce trading volume, and 4) No regulation is effective against price decline. Overall, all short-sale regulations are detrimental to market efficiency. However, naked short-selling prohibition is the only regulation that leaves volumes unchanged while addressing the failure to deliver. Therefore, we argue that this is the least damaging to market efficiency.
2013		
2013	D03 G02 G17 G23 L85 R21 R31 R51	Agarwal, Sumit, Itzhak Ben-David, and Vincent Yao. 2013. <i>Collateral Valuation and Borrower Financial Constraints: Evidence from the Residential Real Estate Market</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19606. Financially constrained borrowers have the incentive to influence the appraisal process in order to increase borrowing or reduce the interest rate. We document that the average valuation bias for residential refinance transactions is above 5%. The bias is larger for highly leveraged transactions, around critical leverage thresholds, and for transactions mediated through a broker. Mortgages with inflated valuations default more often; however, lenders partly account for the valuation bias through pricing.
2013	H73	O'Brien, Paul. 2013. <i>Policy Implementation in Italy: Legislation, Public Administration and the Rule of Law</i> . OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1064. OECD indicators of structural policy show that policy changes in Italy since 1998 should have improved the environment for entrepreneurship significantly, but in the same period its economic performance has deteriorated noticeably. This may be partly because there is a difference between policy measures intended by the government or parliament and their impact on the business environment perceived by entrepreneurs. There is no certainty as to what are the main culprits, but a number of policy steps would help to improve the situation. These include better thought out and better written legislation and implementing regulations, more use of performance-oriented management in public administration, and further streamlining and reduction of incentives to procrastination in the judicial system. Legislative simplification and transparency will increase economic efficiency in themselves, while also making a contribution to reducing the incentives and opportunities for corruption and organised crime to flourish. Clear operational independence with accountability is essential for bodies monitoring and assessing the extent of corruption. This Working Paper relates to the 2013 OECD Economic Survey of Italy (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/Italy).
2013	J51 J82 J88	Gittleman, Maury, and Morris M. Kleiner. 2013. <i>Wage Effects of Unionization and Occupational Licensing Coverage in the United States</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19061. Recent estimates in standard models of wage determination for both unionization and occupational licensing have shown wage effects that are similar across the two institutions. These cross-sectional estimates use specialized data sets, with small sample sizes, for the period 2006 through 2008. Our analysis examines the impact of unions and licensing coverage on wage determination using new data collected on licensing statutes that are then linked to longitudinal data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79) from 1979 to 2010. We develop several approaches, using both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses, to measure the impact of these two labor market institutions on wage determination. Our estimates of the economic returns to union coverage are greater than those for licensing requirements.
2013	L85	THE SAME AS D03 Agarwal, Sumit, Itzhak Ben-David, and Vincent Yao. 2013. <i>Collateral Valuation and Borrower Financial Constraints: Evidence from the Residential Real Estate Market</i> . NBER Working Papers: 19606.
2013	R21	THE SAME AS D03 Agarwal
2013	R31	THE SAME AS D03 Agarwal
2013	R51	THE SAME AS D03 Agarwal

Table K20.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)*
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D44	Auctions

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D83	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F01	Global Outlook
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F31	Foreign Exchange
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G35	Payout Policy
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H41	Public Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H84	Disaster Aid

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K34	Tax Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L93	Air Transportation
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K20: Balance of Links

232	Links in 2005
88	New links in 2006-2013
502	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K20 is equal to 3.3 AS.

Общий объем раздела K20 — 3,3 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K20.E.

K21 Antitrust Law ¹

Table K21.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	18	35	17	1.94	0.29	0.20	General Economics and Teaching
B	25	69	44	2.76	0.40	0.40	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	8	46	38	5.75	0.13	0.27	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	143	598	455	4.18	2.29	3.49	Microeconomics
E	8	50	42	6.25	0.13	0.29	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	221	370	149	1.67	3.53	2.16	International Economics
G	415	1,529	1,114	3.68	6.64	8.93	Financial Economics
H	25	101	76	4.04	0.40	0.59	Public Economics
I	37	88	51	2.38	0.59	0.51	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	22	54	32	2.45	0.35	0.32	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1,965	5,002	3,037	2.55	31.42	29.22	Law and Economics
L	2,826	7,695	4,869	2.72	45.19	44.96	Industrial Organization
M	37	115	78	3.11	0.59	0.67	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	130	223	93	1.72	2.08	1.30	Economic History
O	267	789	522	2.96	4.27	4.61	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	70	216	146	3.09	1.12	1.26	Economic Systems
Q	30	109	79	3.63	0.48	0.64	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	6	17	11	2.83	0.10	0.10	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.06	Other Special Topics
S	6,253	17,116	10,863	2.74	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K21.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	15	25	10	1.67	0.24	0.15	General Economics
A2	3	7	4	2.33	0.05	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Collective Works
A	18	35	17	1.94	0.29	0.20	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
B1	6	10	4	1.67	0.10	0.06	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	5	17	12	3.4	0.08	0.10	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	6	17	11	2.83	0.10	0.10	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Economic Methodology
B5	7	22	15	3.14	0.11	0.13	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	25	69	44	2.76	0.40	0.40	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.02	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	Econometric Modeling
C6	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	3	18	15	6	0.05	0.11	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.05	Design of Experiments
C	8	46	38	5.75	0.13	0.27	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	16	16	N	0.00	0.09	General
D1	23	67	44	2.91	0.37	0.39	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	29	96	67	3.31	0.46	0.56	Production and Organizations
D3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Distribution
D4	54	229	175	4.24	0.86	1.34	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	6	48	42	8	0.10	0.28	Welfare Economics
D7	17	70	53	4.12	0.27	0.41	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	14	71	57	5.07	0.22	0.41	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	143	598	455	4.18	2.29	3.49	Microeconomics
E0	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.04	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.02	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.06	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.07	Money and Interest Rates
E5	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	4	15	11	3.75	0.06	0.09	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	8	50	42	6.25	0.13	0.29	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	8	9	1	1.13	0.13	0.05	General
F1	121	192	71	1.59	1.94	1.12	Trade
F2	88	135	47	1.53	1.41	0.79	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	International Finance
F4	3	6	3	2	0.05	0.04	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	21	21	N	0.00	0.12	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	221	370	149	1.67	3.53	2.16	International Economics
G0	0	18	18	N	0.00	0.11	General
G1	8	32	24	4	0.13	0.19	General Financial Markets
G2	38	148	110	3.89	0.61	0.86	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	369	1,331	962	3.61	5.90	7.78	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	415	1,529	1,114	3.68	6.64	8.93	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
H1	4	11	7	2.75	0.06	0.06	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	21	21	N	0.00	0.12	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	5	8	3	1.6	0.08	0.05	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	4	21	17	5.25	0.06	0.12	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	7	18	11	2.57	0.11	0.11	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	5	21	16	4.2	0.08	0.12	Miscellaneous Issues
H	25	101	76	4.04	0.40	0.59	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	35	79	44	2.26	0.56	0.46	Health
I2	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.05	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	37	88	51	2.38	0.59	0.51	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
J1	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Demographic Economics
J2	4	9	5	2.25	0.06	0.05	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	9	23	14	2.56	0.14	0.13	Particular Labor Markets
J5	7	12	5	1.71	0.11	0.07	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Labor Standards: National and International
J	22	54	32	2.45	0.35	0.32	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	3	9	6	3	0.05	0.05	General
K1	87	251	164	2.89	1.39	1.47	Basic Areas of Law
K2	1,767	4,337	2,570	2.45	28.26	25.34	Regulation and Business Law
K3	46	95	49	2.07	0.74	0.56	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	62	310	248	5	0.99	1.81	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1,965	5,002	3,037	2.55	31.42	29.22	Law and Economics
L0	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	General
L1	533	1,813	1,280	3.4	8.52	10.59	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	84	257	173	3.06	1.34	1.50	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	24	54	30	2.25	0.38	0.32	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	1,502	3,751	2,249	2.5	24.02	21.92	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	209	551	342	2.64	3.34	3.22	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	107	278	171	2.6	1.71	1.62	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	18	59	41	3.28	0.29	0.34	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	196	453	257	2.31	3.13	2.65	Industry Studies: Services
L9	152	476	324	3.13	2.43	2.78	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	2,826	7,695	4,869	2.72	45.19	44.96	Industrial Organization
M0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
M1	9	19	10	2.11	0.14	0.11	Business Administration
M2	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Business Economics
M3	24	82	58	3.42	0.38	0.48	Marketing and Advertising
M4	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.05	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	37	115	78	3.11	0.59	0.67	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	109	172	63	1.58	1.74	1.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	5	15	10	3	0.08	0.09	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	12	26	14	2.17	0.19	0.15	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	130	223	93	1.72	2.08	1.30	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	52	272	220	5.23	0.83	1.59	Economic Development
O2	2	34	32	17	0.03	0.20	Development Planning and Policy
O3	189	448	259	2.37	3.02	2.62	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	9	18	9	2	0.14	0.11	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	15	17	2	1.13	0.24	0.10	Economywide Country Studies
O	267	789	522	2.96	4.27	4.61	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	8	18	10	2.25	0.13	0.11	Capitalist Systems
P2	18	40	22	2.22	0.29	0.23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	44	158	114	3.59	0.70	0.92	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	70	216	146	3.09	1.12	1.26	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	21	54	33	2.57	0.34	0.32	Agriculture
Q2	4	10	6	2.5	0.06	0.06	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	3	28	25	9.33	0.05	0.16	Energy
Q5	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.08	Environmental Economics
Q	30	109	79	3.63	0.48	0.64	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	General Regional Economics
R2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Analysis
R3	4	10	6	2.5	0.06	0.06	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Transportation Economics
R5	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Regional Government Analysis
R	6	17	11	2.83	0.10	0.10	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.06	Other Special Topics
S	6,253	17,116	10,863	2.74	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K21.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	General Economics: General
A11	8	15	7	1.88	0.13	0.09	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.03	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B11	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B25	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	6	17	11	2.83	0.1	0.1	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic Methodology
B52	3	14	11	4.67	0.05	0.08	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	4	8	4	2	0.06	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C30	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C35	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C52	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C61	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C70	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C73	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
D12	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D18	22	59	37	2.68	0.35	0.34	Consumer Protection
D21	4	20	16	5	0.06	0.12	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	14	28	14	2	0.22	0.16	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	11	42	31	3.82	0.18	0.25	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D40	6	23	17	3.83	0.1	0.13	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	13	59	46	4.54	0.21	0.34	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	21	109	88	5.19	0.34	0.64	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	10	23	13	2.3	0.16	0.13	Auctions
D45	3	11	8	3.67	0.05	0.06	Rationing; Licensing
D60	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.08	Welfare Economics: General
D61	2	21	19	10.5	0.03	0.12	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Externalities
D63	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.04	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D71	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.02	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D72	11	50	39	4.55	0.18	0.29	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	3	10	7	3.33	0.05	0.06	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D80	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.02	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	7	32	25	4.57	0.11	0.19	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D84	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Expectations; Speculations
D86	3	12	9	4	0.05	0.07	Economics of Contract: Theory
E23	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Macroeconomics: Production
E31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E42	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.04	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E58	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Central Banks and Their Policies
E65	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.02	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F02	8	9	1	1.13	0.13	0.05	International Economic Order
F10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Trade: General
F11	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.02	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	90	135	45	1.5	1.44	0.79	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	10	22	12	2.2	0.16	0.13	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	17	27	10	1.59	0.27	0.16	Economic Integration
F21	7	10	3	1.43	0.11	0.06	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	81	125	44	1.54	1.3	0.73	Multinational Firms; International Business
F36	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F41	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
G12	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	5	16	11	3.2	0.08	0.09	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G18	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.05	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	16	70	54	4.38	0.26	0.41	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	5	16	11	3.2	0.08	0.09	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G28	16	57	41	3.56	0.26	0.33	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	3	10	7	3.33	0.05	0.06	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	5	25	20	5	0.08	0.15	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	336	1,054	718	3.14	5.37	6.16	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G38	23	235	212	10.22	0.37	1.37	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	4	9	5	2.25	0.06	0.05	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H40	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.02	Public Goods
H54	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H57	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H77	7	12	5	1.71	0.11	0.07	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H82	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.05	Governmental Property
H87	4	6	2	1.5	0.06	0.04	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	22	48	26	2.18	0.35	0.28	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I18	13	29	16	2.23	0.21	0.17	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Analysis of Education
J18	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J23	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.02	Labor Demand
J40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Contracts
J42	3	7	4	2.33	0.05	0.04	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	4	13	9	3.25	0.06	0.08	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J51	7	8	1	1.14	0.11	0.05	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
K00	3	9	6	3	0.05	0.05	Law and Economics: General
K10	8	25	17	3.13	0.13	0.15	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	36	100	64	2.78	0.58	0.58	Property Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K12	23	46	23	2	0.37	0.27	Contract Law
K13	20	40	20	2	0.32	0.23	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K20	3	8	5	2.67	0.05	0.05	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	1,709	4,224	2,515	2.47	27.33	24.68	Antitrust Law
K22	42	72	30	1.71	0.67	0.42	Business and Securities Law
K23	13	33	20	2.54	0.21	0.19	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	5	10	5	2	0.08	0.06	Labor Law
K32	5	14	9	2.8	0.08	0.08	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	35	67	32	1.91	0.56	0.39	International Law
K39	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	2	85	83	42.5	0.03	0.5	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	23	119	96	5.17	0.37	0.7	Litigation Process
K42	37	106	69	2.86	0.59	0.62	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Industrial Organization: General
L10	9	27	18	3	0.14	0.16	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	120	385	265	3.21	1.92	2.25	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	229	675	446	2.95	3.66	3.94	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	97	488	391	5.03	1.55	2.85	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	59	190	131	3.22	0.94	1.11	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	10	25	15	2.5	0.16	0.15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	8	19	11	2.38	0.13	0.11	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.02	Open Source Products and Markets
L20	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.02	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	6	9	3	1.5	0.1	0.05	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	47	89	42	1.89	0.75	0.52	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Organization of Production
L24	18	74	56	4.11	0.29	0.43	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	9	73	64	8.11	0.14	0.43	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L31	5	13	8	2.6	0.08	0.08	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	4	9	5	2.25	0.06	0.05	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	15	31	16	2.07	0.24	0.18	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	879	2,206	1,327	2.51	14.06	12.89	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	416	902	486	2.17	6.65	5.27	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	149	292	143	1.96	2.38	1.71	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	28	57	29	2.04	0.45	0.33	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	29	287	258	9.9	0.46	1.68	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.04	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	10	15	5	1.5	0.16	0.09	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	155	463	308	2.99	2.48	2.71	Economics of Regulation
L52	43	64	21	1.49	0.69	0.37	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.05	Enterprise Policy
L60	8	28	20	3.5	0.13	0.16	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	13	31	18	2.38	0.21	0.18	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	11	26	15	2.36	0.18	0.15	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	18	33	15	1.83	0.29	0.19	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	4	12	8	3	0.06	0.07	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	23	72	49	3.13	0.37	0.42	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	20	59	39	2.95	0.32	0.34	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	4	8	4	2	0.06	0.05	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	3	6	3	2	0.05	0.04	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.02	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L71	16	44	28	2.75	0.26	0.26	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L80	7	12	5	1.71	0.11	0.07	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	25	92	67	3.68	0.4	0.54	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	29	86	57	2.97	0.46	0.5	Entertainment; Media
L83	23	53	30	2.3	0.37	0.31	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	4	14	10	3.5	0.06	0.08	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	Real Estate Services

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L86	100	158	58	1.58	1.6	0.92	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	4	10	6	2.5	0.06	0.06	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	2	21	19	10.5	0.03	0.12	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	14	26	12	1.86	0.22	0.15	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	9	25	16	2.78	0.14	0.15	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	19	61	42	3.21	0.3	0.36	Air Transportation
L94	18	40	22	2.22	0.29	0.23	Electric Utilities
L95	6	17	11	2.83	0.1	0.1	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	53	158	105	2.98	0.85	0.92	Telecommunications
L97	4	7	3	1.75	0.06	0.04	Utilities: General
L98	29	141	112	4.86	0.46	0.82	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M13	6	7	1	1.17	0.1	0.04	New Firms; Startups
M14	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.02	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M21	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Business Economics
M31	12	47	35	3.92	0.19	0.27	Marketing
M37	12	35	23	2.92	0.19	0.2	Advertising
M41	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Accounting
N11	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N24	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N40	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.08	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	50	71	21	1.42	0.8	0.41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	48	62	14	1.29	0.77	0.36	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	7	11	4	1.57	0.11	0.06	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N62	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N71	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N74	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N80	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	5	13	8	2.6	0.08	0.08	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	6	8	2	1.33	0.1	0.05	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O10	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.05	Economic Development: General
O14	11	52	41	4.73	0.18	0.3	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O16	1	18	17	18	0.02	0.11	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	28	171	143	6.11	0.45	1	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	11	17	6	1.55	0.18	0.1	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O24	2	21	19	10.5	0.03	0.12	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	4	28	24	7	0.06	0.16	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	15	50	35	3.33	0.24	0.29	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	32	65	33	2.03	0.51	0.38	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	10	27	17	2.7	0.16	0.16	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	114	225	111	1.97	1.82	1.31	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	14	53	39	3.79	0.22	0.31	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O47	8	11	3	1.38	0.13	0.06	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Europe

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O53	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O57	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.03	Comparative Studies of Countries
P12	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Cooperative Enterprises
P16	5	12	7	2.4	0.08	0.07	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	6	9	3	1.5	0.1	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	9	22	13	2.44	0.14	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P26	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P28	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P31	17	49	32	2.88	0.27	0.29	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	4	6	2	1.5	0.06	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P37	23	96	73	4.17	0.37	0.56	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
Q10	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Agriculture: General
Q11	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.02	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q13	9	21	12	2.33	0.14	0.12	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Agricultural Finance
Q16	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	5	12	7	2.4	0.08	0.07	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q28	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q38	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.02	Energy: General
Q56	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R11	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R31	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.02	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.03	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R53	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
S	6,253	16,674	10,421	2.67	100	97.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K21.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A33	3	0.02	Handbooks
B00	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B24	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B29	3	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B40	1	0.01	Economic Methodology: General
C01	1	0.01	Econometrics
C20	1	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C23	3	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C32	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C43	3	0.02	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C50	1	0.01	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	4	0.02	Model Construction and Estimation
C72	6	0.04	Noncooperative Games
C78	2	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C83	1	0.01	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C90	4	0.02	Design of Experiments: General
C91	2	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	2	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D02	9	0.05	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	7	0.04	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D11	1	0.01	Consumer Economics: Theory
D14	1	0.01	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D22	6	0.04	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D31	1	0.01	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D49	1	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D74	5	0.03	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	2	0.01	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D83	13	0.08	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D85	6	0.04	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
E02	6	0.04	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E22	1	0.01	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E26	1	0.01	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E32	10	0.06	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E43	2	0.01	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	3	0.02	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E52	1	0.01	Monetary Policy
E62	2	0.01	Fiscal Policy
E66	9	0.05	General Outlook and Conditions
F12	3	0.02	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F16	1	0.01	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F32	1	0.01	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	2	0.01	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F44	1	0.01	International Business Cycles
F53	5	0.03	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	1	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	15	0.09	International Institutional Arrangements
F62	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
G01	18	0.11	Financial Crises
G10	1	0.01	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	2	0.01	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G23	1	0.01	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	3	0.02	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G35	1	0.01	Payout Policy
H00	1	0.01	Public Economics: General
H10	2	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H20	1	0.01	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	3	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	3	0.02	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	12	0.07	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	0.01	Tax Evasion
H51	2	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Health
H55	2	0.01	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	3	0.02	National Security and War
H70	1	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	2	0.01	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	2	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H79	1	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H81	1	0.01	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H83	5	0.03	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	1	0.01	Disaster Aid
I10	1	0.01	Health: General
I13	1	0.01	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I20	1	0.01	Education and Research Institutions: General
I23	4	0.02	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I28	1	0.01	Education: Government Policy
J08	1	0.01	Labor Economics Policies
J14	2	0.01	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	1	0.01	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J16	1	0.01	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J24	4	0.02	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	0.01	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	1	0.01	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J45	1	0.01	Public Sector Labor Markets
J52	3	0.02	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	0.01	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J68	1	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J80	1	0.01	Labor Standards: General
K14	40	0.23	Criminal Law
K34	3	0.02	Tax Law
L26	7	0.04	Entrepreneurship
L30	1	0.01	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L59	1	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L73	6	0.04	Forest Products
L74	4	0.02	Construction
L78	2	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L91	1	0.01	Transportation: General
M00	1	0.01	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	3	0.02	Business Administration: General
M11	1	0.01	Production Management
M16	4	0.02	International Business Administration
M20	1	0.01	Business Economics: General
M42	1	0.01	Auditing
M48	3	0.02	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
N22	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N31	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N46	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	2	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N61	1	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N64	1	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N70	2	0.01	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N73	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N87	2	0.01	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
O13	3	0.02	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	1	0.01	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O18	2	0.01	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O20	1	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	2	0.01	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	1	0.01	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O25	9	0.05	Industrial Policy
O43	4	0.02	Institutions and Growth
P11	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P14	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P20	2	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P24	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P30	2	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P35	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	4	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
Q12	3	0.02	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q15	1	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q24	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q30	2	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q41	12	0.07	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	1	0.01	Alternative Energy Sources
Q48	11	0.06	Energy: Government Policy

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q52	1	0.01	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	4	0.02	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	2	0.01	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	2	0.01	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q58	3	0.02	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R12	2	0.01	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R38	1	0.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	1	0.01	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
Z10	1	0.01	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	1	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	7	0.04	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
Z18	1	0.01	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
S	442	2.8	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

K14(40), G01(18), F55(15), D83(13), H25(12), Q41(12), Q48(11), E32(10), D02(9), E66(9), O25(9), D03(7), L26(7), Z13(7), C72(6), D22(6), D85(6), E02(6), L73(6), D74(5), F53(5), H83(5), C51(4), C90(4), I23(4), J24(4), L74(4), M16(4), O43(4), P36(4), Q53(4), A33(3), B29(3), C23(3), C43(3), E44(3), F12(3), G24(3), H23(3), H24(3), H56(3), J52(3), K34(3), M10(3), M48(3), O13(3), Q12(3), Q58(3), C78(2), C91(2), C92(2), D78(2), E43(2), E62(2), F33(2), G11(2), H10(2), H51(2), H55(2), H71(2), H73(2), J14(2), L78(2), N47(2), N70(2), N87(2), O18(2), O21(2), P20(2), P30(2), Q30(2), Q54(2), Q55(2), R12(2), B00(1), B10(1), B24(1), B40(1), C01(1), C20(1), C32(1), C50(1), C83(1), D11(1), D14(1), D31(1), D49(1), E22(1), E26(1), E52(1), F16(1), F32(1), F44(1), F54(1), F62(1), G10(1), G23(1), G35(1), H00(1), H20(1), H21(1), H26(1), H70(1), H79(1), H81(1), H84(1), I10(1), I13(1), I20(1), I28(1), J08(1), J15(1), J16(1), J26(1), J31(1), J45(1), J53(1), J68(1), J80(1), L30(1), L59(1), L91(1), M00(1), M11(1), M20(1), M42(1), N22(1), N31(1), N46(1), N51(1), N61(1), N64(1), N73(1), N84(1), O15(1), O20(1), O23(1), P11(1), P14(1), P24(1), P35(1), Q15(1), Q24(1), Q25(1), Q42(1), Q52(1), R38(1), R41(1), R42(1), R48(1), Z10(1), Z12(1), Z18(1).

Table K21.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B29	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
C32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D78	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
D83	6	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	13
D85	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	6
E66	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9
F55	1	0	1	4	0	5	4	0	15
H20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H24	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
H25	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	5	12
H55	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
H56	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
H81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H84	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J14	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
J15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K14	21	1	3	1	3	6	2	3	40
L73	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	6

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L74	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
M20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q12	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Q30	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Q41	1	0	1	1	2	4	3	0	12
Q54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Z13	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	7
B10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C78	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
D02	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	2	9
D31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E43	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
F33	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
F53	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	5
H00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H23	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
H71	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
H73	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
H79	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J08	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J80	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L26	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	7
L78	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
M48	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
N31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N47	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
N51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N84	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O13	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
O18	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
P36	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Q48	0	1	1	2	0	6	1	0	11
Q52	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q58	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
R12	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Z12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A33	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
C72	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	6
C90	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4
F12	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
G10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L91	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M16	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
O25	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	9

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Q53	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
C01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C23	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
C43	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
C91	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
C92	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
D03	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	7
D74	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	5
E32	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	1	10
E44	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
G01	0	0	0	4	4	4	3	3	18
H10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
H70	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H83	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	5
I23	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
J31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J52	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
J68	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N70	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
N87	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
P20	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
P24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P30	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Z10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C51	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
D14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	6
E22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H51	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
I10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Q55	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
R42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R48	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C83	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6
E52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E62	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
G24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
G35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L59	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M10	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
N22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N61	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
N46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N64	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Q15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
O23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	31	29	11	23	10	24	10	15	153

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K21.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B29	Grillo, Michele. 2006. "The Theory and Practice of Antitrust: A Perspective in the History of Economic Ideas." <i>Storia del Pensiero Economico: Nuova Serie</i> , 0(2): 33-63. This work examines the theoretical evolution of antitrust theory and practice from a history of economic thought point of view. The paper is organised as follows. Section 1 presents the institutional setting of antitrust. Section 2 argues that the intellectual roots of the received institutional design of antitrust rest on the combination of the normatively-bent approach of utilitarian liberalism and the 'structural' analysis of the competitive process provided by the neo-classical school. Section 3 presents some alternative views of market decentralisation in the history of economic thought. Section 4 discusses the main characteristics of the current institutional design of antitrust grounded on economic structuralism. Section 5

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		is concerned with the Chicago critique of antitrust structuralism. Section 6 discusses post-Chicago developments and the challenges they pose today for the design of an antitrust institution.
2006	C32 C50	Sapozhnikov, Margarita. 2006. <i>Mergers and Government Policy</i> . Boston College Department of Economics, Boston College Working Papers in Economics: 656. It has long been thought that government antitrust policy has an effect on aggregate merger and acquisition activity, but the empirical support for this hypothesis has been weak and inconsistent. This paper uses a new empirical specification and a new dataset on mergers and acquisitions to provide support for this conjecture. Regression analysis shows that government policy has a significant influence on mergers and that the nature of the effects depends on the type of merger. Fitting the time series into a two-state Markov switching model shows that conglomerate and horizontal time series follow different dynamics for the last half century, which is most likely caused by the dissimilar treatment of the two types of merger by the government. Only the conglomerate merger and acquisition time series is well described by a two-state Markov switching model. In contrast, the horizontal time series has a break in the early 1980s that may be attributed to the dramatic change in government policy.
2006	D78	Buccirossi, Paolo, and Giancarlo Spagnolo. 2006. <i>Optimal Fines in the Era of Whistleblowers</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5465. We review current methods for calculating fines against cartels in the US and EU, and simulate their deterrence effects under different assumptions on the legal and economic environment. It is likely that European fines have not had significant deterrence effects before leniency programs were introduced. Previous simulations of the effects of fines ignore the different type of deterrence that leniency programs bring about, and, therefore, grossly overstate the minimum fine likely to have deterrence effects. With schemes that reward whistleblowers, the minimum fine with deterrence effects falls to extremely low levels (below 10% of the optimal "Beckerian" fine). Strategic judgement-proofness can and should be prevented by suitable regulation or extended liability. Criminal sanctions, in the form of imprisonment, certainly bring benefits (and costs) in terms of cartel deterrence, but the firms' limited ability to pay does not appear any longer such a strong argument for their introduction.
2006	D83	CV: Whish, Richard. 2006. "Information Agreements." In <i>The Pros and Cons of Information Sharing</i> . Swedish Competition Authority, 19-42. Stockholm: Swedish Competition Authority.
2006	D83	CV: Vives, Xavier. 2006. "Information Sharing: Economics and Antitrust." In <i>The Pros and Cons of Information Sharing</i> . Swedish Competition Authority, 83-100. Stockholm: Swedish Competition Authority.
2006	D83	CV: Mollgaard, Peter, and Per Baltzer Overgaard. 2006. "Transparency and Competition Policy." In <i>The Pros and Cons of Information Sharing</i> . Swedish Competition Authority, 101-29. Stockholm: Swedish Competition Authority.
2006	D83	CV: Caffarra, Cristina, and Kai-Uwe Kuhn. 2006. "The Cost of Simplistic Rules for Assessing Information Exchange: The Italian Jet Fuel Decision." In <i>The Pros and Cons of Information Sharing</i> . Swedish Competition Authority, 131-77. Stockholm: Swedish Competition Authority.
2006	D83	CV: Curley, Duncan. 2006. "Balancing Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Law in a Dynamic, Knowledge-Based European Economy." In <i>The Intellectual Property Debate: Perspectives from Law, Economics and Political Economy</i> , ed. Meir Perez Pugatch, 213-29. New Horizons in Intellectual Property. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	D83	CV: Fingleton, John. 2006. "The Role of Economics in Merger Review." In <i>Regulating Utilities and Promoting Competition: Lessons for the Future</i> , ed. Colin Robinson, 161-80. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar In association with the Institute of Economic Affairs and the London Business School.
2006	D85	CV: Economides, Nicholas. 2006. "Competition Policy in Network Industries: An Introduction." In <i>The New Economy and Beyond: Past, Present and Future</i> , ed. Dennis W. Jansen, 96-121. Bush School Series in the Economics of Public Policy, vol. 5. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	D85	Wilkinson, Ian. 2006. "The Evolvability of Business and the Role of Antitrust." <i>Antitrust Bulletin</i> , 51(1): 111-41. Focusing on the "evolvability" of economic organization that attends business ecosystems and other related perspectives, Professor Ian Wilkinson contends complexity science has relevance for antitrust policy because the economy is a complex system of economic and noneconomic actors, and the study of such systems through the science of complexity focuses attention and understanding on the way such systems evolve, adapt, and change over time. Viewing antitrust's role as influencing the rules of interaction and evolution of such complex adaptive systems, Professor Wilkinson contends that antitrust can benefit from consideration of complexity-science-based thinking. According to Professor Wilkinson, incorporation and application of complexity science insights within antitrust would permit greater clarity and comprehension of dynamic market efficiency and the evolutionary strategies of business systems compared to extant approaches currently found in antitrust that emphasize static market efficiency and price competition. Articulating the main case for including complexity science in antitrust as its consideration and study of the evolvability of complex adaptive systems, he describes their inherent evolutionary processes and a number of characteristics of such systems deriving implications from each for firm strategy and antitrust policy. According to Professor Wilkinson, evolutionary considerations are important for antitrust given the challenge of improving the evolvability of business systems within an economy. Describing the main characteristics of complex adaptive systems to include history in terms of temporal and sequence effects, interaction and feedback in terms of connections among interacting entities, dissipative structures in terms of the continual process of structural evolution, and change and networks in terms of the larger structure of trading and nontrading partners and the patterns and architecture of exchange taking place between them, he describes some implications of such thinking for antitrust. Focusing on scale-free business networks like those found in Microsoft's operating system, Professor Wilkinson considers their complexity-based characteristics, their evolution and evolvability, and the potential role antitrust policy could play in such systems. He observes that for such systems, an important role for antitrust is to ensure their natural development and evolution. Professor Wilkinson concludes that incorporating the perspective and insights of complexity science into antitrust is not without difficulties, but that such understanding and perspective provides promise for enhancing antitrust policy.
2006	E66 I28	CESifo European Economic Advisory Group. 2006. <i>Report on the European Economy 2006</i> , Munich: Ifo Institute for Economic Research. Fifth annual report of the European Economic Advisory Group at CESifo comments on the state and prospects of the European economy. Discusses the short-term macroeconomic outlook and policy options for the European economy. Reviews the current debate about global imbalances. Analyzes the growth performance of different European Union countries. Studies primary and secondary educational systems in the European Union. Considers merger control and competition policy in Europe. The members of the European Economic Advisory Group at CESifo are Lars Calmfors, Giancarlo Corsetti, Seppo Honkapohja, John Kay, Gilles Saint-Paul, Hans-Werner Sinn, Jan-Egbert Sturm, and Xavier Vives. No index.
2006	F55	Prete, Luca. 2006. "State Aid Reform: Some Reflections on the Need to Revise the Notice on Guarantees." <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i> , 29(3): 421-39. In June 2005, the Commission launched the "State Aid Action Plan", which is a roadmap for a comprehensive reform of EC State aid rules that the Commission intends to undertake in the 2005/2009 period.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Among the texts which the Commission is planning to revise is its Notice on State Aid in the form of guarantees, a communication published in 1999 with the aim of outlining the Commission's approach to State aid awarded by means of public guarantees. The purpose of this article is to briefly illustrate some flaws and shortfalls of the current Notice, and how this has negatively affected the Commission's past practice. In fact, in the last years the Commission has had to deal with a large number of cases which concerned aid granted through public guarantees or other equivalent forms of support, and these cases have highlighted the limits of this piece of legislation. It is therefore submitted that the Commission should not miss the momentum created by the publication of the State Aid Action Plan, in order to conduct a careful reflection on the rules laid down in the Notice on Guarantees, and to produce a new text, more in line with the fundamental principles of EC State aid law developed in the jurisprudence of the Community Courts. This article has been shortlisted for the 1st World Competition Young Writers Award.
2006	H20	Alonso Arce, Inaki. 2006. "Las normas fiscales vascas y el Derecho europeo de la competencia. (With English summary.)." <i>Ekonomiaz</i> , 0(61): 254-77. The present work sets out the principal points of friction between the Community regulation about Antitrust law, which grounds are in the European Union Treaty, specifically the Community rules about State Helps, and the capacity that the Economic Accord give to the Basque Historical Territories in terms of corporation tax, highlighted by the Supreme Court, December 9, 2004 order. After a review of the history of the complex relations between the Economic Accord and the European Law, a detailed analysis is presented about the doctrine of States helps. Then, taking into account the decision of the European Court of Justice of September 6, 2006 and the Opinion of the Advocate General Mr. Geelhoed in "Azores" case, it is discussed which must be the frame of understanding within the European Competition Law to allow to the Basque Historical Territories to manage their own tax system.
2006	H24 H55 J14 J26	Pestiau, Pierre, Helmuth Cremmer, and Jean Marie Lozachmeur. 2006. "Recent Work on the Theory of Early Retirement." <i>Hacienda Publica Espanola/Revista de Economia Publica</i> , 0(179): 9-24. Pension systems are often blamed for distorting the retirement age and they are held responsible for the widely observed trend towards early retirement. In a world of laissez-faire or in a first-best setting, there would be no such distortions. However, they may be unavoidable when first-best instruments are not available, because health and productivity are not observable. We show that while there is no doubt that retirement age is too low in many countries, a complete elimination of this bias is not the right answer. In other words, reforms that involve a switch to an actuarially fair system would be overshooting. We present normative and positive arguments. First, some distortions are second-best optimal. Second, and on the positive side, the elimination of the bias might be problematic from a political perspective.
2006	H24 H25	CV: Chapman, Bruce, and Richard Denniss. 2006. "Criminal Reparations: Using Financial Incentives and Income Contingent Fines for White-Collar Crimes." In <i>Government Managing Risk: Income Contingent Loans for Social and Economic Progress</i> . Bruce Chapman, 156-73. Routledge Studies in Business Organizations and Networks, vol. 40. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2006	H55	THE SAME AS H24 Pestiau, Pierre, Helmuth Cremmer, and Jean Marie Lozachmeur. 2006. "Recent Work on the Theory of Early Retirement." <i>Hacienda Publica Espanola/Revista de Economia Publica</i> , 0(179): 9-24.
2006	H56	Scognamiglio Pasini, Carlo. 2006. "Un modello di concorrenza dinamica per le politiche antitrust. (A Model of Dynamic Competition for Antitrust Policies: The Case of the Defence Industry. With English summary.)." <i>L'Industria, Nuova Serie</i> , 27(4): 753-70. Reconsidering the model of dynamic competition originally presented by J. Steindl (in: Essays in Honour of M. Kalecky, 1964) relating profit margins and concentration with the rate of growth of the market demand, in a more broad and general purpose, this article states that the optimal structure of an industry is not a constant, but it varies with the industry's life cycle not only in concentration and profit margins, but in other elements of the industrial structure (vertical integration, financing, rate of investments, cooperation policies) as well. This broader interpretation is subsequently tested on the dynamics of the US defence industry for the period when a substantial decrease of military spending of the US Government forced the defence industry into a sharp reorganization process. The conclusion is in favour of a flexible model of industrial policies, including antitrust regulation, to take into account the "natural" trends of change of industries over time, and according to the key conditions of the market demand, the costs and the technologies.
2006	H81	CV: Chapman, Bruce, and Richard Denniss. 2006. "Criminal Reparations: Using Financial Incentives and Income Contingent Fines for White-Collar Crimes." In <i>Government Managing Risk: Income Contingent Loans for Social and Economic Progress</i> . Bruce Chapman, 156-73. Routledge Studies in Business Organizations and Networks, vol. 40. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2006	H84 Q54	Van den Bergh, Roger, and Michael Faure. 2006. "Compulsory Insurance of Loss to Property Caused by Natural Disasters: Competition or Solidarity?" <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i> , 29(1): 25-54. There are three types of public intervention to make sure that property damage caused by natural disasters is compensated: ad hoc solutions, payments through compensation funds, and a compulsory catastrophe extension of property insurance contracts. The best known example of the latter approach is the French law, which imposes a mandatory catastrophe insurance on all owners of property (tying clause), fixes the premiums, and arranges re-insurance by the State. This French scheme creates distortions that competition law is willing to prevent and it is also at odds with the principles of the group exemption for the insurance industry. However, both efficiency reasons and grounds of national solidarity may provide powerful arguments to justify a compulsory catastrophe extension of voluntarily subscribed property insurance contracts. The concerns about competitive distortions are legitimate but should be discussed in a broader social welfare context. Since pure forms of public intervention (ad hoc solutions and compensation funds) provide insufficient incentives for risk prevention and mitigation of losses, forms of public-private cooperation that avoid the latter efficiencies may generate benefits outweighing the costs of anti-competitive distortions.
2006	I20	Diss: Lee, Yoon-Ho Alex. 2006. Two Essays on Economic Sociology of Education and Two Essays on the Economics of Antitrust Law and Regulations. PhD diss. Yale University.
2006	I28	THE SAME AS E66 CESifo European Economic Advisory Group. 2006. <i>Report on the European Economy 2006</i> , Munich: Ifo Institute for Economic Research.
2006	J14	THE SAME AS H24 Pestiau, Pierre, Helmuth Cremmer, and Jean Marie Lozachmeur. 2006. "Recent Work on the Theory of Early Retirement." <i>Hacienda Publica Espanola/Revista de Economia Publica</i> , 0(179): 9-24.
2006	J15	Afram, Ruby Z. 2006. "Civil Rights, Antitrust, and Early Decision Programs." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 115(4): 880-920. Early decision admission programs--which allow a student to receive early notification of admission in return for a commitment to attend a particular institution--enjoyed explosive popularity at America's institutions of higher education in the 1990s. Schools use the programs to stabilize class size and identify enthusiastic applicants. The programs, however, favor students who are wealthier and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		whiter than their regular decision classmates. This Note applies civil rights and antitrust principles to discuss serious legal concerns raised by early decision programs.
2006	J26	THE SAME AS H24 Pestia, Pierre, Helmuth Cremmer, and Jean Marie Lozachmeur. 2006. "Recent Work on the Theory of Early Retirement." <i>Hacienda Publica Espanola/Revista de Economia Publica</i> , 0(179): 9-24.
2006	K14	CV: Cseres, Katalin J., Maarten Pieter Schinkel, and Floris O. W. Vogelaar. 2006. "Law and Economics of Criminal Antitrust Enforcement: An Introduction." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 1-29. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Ehlermann, Claus-Dieter. 2006. "Criminal Competition Law Enforcement: Taking Stock on the Debate." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 30-37. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Kovacic, William E. 2006. "Competition Policy and Cartels: The Design of Remedies." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 41-59. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Wils, Wouter P. J. 2006. "Is Criminalization of EU Competition Law the Answer?." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 60-109. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Reindl, Andreas P. 2006. "How Strong Is the Case for Criminal Sanctions in Cartel Cases?." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 110-32. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Spagnolo, Giancarlo. 2006. "Criminalization of Cartels and Their Internal Organization." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 133-49. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: .2006. "Economic and Legal Implications of Criminal Competition Law Enforcement: Discussion by Panel." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 150-58. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Schroeder, Dirk, and Silke Heinz. 2006. "Requests for Leniency in the EU: Experience and Legal Puzzles." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 161-75. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Massey, Patrick. 2006. "Criminalization and Leniency: Will the Combination Favourably Affect Cartel Stability?." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 176-95. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Frese, Michael J. 2006. "The Negative Interplay between National Custodial Sanctions and Leniency." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 196-213. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Wehmhorner, Nonhika. 2006. "Optimal Pecuniary Sanctions and the US Sentencing and EU Fining Guidelines." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 217-38. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Fox, Eleanor M. 2006. "Cartels: A United States Story, and a Research Program for the World." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 239-47. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Guy, Diana. 2006. "The UK's Experience with Criminal Law Sanctions." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 248-56. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Vollmer, Christof. 2006. "Experience with Criminal Law Sanctions for Competition Law Infringements in Germany." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 257-69. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Calvani, Terry. 2006. "Cartel Penalties and Damages in Ireland: Criminalization and the Case for Custodial Sentences." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 270-89. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Lewisch, Peter. 2006. "Enforcement of Antitrust Law: The Way from Criminal Individual Punishment to Semi-penal Sanctions in Austria." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 290-306. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Proos, Aini. 2006. "Competition Policy in Estonia." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 307-11. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Kalbfleisch, Pieter. 2006. "Criminal Competition Law Sanctions in the Netherlands." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 312-18. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: .2006. "Country Experiences with Criminal Law Sanctions: Discussion by Panel." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 319-30. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K14	CV: Vogelaar, Floris O. W. 2006. "Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Closing Remarks." In <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , ed. Katalin J. Cseres, Maarten Pieter Schinkel and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, 331-36. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	K14	Cseres, Katalin J., Maarten Pieter Schinkel, and Floris O. W. Vogelaar, eds. 2006. <i>Criminalization of Competition Law Enforcement: Economic and Legal Implications for the EU Member States</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty papers, originally presented at a conference hosted by the Amsterdam Center for Law and Economics at the University of Amsterdam in February 2005, explore remedies and sanctions in competition policy, focusing on economic and legal implications of the tendency to criminalize antitrust enforcement in the member states of the European Union. Papers concentrate on economic and legal implications of criminal competition law enforcement; criminalization and leniency; and country experiences with criminal law sanctions.
2006	L73	Strand, Niklas. 2006. "A Simple Critical Loss Test for the Geographical Market." <i>Journal of Competition Law and Economics</i> , 2(4): 697-707. To apply competition law, markets have to be defined, both in the product space and in the geographical space. A rigorous approach requires the estimation of cross price elasticities, which is always time-consuming and often impossible. This paper proposes a simple method for defining geographical markets when there are substantial transport costs. We derive results corresponding to a critical loss test and give an example of how the test can be applied using data from the Swedish pulpwood industry.
2006	L73	CV: Vives, Xavier. 2006. "Information Sharing: Economics and Antitrust." In <i>The Pros and Cons of Information Sharing</i> . Swedish Competition Authority, 83-100. Stockholm: Swedish Competition Authority.
2006	L74	CV: Clarke, Roger, and Eleanor J. Morgan. 2006. "Horizontal Agreements and Restrictive Practices Policy in the UK and EU." In <i>New Developments in UK and EU Competition Policy</i> , ed. Roger Clarke and Eleanor J. Morgan, 110-41. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	M20	Lafontaine, Francine. 2006. "Vertical Restraints Fundamentals for MBAs." <i>Journal of Industrial Organization Education</i> , 1(1): This lecture on vertical restraint is a transcript of a second-year MBA class at the Stephen M. Ross School of Business, University of Michigan. At various points, student comments and comments by Valerie Suslow, the co-teacher of this course, appear. Accompanying this lecture are the PowerPoint slides and a few film clips from the lecture. The lecture begins with a discussion of vertical boundaries of the firm, and reasons why firms might want to vertically integrate. The bulk of the lecture, however, focuses on vertical restraints. After defining the different types of restraints found in manufacturer retailer contracts, the lecture covers the potential reasons--both efficiency and anti-competitive arguments--why these restraints are used. Finally, the lecture provides a short discussion of public policy towards these restraints, including their treatment under antitrust and various conflicting industry laws. This last section also contains a few examples of recent cases.
2006	M42	Buccirossi, Paolo, and Giancarlo Spagnolo. 2006. <i>Leniency Policies and Illegal Transactions</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5442. We study the consequences of leniency - reduced legal sanctions for wrongdoers who spontaneously self-report to law enforcers - on sequential, bilateral, illegal transactions such as corruption, manager-auditor collusion, or drug deals. It is known that leniency helps to deter illegal relationships sustained by repeated interaction. Here we find that - when not properly designed - leniency may simultaneously provide an effective governance mechanism for occasional sequential illegal transactions that would not be feasible in its absence.
2006	O20	Kronthaler, Franz, and Johannes Stephan. 2006. <i>Progressivity and Flexibility in Developing an Effective Competition Regime: Using Experiences of Poland, Ukraine, and South Africa for developing countries</i> . Halle Institute for Economic Research, IWH Discussion Papers: 6-06. The paper discusses the role of the concept of special and differential treatment in the framework of regional trade agreements for the development of a competition regime. After a discussion of the main characteristics and possible shortfalls of those concepts, three case countries are assessed in terms of their experience with progressivity, flexibility, and technical and financial assistance: Poland was led to align its competition laws to match the model of the EU. The Ukraine opted voluntarily for the European model, this despite its intense integration mainly with Russia. South Africa, a developing country that emerged from a highly segregated social fabric and an economy dominated by large conglomerates with concentrated ownership. All three countries enacted (or comprehensively reformed) their competition laws in an attempt to face the challenges of economic integration and catch up development on the one hand and particular social problems on the other. Hence, their experience may be pivotal for a variety of different developing countries who are in negotiations to include competition issues in regional trade agreements. The results suggest that the design of such competition issues have to reflect country-particularities to achieve an efficient competition regime.
2006	Q12	MacDonald, James M. 2006. "Agricultural Contracting, Competition, and Antitrust." <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i> , 88(5): 1244-50.
2006	Q30	Fuentes, Andres, Eckhard Wurzel, and Andreas Reindl. 2006. <i>Raising Economic Performance by Fostering Product Market Competition in Germany</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 507. Much scope remains to make regulation of product markets more conducive to competition ? notwithstanding progress in recent years ? with substantial benefits for consumer welfare, productivity and employment. While the general competition legislation and enforcement framework is mostly effective, measures need to be taken to reduce administrative burdens on entrepreneurship and reduce the involvement of the government in business sector activities, notably through accelerated privatisation. Policies favouring small enterprises need to be revised, with a view to fully exposing them to competition and avoiding disincentives for small firms to grow. Substantial regulatory challenges exist in specific sectors, notably in the energy and railway industries where non-discriminatory access of market entrants to networks needs to be improved. Environmental objectives in energy market regulation could be achieved at lower cost. In the telecommunications industry, competition in the local loop can be strengthened. Regulation of the liberal professions is among the most restrictive in the OECD. Entry barriers need to be eliminated in crafts. and restrictions on large-scale retailing development could be eased. This paper relates to the 2006 Economic Survey of Germany (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/germany). Ameliorer la performance economique en stimulant la concurrence sur les marches de produits en Allemagne En depit des progres accomplis ces dernieres annees, beaucoup reste a faire pour rendre la reglementation des marches de produits plus propice a la concurrence, ce qui induira de substantiels avantages en termes de bien-etre du consommateur, de productivite et d'emploi. Le droit commun de la concurrence et son cadre d'application sont dans l'ensemble efficaces, mais il faut alliger les charges administratives qui pesent sur l'entrepreneuriat et reduire l'intervention de l'Etat dans les activites du secteur des entreprises, notamment par une privatisation acceleree. Il convient de reviser les dispositifs favorables aux petites entreprises, pour les exposer pleinement a la concurrence et eviter de les decourager de croitre. De serieux problemes de reglementation persistent dans certains secteurs, notamment l'energie et les chemins de fer, o--l'acces non discriminatoire des entrants aux reseaux demande a etre ameliore. Les objectifs environnementaux de la reglementation des marches de l'energie pourraient etre realises a moindre co-t. Dans l'industrie des telecommunications, la concurrence sur la boucle locale peut etre renforcee. La reglementation des professions liberales est parmi les plus restrictives de la zone OCDE. Dans le secteur de l'artisanat, les obstacles a l'entree doivent etre supprimes, et il convient d'assouplir les restrictions qui limitent le developpement

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		des magasins de grande surface. Ce Document de travail se rapporte a l'Etude economique de l'OCDE de l'Allemagne 2006 (www.oecd.org/eco/etudes/allemande).
2006	Q41	CV: Caffarra, Cristina, and Kai-Uwe Kuhn. 2006. "The Cost of Simplistic Rules for Assessing Information Exchange: The Italian Jet Fuel Decision." In <i>The Pros and Cons of Information Sharing</i> . Swedish Competition Authority, 131-77. Stockholm: Swedish Competition Authority.
2006	Q54	THE SAME AS H84 Van den Bergh, Roger, and Michael Faure. 2006. "Compulsory Insurance of Loss to Property Caused by Natural Disasters: Competition or Solidarity?" <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i> , 29(1): 25-54.
2006	Z13	Diss: Lee, Yoon-Ho Alex. 2006. Two Essays on Economic Sociology of Education and Two Essays on the Economics of Antitrust Law and Regulations. PhD diss. Yale University.
2007		
2007	B10	CV: de Jong, Henry W. 2007. "Market Theory in the Low Countries." In <i>Pioneers of Industrial Organization: How the Economics of Competition and Monopoly Took Shape</i> , ed. Henry W. de Jong and William G. Shepherd, 56-77. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	C78	Stennek, Johan. 2007. Exclusive Quality - Why Exclusive Distribution May Benefit the TV Viewers. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers CEPR Discussion Papers: 6072. Sports organizations, Hollywood studios and TV channels grant satellite and cable networks exclusive rights to televise their matches, movies and media contents. Exclusive distribution prevents viewers from watching attractive programs, and reduces the TV-distributors incentives to compete in prices. This paper demonstrates that exclusive distribution may also give providers of contents incentives to invest in higher quality and, as a result, force competitors to reduce their prices. Exclusive distribution may benefit all viewers, including those who are excluded.
2007	D02	Iacobucci, Edward M., and Michael J. Trebilcock. 2007. "The Design of Regulatory Institutions for the Canadian Telecommunications Sector." <i>Canadian Public Policy</i> , 33(2): 127-45. As the result of competition arising from new technology, extensive economic regulation of the telecommunications industry has become less appropriate over time. In this article we consider corresponding institutional reform. Both the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) and the Competition Bureau/Tribunal are presently involved in telecom regulation. We propose a framework in which there is a clearer division of responsibility between the CRTC and the Bureau/Tribunal. The latter would be responsible for enforcing laws against predatory pricing, price discrimination, and other standard competition policy matters in the telecom industry. Where there is concern simply about high prices, a matter that competition policy does not ordinarily address directly, we propose that the Bureau/Tribunal assume responsibility for identifying markets in which there is market power, and only then would the CRTC have the authority to regulate prices. We argue that such an arrangement would allow each agency to exploit its comparative advantage, would reduce costly duplication across agencies, and would address concerns about regulatory overreach.
2007	D02 D31	Pittman, Russell. 2007. Consumer Surplus as the Appropriate Standard for Antitrust Enforcement. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, EAG Discussions Papers: 200709. In antitrust enforcement as in cost-benefit analysis, neoclassical economics may be interpreted as arguing for the use of a "total welfare" standard whose implementation treats transfers as welfare-neutral. Several recent papers call for antitrust agencies to move in the direction of this version of a total welfare standard for enforcement. However, as Williamson (1968) noted, horizontal mergers typically result in transfers that may greatly exceed in magnitude any deadweight loss or efficiency gain, so that a decision to ignore transfers may be quite important. I argue that such transfers are likely overall to be quite regressive, and thus that a consumer surplus standard rather than a total welfare standard may be appropriate for antitrust. Two common arguments against this standard--that most mergers are in markets for intermediate goods, and that a consumer welfare standard implies a tolerance for monopsony--are examined and found wanting. I argue in addition that, even if a total welfare standard is used, both the finance literature on merger outcomes and the structure of the U.S. enforcement agencies suggest that the use of a consumer surplus standard by the agencies is more likely to achieve that goal.
2007	E43	Rosen, Richard J. 2007. "Banking Market Conditions and Deposit Interest Rates." <i>Journal of Banking and Finance</i>, 31(12): 3862-84. This paper shows that the impact of market structure on bank deposit interest rates is complex. Both market size structure and multimarket bank presence have independent effects on rates. There is evidence that mid-size banks were more aggressive competitors than other banks, but that the effect of market structure on deposit rates has evolved over time, with mega-banks recently becoming more aggressive competitors. This may be related to the growth of mega-banks in many markets. These findings have implications for existing theories of deposit pricing and, by extension, antitrust policy in banking.
2007	F33 F53	CV: Lee, Cassey. 2007. "Model Competition Laws." In <i>Competitive Advantage and Competition Policy in Developing Countries</i> , ed. Paul Cook, Raul Fabella and Cassey Lee, 29-53. CRC Series on Competition, Regulation and Development. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	H00	Edlin, Aaron, Andrew Gelman, and Noah Kaplan. 2007. Voting as a Rational Choice: Why and How People Vote to Improve the Well-Being of Others. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13562. For voters with "social" preferences, the expected utility of voting is approximately independent of the size of the electorate, suggesting that rational voter turnouts can be substantial even in large elections. Less important elections are predicted to have lower turnout, but a feedback mechanism keeps turnout at a reasonable level under a wide range of conditions. The main contributions of this paper are: (1) to show how, for an individual with both selfish and social preferences, the social preferences will dominate and make it rational for a typical person to vote even in large elections;(2) to show that rational socially-motivated voting has a feedback mechanism that stabilizes turnout at reasonable levels (e.g., 50% of the electorate); (3) to link the rational social-utility model of voter turnout with survey findings on socially-motivated vote choice.
2007	H23	Matsumoto, Shigeru, and Hajime Sugeta. 2007. "Antitrust Policy and Environmental Protection." <i>Economics Bulletin</i>, 17(2): 1-10. We examine the effects of antitrust policy (the prohibition of a input price discrimination) when an emission tax is used for environmental protection. We show that antitrust policy reduces pollution emission and improves social welfare. Therefore, antitrust policy contributes to environmental protection.
2007	H71 H73	CV: Levmore, Saul. 2007. "Interstate Exploitation and Judicial Intervention." In <i>Economics of Federalism. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 5-73. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	H79	Ruttinger, Michael J. 2007. "Is There a Dormant Extraterritoriality Principle? Commerce Clause Limits on State Antitrust Laws." <i>Michigan Law Review</i>, 106(3): 545-66. State antitrust laws ordinarily supplement federal law by providing a cause of action for anticompetitive activity that occurs in the state. Some states, however, have construed their antitrust regimes to reach

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		conduct that occurs outside the state's boundaries. Such regulation raises significant federalism and Commerce Clause concerns by creating possible extraterritorial liability for conduct with virtually no in-state effect. This note examines two Commerce Clause standards that may limit the degree to which state antitrust laws may exercise extraterritorial force--the "dormant" or "negative" Commerce Clause and the so-called "Extraterritorial Principle." Unfortunately, the dormant Commerce Clause test, as articulated in <i>Pike v. Bruce Church, Inc.</i> , is an overly malleable and ineffective limit. In contrast, the Extraterritoriality Principle is a powerful per se restraint; however, the Supreme Court has not provided clear guidance for when to apply the rule. Accordingly, this note advocates an "Inconsistency Principle" as the best way to understand the Court's concern with extraterritorial regulation. State antitrust laws should not have extraterritorial force when they would impose inconsistent legal obligations on the out-of-state defendant.
2007	J08 J80 N31	CV: Fishback, Price. 2007. "The Progressive Era." In <i>Government and the American Economy: A New History</i> . Price Fishback, 288-322. Foreword by Douglass C. North. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	L26	CV: Hajn, Petr. 2007. "The Law against Unfair Competition in the Czech Republic." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 205-09. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L78 Q48	CV: Libecap, Gary D., and James L. Smith. 2007. "Political Constraints on Government Cartelization: The Case of Oil Production Regulation in Texas and Saudi Arabia." In <i>Cartels. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Margaret C. Levenstein and Stephen W. Salant, 383-410. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 201. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	M48	Wigger, Angela, and Andreas Nolke. 2007. "Enhanced Roles of Private Actors in EU Business Regulation and the Erosion of Rhenish Capitalism: The Case of Antitrust Enforcement." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i>, 45(2): 487-513. The 2004 antitrust reform is the most important change in the history of EU competition policy. It amounts to a major shift in both the mode of regulation (towards private enforcement) and the substance (towards the Anglo-Saxon model). These changes erode crucial elements of the Rhenish variety of economic organization.
2007	N31	THE SAME AS J08 CV: Fishback, Price. 2007. "The Progressive Era."
2007	N47	Merrett, David, Stephen Corones, and David Round. 2007. "The Introduction of Competition Policy in Australia: The Role of Ron Bannerman." <i>Australian Economic History Review</i>, 47(2): 178-99. The 1965 legislation to curb restrictive trade practices has been widely regarded as weak. By contrast, the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Cth) has been considered as providing the platform for a more comprehensive competition policy. This paper argues that the 1965-67 and 1971 Acts were more effective than has been commonly recognised in raising awareness about the extent of restrictive trade practices, discrediting price agreements and laying the foundations for the 1974 Act. The role of Ron Bannerman, the sole Commissioner of Trade Practices, was critical to their success. This paper uses parliamentary debates, Bannerman's published works and an interview with him undertaken in early 2005.
2007	N51 Z12	CV: Guglielmo, Mark, and Werner Troesken. 2007. "The Gilded Age." In <i>Government and the American Economy: A New History</i> . Price Fishback, 255-87. Foreword by Douglass C. North. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	N84	Taylor, Jason E. 2007. "Cartel Code Attributes and Cartel Performance: An Industry-Level Analysis of the National Industrial Recovery Act." <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 50(3): 597-624. This paper uses the cartel-enabling National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) of 1933 to gain insight into cartel performance. I employ a monthly panel of 66 industries that passed an NIRA code of fair competition to examine how specific attributes of these cartel codes affected the ability to achieve collusive outcomes. I find that output growth was significantly lower during cartel months, consistent with cartel theory, and that industries with more complex codes were more successful than those with simpler ones. Furthermore, industries with code restrictions on new productive capacity, production quotas, and requirements to file data with a central board were the most successful at reducing output, which suggests that these types of provisions were the most effective in helping firms attain collusive outcomes. Finally, I find that the effectiveness of data-filing provisions was limited to the early months of the NIRA, prior to a wave of cartel breakdown occurring in spring 1934.
2007	O13 O18	Boshoff, Willem H. 2007. "Stationarity Tests in Geographic Markets: An Application to South African Milk Markets." <i>South African Journal of Economics</i>, 75(1): 52-65. The paper focuses on the delineation of geographic markets in competition analysis, investigating the use of tests of price co-movement in the market definition exercise. To this end, the first part is devoted to a conceptual framework for market definition (adopted from Haldrup (2003)). Thereafter, a variety of price tests are explored that can be applied within the quantitative part of the framework. Similar to Forni (2004), the paper emphasizes the use of stationarity tests (that is, tests for the existence of unit roots)--illustrating their application to a recent competition investigation in South Africa.
2007	P36	CV: Firniksz, Judit. 2007. "The Legal Framework of Unfair Market Practices in Hungary." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 199-204. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	P36	CV: Skreko, Anton. 2007. "The Legal Regulation of Unfair Competition in the Slovak Republic." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 211-20. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	P36	CV: Grlic, Peter. 2007. "Unfair Competition Law in Slovenia." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 221-29. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	P36	CV: Van den Bergh, Roger. 2007. "The Economics of Competition Policy and the Draft of the Chinese Competition Law." In <i>Economic Analysis of Law in China</i> , ed. Thomas Eger, Michael Faure and Zhang Naigen, 77-111. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	Q48	THE SAME AS L78 CV: Libecap, Gary D., and James L. Smith. 2007. "Political Constraints on Government Cartelization: The Case of Oil Production Regulation in Texas and Saudi Arabia."
2007	Q52 Q58	Matsumoto, Shigeru, and Hajime Sugeta. 2007. "Antitrust Policy and Environmental Protection." <i>Economics Bulletin</i>, 17(2): 1-10. We examine the effects of antitrust policy (the prohibition of a input price discrimination) when an emission tax is used for

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		environmental protection. We show that antitrust policy reduces pollution emission and improves social welfare. Therefore, antitrust policy contributes to environmental protection.
2007	R12	CV: Levmore, Saul. 2007. "Interstate Exploitation and Judicial Intervention." In <i>Economics of Federalism. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 5-73. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	Z12	THE SAME AS N51 CV: Guglielmo, Mark, and Werner Troesken. 2007. "The Gilded Age."
2008		
2008	A33	Buccirosi, Paolo, ed. 2008. <i>Handbook of Antitrust Economics</i>. Cambridge and London: MIT Press. Seventeen papers, some originally presented at the 2005 Lear Conference on the Economics of Competition Law, provide an economist's view of antitrust economics for students and professionals. Papers discuss economic evidence in antitrust--defining markets and measuring market power; unilateral competitive effects of horizontal mergers; the coordinated effects of mergers; competitive effects of vertical integration; analysis of conglomerate effects in EU merger control; detecting cartels; leniency and whistleblowers in antitrust; facilitating practices; economics of vertical restraints; exclusive contracts and vertical restraints--empirical evidence and public policy; abuse of market power; price discrimination; public policy in network industries; competition policy for intellectual property; competition policy in two-sided markets, with a special emphasis on payment cards; competition policy in auctions and "bidding markets"; and European state aid control--an economic framework.
2008	C72	Houba, Harold, Evgenia Motchenkova, and Quan Wen. 2008. <i>Maximal Cartel Pricing and Leniency Programs</i>. Tinbergen Institute. Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 08-120/1. For a general class of oligopoly models with price competition, we analyze the impact of ex-ante leniency programs in antitrust regulation on the endogenous maximal-sustainable cartel price. This impact depends upon industry characteristics including its cartel culture. Our analysis disentangles the effects of traditional antitrust regulation and the leniency program. Ex-ante leniency programs are effective if and only if these offer substantial rewards to the self-reporting firm. This is in contrast to currently employed programs that are therefore ineffective.
2008	C72 C90	Landeo, Claudia M., and Kathryn E. Spier. 2008. <i>Naked Exclusion: An Experimental Study of Contracts with Externalities</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14115. This paper reports the results of an experiment designed to assess the ability of an incumbent seller to profitably foreclose a market with exclusive contracts. We use the strategic environment described by Rasmusen, Ramseyer, and Wiley (1991) and Segal and Whinston (2000) where entry is unprofitable when sufficiently many downstream buyers sign exclusive contracts with the incumbent. When discrimination is impossible, the game resembles a stag-hunt (coordination) game in which the buyers' payoffs are endogenously chosen by the incumbent seller. Exclusion occurs when the buyers fail to coordinate on their preferred equilibrium. Two-way non-binding pre-play communication among the buyers lowers the power of exclusive contracts and induces more generous contract terms from the seller. When discrimination and communication are possible, the exclusion rate rises. Divide-and-conquer strategies are observed more frequently when buyers can communicate with each other. Exclusion rates are significantly higher when the buyers' payoffs are endogenously chosen rather than exogenously given. Finally, secret offers are shown to decrease the incumbent's power to profitably exclude.
2008	F12	Sudekum, Jens. 2008. "Cross-Border Mergers and National Champions in an Integrating Economy." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i>, 164(3): 477-508. We present a simple oligopolistic model with three countries and illustrate the strategic aspects of merger policy. Mergers can be used to appropriate rents on consumptive third markets, even when the trade policy of these countries reacts endogenously. Competition policy inside the bloc of the two producing countries is too permissive towards mergers and acquisitions. A policy of cross-border mergers (European champions) need not imply a conflict between regional and global welfare. In contrast, the promotion of national champions may be in the interest of individual countries, but global welfare is always adversely affected.
2008	G10	CV: Kono, Masamichi, and Mamiko Yokoi-Arai. 2008. "Dissecting Regional Integration in Financial Services from the Competition Policy and Trade Policy Perspectives." In <i>Regional Financial Integration in Asia: Present and Future: Proceedings of the First Workshop of the Asian Research Network for Financial Markets and Institutions Organized by the BIS and the Hong Kong Institute for Monetary Research in Hong Kong SAR on 21 January 2008</i> . Bank for International Settlements, 62-119. BIS Papers, no. 42. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2008	L30	CV: Economides, Nicholas. 2008. "Public Policy in Network Industries." In <i>Handbook of Antitrust Economics</i> , ed. Paolo Buccirosi, 469-518. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2008	L91	Kekelelis, Mihalis, and Phedon Nicolaides. 2008. "Public Financing of Urban Transport: The Application of EC State Aid Rules." <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i>, 31(3): 421-48. This article provides an overview of the relevant legislation concerning the granting of State aid to transport and considers how Articles 87 and 73 of the EC Treaty apply. It outlines in detail the main provisions of Regulations Nos 1191/69 and 1107/70 which lay down the main rules on State aid for urban transport and analyses how they have been interpreted and applied in the Commission's decisions and Courts' jurisprudence. Consideration is given to the concept of services of general economic interest and how public service obligations may be compensated by the State. The link between transport services and infrastructure and how the acquisition or replacement of rolling stock is treated under various State aid rules is also examined, as well as the relationship between structural funds and State aid and the concept of "internal operator", which plays a predominant role in the context of Regulation No. 1370/2007. The article outlines the main provisions of the new regulation and concludes by introducing the steps to be followed by Member States that wish to provide public support via the discharge of public service obligations to transport operators.
2008	M11	Marvel, Howard P., and James Peck. 2008. "Inventory Turnover and Product Variety." <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 51(3): 461-78. Retailers face powerful incentives to limit the inventories they stock, and this leads them to focus on inventory turn as a performance measure. Their desire to pare inventory holding costs yields a misalignment of their incentives with those of a supplier seeking to have a broad line of products held. We identify the source of the vertical misalignment and demonstrate its impact on product variety. We then consider a series of vertical restraints that can potentially correct the problem. The analysis is used to explain the otherwise puzzling behavior of suppliers in several recent and significant antitrust matters.
2008	M16	CV: Anani, Ahmad. 2008. "Qatar's Business Environment: Competition Law." In <i>Qatar's Business Environment</i> , ed. Habiba Anwar, 75-77. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2008	O25	Schatan, Claudia, and Eugenio Rivera, eds. 2008. <i>Competition Policies in Emerging Economies: Lessons and Challenges from Central America and Mexico</i>. New York: Springer. Six papers comprise an English translation of a Spanish text that examines competition policies in Central America and Mexico, focusing on the banking and telecommunications sectors. Papers discuss

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		markets in Central America and Mexico--what is happening with competition (Eugenio Rivera and Claudia Schatan); models of privatization and development of competition in telecommunications in Central America and Mexico (Rivera); competition and regulation in the banking systems of Central America and Mexico--a comparative study (Rivera and Adolfo Rodriguez); advantages and limitations of Costa Rica's experience in competition policy--a benchmark for the rest of the countries in the Central American region (Pamela Sittenfeld); banking competition in Mexico (Marcos Avalos and Fausto Hernandez Trillo); and findings in an international perspective (Simon J. Evenett and Schatan).
2008	Q53	CV: Weishaar, Stefan. 2008. "EU Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading and Competition Law." In <i>Climate Change and European Emissions Trading: Lessons for Theory and Practice</i> , ed. Michael Faure and Marjan Peeters, 151-77. New Horizons in Environmental Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009		
2009	C01	Carlton, Dennis W. 2009. Why We Need to Measure the Effect of Merger Policy and How to Do It. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14719. In this article, I explain the inadequacy of our current state of knowledge regarding the effectiveness of antitrust policy towards mergers. I then discuss the types of data that one must collect in order to be able to perform an analysis of the effectiveness of antitrust policy. There are two types of data one requires in order to perform such an analysis. One is data on the relevant market pre and post merger. The second is data on the specific predictions of the government agencies about the market post-merger. A key point of this article is to stress how weak an analysis of only the first type of data is. The frequent call for retrospective studies typically envisions relying on just this type of data, but the limitations on the analysis are not well understood. As I explain below, retrospective studies that ask whether prices went up post merger are surprisingly poor guides for analyzing merger policy. It is only when the second type of data is combined with the first type that a reliable analysis of antitrust policy can be carried out. There is a need both to collect the necessary data and to analyze it correctly.
2009	C23	Buccirossi, Paolo, Lorenzo Ciari, Tomaso Duso, Giancarlo Spagnolo, and Cristiana Vitale. 2009. Competition Policy and Productivity Growth: An Empirical Assessment. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7470. This paper empirically investigates the effectiveness of competition policy by estimating its impact on Total Factor Productivity (TFP) growth for 22 industries in 12 OECD countries over the period 1995-2005. We find a robust positive and significant effect of competition policy as measured by newly created indexes. We provide several arguments and results based on instrumental variables estimators as well as non-linearities to support the claim that the established link can be interpreted in a causal way. At a disaggregated level, the effect on TFP growth is particularly strong for specific aspects of competition policy related to its institutional set up and antitrust activities (rather than merger control). The effect is strengthened by good legal systems, suggesting complementarities between competition policy and the efficiency of law enforcement institutions.
2009	C23	Clougherty, Joseph A. 2009. Competition Policy Trends and Economic Growth: Cross-National Empirical Evidence. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7515. Motivated by the general lack of empirical scholarship concerning the cross-national environment for competition policy, I present measures here of the overall resources dedicated to competition policy and the merger policy work-load for thirty-two antitrust jurisdictions over the 1992-2007 period. The data allow analysing a number of perceived trends in competition policy over the last two decades, and allow the generation of some factual insights concerning these trends: e.g., the budgetary commitment to competition policy in the cross-national environment for antitrust has substantially increased over this period; budgetary increases appear to be commensurate with increased antitrust workloads; yet, the role of economics does not appear to have substantially increased relative to the role of law. Moreover, I am also able to provide some evidence that budgetary commitments to antitrust institutions yield economic benefits in terms of improved economic growth: i.e., higher budgetary commitments to competition policy are associated with higher levels per-capita GDP growth.
2009	C43	Brezina, Ivan, Anna Orsulova, and Juraj Pekar. 2009. "Analýza absolútnej koncentracie vybraného odvetvia pomocou Herfindahl-Hirschmanovho indexu. (Analyses of Absolute Concentration of the Selected Branch by Herfindahl-Hirschman Index. With English summary.)" Ekonomický Casopis/Journal of Economics, 57(1): 77-94. This article examines the use of the Herfindahl-Hirschman index in the anti-monopoly policy of Slovak Republic. This index is a commonly accepted indicator that is focused on absolute concentration of the industry and in that way it allows to measure market concentration for purposes of antitrust enforcement. The index is used for the analyses of absolute concentration of the branch: electricity, gas, steam, and hot water during the years 2004-2006. Besides it, the sensitivity analysis that gives the information about characteristics of the industry after the entrance of the new subject on the market is presented. Presented analysis of the branch indicates that by increasing the number of subjects the absolute concentration does not have decrease.
2009	C91	Landeo, Claudia M., and Kathryn E. Spier. 2009. "Naked Exclusion: An Experimental Study of Contracts with Externalities." American Economic Review, 99(5): 1850-77. This paper reports the results of an experiment on exclusive contracts. We replicate the strategic environment described by Rasmusen, Ramseyer, and Wiley (1991) and Segal and Whinston (2000). Our findings are as follows. First, when the buyers can communicate, discrimination raises the likelihood of exclusion. Second, when the incumbent seller is unable to discriminate and must make the same offers to the buyers, communication reduces the likelihood of exclusion. Communication also induces more generous offers when the seller cannot discriminate, and divide-and-conquer offers when the seller can discriminate. Third, when communication is allowed, payoff endogeneity increases the likelihood of exclusion.
2009	C92	Bigoni, Maria, Sven-Olof Fridolfsson, Chloe Le Coq, and Giancarlo Spagnolo. 2009. Fines, Leniency and Rewards in Antitrust: An Experiment. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7417. This paper reports results from an experiment studying how fines, leniency programs and reward schemes for whistleblowers affect cartel formation and prices. Antitrust without leniency reduces cartel formation, but increases cartel prices: subjects use costly fines as (altruistic) punishments. Leniency further increases deterrence, but stabilizes surviving cartels: subjects appear to anticipate harsher times after defections as leniency reduces recidivism and lowers post-conviction prices. With rewards, cartels are reported systematically and prices finally fall. If a ringleader is excluded from leniency, deterrence is unaffected but prices grow. Differences between treatments in Stockholm and Rome suggest culture may affect optimal law enforcement.
2009	D03	Osti, Cristoforo. 2009. "Interpreting Convergence: Where Antitrust Meets Consumer Law." European Competition Journal, 5(2): 377-408. The article first considers whether and how antitrust and consumer law overlap, as they both share the concept of consumer welfare as their basis. It then addresses the issue of the most effective way to protect consumer welfare in both areas. In so doing, it will examine those situations in which antitrust (and consumer) law may control "consumer failures", namely those failures which may not have a direct connection to the interplay of the economic agents in the market--a phenomenon normally associated with competition law--but may, by interfering with the economic choices of the final consumer, have an impact upon the market and, thereby, raise issues of consumer law. In such situations, in essence, consumer and antitrust law will compete to

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		provide the most effective remedy. From there it will proceed further, looking at how a better, more focused enforcement of antitrust and consumer law may serve as a means of controlling consumer failures. Drawing upon the most interesting developments in research on consumer conduct, it will investigate how behavioural economics may help in identifying consumer failures and designing better remedies for consumer protection.
2009	D74	CV: Louvaris, Antoine. 2009. "A Brief Overview of Some Conflicts between Economic Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Administrative or Judicial Process in Competition Law." In <i>Economic Theory and Competition Law</i> , ed. Josef Drexl, Laurence Idot and Joel Moneger, 218-35. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D74	CV: Chagny, Muriel. 2009. "Conflicts between Economic Efficiency and Effective Judicial Process." In <i>Economic Theory and Competition Law</i> , ed. Josef Drexl, Laurence Idot and Joel Moneger, 236-44. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	E32 G01	Lowe, Philip. 2009. "Competition Policy and the Economic Crisis." <i>Competition Policy International</i>, 5(2): 3-24. The Commission stands firm on the importance of maintaining the competition rules and a policy of robust competition policy enforcement. I propose to discuss in this article first why we believe that competition policy is one of the tools we need to deploy to help maintain the integrity of the EU single market and to help our economies out of the crisis, and then to examine, concretely, how the crisis has affected and is affecting our approach to enforcing the EC State aid rules, as well as the EC antitrust and merger control rules.
2009	E32	Wilks, Stephen. 2009. "The Impact of the Recession on Competition Policy: Amending the Economic Constitution?" <i>International Journal of the Economics of Business</i>, 16(3): 269-88. The strengths of the European competition regime are outlined before identifying challenges presented by the financial crisis. The argument moves from enforcement to systemic threats to the credibility of the economic models on which modern competition policy is based. It then turns from banking failures to the crisis in the European motor industry. It suggests that competition policy comprises an 'economic constitution' for the EU which is under threat, but registers the relative complacency of the competition agencies, and argues for a redefinition of policy. The conclusion suggests that the regulatory relationship between the state and the private sector will reflect scepticism about the market and that political changes in the UK and Europe offer radical choices between a reinforced or a marginalised competition policy which the competition policy 'community' needs to confront.
2009	E32 G01	Lyons, Bruce. 2009. "Competition Policy, Bailouts, and the Economic Crisis." <i>Competition Policy International</i>, 5(2): 25-48. The aims of this paper are twofold. First, I explain the economics of bank bailouts as distinct from bailouts for other sectors of the economy. Why do all the rules of good competition policy appear to fly out of the window when the banks get into trouble? Does this mean that we should abandon the rules equally for car manufacturers and other industries in trouble? I argue that a unique combination of two characteristics made it essential to bailout or nationalize the banks in the current crisis. No other sector of the economy can claim the same justification. Second, I review the threat of a retreat to politically-determined industrial policy and the need for vigilant implementation of economic effects-based competition policy.
2009	E44	Fingleton, John. 2009. "La politica della concorrenza in tempo di crisi. (Competition Policy in Troubled Times. With English summary)." <i>Mercato Concorrenza Regole</i>, 11(1): 7-22. The article analyses the link between competition policy and credit crunch. In particular, the public confidence in the ability of competitive markets to deliver positive outcomes is scrutinised by underlining the risks that the financial crisis and the economic downturn can facilitate. In this respect, it is also discussed the role of competition agencies, which need to be able to respond quickly to changing priorities, display a degree of pragmatism in recognising times when other policy interests may over-ride competition policy and support governments in tackling powerful private vested interests.
2009	G01	THE SAME AS E32 Lowe, Philip. 2009. "Competition Policy and the Economic Crisis." <i>Competition Policy International</i>, 5(2): 3-24.
2009	G01	Niminet, Liviana Andreea. 2009. "Competition Policy in EU and Romania during the Economic Crisis." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i>, 4(4): 89-94. The article focuses on the most important aspects of Competition Policy as a guarantor of an undistorted single market and on the harmonization of Romania's legislation regarding competition to the European corresponding acquis. Furthermore, for a better understanding of the mechanisms involved in competition policy, a study case is brought to attention, concerning one of the most recent decisions of the Competition Council on issues related to an economic concentration on the market of financial leasing.
2009	G01	Jenny, Frederic. 2009. "The Economic and Financial Crisis, Regulation and Competition." <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i>, 32(4): 449-64. The financial crisis and the economic crisis it sparked are raising legitimate questions about the market economy's capacity to promote growth and well-being. Although the 1990s and the early 2000s saw competition law acquire growing power to shape our economic activity, it is government intervention and regulation--more intrusive than competition law--on which hopes for economic recovery and a return to prosperity are now pinned. However, we need to qualify the arguments of those who proclaim the death of economic liberalism and the end of competition law as the pre-eminent tool for regulating the functioning of markets, by analysing closely the roots of the crisis, its symptoms and the remedies envisaged, and then looking at the role of competition authorities in a time of crisis and how the crisis will influence the application of competition law. The competition authorities of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member countries engaged in just such an exercise in mid-February 2009 at a meeting of the Organisation's Competition Committee. The remarks that follow are not a summary of these discussions, but rather a commentary on the main themes that were addressed.
2009	G01	THE SAME AS E32 Lyons, Bruce. 2009. "Competition Policy, Bailouts, and the Economic Crisis." <i>Competition Policy International</i>, 5(2): 25-48.
2009	H10 H83 P20 P30	Conway, Paul, Tatiana Lysenko, and Geoff Barnard. 2009. <i>Product Market Regulation in Russia</i>. OECD, Economics Department OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 742. This paper uses the OECD's indicators of product market regulation (PMR) to assess the extent to which the regulatory environment in Russia supports competition and to draw attention to the areas where further reform efforts would pay dividends. The indicators show that, despite improvements in some areas, many aspects of Russia's regulatory framework are still restrictive, which provides considerable scope for reaping gains from bringing regulation into line with international best practice. In particular, the scores suggest that Russia's economic performance would greatly benefit from a reduction in the role of the state enterprise sector in markets that are inherently competitive and reinvigorated efforts to liberalise foreign trade and direct investment regimes. In some network sectors, recent regulatory changes have significantly improved the scope for competition. However, ongoing work needs to focus on separating competitive and monopoly market segments and eliminating barriers to entry. In addition, the authorities need to develop the capacity and strengthen the hands of the sectoral regulators. Introducing an overarching competition policy would also help bring the issue of competition to centre stage and spread a competition ethos through different levels of government.

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2009	H70	Schulhofer-Wohl, Sam, and Miguel Garrido. 2009. Do Newspapers Matter? Evidence from the Closure of The Cincinnati Post . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14817. The Cincinnati Post published its last edition on New Year's Eve 2007, leaving the Cincinnati Enquirer as the only daily newspaper in the market. The next year, fewer candidates ran for municipal office in the suburbs most reliant on the Post, incumbents became more likely to win re-election, and voter turnout fell. We exploit a difference-in-differences strategy--comparing changes in outcomes before and after the Post's closure in suburbs where the newspaper offered more or less intensive coverage--and the fact that the Post's closing date was fixed 30 years in advance to rule out some non-causal explanations for these results. Although our findings are statistically imprecise, they demonstrate that newspapers--even underdogs such as the Post, which had a circulation of just 27,000 when it closed--can have a substantial and measurable impact on public life.
2009	H83	THE SAME AS H10 Conway, Paul, Tatiana Lysenko, and Geoff Barnard. 2009. Product Market Regulation in Russia . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 742.
2009	I23	CV: van Horn, Rob. 2009. "Reinventing Monopoly and the Role of Corporations: The Roots of Chicago Law and Economics." In <i>The Road from Mont Pelerin: The Making of the Neoliberal Thought Collective</i> , ed. Philip Mirowski and Dieter Plehwe, 204-37. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2009	I23	Zimbalist, Andrew. 2009. "The BCS, Antitrust and Public Policy." <i>Antitrust Bulletin</i> , 54(4): 823-55. This article discusses an analysis of a contentious issue: the competitive significance of the Bowl Championship Series determination of college football's national champion.
2009	I23	Harrison, Jeffrey L., and Casey C. Harrison. 2009. "The Law and Economics of the NCAA's Claim to Monopsony Rights." <i>Antitrust Bulletin</i> , 54(4): 923-49. The authors address several issues that have arisen in connection with the monopsony power wielded by the NCAA.
2009	J31	DePasquale, Christina. 2009. "Collusive Monopsony and Antitrust Damages." <i>Antitrust Bulletin</i> , 54(4): 907-21. The article discusses the author's analysis of damages resulting from collusive monopsony. The empirical evidentiary problems are illustrated with Scully's pathbreaking work in pay and performance.
2009	J52	Kahn, Lawrence M. 2009. "Sports, Antitrust Enforcement and Collective Bargaining." <i>Antitrust Bulletin</i> , 54(4): 857-81. This article discusses the author's analysis of antitrust challenges and collective bargaining.
2009	J52	Blair, Roger D., and Jessica S. Haynes. 2009. "Collusion in Major League Baseball's Free Agent Market: The Barry Bonds Case." <i>Antitrust Bulletin</i> , 54(4): 883-905. This article is an examination of collusion in Major League Baseball and the collective bargaining agreement and the sanctions for a breach of that contract.
2009	J68	Rodriguez Miguez, Jose Antonio. 2009. "La política de la competencia versus la política social y de empleo en la UE. (The Competition Policy versus the Social and Employment Policy in the EU. With English summary)." <i>Estudios de Economía Aplicada</i> , 27(3): 699-720. The object of the present work, inside a monographic number dedicated to the Social Community Policy, is to offer a vision different from the one that traditionally has been assigned to the relations between the Social and Employment Policy and that of the Competition, which traditionally have been seen as antagonistic. Opposite to this consideration perceived by many economic operators, we will try to put in evidence the complementarity of both, since the Competition Policy has a fundamental social dimension in the measure in which it promotes the efficiency of the companies and the best assignment of public resources, stimulating the economic progress and the well-being of workers and consumers.
2009	N70	Lampe, Ryan L., and Petra Moser. 2009. Do Patent Pools Encourage Innovation? Evidence from the 19th-Century Sewing Machine Industry . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15061. Members of a patent pool agree to use a set of patents as if they were jointly owned by all members and license them as a package to other firms. Regulators favor pools as a means to encourage innovation: Pools are expected to reduce litigation risks for their members and lower license fees and transactions costs for other firms. This paper uses the example of the first patent pool in U.S. history, the Sewing Machine Combination (1856-1877) to perform the first empirical test of the effects of a patent pool on innovation. Contrary to theoretical predictions, the sewing machine pool appears to have discouraged patenting and innovation, in particular for the members of the pool. Data on stitches per minute, as an objectively quantifiable measure of innovation, confirm these findings. Innovation for both members and outside firms slowed as soon as the pool had been established and resumed only after it had dissolved.
2009	N87	Shanahan, Martin P., and David K. Round. 2009. "Serious Cartel Conduct, Criminalisation and Evidentiary Standards: Lessons from the Coal Vend Case of 1911 in Australia." <i>Business History</i> , 51(6): 875-906. The criminalisation of anti-competitive behaviour such as price fixing has long been a feature of US antitrust law. Some European countries have introduced criminal penalties for price fixing while in others the matter is under debate. Australia introduced such laws in 2009. Of critical importance when considering criminalisation is the evidentiary standard expected in criminal prosecutions. A century ago, in the Coal Vend case, the High Court of Australia broke new evidentiary ground in applying forensic accounting and economic methods to examine price fixing. Subsequently overturned, much could still be learnt by policy makers and competition agencies from this case.
2009	P20	THE SAME AS H10 Conway, Paul, Tatiana Lysenko, and Geoff Barnard. 2009. Product Market Regulation in Russia . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 742.
2009	P24	Shastitko, A., S. Avdasheva, and S. Golovanova. 2009. "Competition Policy during a Crisis." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 52(5): 74-95. The analysis of competition policy during economic crisis is motivated by the fact that competition is a key factor in productivity levels. The latter, in turn, influences the scope and length of economic recession. In many Russian markets, buyers' gains decline because of weak competition, since suppliers are reluctant to cut prices despite decreasing demand. Data on prices in Russia and abroad in the second half of 2008 show asymmetric price rigidity. At least two questions are important in an economic crisis: the "division of labor" between proactive and protective tools of competition policy and the impact of anticrisis policy on competition. Protective competition policy is insufficient in a transition economy, especially during a crisis, and it should be supplemented with well-designed industrial policy measures that do not contradict the goals of competition. The preferred tools of anticrisis policy are those that do not restrain competition.
2009	P30	THE SAME AS H10 Conway, Paul, Tatiana Lysenko, and Geoff Barnard. 2009. Product Market Regulation in Russia . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 742.
2009	Z10	Collins, Lawrence. 2009. "Professor Lowenfeld and the Enforcement of Foreign Public Law." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 42(1): 125-57.
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2010	C51	Rubinfeld, Daniel L. 2010. "Econometric Issues in Antitrust Analysis." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 166(1): 62-77. This paper critically views a number of econometric methods that have been utilized in investigations by competition agencies and in private litigation. The focus is on market definition and unilateral competitive effects. Specific topics include critical-loss analysis, price-correlation analysis, merger simulation, and difference-in-differences analysis. When used appropriately and with caution, each of these methodologies can be of substantial value.
2010	C51	Entorf, Horst. 2010. "Econometric Issues in Antitrust Analysis: Comment." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 166(1): 78-82.
2010	C51	Schweizer, Urs. 2010. "Econometric Issues in Antitrust Policies: Comment." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 166(1): 83-87.
2010	D14	Janger, Edward J., and Susan Block-Lieb. 2010. "Consumer Credit and Competition: The Puzzle of Competitive Credit Markets." <i>European Competition Journal</i> , 6(1): 68-89. Consumer credit in the US presents a puzzle. While consumer credit markets are, by all accounts, competitive, consumers find themselves saddled with unsustainable amounts of debt that accrue interest at exorbitant rates and contain other hidden costs. To untangle the relationship between competition and consumer credit, we identify four interrelated "competition" stories. The first is the standard competition story between and among lenders for customers. The second is competition between and among lending technologies driven by regulatory arbitrage. The third is competition based on product innovation and differentiation, and the fourth is competition among regulators. Each of these "competition" stories offers a distinct set of lessons for those who would try to reform consumer credit markets. In this short essay, we first seek to sketch the paradox of competition and consumer protection. Then we sketch each of the four competition stories and the concerns they raise. Next, we evaluate a number of pending regulatory reforms in light of the concerns raised by the four competition stories. Finally, we suggest the outlines of a coordinated regulatory architecture that seeks to channel the various forms of competition in productive directions, without unduly stifling those competitive efforts.
2010	D22	Duso, Tomaso, Lars-Hendrik Roeller, and Jo Seldeslachts. 2010. <i>Collusion through Joint R&D: An Empirical Assessment</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 10-112/1. This paper tests whether upstream R&D cooperation leads to downstream collusion. We consider an oligopolistic setting where firms enter in research joint ventures (RJVs) to lower production costs or coordinate on collusion in the product market. We show that a sufficient condition for identifying collusive behavior is a decline in the market share of RJV-participating firms, which is also necessary and sufficient for a decrease in consumer welfare. Using information from the US National Cooperation Research Act, we estimate a market share equation correcting for the endogeneity of RJV participation and R&D expenditures. We find robust evidence that large networks between direct competitors--created through firms being members in several RJVs at the same time--are conducive to collusive outcomes in the product market which reduce consumer welfare. By contrast, RJVs among non-competitors are efficiency enhancing.
2010	E22	Sudsawasdi, Sasatra. 2010. "An Empirical Assessment of the Relationship between Competition Policy and Investment." <i>Journal of Asian Economics</i> , 21(5): 466-75. The relationship between competition policy and investment is empirically examined. Empirical findings suggest that increasing market competition has a positive and robust impact on the share of total investment in GDP per capita. Developing countries enjoy benefits from competition legislation efficiency improvement, whereas the reduction of government anti-competitive price control intervention enhances the good investment environment in developed countries. In relation to the potential impacts of ASEAN competition policies, if ASEAN-4 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand) become as competitive as Singapore, the investment shares are expected to increase to approximately 2-4%. Further, foreign direct investment inflows from the 30 OECD countries are expected to increase roughly 0.6-1.2%.
2010	H51	Baake, Pio, Bjorn A. Kuchinke, and Christian Wey. 2010. "Die Anwendung der Wettbewerbs- und Kartellvorschriften im Gesundheitswesen--Status Quo und wettbewerbsökonomische Implikationen. (German Competition Law in the Field of Health Care. With English summary.)" <i>Wirtschaft und Wettbewerb</i> , 60(5): 502-13. The latest health care reforms in Germany considerably increased the scope for competition in Germany's compulsory health care system. Health insurances can now negotiate bilaterally contracts with service providers as well as so-called rebate contracts with pharmaceutical firms. In addition, health insurances can offer a greater variety of contractual options (returns and allowances) to their customers. In this paper, we examine the still existing restrictions on the application of competition law in the field of health care and how they affect customers, insurances, and health care providers. Given our economic analysis, we recommend to abolish still existing restrictions and to apply the German antitrust law fully to protect competition and its positive effects on efficiency more effectively.
2010	I10 Q55	Lerner, Josh, and Scott Stern, eds. 2010. <i>Innovation Policy and the Economy. Volume 11</i> , Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press. Five papers, revised versions of papers presented at the National Bureau of Economic Research Innovation Policy and the Economy group meeting held in Washington, D.C. in April 2010, examine innovation in the health care and clean technology industries. Papers discuss where the health care entrepreneurs are--the failure of organizational innovation in health care (David M. Cutler); cap-and-trade, emissions taxes, and innovation (Suzanne Scotchmer); when static analysis is a sufficient proxy for dynamic considerations--reconsidering antitrust and innovation (Joshua S. Gans); innovations in governance (Raymond Fisman and Eric Werker); and how science policy can evolve as science evolves (Benjamin F. Jones). Lerner is Jacob H. Schiff Professor of Investment Banking at Harvard Business School, with a joint appointment in the finance and entrepreneurial management units. Stern is Associate Professor of Management and Strategy in the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University. No index.
2010	K34	Gaukrodger, David. 2010. <i>Foreign State Immunity and Foreign Government Controlled Investors</i> . OECD, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs, OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2010/2. Discussions at the "Freedom of Investment" Roundtables, hosted by the OECD Investment Committee, have stressed that increased investments by foreign State-controlled investors can bring significant benefits to home and host societies, but have also noted that they can raise concerns. This paper examines two principal issues concerning foreign State-controlled investors: whether the doctrine of foreign state immunity may make it difficult for private parties to pursue legitimate claims against them and whether that doctrine creates regulatory enforcement gaps for host countries. Although the restrictive approach to immunity is now widely recognised, important issues, such as whether the financial investment activities of a sovereign wealth fund are commercial or sovereign acts, remain uncertain. In the area of regulation, the paper analyses state policies in the area of tax, competition law and criminal law, and notes key factors that may influence immunity in such cases.
2010	Q55	THE SAME AS I10 Lerner, Josh, and Scott Stern, eds. 2010. <i>Innovation Policy and the Economy. Volume 11</i> , Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2010	R42	Huschelrath, Kai, Nina Leheyda, and Patrick Beschorner. 2010. "Assessing the Effects of a Road-Surfacing Cartel in Switzerland." <i>Journal of Competition Law and Economics</i> , 6(2): 335-74. The paper assesses the impact of the detection of a hard-core cartel in the Swiss market for road surfacing on post-cartel competition. In addition to an investigation of supply-side factors,

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		demand-side factors, and market prices, the paper also derives estimates of the economic effects of the Swiss Competition Commission's decision in the road-surfacing cartel case. The results indicate that the detection of the cartel may have led to short-term price reductions; however, the persistent collusion-friendly industry structure forecloses larger and durable gains for the customers.
2010	R48	White, Peter R. 2010. "The Conflict between Competition Policy and the Wider Role of the Local Bus Industry in Britain." <i>Research in Transportation Economics</i>, 29(1): 152-58. Since the Transport Act of 1985, the local bus industry in Britain (outside London and Northern Ireland) has been subject to deregulation, removing previous restrictions on routes, service levels and fares. This also marked a reversal of the previous emphasis on co-ordination of services provided by different operators, and introduced competition law as applying to other industries to the local bus sector. This has been in conflict with other policy objectives aimed at stimulating greater use of public transport, such as harmonisation of ticketing systems. The underlying issues are examined, and recent changes in policy. The Local Transport Act of 2008 offers an opportunity to resolve some of these problems, and its application in Oxford is discussed as the first substantial example to date. However, a strong conflict remains between the role of competition agencies and other aspects of policy.
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2011	B24 E52 E62 P11	Soliani, Riccardo. 2011. "Antonio Pesenti e la sua "Critica economica". (Antonio Pesenti and His "Critica Economica". With English summary.)" <i>Il Pensiero Economico Italiano</i>, 19(1): 117-37. Antonio Pesenti was a prominent Italian economist and politician of the twentieth century, strong opponent of Fascism and Minister and deputy of the Communist Party. In the present paper we deal with "Critica economica", the journal founded in 1946 and directed by him until 1956, when it merged with "Notizie economiche" and "Riforma agraria", giving birth to "Politica ed economia". The paper considers a group of several columns (Nostro paese), useful to understand his opinion on the economic and social situation of Italy in the European and Occidental context. Then we examine a few essays, relevant to explain his theoretical position on monetary policies and international monopolistic competition. Pesenti and other authors debated in the journal the Italian financial and anti-trust policy thoroughly. Two important projects of economic planning, never implemented, were proposed in Italy at the end of the forties and in the fifties: the Piano del lavoro (1949-1950), promoted by CGIL (the Italian Trade Union near the Socialist and Communist Parties), and the "Piano Vanoni" (1954), elaborated by minister Ezio Vanoni; "Critica economica" paid great attention to them. "Critica economica" was very interested in the Socialist world, and Pesenti looked at Socialism as the final stage of the dialectical evolution of Capitalism, not so far in the time. We have chosen to focus on one specific point: the lively controversy about the book <i>Esperienze di economia pianificata</i> by Cesare Dami, which witnesses the different theoretical insight of Pesenti, Dami and others scholars, and gives a few clues as to the atmosphere of that cultural and political community.
2011	C83	Hurley, Stephen. 2011. "The Use of Surveys in Merger and Competition Analysis." <i>Journal of Competition Law and Economics</i>, 7(1): 45-68. Data generated from surveys have long been used to gather information from a large population efficiently. Used properly by competition authorities and professional advisors, surveys can assist in measuring how consumers value product attributes and make purchasing decisions, which can be invaluable information in assessing whether a particular transaction or conduct is ultimately likely to result in harm to consumer welfare. However, a robust survey takes time, effort, and substantial resources to construct and carry out. There are a significant number of potential pitfalls that, if not carefully considered and managed, can render results wholly unreliable. Nevertheless, by taking appropriate care and applying best practices, surveys and the data they generate are valuable additional empirical tools that can assist competition authorities and advisors in assessing how markets work.
2011	D49 M00	Ghosal, Vivek. 2011. <i>The Law and Economics of Enhancing Cartel Enforcement: Using Information from Non-Cartel Investigations to Prosecute Cartels</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3506. I present the following proposal: information revealed during non-cartel investigations by competition law enforcement authorities, such as evaluation of M&As or investigation of monopolization (dominance) conduct, should be directly used to investigate and prosecute cartels. Currently, in several jurisdictions, information acquired in, for example, a M&A investigation typically cannot be directly used for a cartel case due to the underlying statutes and the legal and administrative procedures that govern information use. Reviewing the management and corporate strategy literature, I note that M&As form a vital part of firms' core business strategy, with the longer-run strategic aspects being more important. These longer-run strategies could be jeopardized if the firms were engaging in collusion, as the likelihood of detection and prosecution would increase under the proposed rule change, which would punish bad (collusive) behavior. I argue that irrespective of exactly how many cartels are actually prosecuted via this channel, the proposal has the likelihood of creating a meaningful deterrence effect. I also discuss the potential downsides related to Type 1 errors and administrative costs. Overall, I argue that the proposed rule change could increase the efficiency and effectiveness of cartel enforcement, and open an additional front in the fight against hardcore cartels that operate within jurisdictions as well as internationally.
2011	E02	Fuders, Felix. 2011. "Zum so genannten freien Wettbewerb und dem vermeintlichen Verbot vertikaler Kartelle im EU-Wettbewerbsrecht. (With English summary.)" <i>Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftspolitik</i>, 60(3): 271-84. Although a lot has been philosophised about the relationship between competition and freedom, especially in the Freiburg School of Economics, there is still no universal or generally accepted definition of so-called free competition. The article attempts to find such a definition based on the Kantian notion of freedom. The definition found then seems to make necessary a new assessment of the prohibition of vertical agreements in EU competition law.
2011	E52	THE SAME AS B24 Soliani, Riccardo. 2011. "Antonio Pesenti e la sua "Critica economica". (Antonio Pesenti and His "Critica Economica". With English summary.)" <i>Il Pensiero Economico Italiano</i>, 19(1): 117-37.
2011	E62	THE SAME AS B24 Soliani
2011	F16	Vaziakova, Yana, Geoff Barnard, and Tatiana Lysenko. 2011. <i>Russia: Progress in Structural Reform and Framework Conditions</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 920. In the 16 years since the OECD began conducting Economic Surveys of the Russian Federation, a great many policy recommendations relating to structural reform and framework conditions have been made. This paper, expanding on Annex 1.A1 in the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of the Russian Federation, provides a summary tabulation of the state of implementation of a large number of these past Survey recommendations.
2011	F32	Reuvid, Jonathan, and Jim Sherlock. 2011. <i>International Trade: An Essential Guide to the Principles and Practice of Export</i>. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, La Vergne, Tenn. Presents a guide to the issues involved in developing and managing overseas trade. Discusses the rationale for foreign trade and its organization; balance of payments--measurement and management; patterns of world trade; principles; methods of market research; the marketing plan; distribution; an overview of U.K. law; the law of contract; sale of goods in international trade; EU competition

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		law; the law of agency; the export office; the export quotation; Incoterms; modes of international transport; packing and marking for export; transport documentation; export procedures and documents; import procedures and documents; cargo (marine) insurance; credit insurance; exchange risk management; business finance; international payment methods; documentary letters of credit; money laundering; information and communication technology and export documentation; EU governance; and global trading trends. Reuvid is an editor in business publishing. Sherlock is a writer, trainer, and consultant in international trade. Index.
2011	F44	Funta, Rastislav. 2011. "Economic Law and Economic Crisis: Where Do We Go from Here? Economic, Legal and Political Dimension." <i>Danube: Law and Economics Review</i>, 0(1): 65-71. The impact of the economic crisis, which has rapidly developed and spread into a global economic shock, has become increasingly severe. The period immediately before the crisis was characterized by a combination of the following factors (hereinafter "origins of the crisis"): Blind belief in the strength of large financial institutions; incapacity of management to assess real risk; accumulation of public and private debt; low interests rates and high world growth; failure of a Shadow banking system and its risks; rating agencies practices, etc. Developing a system that comes closer to the ideal combination of economic freedom and open competition seems to be necessary. This is of paramount importance, because a healthy financial system is crucial to any working market economy.
2011	G11	Strong, Winslow, and Jean-Pierre Fouque. 2011. "Diversity and Arbitrage in a Regulatory Breakup Model." <i>Annals of Finance</i>, 7(3): 349-74. In 1999 Robert Fernholz observed an inconsistency between the normative assumption of existence of an equivalent martingale measure (EMM) and the empirical reality of diversity in equity markets. We explore a method of imposing diversity on market models by a type of antitrust regulation that is compatible with EMMs. The regulatory procedure breaks up companies that become too large, while holding the total number of companies constant by imposing a simultaneous merge of other companies. The regulatory events are assumed to have no impact on portfolio values. As an example, regulation is imposed on a market model in which diversity is maintained via a log-pole in the drift of the largest company. The result is the removal of arbitrage opportunities from this market while maintaining the market's diversity.
2011	G24	Petit, Nicolas. 2011. "Credit Rating Agencies, the Sovereign Debt Crisis and Competition Law." <i>European Competition Journal</i>, 7(3): 587-632. With the outburst of the sovereign debt crisis, the "big three" credit rating agencies ("CRAs") have come under a flood of criticism. Controversial proposals have flourished, with calls to dismantle the credit rating oligopoly or to set-up public, State-sponsored rating agencies. Interestingly, while all the evidence points to the existence of a competition problem in the credit rating industry, almost nothing has been written on whether the CRAs could be amenable to competition law scrutiny. In this context, this paper seeks to assess the possibility of intervention in the credit ratings industry on the basis of the EU competition rules. It shows that, under a somewhat creative interpretation of existing rules, the case can be made for competition law intervention in the credit rating industry.
2011	G35	Francis, Bill B., Iftekhar Hasan, Kose John, and Liang Song. 2011. "Corporate Governance and Dividend Payout Policy: A Test Using Antitakeover Legislation." <i>Financial Management</i>, 40(1): 83-112. Managers strongly prefer not to pay dividends as dividend payouts reduce the amount of cash subject to managerial discretion (Easterbrook, 1984; Jensen, 1986). Previous empirical tests of the relationship between corporate governance and dividend payout policy employ endogenous measures of this agency problem. Using a relatively exogenous measure that incorporates state antitakeover laws and the differences-in-differences approach, our analysis indicates that dividend payout ratios and propensities fall when managers are insulated from takeovers. The impact of antitakeover laws on dividend payouts is more pronounced for firms with poor corporate governance and small firms.
2011	I13	Hoffmann, Jens. 2011. "Die gesetzlichen Krankenkassen im Anwendungsbereich des deutschen Kartellrechts. (Statutory Health Insurance Funds in the Area of German Competition Law. With English summary.)." <i>Wirtschaft und Wettbewerb</i>, 61(5): 472-82. The article discusses the applicability of German Competition Law to statutory health insurance funds. It starts with an overview of the ECJ's decision practice which in principle does not recognize the statutory health insurance funds' quality as an undertaking. Based on article 3 para. 2 VO 1/2003 and the absence of an effect on trade between Member States, the article then points out that the definition of undertaking under European Competition Law does not oppose the applicability of German Competition Law to statutory health insurance funds. Thereafter, the traditional understanding of the notion of undertaking as defined by German Competition Law is described. Furthermore, the applicability of German Competition Law to statutory health insurance funds is analysed in light of the specific provision in Section 69 SGB V before and after "AMNOG".
2011	J16	Zimbalist, Andrew. 2011. <i>Circling the Bases: Essays on the Challenges and Prospects of the Sports Industry</i>. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. Explores the sports industry's biggest economic challenges as it enters the second decade of the twenty-first century and beyond. Discusses perspectives on the sports industry toward the second decade of the twenty-first century; dollar dilemmas during the downturn--a financial crossroads for college sports; the Bowl Championship Series, antitrust, and public policy; gender equity in intercollegiate athletics--economic considerations and possible fixes; reflections on salary shares and salary caps; facility finance--measurement, trends, and analysis; going for gold--the financing and economic impact of the Olympic Games; and performance-enhancing drugs and antidoping policy in major league baseball--experience, incentives, and challenges. Zimbalist is Robert A. Woods Professor of Economics at Smith College. Index.
2011	J53	Jeitschko, Thomas D., and Byung-Cheol Kim. 2011. <i>Signaling, Learning and Screening Prior to Trial: Informational Implications of Preliminary Injunctions</i>. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, EAG Discussions Papers: 201102. The decision to request a preliminary injunction--a court order that bans a party from certain actions until their lawfulness are ascertained in a final court ruling at trial--is an important litigation instrument in many areas of the law including antitrust, copyright, patents, trademarks, employment and labor relations as well as contracts. The process of filing for a preliminary injunction and the court's ruling on such a request generates information that can affect possible settlement decisions. We consider these implications when there is uncertainty about both the plaintiff's damages as well as the merits of case in the eyes of the court. Both plaintiff and defendant revise their beliefs about the case strength in dispute once they observe the court's ruling on preliminary injunctive relief. We study how such learning affects the likelihood of settlement. A precursor to this analysis is the study of the strategic role of preliminary injunctions as a means to signal the plaintiff's willingness to settle.
2011	L59	Brouwer, E., and F. C. Ozbugday. 2011. <i>Measuring the Extent of European State Aid Control: An Econometric Analysis of the European Commission Decisions</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-010. This paper provides an analysis of the European Commission (EC) decisions on state aid control using data on 550 state aid cases approved by the EC between 1998 and 2009. More specifically, we measure the determinants of the duration of state aid, total budget of state aid and daily budget of state aid. By using these imperfect proxies, we try to identify the extent of European state aid control. Our results suggest that aid with multiple objectives to achieve has both longer durations and higher amounts of budget. We also find that for some aid objectives or industries, the EC approves cases of aid with both longer durations and higher levels of budget. On the other hand, for some class of aid objectives and industries, there is a trade-off between duration and the level of budget so as to counter-balance the undesired effects. The interpretation of the results imply that the European state aid control, which once

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		was originally intended to address concerns about export subsidies and strategic trade, recently puts more emphasis on market failures mostly associated with externalities and public goods.
2011	M00	THE SAME AS D49 Ghosal, Vivek. 2011. <i>The Law and Economics of Enhancing Cartel Enforcement: Using Information from Non-Cartel Investigations to Prosecute Cartels</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3506.
2011	M10	Nakamura, Yasuhiko. 2011. "Bargaining over Managerial Delegation Contracts and Merger Incentives with Asymmetric Costs." <i>Manchester School</i> , 79(4): 718-39. In this paper, we examine how managerial delegation contracts within each firm affect the correspondence between the equilibrium ownership structure and the most socially preferred ownership structure. We consider the disclosure of managerial delegation contracts by studying the bargaining over the relative weightage of each firm's sales in a sales delegation contract between an owner and a manager under a model of endogenous merger formation in a three-firm asymmetric Cournot industry. We show that such a bargaining may reduce the requirement of an antitrust policy, since the equilibrium ownership structure can coincide with the most socially preferred ownership structure.
2011	N22	CV: Kaufman, Allen, and Ernest J. Englander. 2011. "Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. and the Restructuring of American Capitalism." In <i>The History of Modern U.S. Corporate Governance. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Brian R. Cheffins, 226-71. Elgar Research Collection. Corporate Governance in the New Global Economy series, vol. 12. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	N61	Lampe, Ryan L., and Petra Moser. 2011. <i>Patent Pools and the Direction of Innovation--Evidence from the 19th-century Sewing Machine Industry</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17573. Patent pools allow a group of firms to combine their patents as if they were a single firm. Theoretical models predict that pools encourage innovation in pool technologies, albeit at the cost of innovation in substitutes. Empirical evidence is scarce because modern pools are too recent to allow empirical analyses. This article examines data on patents and innovations by new firms for a historical pool in the sewing machine industry (1856-1877) to examine effects on innovation. Contrary to theoretical predictions, this analysis suggests that pools may discourage innovation in pool technologies and shift R&D towards technologically inferior substitutes.
2011	P11	THE SAME AS B24 Soliani, Riccardo. 2011. "Antonio Pesenti e la sua "Critica economica". (Antonio Pesenti and His "Critica Economica". With English summary.)" <i>Il Pensiero Economico Italiano</i> , 19(1): 117-37.
2011	Q42	CV: de Hauteclocque, Adrien, Frederic Marty, and Julien Pillot. 2011. "The Essential Facilities Doctrine in European Competition Policy: The Case of the Energy Sector." In <i>Competition, Contracts and Electricity Markets: A New Perspective</i> , ed. Jean-Michel Glachant, Dominique Finon and Adrien de Hauteclocque, 259-91. Loyola de Palacio Series on European Energy Policy. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	R38	CV: van de Gronden, Johan W. 2011. "Social Services of General Interest and EU Law." In <i>Developments in Services of General Interest</i> , ed. Erika Szyszczak, Jim Davies, Mads Andenaes and Tarjei Bekkedal, 123-53. Legal Issues of Services of General Interest. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press; distributed by Springer, New York.
2011	R41	Reksulak, Michael, and William F. Shughart II. 2011. "Of Rebates and Drawbacks: The Standard Oil (N.J.) Company and the Railroads." <i>Review of Industrial Organization</i> , 38(3): 267-83. Standard Oil formed the South Improvement Company in the fall of 1871, supposedly to negotiate "secret" discounts on published railroad tariffs and place independent refiners at a transportation cost disadvantage. We argue that discriminatory railway rates were common both before and after Standard Oil's founding in 1870, played little or no part in its rise to prominence and were not necessarily even illegal. Rebates and drawbacks were in fact ways of sharing the efficiency gains that flowed from the dependable high-volume rail traffic Rockefeller was able to guarantee as well as from other investments that he undertook that lowered the railroads' costs.
2012		
2012	B00	Giocoli, Nicola. 2012. "Crossed Destinies: Law and Economics Meets the History of Economic Thought." <i>History of Economic Ideas</i> , 20(3): 15-23. The paper argues that antitrust law and economics is a proper subfield for applying the method and viewpoint of the history of economic thought (HET). Hence, antitrust scholars should pay attention to what historians of economics have to say about their subfield. Beyond law and economics, it is argued that there are normative and positive arguments for economists in general to avail themselves of HET research.
2012	B40	CV: Chirita, Anca Daniela. 2012. "Legal Interpretation and Practice versus Legal Theory: A Reconciliation of Competition Goals-Comment." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 118-31. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	C20	Starr, Martha, and Forrest McCluer. 2012. <i>Using Difference-in-Differences to Estimate Damages in Healthcare Antitrust: A Case Study of Marshfield Clinic</i> . American University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 2012-07. In calculating damages in healthcare antitrust cases, the difference-in-difference (DID) approach provides a potentially valuable means of controlling for lawful factors that influence prices, such as case-mix and quality of care, as distinct from price differentials due to unlawful behavior. After first comparing DID to traditional methods of estimating damages, this paper uses DID to analyze data from a well-known case against Marshfield Clinic, a large multispecialty group practice that was found to have illegally allocated markets for physician services in Central Wisconsin. Using a specification similar to what was used in the case, we find that illegal behavior accounted for about two-fifths of the Clinic's extra increase in costs per patient during the damage period. The courts, however, were not persuaded that the analysis adequately controlled for legal factors. We discuss potential pitfalls in using DID to estimate damages suggested by the case, as well as possible ways around them.
2012	G23	CV: Harrison, David. 2012. "Hedge Fund Regulation through Competition Law Principles--Some Reflections." In <i>Research Handbook on Hedge Funds, Private Equity and Alternative Investments</i> , ed. Phoebus Athanassiou, 268-90. Research Handbooks in Financial Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	J24	CV: Townley, Christopher, Heba Shahein, and Richard Whish. 2012. "Cooperating in the Development of Competition Law and Economics Academics in New Jurisdictions." In <i>New Competition Jurisdictions: Shaping Policies and Building Institutions</i> , ed. Richard Whish and Christopher Townley, 291-331. ASCOLA Competition Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	N46	Todorov, Francisco Ribeiro, and Marcelo Maciel Torres Filho. 2012. "History of Competition Policy in Brazil: 1930-2010." <i>Antitrust Bulletin</i> , 57(2): 207-57. As Brazil moved from a highly controlled and concentrated economy to a freer and more competitive one, the antitrust regime developed. The article outlines this historical process. We begin by addressing how the first norms with antitrust-like provisions were created from the 1930s until 1962. We then discuss the difficult operation of the competition authority (CADE) during the military regime from 1964 to 1985. After examining a transition period marked by democratization and a new constitutional order, we correlate the market-oriented reforms of the 1990s with what became the first

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		antitrust statute to be effectively implemented. We then present the more well-known history of this 1994 statute: the initial focus on merger control and the subsequent shift toward cartel enforcement. The article concludes by examining the main challenges facing the Brazilian competition authorities today, including the implementation of the new antitrust statute passed in December 2011.
2012	N64	Morelli, Carlo Joseph, Jim Tomlinson, and Valerie Wright. 2012. "The Managing of Competition: Government and Industry Relationships in the Jute Industry 1957-63." <i>Business History</i>, 54(5): 765-82. This paper examines the development of the 1963 court case brought by the Board of Trade's Restrictive Trading Agreements Office against jute manufacturers, in order to examine the impact of the newly introduced competition policy for government-business relationships. Government's active enforcement of competition marked an important change in the direction of industrial policy in the UK and the jute industry was one of the cases to be examined.
2012	O43	Ma, Tay-Cheng. 2012. "Institutions, Antitrust Effectiveness, and Market Competition: Empirical Evidence from Cross-Country Variations." <i>Applied Economics Quarterly</i>, 58(3): 223-62. This paper investigates the channels through which institutions may have an effect on market competition. The main result of the investigation is that there is a strong and robust relationship between institutions and market competition: economies with better institutions are much more likely to experience a high intensity of competition. However, once the effect of trade openness is controlled for, the effect of institutions on competition must be mediated through the effective enforcement of competition law. Taking the case of Bulgaria, if it were to improve its antitrust effectiveness from the level at the 25th percentile to the one at the 75th percentile of the distribution, then the maximum increase in market competition that would result is 0.57 percentage points. This implies that trade liberalization does not replace the competition regime, as markets are segmented by more than just trade barriers. The beneficial functioning of competition is not secured spontaneously but must be supported by competition laws.
2012	Q15	Mahony, Greg. 2012. "Foreign Acquisition of Agricultural Land and Food Security: A Cautionary Note on Public Policy." <i>Economic Papers</i>, 31(4): 501-07. Proposed amendments to the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 appear motivated by concern with food security and foreign ownership. Approval would be required for acquisitions by foreigners of agricultural land over five hectares, a register of agricultural land would be established and there would be a new explicit national interest test. This article explores the variegated social, political and economic opposition to foreign acquisition of agricultural land and finds it misplaced. Increased agricultural productivity to address the challenge of global food security requires that the sector emulates the success of global manufacturing within a network of alliances global supply chain. Productivity considerations should override populism as the main driver of policy for the regulation of Foreign Direct Investment.
2012	Q24	Mahony, Greg. 2012. "Foreign Acquisition of Agricultural Land and Food Security: A Cautionary Note on Public Policy." <i>Economic Papers</i>, 31(4): 501-07. Proposed amendments to the Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 appear motivated by concern with food security and foreign ownership. Approval would be required for acquisitions by foreigners of agricultural land over five hectares, a register of agricultural land would be established and there would be a new explicit national interest test. This article explores the variegated social, political and economic opposition to foreign acquisition of agricultural land and finds it misplaced. Increased agricultural productivity to address the challenge of global food security requires that the sector emulates the success of global manufacturing within a network of alliances global supply chain. Productivity considerations should override populism as the main driver of policy for the regulation of Foreign Direct Investment.
2013		
2013	D11	Kenning, Peter, and Inga Wobker. 2013. "Ist der "mundige Verbraucher" eine Fiktion? Ein kritischer Beitrag zum aktuellen Stand der Diskussion um das Verbraucherleitbild in den Wirtschaftswissenschaften und der Wirtschaftspolitik. (A Critical Contribution to the Current State of the Debate on the Consumer Model in Economics and Economic Policy. With English summary.)." <i>Zeitschrift für Wirtschafts- und Unternehmensethik</i>, 14(2): 282-300. In Germany there is still no uniform, policy field-spanning and economic research-based consumer model. This paper provides an overview of the contributions of economic research to the discussion about the consumer model. Scrutinizing this model with an empirical analysis, we find that the picture of "the empowered consumer" does not exist, and rather a more differentiating approach would be necessary. Using the consumer concept of the Law against Restraints in Competition, implications of this evidence-based differentiation for economic policy are discussed.
2013	E26 H26	Baumann, Florian, and Tim Friehe. 2013. "Tax Evasion and Tacit Collusion." <i>Public Finance Review</i>, 41(5): 633-57. This article analyzes the interaction between tax evasion and tacit collusion. We show that the possibility of evading taxes generally influences the incentives to form a cartel. We establish that whether tax evasion increases or decreases the set of circumstances allowing stable collusion depends on (1) the relation between the benefits of tax evasion and legal after-tax profits and (2) effective enforcement of antitrust laws. In considering variations in tax enforcement and antitrust enforcement, we find that stricter tax enforcement may actually increase the level of tax evasion, as it may promote the cartelization of industries. In contrast, stricter antitrust enforcement lowers incentives for cartelization, thereby possibly reducing tax evasion at the same time.
2013	F54	CV : Williams, Mark, and Ruby Ann S. Jalit. 2013. "The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia: The Philippines." In <i>The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia</i>, ed. Mark Williams, 161-214. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	F62	CV : Ezrachi, Ariel. 2013. "Domestic and Cross-Border Transfer of Wealth." In <i>Competition Law and Development</i>, ed. D. Daniel Sokol, Thomas K. Cheng and Ioannis Lianos, 199-211. Global Competition Law and Economics series. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Law Books.
2013	F62	Carstea, Vlad. 2013. "EU's Competition's Policy Reform." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i>, 8(1): 99-106. A globalized space means a bigger challenge for European Union, especially in the field of fair competition. The Common Policy needs to be reformed in order to become a more efficient tool in a global world. The reform must focus on anti-competitive agreements, dominant market position abuse, reviewing of the Merger Regulation adopted in 1989 and the state aid control policy. The current economic crisis has influenced the reform especially in the state aid field.
2013	H21	Lee, Sang-Ho. 2013. "An Optimal Incentive Tax Policy on Horizontal Mergers." <i>Seoul Journal of Economics</i>, 26(2): 239-54. This paper analyzes an optimal antitrust policy on horizontal mergers under asymmetric information when antitrust agency cannot observe the post-merger private cost of merged firms. By using a discrete mechanism design approach with self-selection, this paper proposes an incentive compatible lump-sum tax scheme to provide an efficient decision on whether the application for merger should be accepted or rejected. Results show that the optimal size of lump-sum tax is not affected by the informational rent of private post-merger cost information of merged firms.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	H26	THE SAME AS E26 Baumann, Florian, and Tim Friehe. 2013. "Tax Evasion and Tacit Collusion." <i>Public Finance Review</i>, 41(5): 633-57.
2013	J45	CV: Kovacic, William E. 2013. "Distinguished Essay: Good Agency Practice and the Implementation of Competition Law." In <i>European Yearbook of International Economic Law 2013</i> , ed. Christoph Herrmann, Markus Krajewski and Jorg Philipp Terhechte, 3-22. European Yearbook of International Economic Law series, vol. 4. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	N73	Jensen-Eriksen, Niklas. 2013. "A Potentially Crucial Advantage: Export Cartels as a Source of Power for Weak Nations." <i>Revue Economique</i>, 64(6): 1085-1104. This article argues that cartels can in certain circumstances be a source of power for the small and weak nations, and that this aspect has often been overlooked in current public discussions about cartels, which tend to emphasize their negative effects. In particular, we will look at export cartels, which, in most countries, are exempted from the scope of tough competition laws, but which have since the end of the 1980s received an increasing amount of criticism. Yet, as several writers have noted, the available empirical evidence on the actual effects and activities of export cartels is very limited. This article expands our knowledge by analyzing one country, Finland, where these institutions played an exceptionally important role. The Finnish export associations helped the country's small and insignificant producers become significant players in world markets, and promoted economic and technical development in their home country. Yet, the Finnish cartels also promoted the cartelization of international trade.
2013	O15 O21	CV: Svetiev, Yane. 2013. "Competition Law and Development Policy: Subordination, Self-Sufficiency or Integration?." In <i>European Yearbook of International Economic Law 2013</i> , ed. Christoph Herrmann, Markus Krajewski and Jorg Philipp Terhechte, 223-50. European Yearbook of International Economic Law series, vol. 4. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	O21	CV: Lianos, Ioannis, Abel Mateus, and AzzaRaslan. 2013. "Is There a Tension between Development Economics and Competition?." In <i>Competition Law and Development</i> , ed. D. Daniel Sokol, Thomas K. Cheng and IoannisLianos, 35-51. Global Competition Law and Economics series. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Law Books.
2013	O23	Goncalves, Oksandro Osdival, and Marcelo Miranda Ribeiro. 2013. "Incentivos Fiscais: Uma perspectiva da Analise Economica do Direito. (Tax Incentives: An Economic Analysis of Law Perspective. With English summary.)." <i>Economic Analysis of Law Review</i>, 4(1): 79-102. From an economic analysis of law--L&E perspective, this paper discusses the economic effects resulting from the Manaus Free Zone--ZFM tax breaks and the state fiscal competition. After a brief theoretical review, two case studies are presented: the beverage industry in the ZFM and the Brazilian Antitrust Authority--CADE declaration of illegality of some state tax breaks. The results highlight the limits of the use of fiscal policies to fix market failures or as regional development tools. Tax breaks are fair only when clearly stated in the public interest and effectively reach the proposed public policies.
2013	P14	Cass, Ronald A., and Keith N. Hylton. 2013. <i>Laws of Creation: Property Rights in the World of Ideas</i>. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press. Explores the role of law in encouraging development, diffusion, and exploitation of ideas. Discusses ideas, property, and prosperity; rights to property; intellectual property; patent law; trade secrets; copyright law; trademark law; making intellectual property rights work--or not; antitrust and intellectual property; and understanding intellectual property law. Cass is Dean Emeritus at the Boston University School of Law and President of Cass and Associates. Hylton is Honorable Paul J. Liacos Professor of Law at the Boston University School of Law. Index.
2013	P35	CV: Fruitman, David. 2013. "The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia: Vietnam." In <i>The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia</i> , ed. Mark Williams, 119-60. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	Q25	Gawel, Erik, and Norman Bedtke. 2013. "Wasserpreise zwischen Kartellkontrolle und Nachhaltigkeit. (Water Pricing in Germany between Control of Abusive Practice and Sustainability. With English summary.)." <i>Wirtschaftsdienst</i>, 93(2): 94-102. The regulatory framework of the German water sector is currently undergoing a reorientation process at both the EU and national levels. Price regulation of water utilities is particularly controversial. Recently, some national antitrust authorities have significantly increased their oversight of abusive practices. However, the focus of the regulation in this field is exclusively on efficiency while neglecting other pricing objectives (e.g., internalisation of environmental costs). The article examines the current practice of different price regulation schemes (cost plus pricing and control of abusive practice) and identifies its shortcomings. It is shown that different regulating principles of relevant laws (law of charges, competition law, and water law) have to be better aligned and sustainability issues need to be taken into account in theory and practice when addressing efficiency requirements for water utilities.
2013	Z18	CV: Psychogiopoulou, Evangelia. 2013. "State Aid to the Press in the EU: Legal Issues and Trends." In <i>State Aid for Newspapers: Theories, Cases, Actions</i> , ed. Paul Murschetz, 85-97. Media Business and Innovation series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.

Table K21.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General*

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E24	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F01	Global Outlook
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F31	Foreign Exchange
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	Foreign Aid
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I12	Health Production
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O22	Project Analysis
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K21: Balance of Links

239	Links in 2005
153	New links in 2006-2013
430	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K21 is equal to 5.2 AS.

Общий объем раздела K21 — 5,2 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K21.E.

K22 Business and Securities Law ¹

Table K22.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	3	17	14	5.67	0.07	0.12	General Economics and Teaching
B	1	21	20	21	0.02	0.15	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	4	21	17	5.25	0.09	0.15	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	112	474	362	4.23	2.60	3.28	Microeconomics
E	14	81	67	5.79	0.32	0.56	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	86	270	184	3.14	1.99	1.87	International Economics
G	1,352	4,650	3,298	3.44	31.33	32.15	Financial Economics
H	67	211	144	3.15	1.55	1.46	Public Economics
I	2	17	15	8.5	0.05	0.12	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	36	143	107	3.97	0.83	0.99	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1,633	4,623	2,990	2.83	37.84	31.97	Law and Economics
L	367	1,475	1,108	4.02	8.51	10.20	Industrial Organization
M	239	823	584	3.44	5.54	5.69	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	53	269	216	5.08	1.23	1.86	Economic History
O	144	625	481	4.34	3.34	4.32	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	184	557	373	3.03	4.26	3.85	Economic Systems
Q	8	67	59	8.38	0.19	0.46	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	3	41	38	13.67	0.07	0.28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	7	77	70	11	0.16	0.53	Other Special Topics
S	4,315	14,462	10,147	3.35	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K22.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.06	General Economics
A2	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Collective Works
A	3	17	14	5.67	0.07	0.12	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Methodology
B5	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	1	21	20	21	0.02	0.15	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
C1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.05	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	Design of Experiments
C	4	21	17	5.25	0.09	0.15	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	15	15	N	0.00	0.10	General
D1	18	60	42	3.33	0.42	0.41	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	43	149	106	3.47	1.00	1.03	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	5	19	14	3.8	0.12	0.13	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.08	Welfare Economics
D7	20	98	78	4.9	0.46	0.68	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	24	115	91	4.79	0.56	0.80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.03	Intertemporal Choice
D	112	474	362	4.23	2.60	3.28	Microeconomics
E0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
E1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General Aggregative Models
E2	2	12	10	6	0.05	0.08	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.06	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1	27	26	27	0.02	0.19	Money and Interest Rates
E5	7	21	14	3	0.16	0.15	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.07	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	14	81	67	5.79	0.32	0.56	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.04	General
F1	6	21	15	3.5	0.14	0.15	Trade
F2	64	178	114	2.78	1.48	1.23	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	12	29	17	2.42	0.28	0.20	International Finance
F4	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	28	28	N	0.00	0.19	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	86	270	184	3.14	1.99	1.87	International Economics
G0	6	79	73	13.17	0.14	0.55	General
G1	274	746	472	2.72	6.35	5.16	General Financial Markets
G2	224	972	748	4.34	5.19	6.72	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	848	2853	2005	3.36	19.65	19.73	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	1,352	4,650	3,298	3.44	31.33	32.15	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.04	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	37	84	47	2.27	0.86	0.58	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.06	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.07	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.04	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	12	75	63	6.25	0.28	0.52	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	10	21	11	2.1	0.23	0.15	Miscellaneous Issues
H	67	211	144	3.15	1.55	1.46	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.06	Health
I2	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.03	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	2	17	15	8.5	0.05	0.12	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.05	General
J1	3	21	18	7	0.07	0.15	Demographic Economics
J2	2	18	16	9	0.05	0.12	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	4	27	23	6.75	0.09	0.19	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	6	16	10	2.67	0.14	0.11	Particular Labor Markets
J5	17	29	12	1.71	0.39	0.20	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	2	10	8	5	0.05	0.07	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.03	Labor Discrimination
J8	2	10	8	5	0.05	0.07	Labor Standards: National and International
J	36	143	107	3.97	0.83	0.99	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	2	14	12	7	0.05	0.10	General
K1	137	370	233	2.7	3.17	2.56	Basic Areas of Law
K2	1,300	3,648	2,348	2.81	30.13	25.22	Regulation and Business Law
K3	74	219	145	2.96	1.71	1.51	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	120	372	252	3.1	2.78	2.57	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1,633	4,623	2,990	2.83	37.84	31.97	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	67	191	124	2.85	1.55	1.32	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	59	362	303	6.14	1.37	2.50	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	30	74	44	2.47	0.70	0.51	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	46	70	24	1.52	1.07	0.48	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	86	484	398	5.63	1.99	3.35	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	14	66	52	4.71	0.32	0.46	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	8	21	13	2.63	0.19	0.15	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	25	120	95	4.8	0.58	0.83	Industry Studies: Services
L9	32	87	55	2.72	0.74	0.60	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	367	1,475	1,108	4.02	8.51	10.20	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	88	341	253	3.88	2.04	2.36	Business Administration
M2	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Business Economics
M3	24	47	23	1.96	0.56	0.32	Marketing and Advertising
M4	114	368	254	3.23	2.64	2.54	Accounting and Auditing
M5	12	64	52	5.33	0.28	0.44	Personnel Economics
M	239	823	584	3.44	5.54	5.69	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
N1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	19	83	64	4.37	0.44	0.57	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.03	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	24	110	86	4.58	0.56	0.76	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	2	12	10	6	0.05	0.08	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	7	48	41	6.86	0.16	0.33	Micro-Business History
N9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Regional and Urban History
N	53	269	216	5.08	1.23	1.86	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	111	511	400	4.6	2.57	3.53	Economic Development
O2	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.04	Development Planning and Policy
O3	31	80	49	2.58	0.72	0.55	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.10	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.10	Economywide Country Studies
O	144	625	481	4.34	3.34	4.32	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
P1	18	77	59	4.28	0.42	0.53	Capitalist Systems
P2	12	29	17	2.42	0.28	0.20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	152	414	262	2.72	3.52	2.86	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	25	24	25	0.02	0.17	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.08	Comparative Economic Systems
P	184	557	373	3.03	4.26	3.85	Economic Systems
Q0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	General
Q1	3	20	17	6.67	0.07	0.14	Agriculture
Q2	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.04	Energy
Q5	0	30	30	N	0.00	0.21	Environmental Economics
Q	8	67	59	8.38	0.19	0.46	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	General Regional Economics
R2	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Household Analysis
R3	2	26	24	13	0.05	0.18	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.03	Transportation Economics
R5	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.04	Regional Government Analysis
R	3	41	38	13.67	0.07	0.28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	7	77	70	11	0.16	0.53	Other Special Topics
S	4,315	14,462	10,147	3.35	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K22.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.03	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Relation of Economics to Social Values
B54	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Feminist Economics
C41	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C72	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C91	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D12	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	2	17	15	8.5	0.05	0.12	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	15	34	19	2.27	0.35	0.24	Consumer Protection
D21	15	46	31	3.07	0.35	0.32	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	1	21	20	21	0.02	0.15	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	26	74	48	2.85	0.6	0.51	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D44	3	11	8	3.67	0.07	0.08	Auctions
D45	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.03	Rationing; Licensing
D52	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Incomplete Markets
D62	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.06	Externalities
D72	11	64	53	5.82	0.25	0.44	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	3	11	8	3.67	0.07	0.08	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.08	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	5	7	2	1.4	0.12	0.05	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D81	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.03	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	20	81	61	4.05	0.46	0.56	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.05	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
E21	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E32	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.06	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E44	1	20	19	20	0.02	0.14	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E52	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.03	Monetary Policy
E58	4	15	11	3.75	0.09	0.1	Central Banks and Their Policies
E62	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.03	Fiscal Policy
E63	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
F01	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Global Outlook
F02	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.03	International Economic Order
F13	4	12	8	3	0.09	0.08	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.05	Empirical Studies of Trade
F21	5	16	11	3.2	0.12	0.11	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	International Migration
F23	58	159	101	2.74	1.34	1.1	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	International Finance: General
F31	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Foreign Exchange
F32	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.03	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	International Lending and Debt Problems

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F36	5	10	5	2	0.12	0.07	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
G00	6	12	6	2	0.14	0.08	Financial Economics: General
G10	25	79	54	3.16	0.58	0.55	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	8	29	21	3.63	0.19	0.2	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	44	98	54	2.23	1.02	0.68	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	10	34	24	3.4	0.23	0.24	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	39	129	90	3.31	0.9	0.89	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	26	42	16	1.62	0.6	0.29	International Financial Markets
G18	117	329	212	2.81	2.71	2.27	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	5	5	0	1	0.12	0.03	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	9	40	31	4.44	0.21	0.28	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	87	340	253	3.91	2.02	2.35	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	10	66	56	6.6	0.23	0.46	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	13	71	58	5.46	0.3	0.49	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	23	95	72	4.13	0.53	0.66	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	82	360	278	4.39	1.9	2.49	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	37	90	53	2.43	0.86	0.62	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	13	47	34	3.62	0.3	0.32	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	200	695	495	3.48	4.63	4.81	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	183	468	285	2.56	4.24	3.24	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	280	989	709	3.53	6.49	6.84	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	5	33	28	6.6	0.12	0.23	Payout Policy
G38	130	531	401	4.08	3.01	3.67	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.03	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.03	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H24	5	7	2	1.4	0.12	0.05	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	24	64	40	2.67	0.56	0.44	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.04	Tax Evasion
H30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H60	4	4	0	1	0.09	0.03	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H70	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.04	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H73	5	18	13	3.6	0.12	0.12	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	4	20	16	5	0.09	0.14	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	10	13	3	1.3	0.23	0.09	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Health Production
I18	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
J13	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.08	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J24	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.05	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J28	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J33	4	19	15	4.75	0.09	0.13	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J40	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Labor Contracts
J44	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.06	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J51	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.05	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.03	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	9	13	4	1.44	0.21	0.09	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J65	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.01	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J83	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.04	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K00	2	14	12	7	0.05	0.1	Law and Economics: General
K10	13	62	49	4.77	0.3	0.43	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	13	47	34	3.62	0.3	0.32	Property Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K12	53	112	59	2.11	1.23	0.77	Contract Law
K13	42	89	47	2.12	0.97	0.62	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	16	60	44	3.75	0.37	0.41	Criminal Law
K20	2	11	9	5.5	0.05	0.08	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	42	73	31	1.74	0.97	0.5	Antitrust Law
K22	1,240	3,531	2,291	2.85	28.74	24.42	Business and Securities Law
K23	16	33	17	2.06	0.37	0.23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	22	60	38	2.73	0.51	0.41	Labor Law
K32	5	23	18	4.6	0.12	0.16	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	30	76	46	2.53	0.7	0.53	International Law
K34	14	42	28	3	0.32	0.29	Tax Law
K35	3	13	10	4.33	0.07	0.09	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K40	8	41	33	5.13	0.19	0.28	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	33	149	116	4.52	0.76	1.03	Litigation Process
K42	79	182	103	2.3	1.83	1.26	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	20	48	28	2.4	0.46	0.33	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	4	17	13	4.25	0.09	0.12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	2	15	13	7.5	0.05	0.1	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	33	78	45	2.36	0.76	0.54	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	2	19	17	9.5	0.05	0.13	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	3	11	8	3.67	0.07	0.08	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Open Source Products and Markets
L20	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.06	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	10	26	16	2.6	0.23	0.18	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	8	25	17	3.13	0.19	0.17	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L24	8	20	12	2.5	0.19	0.14	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	28	227	199	8.11	0.65	1.57	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	3	54	51	18	0.07	0.37	Entrepreneurship
L31	3	19	16	6.33	0.07	0.13	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	3	15	12	5	0.07	0.1	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	24	36	12	1.5	0.56	0.25	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	32	48	16	1.5	0.74	0.33	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	11	12	1	1.09	0.25	0.08	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.03	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L50	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.02	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	74	446	372	6.03	1.71	3.08	Economics of Regulation
L52	5	12	7	2.4	0.12	0.08	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	4	19	15	4.75	0.09	0.13	Enterprise Policy
L60	3	11	8	3.67	0.07	0.08	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.08	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.05	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L65	2	11	9	5.5	0.05	0.08	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	3	15	12	5	0.07	0.1	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.03	Other Consumer Nondurables
L71	8	13	5	1.63	0.19	0.09	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L80	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	5	21	16	4.2	0.12	0.15	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	6	18	12	3	0.14	0.12	Entertainment; Media
L83	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.09	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	5	40	35	8	0.12	0.28	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	5	15	10	3	0.12	0.1	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L88	2	10	8	5	0.05	0.07	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L90	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L94	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.03	Electric Utilities
L96	15	25	10	1.67	0.35	0.17	Telecommunications
L98	13	36	23	2.77	0.3	0.25	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M10	2	34	32	17	0.05	0.24	Business Administration: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M12	13	60	47	4.62	0.3	0.41	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	17	48	31	2.82	0.39	0.33	New Firms; Startups
M14	55	175	120	3.18	1.27	1.21	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	IT Management
M21	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Business Economics
M31	7	18	11	2.57	0.16	0.12	Marketing
M37	17	29	12	1.71	0.39	0.2	Advertising
M40	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.07	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	101	236	135	2.34	2.34	1.63	Accounting
M42	8	46	38	5.75	0.19	0.32	Auditing
M48	1	75	74	75	0.02	0.52	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Accounting: Other
M51	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	6	46	40	7.67	0.14	0.32	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.05	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N20	2	18	16	9	0.05	0.12	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	2	12	10	6	0.05	0.08	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	5	13	8	2.6	0.12	0.09	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	4	16	12	4	0.09	0.11	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.06	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.07	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N40	2	21	19	10.5	0.05	0.15	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	11	31	20	2.82	0.25	0.21	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	8	18	10	2.25	0.19	0.12	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	3	27	24	9	0.07	0.19	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N62	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N71	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.06	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N81	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.08	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N83	4	11	7	2.75	0.09	0.08	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N85	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.05	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
O11	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	11	40	29	3.64	0.25	0.28	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O16	47	210	163	4.47	1.09	1.45	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	49	235	186	4.8	1.14	1.62	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.05	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O30	3	12	9	4	0.07	0.08	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.05	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.05	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.06	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	19	39	20	2.05	0.44	0.27	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.04	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O57	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.08	Comparative Studies of Countries
P12	7	17	10	2.43	0.16	0.12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	4	23	19	5.75	0.09	0.16	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.05	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	6	24	18	4	0.14	0.17	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	7	16	9	2.29	0.16	0.11	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P26	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P31	56	151	95	2.7	1.3	1.04	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	27	76	49	2.81	0.63	0.53	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P37	64	178	114	2.78	1.48	1.23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P48	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.06	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P51	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q12	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.06	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q18	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.03	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q28	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q32	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q38	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
R23	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R32	2	15	13	7.5	0.05	0.1	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
Z10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z13	6	49	43	8.17	0.14	0.34	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	4315	13810	9495	3.20	100	95.4	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K22.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	0.01	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	2	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A22	5	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	1	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A33	2	0.01	Handbooks
B11	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B14	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B21	2	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B31	3	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	2	0.01	Economic Methodology
B52	7	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C01	1	0.01	Econometrics
C11	1	0.01	Bayesian Analysis: General
C14	1	0.01	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C43	3	0.02	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C53	2	0.01	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C58	1	0.01	Financial Econometrics
C63	1	0.01	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C70	2	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	1	0.01	Cooperative Games
C73	1	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	1	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C93	1	0.01	Field Experiments
D02	14	0.1	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	1	0.01	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D10	1	0.01	Household Behavior: General
D11	2	0.01	Consumer Economics: Theory

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D13	1	0.01	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D20	2	0.01	Production and Organizations: General
D43	4	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D64	4	0.03	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	5	0.03	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D80	1	0.01	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D84	2	0.01	Expectations; Speculations
D85	2	0.01	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	16	0.11	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	1	0.01	Neuroeconomics
D91	5	0.03	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E02	1	0.01	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E12	1	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E23	2	0.01	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	2	0.01	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E26	2	0.01	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E41	1	0.01	Demand for Money
E42	2	0.01	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	4	0.03	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E51	1	0.01	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E65	2	0.01	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F15	2	0.01	Economic Integration
F20	1	0.01	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F29	1	0.01	International Factor Movements: Other
F35	2	0.01	Foreign Aid
F42	2	0.01	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F44	1	0.01	International Business Cycles
F50	2	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F52	2	0.01	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	12	0.08	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	2	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	10	0.07	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F65	3	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G01	67	0.46	Financial Crises
G17	1	0.01	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
H10	1	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H23	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H32	8	0.06	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H54	2	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	3	0.02	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	4	0.03	National Security and War
H57	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H63	2	0.01	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H71	3	0.02	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H74	3	0.02	State and Local Borrowing
H76	24	0.17	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	1	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H81	3	0.02	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H83	5	0.03	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I11	2	0.01	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	2	0.01	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I20	1	0.01	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	1	0.01	Analysis of Education
I23	3	0.02	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I30	1	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	0.01	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	1	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J01	1	0.01	Labor Economics: General
J08	6	0.04	Labor Economics Policies
J11	1	0.01	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J12	1	0.01	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J14	2	0.01	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J22	1	0.01	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	6	0.04	Labor Demand
J26	1	0.01	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	2	0.01	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	4	0.03	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	2	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J42	1	0.01	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J45	2	0.01	Public Sector Labor Markets
J50	1	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J61	2	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	1	0.01	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	4	0.03	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J68	1	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J71	3	0.02	Labor Discrimination
J78	2	0.01	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J80	1	0.01	Labor Standards: General
J81	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J88	2	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K36	5	0.03	Family and Personal Law
L23	1	0.01	Organization of Production
L38	4	0.03	Public Policy
L43	1	0.01	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	4	0.03	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L59	4	0.03	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L68	1	0.01	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	3	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	2	0.01	Forest Products
L74	1	0.01	Construction
L78	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L85	1	0.01	Real Estate Services
L92	13	0.09	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	5	0.03	Air Transportation
L95	1	0.01	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
M16	23	0.16	International Business Administration
M20	1	0.01	Business Economics: General
M50	6	0.04	Personnel Economics: General
M55	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N00	1	0.01	Economic History: General
N16	1	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N26	4	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	2	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	2	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N44	5	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	7	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N51	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N53	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N60	3	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N63	1	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N70	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N72	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	2	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N80	9	0.06	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N82	7	0.05	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	2	0.01	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N91	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
O10	6	0.04	Economic Development: General
O12	1	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	2	0.01	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	4	0.03	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O18	1	0.01	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O20	1	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O23	3	0.02	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	2	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O43	5	0.03	Institutions and Growth
O47	5	0.03	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O53	3	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
P00	1	0.01	Economic Systems: General
P10	5	0.03	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P20	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P40	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: General
P43	16	0.11	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P50	6	0.04	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P52	2	0.01	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	2	0.01	Sustainable Development
Q14	3	0.02	Agricultural Finance
Q15	1	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q22	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q24	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q33	1	0.01	Resource Booms
Q41	2	0.01	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q48	4	0.03	Energy: Government Policy
Q51	1	0.01	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	12	0.08	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	4	0.03	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	3	0.02	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	1	0.01	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	4	0.03	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	5	0.03	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	1	0.01	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	1	0.01	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R14	1	0.01	Land Use Patterns
R30	1	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	5	0.03	Housing Supply and Markets
R33	1	0.01	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	4	0.03	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	2	0.01	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R48	2	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R50	1	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	3	0.02	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	1	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	1	0.01	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z11	1	0.01	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	25	0.17	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	652	4.6	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(67), Z12(25), H76(24), M16(23), D86(16), P43(16), D02(14), L92(13), F53(12), Q52(12), F55(10), N80(9), H32(8), B52(7), N45(7), N82(7), J08(6), J23(6), M50(6), O10(6), P50(6), A22(5), D71(5), D91(5), H83(5), K36(5), L93(5), N44(5), O43(5), O47(5), P10(5), Q58(5), R31(5), D43(4), D64(4), E43(4), H56(4), J32(4), J63(4), L38(4), L44(4), L59(4), N26(4), O15(4), Q48(4), Q53(4), Q56(4), R38(4), B31(3), C43(3), F65(3), H55(3), H71(3), H74(3), H81(3), I23(3), J71(3), L72(3), N60(3), O23(3), O53(3), Q14(3), Q54(3), R51(3), A14(2), A33(2), B21(2), B41(2), C53(2), C70(2), D11(2), D20(2), D84(2), D85(2), E23(2), E24(2), E26(2), E42(2), E65(2), F15(2), F35(2), F42(2), F50(2), F52(2), F54(2), H54(2), H63(2), I11(2), I13(2), J14(2), J31(2), J38(2), J45(2), J61(2), J78(2), J88(2), L73(2), N33(2), N34(2), N73(2), N84(2), O13(2), O24(2), P52(2), Q01(2), Q41(2), R41(2), R48(2), A11(1), A23(1), B11(1), B12(1), B14(1), B22(1), B23(1), B24(1), C01(1), C11(1), C14(1), C58(1), C63(1), C71(1), C73(1), C78(1), C93(1), D03(1), D10(1), D13(1), D80(1), D87(1), E02(1), E12(1), E41(1), E51(1), F20(1), F29(1), F44(1), F60(1), G17(1), H10(1), H23(1), H57(1), H79(1), I20(1), I21(1), I30(1), I31(1), I38(1), J01(1), J11(1), J12(1), J22(1), J26(1), J42(1), J50(1), J62(1), J68(1), J80(1), J81(1), L23(1), L43(1), L68(1), L69(1), L70(1), L74(1), L78(1), L85(1), L95(1), M20(1), M55(1), N00(1), N16(1), N27(1), N31(1), N46(1), N51(1), N53(1), N54(1), N63(1), N70(1), N72(1), N91(1), O12(1), O18(1), O20(1), P00(1), P11(1), P20(1), P40(1), Q15(1), Q22(1), Q24(1), Q33(1), Q51(1), Q55(1), R11(1), R12(1), R14(1), R30(1), R33(1), R50(1), R52(1), R58(1), Z11(1).

Table K22.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D71	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
D86	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	8	16
E65	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
F29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H32	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	8
H54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
H57	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H76	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	16	24
H81	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
I21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J08	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	6
J42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J61	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
J71	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
J78	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
L73	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
M16	7	1	7	4	0	2	2	0	23
N00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N80	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	9
O10	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6
O23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
P00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P10	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	5
P11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P50	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
Q56	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
Q58	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	5
R38	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
Z12	1	9	0	2	1	6	2	4	25
C53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C71	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C78	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D02	0	1	0	1	0	1	7	4	14
F15	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F53	0	2	3	1	1	2	0	3	12
G17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H55	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
H56	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
H71	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
I38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
J22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J31	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
J32	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
J38	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
J63	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
J68	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J80	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J81	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J88	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
K36	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	5
L59	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
L72	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
L92	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	7	13
L93	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	5
M20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M50	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	6
M55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N34	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
N44	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
N45	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	7
O12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O15	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
O24	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
P43	0	9	0	0	5	1	0	1	16
Q51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q52	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	1	12
Q53	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
R48	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
A23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
D91	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	5
E43	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4
F20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F35	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
F55	0	0	3	2	0	1	2	2	10
H79	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H83	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	5
I20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
I30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J01	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L69	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L70	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L85	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N73	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
N82	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	7
O47	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	5
P52	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Q01	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
R30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
R31	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	5
B23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B31	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
B41	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
C14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D03	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D43	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
D64	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
D85	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
E24	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
E42	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
F52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
G01	0	0	0	3	17	10	18	19	67
I23	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
J50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J62	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L38	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
L44	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	4
N33	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
N51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N60	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
O13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
O20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q41	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Q54	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
R11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
R50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R58	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B21	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
B22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E23	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
E26	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
E41	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F42	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
F54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
H10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
J23	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6
N63	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N84	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
O43	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	5
O53	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Q22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B52	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	7
C73	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
D80	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H63	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
I31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N54	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
R33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
A33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
B11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C43	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
C70	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D84	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
E51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F65	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
L95	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N26	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
N27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q48	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Q55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Z11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
A22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
C01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
J45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
NL(J)	33	43	24	32	18	14	21	19	204

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K22.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B14 F29	Connor, John, and C. Gustav Helmers. 2006. <i>STATISTICS ON MODERN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL CARTELS, 1990-2005</i> . Purdue University, College of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics, Working Papers: 06-11. This report explains the principal economic and legal features of a unique set of data on 283 modern private international cartels discovered anywhere in the world from January 1990 to the end of 2005. Measured in real 2005 money, aggregate cartel sales and overcharges totaled about \$1.2 trillion and \$500 billion, respectively. In the early 2000s, about 35 such cartels were discovered each year. We find that global cartels comprise more than half of the sample's affected sales and are larger, longer lasting, and more injurious than other types. In the early 2000s world-wide corporate penalties stabilized at or above \$2 billion per year, one-thousand times penalties in the early 1990s. More than 40% of those penalties were from settlements in private suits, and most of the rest are fines imposed by U.S. and EU antitrust authorities. Median penalties are low: from 1.4% to 4.9% of affected sales, depending on the type of prosecution. As a proportion of damages, median fines ranged from less than 1% for EU-wide cartels to 17.6% for Canada. Private plaintiffs obtained 38% of damages from international cartelists. World wide, median real cartel penalties of all types amounted to less than 5% of overcharges. [See Summary next page for more details]
2006	D13	McCormick, Robert E., William F. Shughart II, and Robert D. Tollison. 2006. "A Theory of Commodity Bundling in Final Product Markets: Professor Hirshleifer Meets Professor Becker." <i>International Review of Law and Economics</i> , 26(2): 162-79. This article advances a theory of commodity bundling as an alternative to forward integration in household production. We argue, in particular, that a producer having market power over the sale of a final consumption good will sometimes find it profitable to bundle that good with one or more complements--and to sell the preassembled package to consumers at a lump-sum price--for the same reason that a monopolist of an intermediate input profits from vertically integrating his supply chain. In both cases, substitution against a monopoly-priced input is avoided and competitively determined input-price ratios are restored downstream. Combining the theories of transfer pricing and household production also suggests that the not uncommon practice of "mixed bundling", whereby sellers offer the same final consumption good both bundled and unbundled, can be explained as a way of segmenting consumers into groups based on differences in their skills, tastes, and preferences for home production.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	D71	Rock, Edward B. 2006. "The Corporate Form as a Solution to a Discursive Dilemma." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 162(1): 57-71. I examine the connection between the discursive dilemma and corporate law. The discursive dilemma (or doctrinal paradox) is a distinctive social choice problem that was first identified by Kornhauser and Sager and later used as the basis for a theory of organizational personality by Pettit. I examine the ways in which the corporate form prevents the emergence of the discursive dilemma in the firm context and the extent to which the presence of the discursive dilemma can provide the foundation for a theory of corporate personality.
2006	D71	Schanze, Erich. 2006. "The Advantage of the Corporate Form: Premise-Based Decision-Making in Teams and Its Relation to Specialization, Professionalization, and Delegated Responsibility: Comment." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 162(1): 72-75.
2006	D71	Scott, Kenneth E. 2006. "Decision Cycling: Corporate Dilemma or Academic Frolic? Comment." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 162(1): 76-79.
2006	D86 N80	Lamoreaux, Naomi R., and Jean-Laurent Rosenthal. 2006. <i>Contractual Tradeoffs and SMEs Choice of Organizational Form, A View from U.S. and French History, 1830-2000</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12455. Today the vast majority of multi-owner firms in the United States are corporations, but that was not the case in the past. Before the advent of the income tax, tort litigation, and significant federal regulation, entrepreneurs more often than not chose to organize as partnerships, a form that economists consider seriously flawed. Why would they make such a terrible mistake? We begin by noting that corporations created new types of contracting problems for businesses at the same time as they solved problems afflicting partnerships. We then model the tradeoffs involved in the choice of corporations versus partnerships and confirm that the model's assumptions are consistent with U.S. legal rules up through the 1940s. The model implies that partnerships and corporations are complementary organizational forms, and we show that data from the U.S. Census of Manufactures strongly supports that implication. We also verify that the model's assumptions hold for the broader set of organizational choices available under the French Code de Commerce and use data on multi-owner firms registered in Paris in the 1830s and 1840s to demonstrate the complementary character of the basic forms. Despite much literature emphasizing the fundamentally different environments for business associated with the French and U.S. legal regimes, the basic calculus underpinning the choice of organizational form was the same in both countries.
2006	E65 P11	Farmer, Karl. 2006. "Germany's Social Market Economy and the New Systems Competition." <i>Journal of Markets and Morality</i> , 9(2): 317-36. World championship in exporting manufactures notwithstanding, weak gross domestic product (GDP) growth and the largest number of unemployed since the 1930s have tarnished the splendor of Germany's once celebrated social market economy (SME). In search of the reasons for their country's present mediocrity, contemporary (ordo-) liberal German economists point to construction defects in the economic constitution that escaped the attention of the founders of the SME. This article reviews the legacy of the father of the SME as well as the liberal critique of the evolution of the SME in postwar Germany under the old systems competition (OSC) between capitalist West and communist East. The liberal white hope, that is the new systems competition (NSC), ensued by European integration and globalization, is presented as a mechanism for overcoming national policy blockades in reforming (labor) market institutions in accordance with the common socioeconomic preferences of all citizens.
2006	F29	THE SAME AS B14 Connor, John, and C. Gustav Helmers. 2006. <i>STATISTICS ON MODERN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL CARTELS, 1990-2005</i> . Purdue University, College of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics, Working Papers: 06-11.
2006	H23	Armour, John. 2006. <i>Should we redistribute in insolvency</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. The characterisation of a security interest as 'fixed' or 'floating' has generated much litigation in English courts. This is because a floating charge is subordinated by statute to other claims in the debtor's insolvency, whereas a fixed charge is not. This paper uses the example of the floating charge to argue that such statutory redistribution between claimants in corporate insolvency is generally undesirable.
2006	H32	Enrich, Peter D. 2006. "A Symposium on State Efforts to Assist Competitors: Commerce Clause Constraints on State Business Location Incentives." <i>Competition Policy International</i> , 2(2): 129-50. This article considers whether, and to what extent, the Commerce Clause limits the ability of states and localities to engage in the incentive competition that has proliferated in recent decades. In particular, the author argues that well-established Commerce Clause principles forbid a wide range of the location-based tax incentives that states and localities offer to businesses. This article will also canvass a range of limitations and shortcomings of this constitutional constraint on governmental efforts to intervene in business location decisions.
2006	H32	Demircuc-Kunt, Asli, Inessa Love, and Vojislav Maksimovic. 2006. "Business Environment and the Incorporation Decision." <i>Journal of Banking and Finance</i> , 30(11): 2967-93. Using firm-level data from 52 countries we investigate how a country's institutions and business environment affect firm's organizational choices and what impact the organizational form has on access to finance and growth. We find that businesses are more likely to choose the corporate form in countries with developed financial sectors and efficient legal systems, strong shareholder and creditor rights, low regulatory burdens and corporate taxes and efficient bankruptcy processes. Corporations report fewer financing, legal and regulatory obstacles than unincorporated firms and this advantage is greater in countries with more developed institutions and favourable business environments. We do find some evidence of higher growth of incorporated businesses in countries with good financial and legal institutions.
2006	H54 J42	Dassiou, Xeni, and Dionysios Glycopantis. 2006. "The Economic Theory of Price Discrimination via Transactions Bundling: An Assessment of the Policy Implications." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i> , 2(2): 323-48. This paper discusses specific cases in financial regulation, competition law and legal rules in procurement, in light of the economic concept of the efficiency of mixed bundling as derived in our theoretical models. We assess the appropriateness of the existing rules, and also discuss whether there is a need to reform specific legal or regulatory rules in light of the efficiency discussion. We examine the U.S. legal and regulatory framework in government procurement, the offsets case, and finally we look into financial regulation in the case of bundled brokerage and soft commission arrangements on both sides of the Atlantic. The novelty of our models is that we analyze transactions mixed bundling in the cases of monopoly, monopsony and exchange. Additionally, for the cases of monopsony and exchange we consider goods of varying degrees of quality certainty. The common result is the local optimality of the bundling of transactions in terms of expected profits for the price-setting firm, and an overall increase in the level of trade in the goods bundled. In the real-life cases examined, we found that in most instances the authorities have decided that if the practice of pure bundling is present, to replace it with mixed bundling, rather than ban bundling altogether. This practice is correct, as according to our models mixed bundling is efficiency-enhancing (both in profits and in trade volumes). On the other hand, the policy implications derived from our models based on the presence of quality uncertainty suggest that allowing the bundling of dissimilar tasks is

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		beneficial rather than damaging to trade, especially if the goods bundled are of diverse degrees of quality certainty. This is at odds with the current legal and regulation approach to bundling practices.
2006	H57 H76	CV: Engel, Andreas R., Juan-Jose Ganuza, Esther Hauk, and Achim Wambach. 2006. "Managing Risky Bids." In <i>Handbook of Procurement</i> , ed. Nicola Dimitri, Gustavo Piga and Giancarlo Spagnolo, 322-43. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	H81	CV: Chapman, Bruce, and Richard Denniss. 2006. "Criminal Reparations: Using Financial Incentives and Income Contingent Fines for White-Collar Crimes." In <i>Government Managing Risk: Income Contingent Loans for Social and Economic Progress</i> . Bruce Chapman, 156-73. Routledge Studies in Business Organizations and Networks, vol. 40. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2006	I21	Kaufman, Adam Kyle. 2006. "Student Derivative Lawsuits." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 115(6): 1471-79.
2006	J08	CV: Shoult, Anthony. 2006. "Review of Business Regulations." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 175-80. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	J08	CV: Shoult, Anthony. 2006. "Joint Venture Formation." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 159-74. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	J42	THE SAME AS H54 Dassiou, Xeni, and Dionysios Glycopantis. 2006. "The Economic Theory of Price Discrimination via Transactions Bundling: An Assessment of the Policy Implications." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i> , 2(2): 323-48.
2006	J61	CV: Shoult, Anthony. 2006. "Joint Venture Formation." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 159-74. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	J71 J78	Ayres, Ian, and Jennifer Gerarda Brown. 2006. "Mark(et)ing Nondiscrimination: Privatizing ENDA with a Certification Mark." <i>Michigan Law Review</i> , 104(7): 1639-1712.
2006	L73	CV: McCarthy, Daniel J., and Sheila M. Puffer. 2006. "The Tortuous Trail toward Corporate Governance in Russia." In <i>Emerging Economies and the Transformation of International Business: Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRICs)</i> , ed. Subhash C. Jain, 206-28. New Horizons in International Business. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	M16	CV: Karanovic & Nikolic. 2006. "Business Entities and Their Incorporation." In <i>Doing Business with Serbia</i> , ed. Marat Terterov, 187-94. Second edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB in association with the Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services.
2006	M16	CV: Ernst & Young, Riyadh. 2006. "Business Structures." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 118-23. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	M16	CV: Legal Advisors in Association with Baker & McKenzie Limited. 2006. "Agency and Distribution Agreements." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 125-33. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	M16	CV: Zegers, Jean-Benoit. 2006. "Foreign Investment Protection in Saudi Arabia." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 97-115. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	M16	CV: Shoult, Anthony. 2006. "Joint Venture Formation." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 159-74. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	M16	CV: Shoult, Anthony. 2006. "Review of Business Regulations." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 175-80. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	M16	CV: Fabris, Nikola. 2006. "Administrative Barriers to Entry." In <i>Doing Business with Serbia</i> , ed. Marat Terterov, 63-75. Second edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB in association with the Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services.
2006	N00 O10 P00 P10 P20	North, Douglass C., John Joseph Wallis, and Barry R. Weingast. 2006. <i>A Conceptual Framework for Interpreting Recorded Human History</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12795. Neither economics nor political science can explain the process of modern social development. The fact that developed societies always have developed economies and developed polities suggests that the connection between economics and politics must be a fundamental part of the development process. This paper develops an integrated theory of economics and politics. We show how, beginning 10,000 years ago, limited access social orders developed that were able to control violence, provide order, and allow greater production through specialization and exchange. Limited access orders provide order by using the political system to limit economic entry to create rents, and then using the rents to stabilize the political system and limit violence. We call this type of political economy arrangement a natural state. It appears to be the natural way that human societies are organized, even in most of the contemporary world. In contrast, a handful of developed societies have developed open access social orders. In these societies, open access and entry into economic and political organizations sustains economic and political competition. Social order is sustained by competition rather than rent-creation. The key to understanding modern social development is understanding the transition from limited to open access social orders, which only a handful of countries have managed since WWII.
2006	N80	THE SAME AS D86 Lamoreaux, Naomi R., and Jean-Laurent Rosenthal. 2006. <i>Contractual Tradeoffs and SMEs Choice of Organizational Form. A View from U.S. and French History, 1830-2000</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12455.
2006	O10	THE SAME AS N00 North, Douglass C., John Joseph Wallis, and Barry R. Weingast. 2006. <i>A Conceptual Framework for Interpreting Recorded Human History</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12795.
2006	O10 P50	Siems, Mathias M. 2006. <i>Legal origins: reconciling law and finance and comparative law</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research. ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. In the last few years law and finance scholars have 'discovered' the usefulness of comparative law. Their studies look at the quantifiable effect that legal rules and their enforcement have on financial development in different countries. Moreover, they link their results with the long-standing distinction between Civil Law and Common Law countries. Whether this revival of 'legal families' is a useful way forward is, however, a matter of debate. The following article challenges these studies and looks for characteristic features which are more precise and meaningful than the use of legal families as such.
2006	O23	CV: Sidaoui, Jose J. 2006. "The Mexican Financial System: Reforms and Evolution 1995-2005." In <i>The Banking System in Emerging Economies: How Much Progress Has Been Made?</i> . Bank for International Settlements, 277-93. BIS Papers, no. 28. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.

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2006	P00	THE SAME AS N00 North, Douglass C., John Joseph Wallis, and Barry R. Weingast. 2006. <i>A Conceptual Framework for Interpreting Recorded Human History</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12795.
2006	P10	THE SAME AS N00 North
2006	P11	THE SAME AS E65 Farmer, Karl. 2006. "Germany's Social Market Economy and the New Systems Competition." <i>Journal of Markets and Morality</i> , 9(2): 317-36.
2006	P20	THE SAME AS N00 North, Douglass C., John Joseph Wallis, and Barry R. Weingast. 2006. <i>A Conceptual Framework for Interpreting Recorded Human History</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12795.
2006	P50	THE SAME AS O10 Siems, Mathias, and Priya Lele. 2006. <i>Shareholder Protection: A Leximetric Approach</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers.
2006	Q56	CV: Smith, Julie. 2006. "Funding and Investment: Legal Overview." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 67-68. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	Q58	CV: O'Keeffe, Jacqui. 2006. "Business Standards: Legal Overview." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 28-29. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	R38	Kaersvang, Dana L. 2006. "The Fair Housing Act and Disparate Impact in Homeowners Insurance." <i>Michigan Law Review</i> , 104(8): 1993-2018.
2006	Z12	CV: Ballantyne, William. 2006. "Commercial Law: The Conflict in Shari'a and Secular Law Public Policy." In <i>Islam and the Everyday World: Public Policy Dilemmas</i> , ed. Sohrab Behdad and Farhad Nomani, 141-64. Routledge Political Economy of the Middle East and North Africa Series, vol. 4. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2007		
2007	C53	Chen, Feng, Kenton K. Yee, and Yong Keun Yoo. 2007. "Did Adoption of Forward-Looking Valuation Methods Improve Valuation Accuracy in Shareholder Litigation?" <i>Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance</i> , 22(4): 573-98. Before 1984, Delaware judges relied exclusively on the Delaware Block method--an appraisal formula based on trailing earnings and liquidation value--to price shares in shareholder litigation. In 1984, the Delaware Supreme Court changed the law to permit its judges to use any valuation method they deem appropriate. As a result, judges and litigants began switching from the Block method and adopting forward-looking valuation techniques based on cash flow and earnings forecasts. While the use of forward-looking methods potentially improves valuation accuracy by incorporating forecast information, the use of forecasts allows more room for subjective manipulation. Did the adoption of forward-looking methods improve or reduce valuation accuracy in shareholder litigation? We address this question using a comprehensive hand-collected sample of all Delaware corporate "appraisal-remedy" cases published between 1966 and 2002 in Lexis-Nexis. The sample identifies, on a case-by-case basis, the plaintiff's, the defendant's, and the judge's valuation methods and resulting valuation estimates. We show that the adoption of forward-looking valuation methods improves litigants' valuation accuracy on average.
2007	C71 C78	Rosenkranz, Stephanie, and Utz Weitzel. 2007. <i>Bargaining in Mergers and Termination Fees</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6210. We model takeovers as a bargaining process and explain termination fees for, both, the target and the acquirer, subject to parties' bargaining power and outside options. In equilibrium, termination fees are offered by firms with outside options in exchange for a greater share of merger synergies. Termination fees decrease in firms' bargaining power, and increase in firms' outside options. We find that a merger with the second highest bidder, including a termination fee, can lead to equally high premiums as a merger with the highest bidder, without a termination fee. This novel result directly contrasts the agency cost perspective, which argues that termination provisions may be used by managers to lock into acquirers that do not generate the highest shareholder value. Further, even in a merger with the highest bidder and in the absence of bidding related costs, a termination fee is not necessarily a deal protection device, but can be used to improve shareholder value. Our bargaining model offers an alternative to auction related explanations of termination fees, like cost compensation or seller commitment.
2007	D02	Levratto, Nadine. 2007. "Abolition de la contrainte par corps et evolution du capitalisme au 19e siecle. (With English summary)." <i>Economie et Institutions</i> , 0(10-11): 221-49. This text aims at showing how the institutional and judicial innovation that took place in the 19th century France, fed the transition between a patrimonial and a financial capitalism. We focus on the abolishment of the jail for corporate debts voted in 1867. Firstly, this decision allowed discharging the businessmen debtors from the risk of imprisonment. Doing so, it opened the access to commercial and financial debt. Secondly, in connection it perfect complementary legal disposition, the insolvency law that have also been submitted to a process of liberalization, the abolishment of prison for debts make easier the firms' creation and growth. Thirdly, this institutional change became the foreground for the end of the required authorization for the creation of corporate companies on one hand and the separation between personal wealth and equity.
2007	F15	CV: Llewellyn, Sue. 2007. "Meeting Responsibilities 'On the Stage' and Claiming Rights 'Behind the Scenes': The Re-casting of Companies." In <i>Business Ethics as Practice: Representation, Reflexivity and Performance</i> , ed. Chris Carter, Stewart Clegg, Martin Kornberger, Stephan Laske and Martin Messner, 128-49. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	F15	Ialnazov, D. 2007. "The Impact of EU Accession on Corporate Governance Reform in Bulgaria." <i>Acta Oeconomica</i> , 57(2): 157-90. Since the start of its post-socialist transformation in 1989, Bulgaria has imported a large number of formal institutions from advanced market economies, including the EU-15. However, the adoption of EU and other international rules has not been effective due to weak enforcement and application by domestic actors such as the securities regulator, courts, and company owners/managers. The failures of corporate governance in Bulgaria until the early 2000s can be attributed to the broad institutional context (the lack of rule of law) as well as the creation of quasi-public companies as a result of the first wave of mass privatisation (1996-97). Since 2002, information disclosure and protection of shareholder rights have improved significantly. The article examines the proposition that this is partly due to the prospect of EU accession, which has certainly influenced the attitudes and expectations of domestic actors. Based on company surveys and in-depth interviews, the paper analyses how the securities regulator and company owners/managers have been adapting to the imported formal rules.
2007	F53	CV: Carruthers, Bruce G., and Terence C. Halliday. 2007. "Law, Economy, and Globalization: Max Weber and How International Financial Institutions Understand Law." In <i>On Capitalism</i> , ed. Victor Nee and Richard Swedberg, 128-51. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

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2007	F53	CV: Johnson, Gordon W. 2007. "Insolvency and Social Protection: Employee Entitlements in the Event of Employer Insolvency." In <i>Asian Insolvency Systems: Closing the Implementation Gap</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 223-45. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	H55	CV: Schuck, Peter H. 2007. "Concluding Thoughts: How the Whole Is Greater than the Sum of Its Parts." In <i>Creating Competitive Markets: The Politics of Regulatory Reform</i> , ed. Marc K. Landy, Martin A. Levin and Martin Shapiro, 343-52. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.
2007	H56	DosSantos, Joe. 2007. "Compliance and Master Data Management: The New Profit Cocktail?" <i>Journal of Financial Transformation</i> , 0(21): 129-36. Compliance is a complex and reactive function in most financial institutions. Government regulations require legal experts to decode, lobbyists to shape, projects to address, and IT systems to enforce--costing millions of dollars with little or no perceived business value. The most frustrating aspect of regulations is that they tend to take a lowest common denominator approach, making corporate America pay for the sins of a few miscreants with sweeping reforms and new inspection regimes for what is fundamentally not broken. What if there was a way to inoculate your company from the costs of evolving regulation? What if you could build a framework that would control your organization's data in a manner that would not only meet future regulatory demands, but also provide competitive advantage to the business? This article posits an approach for doing just that using master data management (MDM) technology. Specifically, the article will expand upon three key topics: the 'not-so-obvious' master data commonality of regulations in the financial services industry, how master data management solutions help meet current and future compliance demands, and the business impact of implementing master data management solutions.
2007	H71	CV: Romano, Roberta. 2007. "Law as a Product: Some Pieces of the Incorporation Puzzle." In <i>Economics of Federalism. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 280-337. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	I38	CV: Johnson, Gordon W. 2007. "Insolvency and Social Protection: Employee Entitlements in the Event of Employer Insolvency." In <i>Asian Insolvency Systems: Closing the Implementation Gap</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 223-45. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	J11	CV: Sprayregen, James H. M., and James J. Mazza. 2007. "Weaving the Safety Net for an Aging World: Lessons Learned from the Pension and Insolvency Systems of the US, the UK, and Germany." In <i>Asian Insolvency Systems: Closing the Implementation Gap</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 247-53. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	J12	CV: Levmore, Saul. 2007. "Love It or Leave It: Property Rules, Liability Rules, and Exclusivity of Remedies in Partnership and Marriage." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 533-61. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	J14	CV: Sprayregen, James H. M., and James J. Mazza. 2007. "Weaving the Safety Net for an Aging World: Lessons Learned from the Pension and Insolvency Systems of the US, the UK, and Germany." In <i>Asian Insolvency Systems: Closing the Implementation Gap</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 247-53. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	J14	CV: Omtzigt, P. H. 2007. "Mandatory Participation for Companies." In <i>Costs and Benefits of Collective Pension Systems</i> , ed. Onno W. Steenbeek and S. G. Fieke van der Lecq, 187-201. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	J22	CV: Miller, Arthur Selwyn. 2007. "The Constitution and the Voluntary Association: Some Notes toward a Theory." In <i>Voluntary Associations</i> , ed. J. Roland Pennock and John W. Chapman, 233-62. Reprint edition. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	J26	CV: Omtzigt, P. H. 2007. "Mandatory Participation for Companies." In <i>Costs and Benefits of Collective Pension Systems</i> , ed. Onno W. Steenbeek and S. G. Fieke van der Lecq, 187-201. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	J31	Lonien, Claude. 2007. "What Is the Most Likely Future Trend of the Pillars of Japanese Management?" <i>Japanese Economy</i> , 34(3): 87-113. This chapter addresses the future aspects of the Japanese economic and social system, with a particular focus on the future direction of certain traditional values of the Japanese management system. To this end, we examine the most likely trends for lifetime employment, the seniority wage system, the enterprise union, bottom-up management, and certain secondary characteristics of the Japanese model. We offer proof that changing corporate governance rules at both the worldwide and domestic levels will overthrow the traditional Japanese model. This will also speed up the decartelization of the zaibatsu.
2007	J32	CV: Omtzigt, P. H. 2007. "Mandatory Participation for Companies." In <i>Costs and Benefits of Collective Pension Systems</i> , ed. Onno W. Steenbeek and S. G. Fieke van der Lecq, 187-201. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	J32 J38	CV: Sprayregen, James H. M., and James J. Mazza. 2007. "Weaving the Safety Net for an Aging World: Lessons Learned from the Pension and Insolvency Systems of the US, the UK, and Germany." In <i>Asian Insolvency Systems: Closing the Implementation Gap</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 247-53. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	J63	CV: Fich, Eliezer M., and Anil Shivdasani. 2007. "Financial Fraud, Director Reputation, and Shareholder Wealth." <i>Journal of Financial Economics</i> , 86(2): 306-36.
2007	J63	CV: Wang, Weiguo. 2007. "The Order of Payment of Workers' Claims and Security Interests under China's New Bankruptcy Law." In <i>Asian Insolvency Systems: Closing the Implementation Gap</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 177-86. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	J63 J68	CV: Johnson, Gordon W. 2007. "Insolvency and Social Protection: Employee Entitlements in the Event of Employer Insolvency." In <i>Asian Insolvency Systems: Closing the Implementation Gap</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 223-45. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	J80	Kryvoi, Yaraslau. 2007. "Enforcing Labor Rights against Multinational Corporate Groups in Europe." <i>Industrial Relations</i> , 46(2): 366-86. Voluntary corporate codes of conduct for multinational enterprises can have certain quasi-legal effects for national legal systems, but the enforcement of labor standards remains at the national level. Two main obstacles to the enforcement of labor rights against multinationals are limited access to justice in multinationals' home countries and the concept of limited liability. These obstacles are understood differently in common law and civil law jurisdictions and require different approaches to overcome them.

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2007	J81	CV: Llewellyn, Sue. 2007. "Meeting Responsibilities 'On the Stage' and Claiming Rights 'Behind the Scenes': The Re-casting of Companies." In <i>Business Ethics as Practice: Representation, Reflexivity and Performance</i> , ed. Chris Carter, Stewart Clegg, Martin Kornberger, Stephan Laske and Martin Messner, 128-49. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	J88	CV: Edelman, Lauren B. 2007. "Overlapping Fields and Constructed Legalities: The Endogeneity of Law." In <i>Private Equity, Corporate Governance and the Dynamics of Capital Market Regulation</i> , ed. Justin O'Brien, 55-90. London: Imperial College Press; distributed by World Scientific, Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore.
2007	K36	CV: Levmore, Saul. 2007. "Love It or Leave It: Property Rules, Liability Rules, and Exclusivity of Remedies in Partnership and Marriage." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 533-61. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L59	Arrunada, Benito. 2007. Pitfalls to Avoid when Measuring Institutions: Is 'Doing Business' Damaging Business?. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. Over recent years, both governments and international aid organizations have been devoting large amounts of resources to "simplifying" the procedures for setting up and formalizing firms. Many of these actions have focused on reducing the initial costs of setting up the firm, disregarding the more important role of business registers as a source of reliable information for judges, government departments and, above all, other firms. This reliable information is essential for reducing transaction costs in future dealings with all sorts of economic agents, both public and private. The priorities of reform policies should therefore be thoroughly reviewed, stressing the value of the legal institutions rather than trivializing them as is often the case.
2007	L72	CV: Bernstein, Lisa. 2007. "Opting Out of the Legal System: Extralegal Contractual Relations in the Diamond Industry." In <i>Social Norms, Nonlegal Sanctions, and the Law</i> , ed. Eric A. Posner, 387-429. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 4. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L92	CV: Shapiro, Martin. 2007. "Dishonest Corporatism: Who Guards the Guardians in an Age of Soft Law and Negotiated Regulation?." In <i>Creating Competitive Markets: The Politics of Regulatory Reform</i> , ed. Marc K. Landy, Martin A. Levin and Martin Shapiro, 319-30. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.
2007	L92 R48	Karsten, Jens. 2007. "Passengers, Consumers, and Travellers: The Rise of Passenger Rights in EC Transport Law and Its Repercussions for Community Consumer Law and Policy." <i>Journal of Consumer Policy</i>, 30(2): 117-36. EC transport law is set to be complemented by a series of regulations giving rights to passengers for almost every mode of transport. These regulations not only give transport law a distinct consumer dimension but also add new elements to European private law. This paper attempts to provide a horizontal, or intermodal, survey of these regulations, adopted and proposed. It is argued that passenger law, although originating separately and remaining a sector distinct from other fields of law, has become part of a wider, three-stranded notion of European consumer policy deserving due attention as the force most dynamically expanding the area of Community law of contracts and of torts. The paper will point to the elements of consumer contract law and the law on travel and tourism related to passenger transport and elaborate on the basics for finding a common notion of the key terms like "passenger" and "damage" for community law. It concludes with some points for further reflection.
2007	L93	DosSantos, Joe. 2007. "Compliance and Master Data Management: The New Profit Cocktail?" <i>Journal of Financial Transformation</i>, 0(21): 129-36. Compliance is a complex and reactive function in most financial institutions. Government regulations require legal experts to decode, lobbyists to shape, projects to address, and IT systems to enforce—costing millions of dollars with little or no perceived business value. The most frustrating aspect of regulations is that they tend to take a lowest common denominator approach, making corporate America pay for the sins of a few miscreants with sweeping reforms and new inspection regimes for what is fundamentally not broken. What if there was a way to inoculate your company from the costs of evolving regulation? What if you could build a framework that would control your organization's data in a manner that would not only meet future regulatory demands, but also provide competitive advantage to the business? This article posits an approach for doing just that using master data management (MDM) technology. Specifically, the article will expand upon three key topics: the 'not-so-obvious' master data commonality of regulations in the financial services industry, how master data management solutions help meet current and future compliance demands, and the business impact of implementing master data management solutions.
2007	M20	Hilt, Eric. 2007. <i>When did Ownership Separate from Control? Corporate Governance in the Early Nineteenth Century.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13093. This paper analyzes the ownership and governance of the business corporations of New York State in the 1820s. Using a new dataset collected from the manuscript records of New York's 1823 capital tax, and from the charters of the corporations, I analyze the ownership structures of the firms, and investigate the degree to which ownership was separated from control at the time. In contrast to Berle and Means's account of the development of the corporation, the results indicate that many of the firms were dominated by large shareholders, who were represented on the firms' boards, and held sweeping power to utilize the firms' resources for their own benefit. The oppression of minority shareholders was a significant problem in early corporate governance, and many of the firms configured their voting rights in a way that curtailed the power of large investors. A positive relationship between firm value and these voting rights configurations is found among the publicly-traded firms in the sample.
2007	M50	Lonien, Claude. 2007. "What Is the Most Likely Future Trend of the Pillars of Japanese Management?" <i>Japanese Economy</i>, 34(3): 87-113. This chapter addresses the future aspects of the Japanese economic and social system, with a particular focus on the future direction of certain traditional values of the Japanese management system. To this end, we examine the most likely trends for lifetime employment, the seniority wage system, the enterprise union, bottom-up management, and certain secondary characteristics of the Japanese model. We offer proof that changing corporate governance rules at both the worldwide and domestic levels will overthrow the traditional Japanese model. This will also speed up the decartelization of the zaibatsu.
2007	M55	CV: Zhang, Xianchu. 2007. "Developing a Regulatory Framework for Outsourcing of Insolvency Work in Hong Kong, China." In <i>Asian Insolvency Systems: Closing the Implementation Gap</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 193-205. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	N34	CV: Omtzigt, P. H. 2007. "Mandatory Participation for Companies." In <i>Costs and Benefits of Collective Pension Systems</i> , ed. Onno W. Steenbeek and S. G. Fieke van der Lecq, 187-201. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	N44	CV: Gilligan, George. 2007. "The Significance of Relative Autonomy in How Regulation of the Financial Services Sector Evolves." In <i>Private Equity, Corporate Governance and the Dynamics of Capital Market Regulation</i> , ed. Justin O'Brien, 91-116. London: Imperial College Press; distributed by World Scientific, Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore.
2007	N44	Guinnane, Timothy, Ron Harris, Naomi R. Lamoreaux, and Jean-Laurent Rosenthal. 2007. "Putting the Corporation in Its Place." <i>Enterprise and Society</i>, 8(3): 687-729. This article challenges the idea that the corporation is a globally superior form of business organization and that the Anglo-American common-law is more conducive to economic development than the code-

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		based legal systems characteristic of continental Europe. Although the corporation had important advantages over the main alternative form of organization (partnerships), it also had disadvantages that limited its appeal to small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). As a result, when businesses were provided with an intermediate choice, the private limited liability company (PLLC) that combined the advantages of legal personhood and joint stock with a flexible internal organizational structure, most chose not to organize as corporations. This article tracks the changes that occurred in the menu of business organizational forms in two common-law countries (the United Kingdom and the United States) and two countries governed by legal codes (France and Germany) and presents data showing the rapidity with which firms in each country responded to enabling legislation for PLLCs. We show that the PLLC was introduced first and most easily in a code country (Germany) and last and with the most difficulty in a common-law country (the United States). Late introduction was associated with prolonged use of the partnership form, suggesting that the disadvantages of corporations did indeed weigh heavily on SMEs.
2007	N45	CV: Anderson, Kent, and Makoto Ito. 2007. "Insolvency Law for a New Century: Japan's Revised Framework for Economic Failures." In <i>Law in Japan: A Turning Point</i> , ed. Daniel H. Foote, 589-621. Asian Law Series, no. 19. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.
2007	O12 O15	CV: Dana, Leo-Paul. 2007. "Basuto Culture and Entrepreneurship in Lesotho." In <i>International Handbook of Research on Indigenous Entrepreneurship</i> , ed. Leo-Paul Dana and Robert B. Anderson, 100-111. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	O24	Iwanow, Tomasz, and Colin Kirkpatrick. 2007. "Trade Facilitation, Regulatory Quality and Export Performance." <i>Journal of International Development</i> , 19(6): 735-53. The objective of this paper is to quantify the potential gains in trade performance from the implementation of trade facilitation reform. The study applies a gravity model augmented with trade facilitation, regulatory quality and infrastructure indicators to assess the impact of trade facilitation and other trade-related constraints on export performance. Quantitatively, our results suggest that a 10 per cent improvement in trade facilitation would yield an increase in exports of about 5 per cent. Identical percentage improvements in the regulatory environment and in the quality of infrastructure provision would result in increases of 9-11 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively. The results confirm that while trade facilitation can contribute to improved export performance, improvements in the quality of the regulatory environment and the basic transport and communications infrastructure are equally or more important, in facilitating export growth. The conclusion is that trade facilitation alone is unlikely to result in a significant improvement in export performance.
2007	P43	Abdel-Khaleq, Ayman H., and Christopher F. Richardson. 2007. "New Horizons for Islamic Securities: Emerging Trends in Sukuk Offerings." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 409-25.
2007	P43	McMillen, Michael J. T. 2007. "Contractual Enforceability Issues: Sukuk and Capital Markets Development." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 427-67.
2007	P43	Moghul, Umar F. 2007. "No Pain, No Gain: The State of the Industry in Light of an American Islamic Private Equity Transaction." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 469-94.
2007	P43	Siddiqui, Rushdi. 2007. "Shari'ah Compliance, Performance, and Conversion: The Case of the Dow Jones Islamic Market Index SM." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 495-519.
2007	P43	Hammad, Nazih. 2007. "Compensation for an Obligation to Sell Currency in the Future (Hedging)." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 521-36.
2007	P43	Junius, Andreas. 2007. "Islamic Finance: Issues Surrounding Islamic Law as a Choice of Law under German Conflict of Laws Principles." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 537-50.
2007	P43	Bianchi, Robert R. 2007. "The Revolution in Islamic Finance." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 569-80.
2007	P43	Hegazy, Walid S. 2007. "Contemporary Islamic Finance: From Socioeconomic Idealism to Pure Legalism." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 581-603.
2007	P43	Hamoudi, Haider Ala. 2007. "Jurisprudential Schizophrenia: On Form and Function in Islamic Finance." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 7(2): 605-22.
2007	Q51 Q52	Tweedale, Geoffrey, and Laurie Flynn. 2007. "Piercing the Corporate Veil: Cape Industries and Multinational Corporate Liability for a Toxic Hazard, 1950-2004." <i>Enterprise and Society</i> , 8(2): 268-96. The 'corporate veil' refers to the separation of legal identity between parent firms and their subsidiaries, which gives the parent protection against the liabilities of its subsidiaries. Fearing that such liability protection would facilitate illicit activity, early twentieth century courts, especially in America, would sometimes 'pierce' the corporate veil. This article explores <i>Adams v. Cape</i> (1990), in which American plaintiffs attempted to persuade the English courts to lift the corporate veil and impose liability for industrial disease on Cape Industries, a leading U.K. asbestos manufacturer. This landmark case shows how corporate strategy can be closely intertwined with international corporate law and occupational health and safety issues. It also highlights how limited liability law and separate legal personality can result in significant injustice to claimants against multinational enterprises.
2007	Q52	Viscuso, Michael J. 2007. "Scrubbing the Books Green: A Temporal Evaluation of Corporate Environmental Disclosure Requirements." <i>Delaware Journal of Corporate Law</i> , 32(3): 879-92. Through arm-twisting, the federal government has forced corporations to disclose environmental liabilities since the catastrophic mid-twentieth century collision between securities and environmental law. Though their protests were numerous, and the self-proclaimed injustices against them unparalleled, corporations have recently been shoved over a fence onto a side where the grass is certainly greener, though not in the spirit of that adage. The 2002 promulgation of Sarbanes-Oxley has done much to elevate the paranoia of corporate management, and as publicly backed environmental regulation increases its tenacity for environmental betterment, chief executive officers and chief financial officers are starting to sweat green all over their 10-Qs and 10-Ks. This note takes the reader on a brief tour of the past, present, and future of environmental liability disclosures, hoping to provide at least the semblance that our federal government has been employing efficient means to protect both investors' wallets and their world.
2007	Q53	CV: Llewellyn, Sue. 2007. "Meeting Responsibilities 'On the Stage' and Claiming Rights 'Behind the Scenes': The Re-casting of Companies." In <i>Business Ethics as Practice: Representation, Reflexivity and Performance</i> , ed. Chris Carter, Stewart Clegg, Martin Kornberger, Stephan Laske and Martin Messner, 128-49. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	Q53	Klee, Elizabeth, and Lewis Kornhauser. 2007. "Comparisons of the Incentive for Insolvency under Different Legal Regimes." <i>Journal of Legal Studies</i> , 36(1): 141-70. This paper compares the effects of joint and several liability on capital and production decisions with the effects of several-only liability in the context of hazardous-waste generation. Our main result shows that increased potential liability causes firms to decrease asset exposure but may also lead firms to create less waste. First, we

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		find that both several-only and joint and several liability induce firms to go bankrupt more often and create more waste than is socially optimal. Then we find that, for a given level of funds, joint and several liability induces firms to go bankrupt more often and to create more waste than does several-only liability. This implies that society will be responsible for a larger share of cleanup under joint and several liability than under several-only liability. Finally, we show that firms with potentially higher liabilities for cleanup will raise fewer funds, creating "smaller" firms and thus the possibility of less waste generated overall.
2007	R48	THE SAME AS L92 Karsten, Jens. 2007. "Passengers, Consumers, and Travellers: The Rise of Passenger Rights in EC Transport Law and Its Repercussions for Community Consumer Law and Policy." <i>Journal of Consumer Policy</i> , 30(2): 117-36.
2008		
2008	A23	CV: Gevurtz, Franklin A. 2008. "An Essay on Teaching International Economic Law from a Corporate Perspective." In <i>International Economic Law: The State and Future of the Discipline</i> , ed. Colin B. Picker, Isabella D. Bunn and Douglas W. Arner, 171-83. Portland, Ore. and Oxford: Hart Publishing.
2008	C11	Yee, Kenton K. 2008. "A Bayesian Framework for Combining Valuation Estimates." <i>Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting</i> , 30(3): 339-54. Discounted cash flow, method of comparables, and fundamental analysis typically yield discrepant valuation estimates. Moreover, the valuation estimates typically disagree with market price. Can one form a superior valuation estimate by averaging over the individual estimates, including market price? This article suggests a Bayesian framework for combining two or more estimates into a superior valuation estimate. The framework justifies the common practice of averaging over several estimates to arrive at a final point estimate.
2008	D03	CV: Arlen, Jennifer, Matthew Spitzer, and Eric Talley. 2008. "Endowment Effects within Corporate Agency Relationships." In <i>Experimental Law and Economics</i> , ed. Jennifer H. Arlen and Eric L. Talley, 113-49. Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 20. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	D11	Polinsky, A. Mitchell, and Daniel L. Rubinfeld. 2008. "The Deadweight Loss of Coupon Remedies for Price Overcharges." <i>Journal of Industrial Economics</i> , 56(2): 402-17. Consumers injured by price overcharges often are awarded coupons that can be used for a limited period of time to purchase the good at a price below that which prevails after the overcharge has been eliminated. Coupon remedies cause a deadweight loss by inducing excessive consumption by consumers with relatively low demand during the remedy period. The magnitude of the loss can be comparable to that caused by the price overcharge. As demand variability goes to zero, the deadweight loss from coupon remedies goes to zero. Eliminating the expiration date for the use of coupons does not eliminate the loss.
2008	D11	Bruno, Clara Elena. 2008. "Concorrenza tra imprese e tutela del consumatore alla luce dell'art. 140 bis del codice del consumo. Un contributo di analisi economica del diritto. (With English summary)." <i>Studi e Note di Economia</i> , 13(3): 575-96. This paper looks at the regulation which defends both the market and the consumer, according to the evolutive interpretation of the most recent jurisprudence, also from a law and economics perspective that considers the economic operators as rational individuals able to react to legislative changes and taking full advantage. In regard to enterprise, we will point out how their compliance to the law increases as in relation to the controls carried out. The focus will be on four monitoring systems: the activity of the various controlling authorities, the role of the individual consumer, that of the associations which protect them and the business related laws. The analysis shows how the recent jurisprudence interpreted the legislation in an evolutive way, consolidating the private enforcement to protect the market and acting incisively to the policy maker's intentions. We will pay particular attention to the recent law which introduced the compensatory collective action, in order to reflect on its aspects.
2008	D91	CV: Arlen, Jennifer, Matthew Spitzer, and Eric Talley. 2008. "Endowment Effects within Corporate Agency Relationships." In <i>Experimental Law and Economics</i> , ed. Jennifer H. Arlen and Eric L. Talley, 113-49. Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 20. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	E43	Dalla Pellegrina, Lucia. 2008. "Illegal Finance, Interest Rates and Bank Lending: The Missing Supply Side of Usury." <i>Global Business and Economics Review</i> , 10(3): 265-83. This paper aims at identifying a causal relationship going from bank interest rates and credit rationing to usury. We manage the endogeneity issues by exploiting the variables that are related to bankruptcy proceedings as exogenous factors that affect bank variables, but not the other nonmeasurable determinants of usury. The estimates carried out in Italian provinces during the period of 1999-2002 provide evidence that a higher bank credit availability reduces illegal lending, while interest rates respond ambiguously. We explain these results with the presence of contrasting forces that drive usury demand and supply. We test the robustness of our estimates using controls that capture economic and financial conditions, social standards, government intervention, the severity of punishments and the presence of organised crime.
2008	F20	Subedi, Surya P. 2008. <i>International Investment Law: Reconciling Policy and Principle</i> , Oxford and Portland, Ore.: Hart Publishing. Presents an overview of the law of foreign investment and an analysis of the main principles and the standards of treatment available to foreign investors in international law. Discusses the evolution of foreign investment law; international efforts to regulate foreign investment; protection of foreign investment in customary international law; protection of foreign investment through bilateral investment treaties; fleshing out the principles through jurisprudence; current issues in the law of foreign investment; and addressing current challenges in foreign investment law.
2008	F35	CV: Fleisig, Heywood. 2008. "The Economics of Collateral and of Collateral Reform." In <i>Secured Transactions Reform and Access to Credit</i> , ed. Frederique Dahan and John Simpson, 81-109. Elgar Financial Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	F55	CV: Enriques, Luca, and Martin Gelter. 2008. "Regulatory Competition in European Company Law and Creditor Protection." In <i>The Law and Economics of Creditor Protection: A Transatlantic Perspective</i> , ed. Horst Eidenmuller and Wolfgang Schon, 421-57. European Business Organization Law, Vol. 7, no. 1, 2006. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press.
2008	F55	CV: Merkt, Hanno. 2008. "Creditor Protection through Mandatory Disclosure." In <i>The Law and Economics of Creditor Protection: A Transatlantic Perspective</i> , ed. Horst Eidenmuller and Wolfgang Schon, 93-120. European Business Organization Law, Vol. 7, no. 1, 2006. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press.
2008	F55	CV: van Loon, Hans. 2008. "Remarks on the Needs and Methods for Governance in the Field of Private International Law--At the Global and Regional Levels." In <i>Making European Private Law: Governance Design</i> , ed. Fabrizio Cafaggi and Horatia Muir-Watt, 197-208. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	H79	Qi, Yaxuan, and John Wald. 2008. "State Laws and Debt Covenants." <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 51(1): 179-207. We examine whether state laws impact the use of debt covenants by using a sample of U.S. public bond issues from 1987 to 2004. We consider variation in state laws with respect to the minimum asset-to-debt ratio necessary for a payout and with respect to

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		antitakeover statutes. We find that firms incorporated in states with stricter restrictions on distributions are less likely to include debt covenants that constrain payouts, limit additional debt, or restrict the sale of assets. Thus, state payout restrictions appear to be a substitute for the use of these debt covenants. On the other hand, firms incorporated in states with stronger antitakeover statutes are somewhat more likely to use debt covenants. This finding is consistent with the notion that firms with antitakeover protection are more likely to suffer from agency problems and, thus, are more likely to use debt covenants to minimize agency costs.
2008	H83	Bayar, Dogan. 2008. "Mali Denetim Nedir. (What Is Financial Auditing? With English summary.)." <i>Maliye Dergisi</i>, 0(155): 1-10. Financial auditing is inquiry of financial decisions and transactions of the public administration in terms of budget executions. First step of the financial auditing is the auditing of accounting practices carried out in the accounting units to which are affiliated with the spending units (local units of spending agencies). In this step, they examine fairly a presentation of the accounting records, accurateness (flawlessness) of the single financial transactions, and their compliance with the law, by-law, and regulations. According to the results of this audit, it is decided whether those who are responsible (assessment officer, accountant, and the others) acquit or misappropriate and a court decision is prepared about them. The second step includes determination of the accurateness, explicitness, and sincerity of the financial statements, financial reports, and declarations. Public administration account (budget final account) is prepared by the strategy development unit of this administration and top manager presents it to the relevant bodies. In this regard, outcome of the audit is whether it is confirmed or not that these financial statements and reports are accurate and consistent. This confirmation is called a "Conformity Statement" in the literature. The abolished General Accounting Law no. 1050 emphasized an explanation of the financial audit in terms of responsible officers and included only a few articles for general account of the administration. On the other hand, Public Fiscal Management and Control Law no. 5018 replacing it emphasizes public administration accounts and does not give detail information on the revenue, audit of the expenditure, and property transactions constituting a basis for them. This approach difference between the two laws causes a misunderstanding that the nature and content of the audit have also changed. However, financial audit is still financial audit and meaningful with its entirety. Unless we audit the revenue, expenditure and property transactions, and accounting practices for keeping records of them, how can we prove or guarantee the accuracy and sincerity of the public administration accounts arranged on the basis of this accounting data? Or can a conformity declaration for the public administration account guarantee that all of the financial transactions are accurate and in compliance with the legislation?
2008	I20	Acemoglu, Daron, Michael Kremer, and Atif Mian. 2008. "Incentives in Markets, Firms, and Governments." <i>Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization</i>, 24(2): 273-306. We construct a simple career concerns model where high-powered incentives can distort the composition of effort by inducing excessive signaling. We show that in the presence of this type of career concerns, markets typically fail to limit competitive pressures and cannot commit to the desirable low-powered incentives. Firms may be able to weaken incentives and improve efficiency by obscuring information about individual workers' contribution to output, and thus reducing their willingness to signal through a moral-hazard-in-teams reasoning. However, firms themselves have a commitment problem, since firm owners would like to provide high-powered incentives to their employees to increase profits. When firms cannot refrain from doing so, government provision may be useful as a credible commitment to low-powered incentives. Governments may be able to achieve this even when operated by a self-interested politician. Among other reasons, this may happen because of the government's ability to limit yardstick competition and reelection uncertainty. We discuss possible applications of our theory to pervasive government involvement in predominantly private goods such as education and management of pension funds.
2008	I30	CV: Ward, Halina. 2008. "Corporate Social Responsibility in Law and Policy." In <i>Perspectives on Corporate Social Responsibility</i>, ed. Nina Boeger, Rachel Murray and Charlotte Villiers, 8-38. Corporations, Globalisation and the Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	J01	Dew-Becker, Ian. 2008. <i>How Much Sunlight Does it Take to Disinfect a Boardroom? A Short History of Executive Compensation Regulation</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2379. This paper reviews the history of executive compensation disclosure and other government policies affecting CEO pay, and as well surveys the literature on the effects of these policies. Disclosure has increased nearly uniformly since 1933. A number of other regulations, including special taxes on CEO pay and rules regarding votes on some pay packages have also been introduced, particularly in the last 20 years. However, there is little solid evidence that any of these policies have had any substantial impact on pay. Policy changes have likely helped drive the move towards more use of stock options, but there is no conclusive evidence on how policy has otherwise affected the level or composition of pay. I also review evidence from overseas on "Say on Pay," recently proposed in the US, which would allow nonbinding shareholder votes on CEO compensation. The experiences of other countries have been positive, with tighter linkages between pay and performance and improved communication with investors. Mandatory say on pay would be beneficial in the US.
2008	L43	Daza Hernandez, Julio Cesar. 2008. "The Services Related to the Electric Industry under the GATS: Is There a Need for New Provisions at the Multilateral Level for These Services?" <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(13): 135-64. This document is the result of an investigation about the services related to the electric industry and how these were regulated in the General Agreement on Trade in Services GATS. To write this article, it was necessary to analyze the provision of the GATS, the commitments of the GATS members in energy services and some articles related to the topic. The purpose of this article is to analyze how the energy services were regulated in the GATS, in particular, the distribution and transmission of electric power. Furthermore, the article tries to establish whether the particularities of the transmission and distribution services could lead to the introduction of additional disciplines in the GATS.
2008	L69	Gehring, Thomas, and Michael Kerler. 2008. "Institutional Stimulation of Deliberative Decision-Making: Division of Labour, Deliberative Legitimacy and Technical Regulation in the European Single Market." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i>, 46(5): 1001-23. Institutions stimulate deliberative decision-making if they hinder stakeholders from introducing bargaining power into the decision process. This article explores the conditions for, and limits of, the creation of deliberative legitimacy in single market regulation. An assessment of the standardization procedure demonstrates that legitimacy arises only from the combination of political and technical deliberation.
2008	L70	Simpson, John, Lakshman Alles, John Evans, and Jennifer Westaway. 2008. "Identification of Stock Market Manipulation: A Case Study." <i>Investment Management and Financial Innovations</i>, 5(1): 84-94. This paper is based on an actual expert witness report undertaken by university business academics for a corporate regulatory authority in a developed country. The paper describes the methodology used to identify cases of stock market manipulation by insiders of a no liability mining company. An actual data set has been analyzed but the company and the country remain anonymous. It should be added that the real parties originally under suspicion were in fact charged with stock market manipulation based on the actual expert witness report outlined in this paper.

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2008	L85 R30	Pancak, Katherine A., and C. F. Sirmans. 2008. "Agency Content on Licensing Exams: Assessing Professional Competency." <i>Journal of Real Estate Practice and Education</i> , 11(1): 15-27. Knowledge of real estate agency law and practice is critical for a real estate agent to function as a competent professional. Over the past decade and a half, states have passed numerous agency initiatives, including agency disclosure, buyer representation, dual agency, designated agency, limited agency, and non-agency. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether state real estate licensing exams are sufficiently screening for minimum levels of competency in these relatively new representational environments. Surprisingly, it was found that there is a lack of any significant testing on jurisdiction-specific agency law and relationships in over half of the states. This result indicates a need for many real estate license law authorities to review and update the content of their licensing exams.
2008	N73	Beauchamp, Christopher. 2008. "The Telephone Patents: Intellectual Property, Business, and the Law in the United States and Britain, 1876-1900." <i>Enterprise and Society</i> , 9(4): 591-601. This dissertation summary introduces a new perspective on the legal and economic history of patents in the late nineteenth century. Through a case study of the early telephone industry in Britain and the United States, the dissertation explores interactions between business strategies and national legal regimes, and proposes a revised view of the multi-layered relationship between patents and industrial organization.
2008	N82	CV: Skeel, David A., Jr., and Georg Krause-Vilmar. 2008. "Recharacterization and the Nonhindrance of Creditors." In <i>The Law and Economics of Creditor Protection: A Transatlantic Perspective</i> , ed. Horst Eidenmuller and Wolfgang Schon, 261-87. European Business Organization Law, Vol. 7, no. 1, 2006. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press.
2008	O47	Tang, Meng-Chi, and Yih-Luan Chyi. 2008. "Legal Environments, Venture Capital, and Total Factor Productivity Growth of Taiwanese Industry." <i>Contemporary Economic Policy</i> , 26(3): 468-81. This study provides a new explanation of total factor productivity growth of Taiwanese industry. Besides the channels identified in the literature, this study finds that the venture capital (VC) industry development significantly promotes productivity growth. In addition, an indicator of legal environment has been established to record changes in VC-related legislation during the past two decades in Taiwan. The legal indicator serves as an instrumental variable that can avoid estimation bias resulting from potential endogeneity between VC development and productivity growth.
2008	P52	Schnyder, Gerhard. 2008. <i>Revisiting the Party Paradox of Finance Capitalism: Evidence from Switzerland, Sweden and the Netherlands</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research. ESRC Centre for Business Research--Working Papers. The 'party paradox' thesis claims that centre-left parties have a genuine interest in pro-shareholder corporate governance reforms, while centre-right parties oppose such reforms. Based on case studies of Switzerland, Sweden, and the Netherlands, I test the accuracy of this thesis and find that it does not apply to either of these cases: in Switzerland pro-shareholder reforms were made possible by centre-right not centre-left support; In Sweden and the Netherlands pro-shareholder reforms were marginal, because a broad coalition uniting centre-right and centre-left opposed them. My findings show therefore that the 'party paradox' is not a universal phenomenon and that most micro-level explanations of this phenomenon are inaccurate. In order to explain in which cases a party paradox will emerge, we need to add the nature of relations between employees and employers (cooperative vs. confrontational) as a determinant of centre-left preferences.
2008	Q01	CV: Ward, Halina. 2008. "Corporate Social Responsibility in Law and Policy." In <i>Perspectives on Corporate Social Responsibility</i> , ed. Nina Boeger, Rachel Murray and Charlotte Villiers, 8-38. Corporations, Globalisation and the Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	R30	THE SAME AS L85 Pancak, Katherine A., and C. F. Sirmans. 2008. "Agency Content on Licensing Exams: Assessing Professional Competency." <i>Journal of Real Estate Practice and Education</i> , 11(1): 15-27.
2008	R31	Pennington-Cross, Anthony, and Giang Ho. 2008. "Predatory Lending Laws and the Cost of Credit." <i>Real Estate Economics</i> , 36(2): 175-211. Various states and other local jurisdictions have enacted laws intending to reduce predatory and abusive lending in the subprime mortgage market. These laws have created substantial geographic variation in the regulation of mortgage credit. This article examines whether these laws are associated with a higher or lower cost of credit. Empirical results indicate that the laws are associated with at most a modest increase in cost. However, the impact depends on the product type. In particular, loans with fixed (adjustable) rates are associated with a modest increase (decrease) in cost.
2009		
2009	B23 C14	Hardle, Wolfgang Karl, and Christian Friedrich Wolfgang Kirchner. 2009. <i>Quantifizierbarkeit von Risiken auf Finanzmärkten</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2009-045.
2009	B31	CV: Litvak, Katherine V. 2009. "Pioneers of Law and Economics: Easterbrook and Fischel." In <i>Pioneers of Law and Economics</i> , ed. Lloyd R. Cohen and Joshua D. Wright, 246-66. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	B41	CV: Litvak, Katherine V. 2009. "Pioneers of Law and Economics: Easterbrook and Fischel." In <i>Pioneers of Law and Economics</i> , ed. Lloyd R. Cohen and Joshua D. Wright, 246-66. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	C14	THE SAME AS B23 Hardle, Wolfgang Karl, and Christian Friedrich Wolfgang Kirchner. 2009. <i>Quantifizierbarkeit von Risiken auf Finanzmärkten</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2009-045.
2009	D43 Q41	Wang, Zhongmin. 2009. "(Mixed) Strategy in Oligopoly Pricing: Evidence from Gasoline Price Cycles before and under a Timing Regulation." <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> , 117(6): 987-1030. This paper studies oligopoly firms' dynamic pricing strategies in a gasoline market before and after the introduction of a unique law that constrains firms to set price simultaneously and only once per day. The observed gasoline pricing behavior, both before and under the law, is well captured by the Edgeworth price cycle equilibrium in the Maskin and Tirole dynamic oligopoly model. My results highlight the importance of price commitment in tacit collusion. I also find evidence that the price leadership outcome under the law is better predicted by mixed strategies play than by alternative hypotheses.
2009	D64	CV: Scholefield, Christopher. 2009. "Jersey's Troika Offering: The Company, the Trust and the Foundation." In <i>The Handbook of Personal Wealth Management: How to Ensure Maximum Investment Returns with Security</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 51-56. Fifth edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, LaVergne, Tenn..
2009	D85	Spulber, Daniel F., and Christopher S. Yoo. 2009. <i>Networks in Telecommunications: Economics and Law</i> . Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Addresses fundamental issues in discussions of regulatory policy by offering an integrated framework for understanding the economics and law of networks. Discusses the structure and function of networks; the design and costs of networks; pricing network services; network regulation basics; economic effects of regulating access to networks;

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		pricing of access to networks; constitutional limits on the pricing of access to networks; the regulation of local telephone networks; antitrust as applied to network industries; the regulation of last-mile broadband networks; the regulation of broadband networks and the Internet--network neutrality versus network diversity; and the regulation of broadband networks and the Internet--network neutrality versus network capacity.
2009	E24	Feldmann, Horst. 2009. "Business Regulation, Labor Force Participation and Employment in Industrial Countries." <i>Journal of Economics and Business</i>, 61(3): 238-60. Using data from 19 industrial countries for 5 years in the period 1990-2002, this paper analyzes to what extent anticompetitive business regulations, like price controls and administrative obstacles to start a new business, affect labor force participation and employment rates. According to the regression results, they appear to lower both. Corruption, which is one result of strict business regulation, is also found to lower labor force participation and employment rates. While most effects on the general population seem to be modest, the effects on the low-skilled are likely to be substantial. The results are robust to variations in specification.
2009	E42	CV: Carruthers, Bruce G. 2009. "Trust and Credit." In <i>Whom Can We Trust? How Groups, Networks, and Institutions Make Trust Possible</i>, ed. Karen S. Cook, Margaret Levi and Russell Hardin, 219-48. Russell Sage Foundation Series on Trust. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
2009	F52	Bhattacharjee, Subrata. 2009. "National Security with a Canadian Twist: The Investment Canada Act and the New National Security Review Test." <i>Transnational Corporations Review</i>, 1(4): 12-19. This year, Canada's federal government passed significant amendments to the Investment Canada Act (ICA), Canada's foreign investment law. This paper argues that, though the amendments generally liberalize important aspects of the country's foreign investment review regime, they also include a broadly worded national security test that allows the responsible Minister to review proposed investments in Canada on national security grounds.
2009	G01	Tuleasca, Luminita. 2009. "Insolvency in the Context of the Present Financial Crises--A Comparative Analysis." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i>, 4(2): 33-44. This paper presents the current trends in the view of various national states and their impact on the application of collective insolvency proceedings, also called bankruptcy procedure in common language, by analysing their main pieces of legal regulation, extremely useful both for specialists as well as for creditors and debtors. The fact is that thanks to this procedure, businesses which are in a state of financial crisis, either actual or upcoming can be placed under court protection from creditors which results in blocking enforcement and increasing interest and penalties, allowing them a new start through a reorganization of their activities. Reorganizing the activities of insolvent debtors activity may also be in the interest of creditors, if they cannot obtain sufficient repayment through the debtor's bankruptcy. Thus, requests to open insolvency proceedings by them will appear as a means to preserve their rights and to avoid irreversible deterioration of the situation of the debtor. On the other hand, an aggressive insolvency procedure may be used by creditors as a means of pressure in order to obtain a quick settlement of their receivables from solvent borrowers acting in a state of panic created by the existence of an application to open a bankruptcy procedure. And not least, the paper presents how the situation has seriously deteriorated regarding the criteria allowing businesses to apply for an insolvency procedure and the proper use of the benefits of this procedure.
2009	G01	Halliday, Terence C., and Bruce G. Carruthers. 2009. <i>Bankrupt: Global Lawmaking and Systemic Financial Crisis</i>, Stanford: Stanford University Press. Explores how, during the Asian Financial Crisis, global actors developed comprehensive norms for corporate bankruptcy laws, and how national policymakers responded in turn. Discusses the legal constitution of markets; managing corporate breakdowns across national frontiers; constructing global norms for national insolvency systems; attaining the global standard; Indonesia--the International Monetary Fund as a reformist ally; South Korea--legal restructuring of the market and state; China--global norms with "Chinese characteristics"; intermediation; foiling; recursivity; and the implementation gap.
2009	G01	CV: Bethel, Jennifer E., Allen Ferrell, and Gang Hu. 2009. "Legal and Economic Issues in Litigation Arising from the 2007-08 Credit Crisis." In <i>Prudent Lending Restored: Securitization after the Mortgage Meltdown</i>, ed. Yasuyuki Fuchita, Richard J. Herring and Robert E. Litan, 163-235. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; Tokyo: Nomura Institute of Capital Markets Research.
2009	I23	Karlsson, Charlie, Roger R. Stough, and Borje Johansson, eds. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship and Innovations in Functional Regions</i>, Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Fourteen papers, originally presented at the Eighth Uddevalla Symposium on Innovations and Entrepreneurship in Functional Regions held in Sweden in September 2005, explore and analyze the role of innovations and entrepreneurship in functional regions. Papers discuss engineering culture, innovation, and modern wealth creation; the Swedish paradox revisited; firm location, corporate structure, and innovation; firm size, firm maturity, and product and process research and development in Swedish manufacturing/firms; university-educated labor, research and development, and regional export performance; magnitude and destination diversity of exports--the role of product variety; differences in survivor functions according to different competitive/strategies; a resource-based analysis of bankruptcy law, entrepreneurship, and corporate recovery; agglomeration economies, learning processes, and patterns of firm spatial clustering; assiduous firms in a "learning region"--the case of East Wurtemberg, Germany; cluster dynamics--insights from broadcasting in three U.K. city-regions; technology, innovation, and latecomer strategies--the case of the mobile handset manufacturing sector in China; enterprise development policy--modeling the policy context; and entrepreneurial business support networks--a leader institution perspective.
2009	J50	Belloc, Marianna, and Ugo Pagano. 2009. <i>Politics-Business Interaction Paths</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2883. Most pre-crisis explanations of the various corporate governance systems have considered the separation between ownership and control to be an advantage of the Anglo-American economies. They have also attributed the failure of other countries to achieve these efficient arrangements to their different legal and/or electoral systems. In this paper we compare this view with the co-evolution approach based on the hypothesis that politics and corporate governance influence each other, generating complex interactions of financial and labour market institutions. Countries cluster along different complementary politics-business interaction paths and there is no reason to expect, or to devise policies for, their convergence to a single model of corporate governance. We argue that this hypothesis provides a more convincing explanation of the past histories of major capitalist economies and can suggest some useful possible scenarios of their future institutional development. Bayesian model comparison suggests that the co-evolution approach turns out at least as influential as the competing theories in explaining shareholder and worker protection determination.
2009	J62	CV: Gilson, Ronald J. 2009. "The Legal Infrastructure of High Technology Industrial Districts: Silicon Valley, Route 128, and Covenants Not to Compete." In <i>Economics of Comparative Law</i>, ed. Gerrit De Geest, 526-80. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 24. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	L23 L38	Libecap, Gary D., and Dean Lueck. 2009. <i>The Demarcation of Land and the Role of Coordinating Institutions</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14942. This paper examines the origins and economic effects of the two

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	N51 N60 O13 O20 Q15 Q24 R14	dominant land demarcation systems: metes and bounds (MB) and the rectangular system (RS). Under MB property is demarcated by its perimeter as indicated by natural features and human structures and linked to surveys within local political jurisdictions. Under RS land demarcation is governed by a common grid with uniform square shapes, sizes, alignment, and geographically-based addresses. In the U.S. MB largely is used in the original 13 states, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The RS is found elsewhere under the Land Ordinance of 1785 that divided federal lands into square-mile sections. We develop an economic framework for examining land demarcation systems and draw predictions. Our empirical analysis focuses on a 39-county area of Ohio where both MB and RS were used in adjacent areas as a result of exogenous historical factors. The results indicate that topography influences parcel shape and size under a MB system; that parcel shapes are aligned under the RS; and that the RS is associated with higher land values, more roads, more land transactions, and fewer legal disputes than MB, all else equal. The comparative limitations of MB appear to have had negative long-term effects on land values and economic activity in the sample area.
2009	L38	CV: Cafaggi, Fabrizio, and Paola Iamiceli. 2009. "New Frontiers in the Legal Structure and Legislation of Social Enterprises in Europe: A Comparative Analysis." In <i>The Changing Boundaries of Social Enterprises</i> , ed. Antonella Noya, 25-87. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2009	L38	CV: Borzaga, Carlo, and Ermanno Tortia. 2009. "Social Enterprises and Local Economic Development." In <i>The Changing Boundaries of Social Enterprises</i> , ed. Antonella Noya, 195-228. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2009	L44	CV: Rajabiani, Reza. 2009. "Private Enforcement of Law." In <i>Criminal Law and Economics</i> , ed. Nuno Garoupa, 60-89. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N33	Deakin, Simon. 2009. "Legal Origin, Juridical Form and Industrialization in Historical Perspective: The Case of the Employment Contract and the Joint-Stock Company." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i> , 7(1): 35-65. The timing and nature of industrialization in Britain and continental Europe had significant consequences for the growth and development of labour market institutions, effects which are still felt today and which are visible in the conceptual structure of labour law and company law in different countries. However, contrary to the claims of the legal origin hypothesis, a liberal model of contract was more influential in the civilian systems of the continent than in the English common law, where the consequences of early industrialization included the lingering influence of master-servant legislation and the weak institutionalization of the juridical form of the contract of employment. Claims for a strong-form legal origin effect, which is time invariant and resistant to pressures for legal convergence, are not borne out by a growing body of historical evidence and time-series data. The idea that legal cultures can influence the long-run path of economic development is worthy of closer empirical investigation, but it is premature to use legal origin theory as a basis for policy initiatives.
2009	N51	THE SAME AS L23 Libecap, Gary D., and Dean Lueck. 2009. <i>The Demarcation of Land and the Role of Coordinating Institutions</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14942.
2009	N60	THE SAME AS L23 Libecap
2009	O13	THE SAME AS L23 Libecap
2009	O20	THE SAME AS L23 Libecap
2009	Q15	THE SAME AS L23 Libecap
2009	Q24	THE SAME AS L23 Libecap
2009	Q41	THE SAME AS D43 Wang, Zhongmin. 2009. "(Mixed) Strategy in Oligopoly Pricing: Evidence from Gasoline Price Cycles before and under a Timing Regulation." <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> , 117(6): 987-1030.
2009	Q54	CV: Park, Patricia. 2009. "Perspectives of Lawyers in Practice on CSR." In <i>Professionals' Perspectives of Corporate Social Responsibility</i> , ed. Samuel O. Idowu and Walter Leal Filho, 33-47. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	R11 R50	Pendras, Mark. 2009. "Urban Politics and the Production of Capital Mobility in the United States." <i>Environment and Planning A</i> , 41(7): 1691-1706. In the quest to explain changing urban political economic conditions over the past thirty years, urban researchers have naturalized capital mobility, to the point where challenging the mobility of capital appears either impossible, undesirable, or both. In this paper, I aim to denaturalize capital mobility and to repoliticize the relationship between capital and place through a critical legal geographic investigation of corporate mobility rights in the United States. The overall goal is to help urban researchers to think critically about the politics of capital mobility and to ensure that the legal principles enabling capital mobility remain open to challenge from alternative political perspectives.
2009	R12	Karlsson, Charlie, Roger R. Stough, and Borje Johansson, eds. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship and Innovations in Functional Regions</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Fourteen papers, originally presented at the Eighth Uddevalla Symposium on Innovations and Entrepreneurship in Functional Regions held in Sweden in September 2005, explore and analyze the role of innovations and entrepreneurship in functional regions. Papers discuss engineering culture, innovation, and modern wealth creation; the Swedish paradox revisited; firm location, corporate structure, and innovation; firm size, firm maturity, and product and process research and development in Swedish manufacturing/firms; university-educated labor, research and development, and regional export performance; magnitude and destination diversity of exports--the role of product variety; differences in survivor functions according to different competitive/strategies; a resource-based analysis of bankruptcy law, entrepreneurship, and corporate recovery; agglomeration economies, learning processes, and patterns of firm spatial clustering; assiduous firms in a "learning region"--the case of East Wurttemberg, Germany; cluster dynamics--insights from broadcasting in three U.K. city-regions; technology, innovation, and latecomer strategies--the case of the mobile handset manufacturing sector in China; enterprise development policy--modeling the policy context; and entrepreneurial business support networks--a leader institution perspective. Karlsson is Professor of the Economics of Technological Change and Director of the Centre for Innovation Systems, Entrepreneurship, and Growth at Jonkoping International Business School, Jonkoping University. Stough is Vice President for Research and Economic Development, NOVA Endowed Chair, and Professor of Public Policy at George Mason University. Johansson is Professor of Economics at Jonkoping International Business School, Jonkoping University and Director of the Centre of Excellence for Science and Innovation Studies at the Royal Institute of Technology. Index.
2009	R14	THE SAME AS L23 Libecap, Gary D., and Dean Lueck. 2009. <i>The Demarcation of Land and the Role of Coordinating Institutions</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14942.
2009	R50	THE SAME AS R11 Pendras, Mark. 2009. "Urban Politics and the Production of Capital Mobility in the United States." <i>Environment and Planning A</i> , 41(7): 1691-1706.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	R58	CV: Borzaga, Carlo, and Ermanno Tortia. 2009. "Social Enterprises and Local Economic Development." In <i>The Changing Boundaries of Social Enterprises</i> , ed. Antonella Noya, 195-228. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2010		
2010	B12 F54	Goodacre, Hugh. 2010. "Limited Liability and the Wealth of 'Uncivilised Nations': Adam Smith and the Limits to the European Enlightenment." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 34(5): 857-67. This paper questions the adequacy of the categories of analysis deployed by Adam Smith to serve as a basis for a progressive critique of corporate power at the 'open economy' level, arguing that if a critique of the principle of limited liability and other aspects of the undue influence of corporate power today is to acquire a truly global character, then it must avoid becoming confined within the intellectual horizons of the age of the European commercial and colonial empires, and should instead contribute towards constructive interaction between a diversity of intellectual, institutional and cultural traditions.
2010	B21	Medema, Steven G. 2010. "Roll over George Stigler: Berle and Means Meet Chicago Price Theory." <i>Journal of Institutional Economics</i>, 6(1): 99-107. Recent writings by Richard Posner in this Journal and elsewhere appear to mark a departure from the Chicago price theory tradition with which Posner long has been associated. This paper picks up on one facet of this: the similarity of Posner's views of the corporation, and of executive compensation in particular, to the perspective laid out by Adolf Berle and Gardiner Means in <i>The Modern Corporation and Private Property</i> --a perspective that has for decades been harshly rejected by the Chicago school.
2010	B21 B22 B24	Arena, Richard. 2010. "Corporate Limited Liability and Cambridge Economics in the Inter-war Period: Robertson, Keynes and Sraffa." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 34(5): 869-83. This article investigates the contribution of three well-known Cambridge economists--Dennis Robertson, John Maynard Keynes and Piero Sraffa--to the analysis of limited corporate liability in relation to the separation of ownership from control. The paper argues that although, as is to be expected, these economists develop different approaches and overall conclusions on the issue of corporate limited liability and the separation of ownership from control, their interpretations converge, nevertheless, on important points. Put differently, Robertson, Keynes and Sraffa raised the same micro- and macro-economic issues but came up with different answers. Their shared concerns, as well as their varied answers, display an undeniable modernity and thus remain very relevant to contemporary considerations on firm governance, especially in the context of the present global economic crisis.
2010	E12	CV: Davidson, Paul. 2010. "How Does a Capitalist Economy Work in the Real World?." In <i>Macroeconomics, Finance and Money: Essays in Honour of Philip Arestis</i> . Philip Arestis, 163-76. Edited by Giuseppe Fontana, John McCombie, and Malcolm Sawyer. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	E23	Loayza, Norman V., and Luis Servén, eds. 2010. <i>Business Regulation and Economic Performance</i>, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Six papers explore the patterns of business regulation across the world and review their impact on aggregate economic performance, focusing on Latin America. Papers discuss product market regulation and macroeconomic performance--a review of cross-country evidence (Fabio Schiantarelli); regulation and macroeconomic performance (Norman V. Loayza, Ana Maria Oviedo, and Luis Servén); regulation and macroeconomic dynamics (Loayza, Oviedo, and Servén); informality in Latin America and the Caribbean (Loayza, Servén, and Naotaka Sugawara); slow recoveries (Raphael Bergoing, Loayza, and Andrea Repetto); and market reforms, factor reallocation, and productivity growth in Latin America (Marcela Eslava, John Haltiwanger, Adriana Kugler, and Maurice Kugler). Loayza is Lead Economist in the Research Department of the World Bank. Servén manages the World Bank's research program on macroeconomics and growth. Index.
2010	E26	Krasniqi, Armand. 2010. "Impact of the Legislation in Informal Economy of South-Eastern European Countries--With Particular Focus in Kosovo." <i>Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics</i>, 1(2): 130-42. In several South Easter European Countries due to the delayed transition, the legal system of the economy is regulated with certain inappropriate provisions which reflect a weak institutional control system and inefficient implementation of sanctions against entities--operators that are not registered which realistically belong to the business activities. Through informal economy channels, which in some particular countries include a high percentage of the movement of goods and services, there is a specific traffic that takes places which actually scores billions of dollars. From such types of activities the government is not capable to collect tax liabilities and results budget becomes inept. The business operation by unregistered entities and operators, especially in area of retail services and construction may significantly distort the competition. These types of activities may encourage legal entities to undertake illegal actions to generate revenues aiming to achieve a sustainable position in market. The audit services of certain departments for employment and trade unfortunately are oriented in auditing only entities and operators that are legal and registered whereas as far as illegal activities that take place in their eyes it almost doesn't exist at all. It is a duty of governmental bodies to commit themselves seriously in order to prevent this negative social phenomenon as well as to combat by issuing appropriate legal-economical instruments which primarily would encourage the entities and operators through a micro-credit programs aiming to legalize their economic activities, creation of a guarantee fund by undertaking partially the risk during the first period of business aiming to promote the legalization and to facilitate operating costs within the legal market.
2010	E41	CV: Davidson, Paul. 2010. "How Does a Capitalist Economy Work in the Real World?." In <i>Macroeconomics, Finance and Money: Essays in Honour of Philip Arestis</i> . Philip Arestis, 163-76. Edited by Giuseppe Fontana, John McCombie, and Malcolm Sawyer. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	F42	Mollers, Thomas M. J. 2010. "European Legal Theory and Legislation in Capital Market Law." <i>Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics</i>, 22(1-2): 133-64.
2010	F54	THE SAME AS B12 Goodacre, Hugh. 2010. "Limited Liability and the Wealth of 'Uncivilised Nations': Adam Smith and the Limits to the European Enlightenment." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 34(5): 857-67.
2010	H10	Langlois, Richard N. 2010. <i>Business Groups and the Natural State</i>. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2010-29. Recent revisionist accounts of corporate governance in both business history and finance are challenging the tradition narrative, associated with Berle and Means (1932) and Alfred Chandler (1977), in which the American model of diffuse ownership and coherent diversification is both an inevitable outcome of economic development and perhaps a normative standard for the world to follow. This essay is an attempt to rethink that narrative in light of the continued significance of the pyramidal business group as a governance structure around the world. Drawing on the North, Wallis, and Weingast (2009) theory of the state, I argue that the evolution of corporate governance can be understood only in institutional terms and that institutional development is driven by the coalitional structure of the polity. This is true as much in open-access orders like the U. S. as in the "natural states" that rule most of the world. In the end, I endorse the view that the much-discussed and oft-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		misunderstood exceptionalism of the U. S. in corporate governance has its roots of the differential effect on the U. S. of the collapse of globalization during the middle years of the twentieth century.
2010	I11	CV: Kleinrichert, Denise, and Anita Silvers. 2010. "Risk Disclosure and Transparency: Toward Corporate Collective and Collaborative Informed Consent." In <i>Corporate Boards: Managers of Risk, Sources of Risk</i> , ed. Robert W. Kolb and Donald Schwartz, 316-40. Loyola University Series on Risk Management and Corporate Governance. Malden, Mass. and Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.
2010	J23	CV: Szabo, Alex. 2010. "Setting Up and Running Your Coaching Practice." In <i>Excellence in Coaching: The Industry Guide</i> , ed. Jonathan Passmore, 63-80. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, La Vergne, Tenn..
2010	N84	Di Martino, Paolo, and Michelangelo Vasta. 2010. "Companies' Insolvency and 'The Nature of the Firm' in Italy, 1920s-70s." <i>Economic History Review</i>, 63(1): 137-64. This article analyses the functioning of Italian insolvency laws and practices, in particular their role in the selection and relaunch of viable firms. The article investigates the period between the 1920s and the 1970s, and focuses on joint-stock companies. Using comparative data on the number of cases, we show that in Italy firms mainly used the procedure called fallimento (bankruptcy), consisting of the collection and subsequent liquidation of assets. Other procedures, such as deals with creditors or forms of receivership, able to give companies a further chance, were rarely used. On the basis of archival documents we maintain that this result was due to the strictness and complication of Italian procedures, as well as to their inability to select viable companies. The article also investigates the relation between the features of insolvency law and the nature of the Italian industrial system, specifically the peculiar small size and rapid turnover of joint-stock companies. We suggest that the pro-liquidation character of the insolvency law might have been one of the causes of the peculiarity of Italian industrial capitalism, even if the opposite direction of causality cannot be excluded.
2010	O43	Foley, C. Fritz, and Robin Greenwood. 2010. "The Evolution of Corporate Ownership after IPO: The Impact of Investor Protection." <i>Review of Financial Studies</i>, 23(3): 1231-60. Panel data on corporate ownership in thirty-four countries between 1995 and 2006 reveal that newly public firms have concentrated ownership regardless of the level of investor protection. After listing, firms in countries with strong investor protection are more likely to experience decreases in ownership concentration; these decreases occur in response to growth opportunities, and they are associated with new share issuance. We conclude that ownership concentration falls after listing in countries with strong investor protection, because firms in these countries continue to raise capital and grow, diluting blockholders as a consequence.
2010	O53	Kuran, Timur, and Anantdeep Singh. 2010. <i>Economic Modernization in Late British India: Hindu-Muslim Differences</i>. Duke University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 10-93. The Muslims of South Asia made the transition to modern economic life more slowly than the region's Hindus. In the first half of the twentieth century, they were relatively less likely to use large-scale and long-living economic organizations, and less likely to serve on corporate boards. Providing evidence, this paper also explores the institutional roots of the difference in communal trajectories. Whereas Hindu inheritance practices favored capital accumulation within families and the preservation of family fortunes across generations, the Islamic inheritance system, which the British helped to enforce, tended to fragment family wealth. The family trusts (waqfs) that Muslims used to preserve assets across generations hindered capital pooling among families; they were also ill-suited to profit-seeking business. Whereas Hindus generally pooled capital within durable joint family enterprises, Muslims tended to use ephemeral Islamic partnerships. Hindu family businesses facilitated the transition to modern corporate life by imparting skills useful in large and durable organizations.
2010	Q22	Cervera Paz, Angel. 2010. "Percepcion cooperativa de las cofradias de pescadores: Un estudio empirico. (Fishing Guilds and Social Economy: An Empirical Study. With English summary.)" <i>Revista de Estudios Cooperativos</i>, 0(103): 7-32. Spain's legal framework defines Fishing Guilds as Public Law Associations, thus linking and associating them to the authorities, and making them dependent on Spain's Central and Regional governments. Nonetheless, a detailed analysis of Guilds will let us conclude that, apart from being Public Law Associations, Guilds could be classified within the social economy framework due to its many other features. First of all, a revision of the bibliography has been made concerning two thematic modules: Fish Guilds: their historical evolution and issues affecting them and social economy companies regarding Fishing Guilds. Next, an empirical analysis has been carried out with the aim of accounting for the Guilds' specific issues by directly asking the people in charge, so as to go into the Guilds' quantitative and qualitative aspects in detail. This will allow us to show why guilds should belong to the social economy by searching for the values and principles shared by social economy companies within the guilds' area. Ours is an empirical-descriptive work. Descriptive, as it is mainly based on the description of a "group, community, or institution whose main elements and features are being analysed". Empirical, as it involves a piece of research whose aim is the study of a given reality by way of either observing or experiencing what is going on in such a reality (Sierra 2002). Moreover, this work meets Chaves (1999) and Sanchis (2001)'s proposal who point out that "the scientific study of social economy should be carried out within a multidisciplinary environment, contributing an integrated and global perspective".
2011		
2011	B52	CV: Kerber, Wolfgang. 2011. "Transnational Commercial Law, Multi-level Legal Systems, and Evolutionary Economics." In <i>Law, Economics and Evolutionary Theory</i> , ed. Peer Zumbansen and Galf-Peter Calliess, 297-321. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	B52	CV: Smits, Jan M. 2011. "Darwin at Work: How to Explain Legal Change in Transnational and European Private Law." In <i>Law, Economics and Evolutionary Theory</i> , ed. Peer Zumbansen and Galf-Peter Calliess, 322-34. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	B52	CV: Deakin, Simon, and Fabio Carvalho. 2011. "System and Evolution in Corporate Governance." In <i>Law, Economics and Evolutionary Theory</i> , ed. Peer Zumbansen and Galf-Peter Calliess, 111-30. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	C73	Deakin, S. 2011. <i>Legal Evolution: Integrating Economic and Systemic Approaches</i>. ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. This paper explores the scope for synthesis between economic and systemic approaches to the understanding of legal evolution. The evolutionary and epistemic branches of game theory predict that stable norms will emerge when agents share common beliefs concerning future states of the world. Systems theory see the legal order as a social system which reproduces itself by recursive acts of legal communication, thereby giving rise to self-reference and operational closure. At the same time, the legal system is cognitively open, that is to say, indirectly influenced by other social systems in its environment. This gives rise to the possibility of coevolution of law and the economy. It will be argued that systems theory, by developing the idea of law as an adaptive system with cognitive properties, provides a missing link in the evolutionary

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		theory of norms. Recent game theoretical models imply that common knowledge is not entirely endogenous to agents' interactions, but depends to a certain extent on emergent normative structures. These include the public representations of common knowledge which are provided by the legal system. The paper will explore the implications of this idea, argue for an integrated economic and systemic analysis of legal evolution, and consider some of the theoretical and methodological implications of such a step.
2011	D80	CV: Prasch, Robert E. 2011. "The Financial Crash of 2008: An Illustrative Instance of the Separation of Risk from Reward in American Capitalism." In <i>Consequences of Economic Downturn: Beyond the Usual Economics</i> , ed. Martha A. Starr, 45-62. Perspectives from Social Economics. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2011	D87	Trzaskowski, Jan. 2011. "Behavioural Economics, Neuroscience, and the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive." <i>Journal of Consumer Policy</i> , 34(3): 377-92. This article suggests how and to what extent insights from behavioural economics and neuroscience may be used for the interpretation of the 2005 Unfair Commercial Practices Directive. These disciplines provide useful insight in how the average consumer's decisions are influenced by commercial information and conducts. As the Directive focuses on whether a commercial practise distorts the economic behaviour of consumers, arguments for whether a particular commercial practise should be considered unfair may be found within these disciplines. It is important to bear in mind that the assessment that courts are to make is normative, and that behavioural economics and neuroscience is of a more descriptive nature. Thus these disciplines may not help draw the fine line between the legitimate influence of commercial activities and the illegal distortion of the average consumer's behaviour. However, the average consumer test is at least in principle flexible enough to allow the inclusion of research within human decision-making in order to apply a more realistic average consumer than the "Homo Economicus" applied by the European Court of Justice.
2011	E02	Ugur, Mehmet, and David Sunderland, eds. 2011. <i>Does Economic Governance Matter? Governance Institutions and Outcomes, New Directions in Modern Economics</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Nine papers, originally presented at a conference held at the University of Greenwich in June 2010, explore the relationship between governance quality and macroeconomic outcomes such as growth, investment, and income inequality, and consider how the impact of governance quality unfolds at the microeconomic level to affect individual or corporate behavior. Papers discuss governance and asymmetric power; norms, advice networks, and joint economic governance—the case of conflicts among shareholders at the Commercial Court of Paris; legal versus reputational penalties in deterring corporate misconduct; strategies of transnational companies in the context of the governance systems of nation-states; the effects of convergence in governance on capital accumulation in the Black Sea Economic Cooperation countries; taxes, foreign aid, and quality of governance institutions; economic governance and full employment; the political economy of deregulation in the U.S. gas distribution market; and electricity sector reforms and the tariff review process in Brazil. Ugur is Jean Monnet Reader in Political Economy in the Department of International Business and Economics at the University of Greenwich Business School. Sunderland is Reader in Business History at the University of Greenwich. Index.
2011	H63	CV: Buchheit, Lee C., and Mitu Gulati. 2011. "Restructuring a Nation's Debt." In <i>Managing Risk in the Financial System</i> , ed. John Raymond LaBrosse, Rodrigo Olivares-Caminal and Dalvinder Singh, 168-78. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	H63 Q14	Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i> . OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879. The Indian financial system has changed considerably since the 1990s. Interest rates have been deregulated and new entrants allowed in the banking and the securities business. The Indian equity market has become world-class. New private banks have emerged that are more customer-oriented than the older state-owned banks. Meanwhile, the scale of saving within the economy has expanded considerably, much as in East Asian economies during their high-growth period. This adds to the need for further financial-sector reform. In particular, banks need much greater freedom in asset allocation. While public-sector banks did appear sounder to the public during the 2007/08 crisis due to implicit government backing, they ought to be privatised to improve their governance and minimise the recurrent need for recapitalisation. The remaining obstacles to new entry have to be reduced. Financial inclusion is an important priority and restrictions on microfinance should be avoided. The regulatory and legal framework also needs to be overhauled, consolidating the diverse legislation. While such reforms would improve financial sector efficiency they would also likely have positive spillover effects on the rest of the economy and help sustain rapid growth. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/india)
2011	I31	Cohen-Zada, Danny, and William Sander. 2011. "Religious Participation versus Shopping: What Makes People Happier?" <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 54(4): 889-906. In this paper, we first explore how an exogenous increase in the opportunity cost of religious participation affects an individual's religious participation and reported happiness, using data from the General Social Survey. The exogenous shift in the cost of religious participation is a result of the repeal of so-called blue laws that restrict retail activity on Sundays. We find that repealing blue laws causes a significant decline in the religious participation of women and in their happiness. For men, we do not observe any effect on happiness, while the estimate of the effect on church attendance is similar in magnitude to that for women but is imprecise. We also use repeal as an instrumental variable for church attendance and provide direct evidence that church attendance has a significant positive effect on happiness.
2011	N53 N54	Guinnane, Timothy W., and Susana Martinez-Rodríguez. 2011. "Cooperatives before Cooperative Law: Business Law and Cooperatives in Spain, 1869-1931." <i>Revista de Historia Económica</i> , 29(1): 67-93. Studies of Spanish cooperatives date their spread from the Law on Agrarian Syndicates of 1906. But the first legislative appearance of cooperatives is an 1869 measure that permitted general incorporation for lending companies. The 1931 general law on cooperatives, the first act permitting the formation of cooperatives in any activity, reflects the gradual disappearance of the cooperative's "business" characteristics. In this paper, we trace the Spanish cooperative's legal roots in business law and its connections to broader questions of the freedom of association, the formation of joint-stock enterprises and the liability of investors in business and cooperative entities. Our account underscores the similarities of the organizational problems approach by cooperatives and business firms, while at the same time respecting the distinctive purposes cooperatives served.
2011	Q14	THE SAME AS H63 Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i> . OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879.
2011	R33	CV: Van der Elst, Christoph. 2011. "Risk Management in Corporate Law and Corporate Governance." In <i>Corporate Governance and the Global Financial Crisis: International Perspectives</i> , ed. William Sun, Jim Stewart and David Pollard, 215-42. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2012		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	A14	CV: Chakravarty, Anindita, and Rajdeep Grewal. 2012. "Putting the Cart before the Horse: Short-Term Performance Concerns as Drivers of Marketing-Related Investments." In <i>Handbook of Marketing and Finance</i> , ed. Shankar Ganesan, 269-92. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	A33	Hill, Claire A., and Brett H. McDonnell, eds. 2012. <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Corporate Law, Research Handbooks in Law and Economics</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty-four papers explore topics in the economics of corporate law. Papers focus on corporate constituencies; insider governance; gatekeepers; jurisdiction; and new theory. Hill is Professor and James L. Krusemark Chair in Law at the University of Minnesota Law School. McDonnell is Professor of Law and Solly Robbins Distinguished Research Fellow at the University of Minnesota Law School. Index.
2012	B11	Kumar, Vikas. 2012. "Cartels in the Kautilya Arthashastra." <i>AUCO Czech Economic Review</i> , 6(1): 59-79. This paper examines the legal-economic dimension of collusive manipulation of prices from the perspective of the Kautilya Arthashastra, an ancient Indian treatise on law and statecraft, which is among the oldest sources of information about cartels. It identifies cartels in the treatise, shows that cartels were treated more severely than individuals who manipulated prices, assesses the efficacy of penalties from the perspective of deterrence, and discusses the evolution of relevant laws. The economic analysis presented in the paper throws new light on the controversy surrounding the internal consistency of the Arthashastra. The paper also highlights the need to take note of the moral-legal environment within which pre-modern markets operated before studying them with the help of models developed for modern markets.
2012	C43	CV: Armour, John, Simon Deakin, Priya Lele, and Mathias Siems. 2012. "How Do Legal Rules Evolve? Evidence from a Cross-Country Comparison of Shareholder, Creditor, and Worker Protection." In <i>Legal Origin Theory</i> , ed. Simon Deakin and Katharina Pistor, 274-324. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 33. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	C43	CV: Spamann, Holger. 2012. "The "Antidirector Rights Index" Revisited." In <i>Legal Origin Theory</i> , ed. Simon Deakin and Katharina Pistor, 203-22. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 33. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	C70	CV: Aoki, Masahiko. 2012. "A Shapley-Value Parable of Corporations as Evolutive Systems of Associational Cognition." In <i>Complexity and Institutions: Markets, Norms and Corporations</i> , ed. Masahiko Aoki, Ken Binmore, Simon Deakin and Herbert Gintis, 153-72. IEA Conference Volume no. 150-II. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2012	D10	CV: Logue, Kyle D. 2012. "The Current Life Insurance Crisis: How the Law Should Respond." In <i>Law and Economics of Insurance. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Daniel Schwarcz, 397-463. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	D84	Di Maggio, Marco, and Marco Pagano. 2012. <i>Financial Disclosure and Market Transparency with Costly Information Processing. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9207</i> . We study a model where some investors ("hedgers") are bad at information processing, while others ("speculators") have superior information-processing ability and trade purely to exploit it. The disclosure of financial information induces a trade externality: if speculators refrain from trading, hedgers do the same, depressing the asset price. Market transparency reinforces this mechanism, by making speculators' trades more visible to hedgers. As a consequence, asset sellers will oppose both the disclosure of fundamentals and trading transparency. This is socially inefficient if a large fraction of market participants are speculators and hedgers have low processing costs. But in these circumstances, forbidding hedgers' access to the market may dominate mandatory disclosure.
2012	E51	CV: Binswanger, Hans Christoph. 2012. "Growth Imperative and Money Creation--A New Outlook on Growth Dynamics." In <i>Balanced Growth: Finding Strategies for Sustainable Development</i> , ed. Giulia Mennillo, Thomas Schlenzig and Elmar Friedrich, 3-9. Management for Professionals series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	F50	Pistor, Katharina. 2012. <i>Towards a Legal Theory of Finance. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9235</i> . This paper develops the building blocks for a legal theory of finance. LTF holds that financial markets are legally constructed and as such occupy an essentially hybrid place between state and market, public and private. At the same time, financial markets exhibit dynamics that frequently put them in direct tension with commitments enshrined in law or contracts. This is the case especially in times of financial crises when the full enforcement of legal commitments would result in the self-destruction of the financial system. This law-finance paradox tends to be resolved by suspending the full force of law where the survival of the system is at stake; that is, at its core. Here, power becomes salient. This helps explain why finance is concentrated around ultimate lenders of last resort and why regulating finance's core has become so elusive. It also holds lessons for future reforms.
2012	F60	CV: Kelemen, R. Daniel, and Eric C. Sibbitt. 2012. "The Globalization of American Law." In <i>Key Concepts in the New Global Economy. Volume 1.</i> , ed. David A. Baldwin, 204-37. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Writings on the New Global Economy, vol. 7. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F65	CV: Poitras, Geoffrey. 2012. "From the Renaissance Exchanges to Cyberspace: A History of Stock Market Globalization." In <i>Handbook of Research on Stock Market Globalization</i> , ed. Geoffrey Poitras, 68-115. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	G02	CV: Langevoort, Donald C. 2012. "Behavioral Approaches to Corporate Law." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Corporate Law</i> , ed. Claire A. Hill and Brett H. McDonnell, 442-55. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	I13	CV: Baker, Tom. 2012. "On the Genealogy of Moral Hazard." In <i>Law and Economics of Insurance. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Daniel Schwarcz, 126-81. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	I13	Topgul, Seda. 2012. "Sosyal Sigortalar ve Genel Saglik Sigortasi Kanunu'nda Kadinin Durumu. (Situation of the Women in Social Security and General Health Insurance Law. With English summary)." <i>Yonetim ve Ekonomi</i> , 19(2): 301-19. With recent social security reforms, the social security system in Turkey is subjected to crucial changes. This reform process directly impacts insured women, daughters, spouses, and mothers. The law of 5510 gives opportunities for insured women such that if she does not work and she has a baby, she can draw benefits twice during her motherhood period. Moreover, this law also provides the women who have disabled children with easy retirement and facilitates the insurance process of the women who work with handicrafts by giving them an opportunity to pay a lower insurance premium. There have been several changes in not only in short- and long-term insurance branches but also in the health insurance system. The obligatory general health insurance system has come into force since January 2012. Regarding the insurance system, health insurance covers the people who have no insurance under eighteen and the people who are formally depended on insured people. Otherwise, if the people have no health insurance, one has to do her/his income level test. According to test results, the premium of the people are paid by them or by the state. This study

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		especially focuses on how this law affects women, with special reference to the short- and long-term insurance branches and general health insurance. In addition, it aims at explaining the situations of the people over the age 18 or 25, who are unemployed and are not a student after this law.
2012	L95 Q48	Littlechild, Stephen. 2012. "The Process of Negotiating Settlements at FERC." <i>Energy Policy</i> , 50(1): 174-91. Interstate gas pipelines and their customers presently settle about 90% of the rate cases set for hearing before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The conventional regulatory litigation process is now only an occasional means of dispute resolution. This paper explains the settlement process, illustrating with the 12 section 4 rate cases brought by pipelines from 2008 and 2009. The paper also discusses and illustrates why parties prefer settlement to litigation, what difference it makes, which cases tend to settle, what might account for the increasing frequency of settlements over time, the recent phenomenon of pre-filing settlements and the recent settlement of section 5 cases brought by FERC. In contrast to many other regulatory jurisdictions, FERC Trial Staff play an active role in facilitating negotiation and settlement. They make an initial analysis 3 months after a pipeline files for a tariff rate increase. Thereafter, the regulatory aim is to bring the parties into agreement, not to determine an outcome and impose it upon them. This is a different role for the regulatory body than was previously apparent.
2012	N16 N26	CV: Abreu, Marcelo de Paiva, and Felipe Tamega Fernandes. 2012. "Brazil: The Resilience of the Brazilian Insurance Market." In <i>World Insurance: The Evolution of a Global Risk Network</i> , ed. Peter Borscheid and Niels Viggo Haueter, 578-98. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	N26	CV: Del Angel, Gustavo A. 2012. "Mexico: A History of the Insurance Industry in Mexico." In <i>World Insurance: The Evolution of a Global Risk Network</i> , ed. Peter Borscheid and Niels Viggo Haueter, 599-619. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	N27	CV: Keneley, Monica J. 2012. "Australia and New Zealand: A Tradition Continued--Creating a Domestic Insurance Market." In <i>World Insurance: The Evolution of a Global Risk Network</i> , ed. Peter Borscheid and Niels Viggo Haueter, 536-56. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	P40	Chilosi, Alberto. 2012. "Stakeholder Protection, Varieties of Capitalism, and Long-Term Unemployment." <i>European Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 9(2): 197-228. In the literature, the issue of the protection of stakeholder interests (of employees in particular) is usually considered in a static context: how should the institutions of corporate governance be shaped having regard to already existing firms, conforming, in particular, to some subjective criteria of fairness and fair play. It is remarkable that no attention is paid to the basic fact that a company in order to exist must first be established, and that the founders-owners are the original shareholders. Moreover, not necessarily the most appropriate protection of stakeholder interests can be provided by the institutions and practice of corporate governance, specific kinds of legal provision may be more suitable. But rather than substitution complementarity prevails between different legal provisions protecting the interests of stakeholders (in particular employees) and the stakeholder protection afforded through the institutions of capital governance, conforming to the logic of the different "varieties of capitalism". An aspect of the latter that is emphasized in the paper, and is usually overlooked, are the much higher rates of long-term unemployment associated with the continental European variety as compared with the Liberal Market variety of the Anglo-Saxon tradition. But the Scandinavian Social-Democratic market model gives the best of both worlds: low long-term unemployment rates and incidence, together with high degrees of employment protection.
2012	Q48	CV: Grzegorzczak, Filip. 2012. "The Influence of Public Policy on Corporate Governance--The Example of the European Union's Energy Policy." In <i>Sixth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Corporate Governance and Public Policy--Path to Sustainable Future: Proceedings</i> , ed. Lovorka Galetic and Jurica Simurina, 14-15. Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2012	Q48	THE SAME AS L95 Littlechild, Stephen. 2012. "The Process of Negotiating Settlements at FERC." <i>Energy Policy</i> , 50(1): 174-91.
2012	Q55	CV: Weber, Rolf H. 2012. "Public-Private Partnerships as Incentive to Foster Sustainable Technologies." In <i>Green Taxation and Environmental Sustainability</i> , ed. Larry Kreiser, Ana Yabar Sterling, Pedro Herrera, Janet E. Milne and Hope Ashiabor, 177-93. Critical Issues in Environmental Taxation, vol. 12. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	R41	CV: Cohen, Alma, and Rajeev Dehejia. 2012. "The Effect of Automobile Insurance and Accident Liability Laws on Traffic Fatalities." In <i>Law and Economics of Insurance. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Daniel Schwarcz, 89-125. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	Z11	CV: Thuriot, Fabrice. 2012. "More or Less Governance Inside Cultural Organizations and Territories in France." In <i>Pioneering Minds Worldwide: On the Entrepreneurial Principles of the Cultural and Creative Industries</i> , ed. Giep Hagoort, Aukje Thomassen and Rene Kooyman, 50-53. Delft: Eburon; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2013		
2013	A11	CV: Cheffins, Brian R. 2013. "The History of Corporate Governance." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of Corporate Governance</i> , ed. Mike Wright, Donald S. Siegel, Kevin Keasey and Igor Filatotchev, 46-64. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	A22	CV: Grable, John E., and Sonya L. Britt. 2013. "Financial Services Regulations and Requirements." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 87-95. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Warschauer, Thomas, and Don L. Harrington. 2013. "Business Law." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 97-105. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Intrafamily and Other Business Transfer Techniques." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 537-45. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Grable, John E., and Sonya L. Britt. 2013. "Function, Purpose, and Regulation of Financial Institutions." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 49-58. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Gilliam, John. 2013. "Business Uses of Life Insurance." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 169-83. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	C01	Deakin, Simon. 2013. "The Legal Theory of Finance: Implications for Methodology and Empirical Research." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 41(2): 338-42. This commentary on the LTF project highlights the importance of the idea that law 'constructs' finance and considers some of its methodological implications. The idea that law shapes finance implies that the legal system can be clearly differentiated in theoretical terms from the economy, and that the independent causal influence of the law

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		on financial outcomes can be measured empirically. It will be argued that this can best be achieved by placing empirical research on law and finance in an evolutionary-theoretical perspective, which draws on related developments in game theory and systems theory, in the statistical study of law ('leximetrics'), and in time-series econometrics.
2013	C53	Jones, Peter L. 2013. "The Determinants of Aggregate Creditors' Voluntary Liquidations." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 45(10-12): 1321-30. This article investigates the determinants of Creditors' Voluntary Liquidations (CVLs), an area of research that has received comparatively scant attention in the literature despite the fact that, at least in the UK, this form of insolvency has consistently comprised the majority of company failures. It develops an Equilibrium Correction Model (ECM) to explain variations in the aggregate number of CVLs in England and Wales between 1963 and 1995. This is then subjected to out-of-sample testing over the subsequent 10-year period. The results indicate that in both the short-run and the long-run, changes in the level of liquidations can be explained by two main explanatory variables namely: the nominal after-tax cost of borrowing and changes in the overall level of economic activity. In addition, confirmatory evidence is provided for the dampening effect of the 1986 Insolvency Act on the number of liquidations. The model retains its forecasting accuracy in the out-of-sample period although there is possibly some preliminary evidence of a further mitigating effect associated with the Enterprise Act 2002.
2013	C58	CV: Beny, Laura Nyantung. 2013. "The Political Economy of Insider Trading Laws and Enforcement: Law vs. Politics? International Evidence." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 266-98. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	63	Blazy, Regis, Bruno Deffains, Gisele Umbhauer, and Laurent Weill. 2013. "Severe or Gentle Bankruptcy Law: Which Impact on Investing and Financing Decisions?" <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 34(0): 129-44. This research investigates how legal sanctions prevailing under bankruptcy may impact on debt contracting and on investing decision. We model firms having the opportunity to engage (or not) faulty management. In case of default, the firms may escape costly bankruptcy by reaching a private agreement with the bank. We show that such renegotiation process may depend on the level of severity of bankruptcy law. Our approach helps in answering the following key questions: can bankruptcy costs always be internalized? Who benefits from accrued severity? Should the creditors accept a certain level of moral hazard from their debtors? Should bankruptcy law be extremely severe in order to ensure ex-ante efficiency? Does such severity depend on the financial environment? The model focuses on three equilibriums. The first equilibrium describes honest firms that choose the best investment project (ex-ante efficiency). Here, we show that bankruptcy costs can be avoided through private renegotiation (ex-post efficiency). Yet, the legislator cannot directly implement this equilibrium as it does not depend on the level of legal sanctions. A second equilibrium describes tricky firms turning to the less profitable and riskiest project. Here, default is still privately resolved: the occurrence of such equilibrium can be avoided owing to a minimal amount of legal sanctions that depend on the level of interest rate. Last, we consider firms that adopt mixed strategies regarding their investment policy. Here, two post-default bargains prevail (pooling or separating) and costly bankruptcy may occur. Simulations illustrate how the bank finally chooses between these equilibriums while the legal environment becomes more severe. For moderate levels of legal sanctions, banks may accept a certain level of faulty management, expecting to take advantage of bankruptcy punishment. An increase in sanctions, however, has a compelling effect on the companies towards honoring their commitments. Once the optimal equilibrium prevails, any additional increase in sanctions is ineffective as the players' strategies no longer depend on the legal environment. As a result, extreme severity is not required to ensure both ex-ante and ex-post efficiencies. Last, we find that a more severe bankruptcy law increases the protection of banks and may result in reduction of the contractual interest rate, which on the other hand benefits the debtors.
2013	C93	Findley, Michael G., Daniel L. Nielson, and J. C. Sharman. 2013. "Using Field Experiments in International Relations: A Randomized Study of Anonymous Incorporation." <i>International Organization</i> , 67(4): 657-93. Efforts to fight international money laundering, corruption, and terrorist financing depend crucially on the prohibition barring the formation of anonymous shell companies. To study the effectiveness of this prohibition, we perform the first international relations (IR) field experiment on a global scale. With university institutional review board (IRB) clearance, we posed as consultants requesting confidential incorporation from 1,264 firms in 182 countries. Testing arguments drawn from IR theory, we probe the treatment effects of specifying (1) the international standards (managerialism), (2) penalties for noncompliance with these standards (rationalism), (3) the desire to follow norms through complying with international standards (constructivism), and (4) status as a U.S. customer. We find that firms prompted about possible legal penalties for violating standards (rationalism) were significantly less likely to respond to inquiries and less likely to comply with international law compared to the placebo condition. Some evidence also suggests that the constructivist condition caused significantly greater rates of noncompliance. The U.S. origin condition and the managerial condition had no significant effects on compliance rates. These results present anomalies for leading theories and underscore the importance of determining causal effects in IR research.
2013	F44	Iuga, Vasile. 2013. "Raportarea financiara, intre bun simt si normare juridica. (Financial Reporting, between Common Sense and Legal Standards. With English summary.)." <i>Oeconomica</i> , 22(1): 37-48. The present essay outlines the defining features of the capitalist system, the evolution of the Western political models during history and the way these have reflected in the business and financial reporting models. The differences between the Anglo-Saxon business model and the continental model are detailed, the advantages and disadvantages of both models being briefly assessed. The article presents the realities that lead to the foundation of financial regulation institutions as well as the founding principles of international financial reporting, in close connection to the cycles of the world economy. My statement is that the solution for overcoming the crisis is more capitalism, not less.
2013	H74	CV: De Angelis, Michael, and Xiaowei Tian. 2013. "United States: Chapter 9 Municipal Bankruptcy--Utilization, Avoidance, and Impact." In <i>Until Debt Do Us Part: Subnational Debt, Insolvency, and Markets</i> , ed. Otaviano Canuto and Lili Liu, 311-51. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	H74	CV: del Villar, Azul, Lili Liu, Edgardo Mosqueira, Juan Pedro Schmid, and Steven B. Webb. 2013. "Columbia: Subnational Insolvency Framework." In <i>Until Debt Do Us Part: Subnational Debt, Insolvency, and Markets</i> , ed. Otaviano Canuto and Lili Liu, 179-219. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	H74	CV: Jokay, Charles. 2013. "Hungary: Subnational Insolvency Framework." In <i>Until Debt Do Us Part: Subnational Debt, Insolvency, and Markets</i> , ed. Otaviano Canuto and Lili Liu, 261-309. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	J45	CV: Verret, J. W. 2013. "Applying Insider Trading Law to Congressmen, Government Officials, and the Political Intelligence Industry." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 153-65. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	J45	CV: Kim, Sung Hui. 2013. "What Governmental Insider Trading Teaches Us about Corporate Insider Trading." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 166-90. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	L68	Blandin, Annie. 2013. "La television sans frontieres avec Internet: Interactions et ordres juridiques. (Connected TV: Interactions and Legal Orders. With English summary.)." <i>La Revue des Sciences de Gestion</i> , 48(263-264): 117-23. TV connected to the internet brings both new opportunities and mess. The announced converging world is first a collision between two sectors that are regulated differently. Indeed, regulations are stricter for audiovisual media and looser for the Internet. This has a considerable impact upon the new competitive deal, especially since the connected TV lets new players into the audiovisual landscape, which come for the most part from non-EU countries. It raises a question about how to regulate these new services to bring order. In this situation of reform, our contribution focuses on the frame of legal analysis of innovations rather than on positive law.
2013	L74	Metallinos, Pavlos. 2013. "Application of Mathematical Method in Public Works Tendering in Greece." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 35(3): 397-407. In Greece, the legal framework for public works has application in each one of them, without exceptions. Historically, the Greek collective capitalist has utilized this framework for the purpose of reinforcing the degree of concentration (oligopolization) of the public works market. In the course of the year 1998, the legislator sought through implementation of Law 2576 to effect a forcible restructuring of the market and redistribution of the sectoral product to the benefit of the construction companies dominating the public works sector. Its aim was to either liquidate weaker contracting capitals or convert them into sub-contractors for construction oligopolies. It nevertheless transpires that the opposite results were produced to what was expected, so that there was a fall in the amount of product appropriated by the hegemonic construction companies. The legislator accordingly introduced Law 2940/2001 within a juridical framework that came into effect at the same time as Law 2576/1998, the objective being to rectify the deficiencies of the older legislation.
2013	L78	Kikkawa, Takeo. 2013. "Why Has Japan Revised the Mining Act? Historical and Contemporary Background." <i>Hitotsubashi Journal of Commerce and Management</i> , 47(1): 33-42.
2013	N31	Peoples, James. 2013. "The Legacy of the Interstate Commerce Act and Labor: Legislation, Unionization, and Labor Earnings in Surface Transportation Services." <i>Review of Industrial Organization</i> , 43(1-2): 63-84. The intended purpose of the 1887 Interstate Commerce Act (ICA) was the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) as a regulatory agency that initially provided oversight of rate and entry of interstate commerce in the rail industry. The ICC's jurisdiction later included regulation of trucking and bus transportation. An unintended consequence of ICC regulation was the development of labor markets in these sectors that helped promote labor organization and labor rent sharing. Indeed, some of the most influential unions in American labor history represented workers in ICC-regulated industries. This study examines the ICA and its aftermath as it applies to labor in these industries.
2013	N46	Zegarra, Luis Felipe. 2013. "Free Banking and Bank Entry in Latin America." <i>Investigaciones de Historia Economica</i> , 9(3): 131-42. This article analyzes the impact of free-banking on the banking sector in Latin America in the 19th and early 20th centuries. I use data for seven countries to compare the entry of banks and the growth of bank output prior and after the enactment of free-banking laws to determine whether free-banking (by establishing general requirements for granting note-issuance rights) lowered barriers to entry. The results show that in most Latin American countries the adoption of free-banking laws did not cause in the short run an increase in bank entry and in bank output growth.
2013	N70	CV: Shiller, Robert J. 2013. "Inventors in Finance: An Impressionistic History of the People Who Have Made Risk Management Work." In <i>Financial Innovation: Too Much or Too Little?</i> , ed. Michael Haliassos, 3-13. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2013	N72	MacDonald, James M. 2013. "Railroads and Price Discrimination: The Roles of Competition, Information, and Regulation." <i>Review of Industrial Organization</i> , 43(1-2): 85-101. I evaluate railroad price discrimination in three periods: 1870-1886, before the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act; 1945-1975, when rates were regulated but railroads faced extensive intermodal competition; and 1980-2010, after the passage of major regulatory reforms. While price discrimination was widespread in each period, the specific practices varied as the nature of competition, regulation, and the information available to decision-makers changed. The Act focused heavily on price discrimination, and limited some practices while encouraging others. One major weakness of the Act was the restrictions that were imposed on pricing practices that could lead to cost reductions and productivity improvements.
2013	N91	Sylla, Richard, and Robert E. Wright. 2013. "Corporation Formation in the Antebellum United States in Comparative Context." <i>Business History</i> , 55(3-4): 653-69. Between 1790 and 1860, US state governments chartered 22,419 businesses, with minimum authorized capital totaling 4.58 billion dollars, by special statute. The US, in both total and per capita terms, had considerably more corporations and authorized corporate capital than the UK, France or Prussia did over that same span. Differences in incorporation and capitalization rates between nations were largely a function of differences in laws and politics, but differences among American states resulted more from differences in the timing and character of economic development.
2013	Q33	CV: McPherson, Charles. 2013. "Governance, Transparency, and Sustainable Development." In <i>Energy and Security: Strategies for a World in Transition</i> , ed. Jan H. Kalicki and David L. Goldwyn, 444-63. Second edition. Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson Center Press; Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
2013	R51	CV: De Angelis, Michael, and Xiaowei Tian. 2013. "United States: Chapter 9 Municipal Bankruptcy--Utilization, Avoidance, and Impact." In <i>Until Debt Do Us Part: Subnational Debt, Insolvency, and Markets</i> , ed. Otaviano Canuto and Lili Liu, 311-51. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	R51	CV: del Villar, Azul, Lili Liu, Edgardo Mosqueira, Juan Pedro Schmid, and Steven B. Webb. 2013. "Columbia: Subnational Insolvency Framework." In <i>Until Debt Do Us Part: Subnational Debt, Insolvency, and Markets</i> , ed. Otaviano Canuto and Lili Liu, 179-219. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	R51	CV: Jokay, Charles. 2013. "Hungary: Subnational Insolvency Framework." In <i>Until Debt Do Us Part: Subnational Debt, Insolvency, and Markets</i> , ed. Otaviano Canuto and Lili Liu, 261-309. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Table K22.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics*
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F24	Remittances
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K22: Balance of Links

230	Links in 2005
204	New links in 2006-2013
388	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K22 is equal to 5.74 AS.

Общий объем раздела K22 — 5,74 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K22.E.

K23 Regulated Industries and Administrative Law ¹

Table K23.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	4	4	0	1	0.41	0.17	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	6	8	2	1.33	0.62	0.34	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	58	180	122	3.1	5.98	7.68	Microeconomics
E	1	14	13	14	0.10	0.60	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	26	71	45	2.73	2.68	3.03	International Economics
G	40	110	70	2.75	4.12	4.69	Financial Economics
H	31	121	90	3.9	3.20	5.16	Public Economics
I	9	36	27	4	0.93	1.54	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	13	27	14	2.08	1.34	1.15	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	370	867	497	2.34	38.14	36.97	Law and Economics
L	316	608	292	1.92	32.58	25.93	Industrial Organization
M	9	20	11	2.22	0.93	0.85	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	11	38	27	3.45	1.13	1.62	Economic History
O	30	86	56	2.87	3.09	3.67	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	15	57	42	3.8	1.55	2.43	Economic Systems
Q	27	72	45	2.67	2.78	3.07	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	4	24	20	6	0.41	1.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Other Special Topics
S	970	2,345	1,375	2.42	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K23.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	4	4	0	1	0.41	0.17	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	4	4	0	1	0.41	0.17	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	3	3	0	1	0.31	0.13	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	1	3	2	3	0.10	0.13	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	1	1	0	1	0.10	0.04	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	1	1	0	1	0.10	0.04	Design of Experiments
C	6	8	2	1.33	0.62	0.34	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
D1	10	17	7	1.7	1.03	0.72	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	4	11	7	2.75	0.41	0.47	Production and Organizations
D3	1	1	0	1	0.10	0.04	Distribution
D4	4	11	7	2.75	0.41	0.47	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	2	6	4	3	0.21	0.26	Welfare Economics
D7	32	121	89	3.78	3.30	5.16	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	5	11	6	2.2	0.52	0.47	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Intertemporal Choice
D	58	180	122	3.1	5.98	7.68	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	1	5	4	5	0.10	0.21	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.13	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.17	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	1	14	13	14	0.10	0.60	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	1	4	3	4	0.10	0.17	General
F1	15	31	16	2.07	1.55	1.32	Trade
F2	6	12	6	2	0.62	0.51	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	2	6	4	3	0.21	0.26	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	2	16	14	8	0.21	0.68	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	26	71	45	2.73	2.68	3.03	International Economics
G0	1	2	1	2	0.10	0.09	General
G1	5	13	8	2.6	0.52	0.55	General Financial Markets
G2	25	72	47	2.88	2.58	3.07	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	9	23	14	2.56	0.93	0.98	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	40	110	70	2.75	4.12	4.69	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	4	13	9	3.25	0.41	0.55	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	3	7	4	2.33	0.31	0.30	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	1	0	1	0.10	0.04	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	4	10	6	2.5	0.41	0.43	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	6	27	21	4.5	0.62	1.15	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	5	10	5	2	0.52	0.43	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	3	11	8	3.67	0.31	0.47	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	5	42	37	8.4	0.52	1.79	Miscellaneous Issues
H	31	121	90	3.9	3.20	5.16	Public Economics
I0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	General
I1	8	24	16	3	0.82	1.02	Health
I2	1	5	4	5	0.10	0.21	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.26	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	9	36	27	4	0.93	1.54	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.13	General
J1	2	4	2	2	0.21	0.17	Demographic Economics
J2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	2	3	1	1.5	0.21	0.13	Particular Labor Markets
J5	8	9	1	1.13	0.82	0.38	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	1	1	0	1	0.10	0.04	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.13	Labor Standards: National and International
J	13	27	14	2.08	1.34	1.15	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.21	General
K1	27	71	44	2.63	2.78	3.03	Basic Areas of Law
K2	314	689	375	2.19	32.37	29.38	Regulation and Business Law
K3	19	65	46	3.42	1.96	2.77	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	10	37	27	3.7	1.03	1.58	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	370	867	497	2.34	38.14	36.97	Law and Economics
L0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	General
L1	24	47	23	1.96	2.47	2.00	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	3	23	20	7.67	0.31	0.98	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	17	35	18	2.06	1.75	1.49	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	39	69	30	1.77	4.02	2.94	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	108	233	125	2.16	11.13	9.94	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	12	19	7	1.58	1.24	0.81	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	2	3	1	1.5	0.21	0.13	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	26	47	21	1.81	2.68	2.00	Industry Studies: Services
L9	85	130	45	1.53	8.76	5.54	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	316	608	292	1.92	32.58	25.93	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	1	7	6	7	0.10	0.30	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	5	7	2	1.4	0.52	0.30	Marketing and Advertising
M4	3	6	3	2	0.31	0.26	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	9	20	11	2.22	0.93	0.85	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.21	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	9	27	18	3	0.93	1.15	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.04	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	2	5	3	2.5	0.21	0.21	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	11	38	27	3.45	1.13	1.62	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	9	52	43	5.78	0.93	2.22	Economic Development
O2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Development Planning and Policy
O3	9	14	5	1.56	0.93	0.60	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	4	8	4	2	0.41	0.34	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	8	10	2	1.25	0.82	0.43	Economywide Country Studies
O	30	86	56	2.87	3.09	3.67	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	2	8	6	4	0.21	0.34	Capitalist Systems
P2	2	9	7	4.5	0.21	0.38	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	9	35	26	3.89	0.93	1.49	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	2	5	3	2.5	0.21	0.21	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	15	57	42	3.8	1.55	2.43	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	10	14	4	1.4	1.03	0.60	Agriculture
Q2	9	10	1	1.11	0.93	0.43	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	6	14	8	2.33	0.62	0.60	Energy
Q5	2	32	30	16	0.21	1.36	Environmental Economics
Q	27	72	45	2.67	2.78	3.07	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.26	General Regional Economics
R2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Analysis
R3	1	2	1	2	0.10	0.09	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	1	4	3	4	0.10	0.17	Transportation Economics
R5	2	12	10	6	0.21	0.51	Regional Government Analysis
R	4	24	20	6	0.41	1.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Other Special Topics
S	970	2,345	1,375	2.42	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K23.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	General Economics: General
A11	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A13	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Relation of Economics to Social Values
C23	3	3	0	1	0.31	0.13	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C33	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C81	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C90	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Design of Experiments: General
D12	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D18	9	12	3	1.33	0.93	0.51	Consumer Protection
D21	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	3	5	2	1.67	0.31	0.21	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D31	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	1	4	3	4	0.1	0.17	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D45	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Rationing; Licensing
D62	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Externalities
D72	18	77	59	4.28	1.86	3.28	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	9	33	24	3.67	0.93	1.41	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	1	5	4	5	0.1	0.21	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	4	6	2	1.5	0.41	0.26	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D82	4	7	3	1.75	0.41	0.3	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D86	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Economics of Contract: Theory
E22	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Capital; Investment; Capacity
F02	1	4	3	4	0.1	0.17	International Economic Order
F12	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	13	20	7	1.54	1.34	0.85	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F15	1	6	5	6	0.1	0.26	Economic Integration
F21	3	4	1	1.33	0.31	0.17	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	3	6	3	2	0.31	0.26	Multinational Firms; International Business
F33	1	3	2	3	0.1	0.13	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F35	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Foreign Aid
F50	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F53	1	4	3	4	0.1	0.17	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
G00	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Financial Economics: General
G12	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G14	3	4	1	1.33	0.31	0.17	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G18	1	4	3	4	0.1	0.17	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G21	9	32	23	3.56	0.93	1.36	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	5	7	2	1.4	0.52	0.3	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G28	11	28	17	2.55	1.13	1.19	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Corporate Finance and Governance: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G32	2	7	5	3.5	0.21	0.3	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	3	2	3	0.1	0.13	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	4	8	4	2	0.41	0.34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G38	1	4	3	4	0.1	0.17	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	4	13	9	3.25	0.41	0.55	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H23	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H30	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H41	3	3	0	1	0.31	0.13	Public Goods
H42	1	4	3	4	0.1	0.17	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H51	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	National Government Expenditures and Education
H57	4	7	3	1.75	0.41	0.3	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H61	4	8	4	2	0.41	0.34	National Budget; Budget Systems
H63	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H73	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	2	5	3	2.5	0.21	0.21	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H83	5	36	31	7.2	0.52	1.54	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I10	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Health: General
I11	2	7	5	3.5	0.21	0.3	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I18	5	13	8	2.6	0.52	0.55	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Analysis of Education
J13	1	3	2	3	0.1	0.13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J40	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Particular Labor Markets: General
J44	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J53	3	3	0	1	0.31	0.13	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	5	5	0	1	0.52	0.21	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J71	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Labor Discrimination
K10	11	31	20	2.82	1.13	1.32	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	5	8	3	1.6	0.52	0.34	Property Law
K13	7	20	13	2.86	0.72	0.85	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	4	8	4	2	0.41	0.34	Criminal Law
K20	2	4	2	2	0.21	0.17	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	13	33	20	2.54	1.34	1.41	Antitrust Law
K22	16	33	17	2.06	1.65	1.41	Business and Securities Law
K23	283	619	336	2.19	29.18	26.4	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	8	26	18	3.25	0.82	1.11	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	9	29	20	3.22	0.93	1.24	International Law
K34	1	4	3	4	0.1	0.17	Tax Law
K40	2	13	11	6.5	0.21	0.55	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	4	10	6	2.5	0.41	0.43	Litigation Process
K42	4	14	10	3.5	0.41	0.6	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	2	4	2	2	0.21	0.17	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	7	13	6	1.86	0.72	0.55	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	2	8	6	4	0.21	0.34	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	4	5	1	1.25	0.41	0.21	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	4	9	5	2.25	0.41	0.38	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	4	6	2	1.5	0.41	0.26	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L22	2	5	3	2.5	0.21	0.21	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Organization of Production
L32	8	13	5	1.63	0.82	0.55	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	9	21	12	2.33	0.93	0.9	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L40	12	24	12	2	1.24	1.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	2	7	5	3.5	0.21	0.3	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	6	8	2	1.33	0.62	0.34	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	16	25	9	1.56	1.65	1.07	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	3	5	2	1.67	0.31	0.21	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L50	9	16	7	1.78	0.93	0.68	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	97	206	109	2.12	10	8.78	Economics of Regulation
L52	2	5	3	2.5	0.21	0.21	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	5	5	0	1	0.52	0.21	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L65	5	10	5	2	0.52	0.43	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	2	4	2	2	0.21	0.17	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L71	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L80	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	6	9	3	1.5	0.62	0.38	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	7	15	8	2.14	0.72	0.64	Entertainment; Media
L83	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	3	4	1	1.33	0.31	0.17	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	2	3	1	1.5	0.21	0.13	Real Estate Services
L86	4	7	3	1.75	0.41	0.3	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L90	4	4	0	1	0.41	0.17	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	2	3	1	1.5	0.21	0.13	Transportation: General
L92	4	7	3	1.75	0.41	0.3	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	2	4	2	2	0.21	0.17	Air Transportation
L94	16	24	8	1.5	1.65	1.02	Electric Utilities
L95	3	6	3	2	0.31	0.26	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	26	37	11	1.42	2.68	1.58	Telecommunications
L97	7	9	2	1.29	0.72	0.38	Utilities: General
L98	19	34	15	1.79	1.96	1.45	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M14	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M31	4	4	0	1	0.41	0.17	Marketing
M37	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Advertising
M40	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	1	3	2	3	0.1	0.13	Accounting
N41	2	7	5	3.5	0.21	0.3	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	2	7	5	3.5	0.21	0.3	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	2	7	5	3.5	0.21	0.3	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	3	4	1	1.33	0.31	0.17	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N71	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N74	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
O14	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	3	2	3	0.1	0.13	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	4	39	35	9.75	0.41	1.66	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	2	3	1	1.5	0.21	0.13	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O31	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O34	5	7	2	1.4	0.52	0.3	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	1	3	2	3	0.1	0.13	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O47	2	3	1	1.5	0.21	0.13	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	4	4	0	1	0.41	0.17	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	1	3	2	3	0.1	0.13	Economywide Country Studies: Europe

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O54	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O57	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Comparative Studies of Countries
P14	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P26	2	3	1	1.5	0.21	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P31	5	10	5	2	0.52	0.43	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	2	3	1	1.5	0.21	0.13	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P35	2	3	1	1.5	0.21	0.13	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P41	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P48	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q13	6	6	0	1	0.62	0.26	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q17	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	2	4	2	2	0.21	0.17	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q22	2	2	0	1	0.21	0.09	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q25	2	3	1	1.5	0.21	0.13	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q28	4	4	0	1	0.41	0.17	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	1	3	2	3	0.1	0.13	Energy: General
Q41	1	2	1	2	0.1	0.09	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q48	4	7	3	1.75	0.41	0.3	Energy: Government Policy
Q54	1	6	5	6	0.1	0.26	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q58	1	15	14	15	0.1	0.64	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R31	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Housing Supply and Markets
R40	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Transportation Economics: General
R50	1	1	0	1	0.1	0.04	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	1	3	2	3	0.1	0.13	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
S	970	2,083	1,113	2.15	100	88.9	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K23.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C35	1	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
D04	1	0.04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	1	0.04	Household Behavior: General
D14	3	0.13	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D22	1	0.04	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	4	0.17	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D44	2	0.09	Auctions
D61	3	0.13	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	1	0.04	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D83	2	0.09	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D85	1	0.04	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D91	1	0.04	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E23	3	0.13	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	1	0.04	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E32	1	0.04	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E43	1	0.04	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	2	0.09	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E58	1	0.04	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	1	0.04	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E62	2	0.09	Fiscal Policy
E65	1	0.04	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F14	3	0.13	Empirical Studies of Trade
F19	1	0.04	Trade: Other
F20	2	0.09	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F36	1	0.04	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F52	1	0.04	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F55	9	0.38	International Institutional Arrangements

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F60	1	0.04	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F63	1	0.04	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
G01	1	0.04	Financial Crises
G11	4	0.17	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G20	1	0.04	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G23	3	0.13	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	1	0.04	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
H25	1	0.04	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	2	0.09	Tax Evasion
H43	2	0.09	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	1	0.04	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H50	1	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	8	0.34	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	2	0.09	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	5	0.21	National Security and War
H70	1	0.04	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H75	2	0.09	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	2	0.09	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H81	5	0.21	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	1	0.04	Governmental Property
I00	1	0.04	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I12	2	0.09	Health Production
I20	1	0.04	Education and Research Institutions: General
I23	1	0.04	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I28	2	0.09	Education: Government Policy
I31	1	0.04	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	5	0.21	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J01	1	0.04	Labor Economics: General
J08	2	0.09	Labor Economics Policies
J21	1	0.04	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J23	1	0.04	Labor Demand
J31	1	0.04	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J38	1	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J58	1	0.04	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J80	2	0.09	Labor Standards: General
J88	1	0.04	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K00	5	0.21	Law and Economics: General
K12	4	0.17	Contract Law
K31	3	0.13	Labor Law
K35	1	0.04	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	1	0.04	Family and Personal Law
L00	2	0.09	Industrial Organization: General
L20	1	0.04	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	2	0.09	Business Objectives of the Firm
L24	1	0.04	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	7	0.3	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	5	0.21	Entrepreneurship
L38	1	0.04	Public Policy
L53	2	0.09	Enterprise Policy
L59	4	0.17	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L73	1	0.04	Forest Products
L87	2	0.09	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	3	0.13	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
M10	2	0.09	Business Administration: General
M13	1	0.04	New Firms; Startups
M15	1	0.04	IT Management
M16	1	0.04	International Business Administration
M38	1	0.04	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M42	1	0.04	Auditing
N20	1	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	2	0.09	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N22	2	0.09	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N40	1	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N47	1	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	1	0.04	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N70	1	0.04	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N73	2	0.09	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
O10	1	0.04	Economic Development: General
O13	1	0.04	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O18	2	0.09	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O23	1	0.04	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	1	0.04	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O43	1	0.04	Institutions and Growth
O44	2	0.09	Environment and Growth
P11	2	0.09	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P13	3	0.13	Cooperative Enterprises
P20	1	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P23	1	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P25	1	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P27	2	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	1	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P34	1	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P36	1	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	17	0.72	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P43	1	0.04	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	1	0.04	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	1	0.04	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
Q11	1	0.04	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q14	1	0.04	Agricultural Finance
Q30	2	0.09	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q43	2	0.09	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q50	2	0.09	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	1	0.04	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q53	7	0.3	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q56	1	0.04	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R11	6	0.26	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R38	1	0.04	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	2	0.09	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R48	1	0.04	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R53	3	0.13	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	5	0.21	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z11	1	0.04	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z13	1	0.04	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	262	11.1	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

P37(17), F55(9), H54(8), L25(7), Q53(7), R11(6), H56(5), H81(5), I38(5), K00(5), L26(5), R58(5), D24(4), G11(4), K12(4), L59(4), D14(3), D61(3), E23(3), F14(3), G23(3), K31(3), L88(3), P13(3), R53(3), D44(2), D83(2), E44(2), E62(2), F20(2), H26(2), H43(2), H55(2), H75(2), H76(2), I12(2), I28(2), J08(2), J80(2), L00(2), L21(2), L53(2), L87(2), M10(2), N21(2), N22(2), N73(2), O18(2), O44(2), P11(2), P27(2), Q30(2), Q43(2), Q50(2), R41(2), C35(1), D04(1), D10(1), D22(1), D63(1), D85(1), D91(1), E24(1), E32(1), E43(1), E58(1), E60(1), E65(1), F19(1), F36(1), F52(1), F60(1), F63(1), G01(1), G20(1), G24(1), H25(1), H44(1), H50(1), H70(1), H82(1), I00(1), I20(1), I23(1), I31(1), J01(1), J21(1), J23(1), J31(1), J38(1), J58(1), J88(1), K35(1), K36(1), L20(1), L24(1), L38(1), L73(1), M13(1), M15(1), M16(1), M38(1), M42(1), N20(1), N40(1), N47(1), N50(1), N70(1), O10(1), O13(1), O23(1), O24(1), O43(1), P20(1), P23(1), P25(1), P28(1), P34(1), P36(1), P43(1), P45(1), P46(1), Q11(1), Q14(1), Q51(1), Q56(1), R38(1), R48(1), Z11(1), Z13(1).

Table K23.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H54	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	8
I28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
K36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L53	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
M42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P27	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P37	1	1	2	0	1	3	4	5	17
Q30	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Q43	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
R11	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
R58	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	5
C35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F20	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
I00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J01	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J08	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
K31	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
L00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
L20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
L25	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	7
L26	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	5
L59	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
P13	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Q53	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	7
R53	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Z13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D24	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4
E23	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
G11	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
H26	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
I20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
I38	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	5
J21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K12	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
L24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L73	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O18	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
O43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D85	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F14	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
F55	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	9
H55	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H56	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	5
H70	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H76	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
H81	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
J58	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J80	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
K00	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	5
L38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N21	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
N22	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
N73	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Q50	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
D10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D14	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
D61	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
D83	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
D91	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G23	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
H43	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
H50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H75	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
M13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O44	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
P11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
P28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P46	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q51	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D04	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
E44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
E65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H82	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
L87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
M16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N70	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Z11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
M10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
M15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
R48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	12	16	15	16	19	16	12	24	130

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K23.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	H54 R58	Newbery, David. 2006. <i>Power sector reform, private investment and regional co-operation</i> . Faculty of Economics (formerly DAE), University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. Modern infrastructure, particularly electricity, is critical to economic development. South Asia, with inefficient and bankrupt state-owned vertically integrated electricity supply industries, encouraged private generation investment to address shortages selling power to largely unreformed state electricity boards, exacerbating financial distress. Reforming the SEBs is an essential first step, followed by privatisation to sustain reform. Reducing losses and increasing plant load factors yield far higher returns than generation investment, where India and Pakistan under-price and exceed predicted levels of electric intensity. Private investors will require assurances that the contracts needed for IPPs are honoured, that legal disputes are efficiently and fairly resolved, subject to fall-back international arbitration, and that their purchasers are credit-worthy. This is easier with cheap gas, which is available to Bangladesh, but scarce in India. Regional

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		energy trade would therefore do much to improve the investment climate, and a South Asia Energy Charter could underwrite increased energy trade.
2006	I28	Begosh, Allan, John Goldsmith, Ed Hass, Randall W. Lutter, Clark Nardinelli, and John A. Vernon. 2006. <i>Black Box Warnings and Drug Safety: Examining the Determinants and Timing of FDA Warning Labels</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12803. Comparing the safety of prescription drugs over time is difficult due to the paucity of reliable quantitative measures of drug safety. Both the academic literature and popular press have focused on drug withdrawals as a proxy for breakdowns in the drug safety system. This metric, however, is problematic because withdrawals are rare events, and they may be influenced by factors beyond a drug's safety profile. In the current paper, we propose a new measure: the incidence and timing of Black Box Warnings (BBWs). BBWs are warnings placed on prescription drug labels when a drug is determined to carry a significant risk of a serious or life-threatening adverse event. Using a unique data set, one that includes all new molecular entities (NMEs) submitted to the FDA between May 1981 and February 2006, and subsequently approved and marketed, we analyze the timing and incidence of BBWs. Our analyses also use data on several drug characteristics likely to affect the probability a new drug will receive a BBW. We draw several conclusions from our analyses. For example, drugs receiving priority FDA review are more likely to have BBWs at the time of approval than NMEs receiving standard review. We also find that early prescription volume and orphan drug status are associated with an increased likelihood of receiving a BBW. We do not, however, find a significant difference in the rate of BBWs across time cohorts. A comparison of NMEs approved before and after the 1992 Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA), which authorized the payment of user fees from drug manufacturers to the FDA in an effort to expedite new drug application (NDAs) review times, did not reveal a statistically significant difference in the rate of BBWs. Critics of PDUFA maintain that reduced FDA-approval times under PDUFA have compromised drug safety. We do not find empirical support for this contention.
2006	K36	Hansen, Mary, and Daniel Pollack. 2006. <i>Tradeoffs in Formulating a Consistent National Policy on Adoption</i> . American University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 2006-14. Just as the courts must consider the tradeoff between the best interest of the child and parental rights in involuntary termination of parental rights, policy on international adoption must consider the tradeoffs between the best interest of the child and the long-term interests of the nation. We argue that countries that suspend international adoptions do not maximize social welfare. A consistent national policy to maximize the well-being of the children and society at large would be to devote resources today to the oversight of international adoption in accord with child protections under the Hague Convention, while at the same time developing a domestic system of care that provides for the physical and developmental needs of orphaned children in the context of permanent families.
2006	L53 Q30	Fuentes, Andres, Eckhard Wurzel, and Andreas Reindl. 2006. <i>Raising Economic Performance by Fostering Product Market Competition in Germany</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 507. Much scope remains to make regulation of product markets more conducive to competition ? notwithstanding progress in recent years ? with substantial benefits for consumer welfare, productivity and employment. While the general competition legislation and enforcement framework is mostly effective, measures need to be taken to reduce administrative burdens on entrepreneurship and reduce the involvement of the government in business sector activities, notably through accelerated privatisation. Policies favouring small enterprises need to be revised, with a view to fully exposing them to competition and avoiding disincentives for small firms to grow. Substantial regulatory challenges exist in specific sectors, notably in the energy and railway industries where non-discriminatory access of market entrants to networks needs to be improved. Environmental objectives in energy market regulation could be achieved at lower cost. In the telecommunications industry, competition in the local loop can be strengthened. Regulation of the liberal professions is among the most restrictive in the OECD. Entry barriers need to be eliminated in crafts, and restrictions on large-scale retailing development could be eased. This paper relates to the 2006 Economic Survey of Germany (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/germany).
2006	M42	Tadesse, Solomon. 2006. <i>The Economic Value of Regulated Disclosure: Evidence from the Banking Sector</i> . William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp875. The study examines the economic consequences of regulated disclosure in the banking sector, focusing on its impacts on the stability of banking systems. In a cross-country study of banking systems across 49 countries in the 90s, I find that banking crises are less likely in countries with greater regulated disclosure and transparency. Specifically, banking systems are less vulnerable to crisis if supported by financial reporting regimes characterized by (i) more comprehensive disclosure (ii) more timely financial reporting (iii) more informative reporting, and (iv) more credible financial disclosure. To the extent that banking crises are costly, the paper documents the positive impact of accounting information to the real sector of the economy.
2006	P20	Berkowitz, Daniel, and Yadviga Semikolenova. 2006. <i>Privatization with Government Control: Evidence from the Russian Oil Sector</i> . William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp826. Governments that privatize state industries often retain control over key distribution assets. While there are many examples of this form of partial privatization, to our knowledge there are no substantial quantitative studies of how governments use their control under these circumstances. In this paper we argue that the Russian government privatization of the oil sector during 1994-2003 is a useful case study because the federal government privatized oil production but retained monopoly control rights over the transport of crude onto world markets. Based on a simple analysis of the costs and benefits of control and ownership, we argue that in these circumstances the federal government would use its control over transport capacity to provide privileged access to those companies over which it has influence. We find that in 2003 this is indeed the case and that this system detracted from economic efficiency. In particular, private and regionally owned companies had to be much more productive than companies over which the federal government (the state) had influence to receive comparable access to world markets; state-influence companies had preferential access to routes with more capacity; and, the allocation of route capacity was sensitive to transport costs only in the state-influence sector.
2006	P27 P37 R11	Grigoriadis, Theodoris N., and Benno Torgler. 2006. <i>Energy Regulation, Roll Call Votes and Regional Resources: Evidence from Russia</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2006.146. This paper investigates the relative impact of regional energy production on the legislative choices of Russian Duma deputies on energy regulation between 1994 and 2003. We apply Poole's optimal classification method of roll call votes using an ordered probit model to explain energy law reform in the first decade of Russia's democratic transition. Our goal is to analyze the relative importance of home energy on deputies' behavior, controlling for other factors such as party affiliation, electoral mandate, committee membership and socio-demographic parameters. We observe that energy resource factors have a considerable effect on deputies' voting behavior. On the other hand, we concurrently find that regional economic preferences are constrained by the public policy priorities of the federal center that continue to set the tone in energy law reform in post-Soviet Russia.
2006	Q30	THE SAME AS L53 Fuentes, Andres, Eckhard Wurzel, and Andreas Reindl. 2006. <i>Raising Economic Performance by Fostering Product Market Competition in Germany</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 507.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	Q43	Guerriero, Carmine. 2006. <i>Dependent Controllers and Regulation Policies: Theory and Evidence</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Working Papers: 2006.109. This paper analyzes the effects of supervisors' (i.e., regulators and judges) selection rules on regulated prices. A checks and balances' regulatory review process strengthens the role of the judicial power and election increases the populism of implicitly motivated supervisors. Election arises when the risk related to expropriation of sunk investments and the inter-party distance are lower. Employing U.S. electric power market's data, the empirical evidence strongly confirms these predictions. Indeed, when treated as endogenous, only the election of administrative law judges and not the one of regulators significantly lowers the level of electricity rates. Moreover a more effective supervision technology shows a marginal negative effect on regulated rates as well.
2006	R11	THE SAME AS P27 Grigoriadis, Theodoris N., and Benno Torgler. 2006. <i>Energy Regulation, Roll Call Votes and Regional Resources: Evidence from Russia</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2006.146
2006	R58	THE SAME AS H54 Newbery, David. 2006. <i>Power sector reform, private investment and regional co-operation</i> . Faculty of Economics (formerly DAE), University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.
2007		
2007	C35	Kick, Thomas, and Michael Koetter. 2007. <i>Slippery slopes of stress : ordered failure events in German banking</i> . Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 2: Banking and Financial Studies: 2007.03. Outright bank failures without prior indication of financial instability are very rare. Supervisory authorities monitor banks constantly. Thus, they usually obtain early warning signals that precede ultimate failure and, in fact, banks can be regarded as troubled to varying degrees before outright closure. But to our knowledge virtually all studies that predict bank failures neglect the ordinal nature of bank distress. Exploiting the distress database of the Deutsche Bundesbank we distinguish four different distress events that banks experience. Only the worst entails a bank to exit the market. Weaker orders of distress are, first, compulsory notifications of the authorities about potential problems, second, corrective actions such as warnings and hearings and, third, actions by banking pillar's insurance schemes. Since the four categories of hazard functions are not proportional, we specify a generalized ordered logit model to estimate the respective probabilities of distress simultaneously. Our model estimates each set of probabilities with high accuracy and confirms, first, the necessity to account for different kinds of distress events and, second, the violation of the proportional odds assumption implicit in most limited dependent analyses of bank failure.
2007	F20	Nieto, Maria, and Larry Wall. 2007. <i>Preconditions for a successful implementation of supervisors' Prompt Corrective Action: Is there a case for a banking standard in the EU?</i> . Banco de Espana, Banco de Espana Working Papers: 0702. Over the past years, several countries around the world have adopted a system of prudential prompt corrective action (PCA). The European Union countries are being encouraged to adopt PCA by policy analysts who explicitly call for its adoption. To date, most of the discussion on PCA has focused on its overall merits. This paper focuses on the preconditions needed for the adoption of an effective PCA. These preconditions include conceptual elements such as a prudential supervisory focus on minimizing deposit insurance losses and mandating supervisory action as capital declines. These preconditions also include institutional aspects such as greater supervisory independence and authority, more effective resolution mechanisms and better methods of measuring capital.
2007	I00 L00 L20 L21	Golec, Joseph H., and John A. Vernon. 2007. <i>Financial Risk in the Biotechnology Industry</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13604. The biotechnology industry has been an engine of innovation for the U.S. healthcare system and, more generally, the U.S. economy. It is by far the most research intensive industry in the U.S. In our analyses in the current paper, for example, we find that, over the past 25 years, average R&D intensity (R&D spending to total firm assets) for this industry was 38 percent. Consider that over this same period average R&D intensity for all industries was only about 3 percent. In the current paper we examine this industry along a number of dimensions and estimate its average financial risk. Specifically, we use Compustat and Center for Research in Securities Prices (CRSP) data from 1982 to 2005 for firms defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as biotechnology firms to estimate several Fama-French three factor return models. The finance literature has established this model as the gold standard. Single factor models like the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) do not capture all of the types of systematic risk that influence firm cost of capital. In particular, the CAPM does not reflect the empirical evidence that supports both a size-related and a book-to-market related systematic risk factor. Both of these factors, based on biotech industry characteristics, will exert a greater influence on biotech firms, on average. Another implication is, of course, that cost of capital estimates for the industry will be underestimated when a single factor model, like the CAPM, is used. This also implies that the cost estimates of bringing a new drug and/or biologic to market will be understated if financial risk and cost of capital are measured using a single-factor model. In the current study we find that biotechnology firms are exposed to greater financial risk than other industries and are also more sensitive to policy shocks that affect, or could affect, industry profitability. Average nominal costs of capital over the 1982-2005 time period were 16.25 percent for biotechnology firms. Of course, these average estimates obscure significant variation in financial risk at the firm level, but nonetheless shed light on some interesting aggregate differences in risk. In the current paper we discuss the theoretical links between financial risk, stock prices and returns, and R&D spending. Several caveats are also discussed.
2007	J01 J08 K31 L25 L26	Chen, Martha. 2007. <i>Rethinking the Informal Economy: Linkages with the Formal Economy and the Formal Regulatory Environment</i> . United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. This paper explores the relationship of the informal economy to the formal economy and the formal regulatory environment. It begins with a discussion of the concept of the informal economy and its size, composition, and segmentation. It then discusses the linkages between the informal economy and the formal economy and the formal regulatory environment. The conclusion suggests why and how more equitable linkages between the informal economy and the formal economy should be promoted through an appropriate inclusive policy and regulatory environment.
2007	L00	THE SAME AS I00 Golec, Joseph H., and John A. Vernon. 2007. <i>Financial Risk in the Biotechnology Industry</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13604.
2007	L20	THE SAME AS I00 Golec
2007	L21	THE SAME AS I00 Golec
2007	L25	Vasconcelos, Silvinha Pinto, and Francisco S. Ramos. 2007. "Implementacao de Contratos pela Autoridade Antitruste: O Caso do Mecanismo de Cessacao de Praticas Anticompetitivas (CCP). (With English summary)." <i>Economia (University of Brazil)</i> , 8(3): 573-95. The cease-and-desist commitment (CCP, a mechanism equivalent to a Consent Decree in the United States) is an agreement between the Administrative Counsel of Concurrence Defense (CADE) and an anticompetitive firm, aiming to cease the investigated practice in a certain period of time. During this agreement, there is a withdrawal of the lawsuit. If the firm hasn't respected the CCP, fines and reputation sanctions can be applied. Considering that the CCP utilization is still new in Brazil as

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		well as the literature about the theme, the objective of this paper is to analyze the Condigaos for a firm make a CCP, in a game with incomplete information. The results indicate that: the firms should follow the CCP as bigger were the loss of reputation and fines, and smaller the infraction profits against the normal profits; the antitrust authority should offer the CCP when the benefits of this proposal were bigger than the losing of the firm; the antitrust authority should offer the CCP when there is a belief that the firm is low cost type.
2007	L25	THE SAME AS J01 Chen, Martha. 2007. <i>Rethinking the Informal Economy: Linkages with the Formal Economy and the Formal Regulatory Environment</i>. United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers.
2007	L25 L26	Visentini, Gustavo, and Valeria Panzironi. 2007. "Problems with Current Legislation Governing Public Limited Companies: Thematic Discussion and Proposed Changes." <i>Review of Economic Conditions in Italy</i>, 0(2): 169-212. Protection of savings or protection of the entrepreneur's business initiative? In truth, the two interests do not conflict but, rather, converge in fostering capitalist development. If small savers are not protected, they will not invest in enterprises, and this will brake the growth of firms. The difficulty lies in adapting the rules to the objectives. Italy's legal system has not succeeded on this front. A superabundance of regulation does not correspond to efficiency. Thus, we have excessive regulatory costs for protection but not the benefits. And despite strong regulation, the defences available under civil law are weak; this explains why penal law has often taken the lead in bringing out corporate scandals. As regards public limited companies, this deficiency of private law has been aggravated by the recent reform of company law, which has sharply reduced private protections by limiting shareholder challenges to resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, weakening board control over CEOs and eviscerating the conflict-of-interest principle, and has practically entrenched the CEO in his individual power. Restoration of private-law protections within PLCs is the starting point for efforts to rectify this Italian anomaly. Protection of savings or protection of the entrepreneur's business initiative? In truth, the two interests do not conflict but, rather, converge in fostering capitalist development. If small savers are not protected, they will not invest in enterprises, and this will brake the growth of firms. The difficulty lies in adapting the rules to the objectives. Italy's legal system has not succeeded on this front. A superabundance of regulation does not correspond to efficiency. Thus, we have excessive regulatory costs for protection but not the benefits. And despite strong regulation, the defences available under civil law are weak; this explains why penal law has often taken the lead in bringing out corporate scandals. As regards public limited companies, this deficiency of private law has been aggravated by the recent reform of company law, which has sharply reduced private protections by limiting shareholder challenges to resolutions of the shareholders' meeting, weakening board control over CEOs and eviscerating the conflict-of-interest principle, and has practically entrenched the CEO in his individual power. Restoration of private-law protections within PLCs is the starting point for efforts to rectify this Italian anomaly.
2007	L26	THE SAME AS J01 Chen, Martha. 2007. <i>Rethinking the Informal Economy: Linkages with the Formal Economy and the Formal Regulatory Environment</i>. United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers.
2007	L59	Arrunada, Benito. 2007. <i>Pitfalls to Avoid when Measuring Institutions: Is 'Doing Business' Damaging Business?</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. Over recent years, both governments and international aid organizations have been devoting large amounts of resources to "simplifying" the procedures for setting up and formalizing firms. Many of these actions have focused on reducing the initial costs of setting up the firm, disregarding the more important role of business registers as a source of reliable information for judges, government departments and, above all, other firms. This reliable information is essential for reducing transaction costs in future dealings with all sorts of economic agents, both public and private. The priorities of reform policies should therefore be thoroughly reviewed, stressing the value of the legal institutions rather than trivializing them as is often the case.
2007	P13	Marcuello, Chaime, Ana Bellostas, Carmen Marcuello, and Jose Mariano Moneva. 2007. "Transparencia y rendicion de cuentas en las Empresas de Insercion. (Transparency and Accountability in Work Integration Social Enterprises. With English summary.)" <i>CIRIEC-Espana, Revista de Economia Publica, Social y Cooperativa</i>, 0(59): 91-122. Work integration social enterprises (WISE) are under pressure in two different regards. On the one hand, they have to participate in the market and compete with other firms, ensuring that they are sustainable in terms of prices, costs and quality. On the other hand, they endeavour to offer a means of social integration through employment. WISE must therefore show their efficiency from both an economic and a social perspective, justifying their usefulness and legitimacy to all the social actors. In order to be seen as socially legitimate they must do more than simply abide by the legal regulations; they must resort to accountability tools that provide greater transparency and responsibility than any other market entity. This paper presents an accountability model based on our experience with Aragonese WISE, theories of accountability in NPOs and a review of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).
2007	P13	Garcia Maynar, Asuncion. 2007. "El momento actual de las Empresas de Insercion, un momento historico. (The Current Situation of Work Integration Social Enterprises, a Historic Moment. With English summary.)" <i>CIRIEC-Espana, Revista de Economia Publica, Social y Cooperativa</i>, 0(59): 7-32. On 29 June the Council of Ministers approved the Draft Bill on Work Integration Social Enterprises, which was in itself a great step forward, as it was the first time that so much had been done. The presentation of this Bill in Parliament is, in turn, the beginning of another long road to adapt work integration social enterprises to a legal framework that will enable them to work on more and better projects. This parliamentary procedure will help solve many questions that are posed by the Bill by accepting the amendments that are presented. This Law will lead to the regulation and standardization of the sector, although it will not bring with it markets or aid for firms, nor will it resolve many other matters that will have to be settled and defined. But this represents the beginning of another long road.
2007	P13	Garcia Maynar, Asuncion, and Marisa Esteve Arnal. 2007. "Las empresas de insercion en Espana: Normativa y caracteristicas. (Work Integration Social Enterprises in Spain: Legislation and Characteristics. With English summary.)" <i>CIRIEC-Espana, Revista de Economia Publica, Social y Cooperativa</i>, 0(59): 153-78. The current situation of the sector is the result of a long process. It began with the first business initiatives concerning social integration and the different regulations developed by regional governments in support of social enterprises. There have been continual demands in the sector for state-level regulations, with a Draft Bill to regulate work integration social enterprises that will probably be presented before the end of the year. This prospect paves the way for a new era in which different lines of work will be aimed at consolidating the sector, with demands for further measures in addition to the new Law to facilitate this consolidation.
2007	Q53	CV: Hamilton, James T., and Christopher H. Schroeder. 2007. "Strategic Regulators and the Choice of Rulemaking Procedures: The Selection of Formal vs. Informal Rules in Regulating Hazardous Waste." In <i>Economics of Administrative Law</i>, ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 267-316. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 15.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	R53	Bickenbach, Frank, Rudiger Soltwedel, and Hartmut Wolf. 2007. "Institutionelle Reformen fur eine rationale Flughafeninfrastrukturpolitik. (With English summary.)" <i>Zeitschrift fur Wirtschaftspolitik</i>, 56(1): 108-34. In Germany the legal planning and approval processes for airport expansion projects are heavily politicized, and legal disputes take years to resolve. Thus, doubts arise about the rationality, not only of specific approval decisions but also of the institutional setting within which

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		these decisions are made. We analyze the deficiencies of the current institutional framework for planning and approving airport infrastructure projects in Germany and develop guidelines for an institutional reform.
2007	Z13	Gersen, Jacob E., and Adrian Vermeule. 2007. "Chevron as a Voting Rule." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 116(4): 676-731. In <i>Chevron U.S.A. Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.</i> , the Supreme Court created a new framework for judicial deference to agency interpretations of law: courts should defer to an agency interpretation unless the relevant statute is clear or the agency interpretation is unreasonable. In the past two decades, however, the doctrinal Chevron framework has come under increasing strain. We suggest an alternative, which is to cast Chevron as a judicial voting rule, thereby institutionalizing deference to administrative agencies. Our thesis is that a voting rule of this sort would capture the benefits of the doctrinal version of Chevron while generating fewer costs. The principal advantage of institutionalizing Chevron as a voting rule is that it makes agency deference an aggregate property that arises from a set of votes, rather than an internal component of the decision rules used by individual judges. A voting-rule version of Chevron would also allow more precise calibration of the level of judicial deference over time, and holding the level of deference constant, a voting rule would produce less variance in deference across courts and over time, yielding a lower level of legal uncertainty than does the doctrinal version of Chevron. We consider and respond to various objections.
2008		
2008	D24 E23	Arnold, Jens, Giuseppe Nicoletti, and Stefano Scarpetta. 2008. <i>Regulation, Allocative Efficiency and Productivity in OECD Countries: Industry and Firm-Level Evidence</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers, 616. This paper relates diverging productivity performances across OECD countries over the past fifteen years to differences in the stringency of regulations in the product market. We first summarize industry-level evidence linking these diverging patterns to delays in service markets reforms in the wake of the ICT shock. The evidence we survey suggests that, especially in continental EU countries, tight regulation of services has slowed down growth in ICT-using sectors, which use intermediate service inputs intensively. Based on harmonised cross-country firm-level data, we then provide new evidence that one of the key channels through which inappropriate service regulations affect productivity growth is by hindering the allocation of resources towards the most dynamic and efficient firms. At the industry level, resources were allocated less efficiently across firms in countries where service regulations are less market-friendly. Firm-level econometric estimates confirm that anti-competitive service regulations hamper productivity growth in ICT-using sectors, with a particularly pronounced effect on firms that are catching up to the technology frontier and that are close to international best practice. In other words, regulations hurt in particular those firms that have the potential to excel in domestic and international markets.
2008	G11	Breeden, Charles H., and Brian C. Brush. 2008. "The Plaintiff as Victim and Investor: Prudent Investing and the Calculation of Economic Damages." <i>Journal of Legal Economics</i> , 14(3): 15-41. In recent years, 45 states have adopted laws regulating the actions of those with fiduciary responsibilities over invested funds of their principals. Under these new laws, trustees are required to behave as would a "prudent investor" in light of modern portfolio theory and are freed from depression-era statutes prohibiting all but low-yielding government securities as investment vehicles. Prudent investing recognizes the risk/return trade-off the role of diversification and financial intermediaries in eliminating default risk, and the importance of aligning investment decisions with specific circumstances of individuals. This paper explores the implications for forensic economists of these legal changes and the changes in background financial institutions and practices that they mirror. In cases of longer-term pecuniary loss where modern investment practices are likely to be followed by the victim with median attitudes toward risk, the discount rate used by forensic economists should reflect the returns that can reasonably be expected from an at least partially diversified investment. If tort damages are calculated based exclusively on risk-free discount rates, a typically diversified investment approach for the lump sum will result in a significant positive balance at the end of the loss period.
2008	H26	Chen, Martha. 2007. <i>Rethinking the Informal Economy: Linkages with the Formal Economy and the Formal Regulatory Environment</i> . United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. Recent developments in regulation and tax administration in Australia inspired this article on tax compliance and responsive regulation. This article analyzes the economics of crime and compliance as the dominant approach to tax enforcement of the past three and a half decades. It evaluates the key advantages and disadvantages of the economic approach as well as its application to tax. The article then explores responsive regulation as an alternative method that draws on the economic paradigm but also supplements this approach with other theories, particularly those involving identity, conflict escalation, and procedural justice. Building on this analysis and a case study of Australian investors in mass marketed tax schemes, the article suggests that the broader, more balanced, and closely tailored method of regulating responsively may enable regulators to draw on the advantages of the economic model while alleviating some of its drawbacks. Responsive regulation may therefore constitute a superior method for regulating compliance.
2008	I20	Soyler, İlhami. 2008. "Eğitim Hizmetleri Bağlamında Vakıf Üniversitelerinin Finansal ve Vergisel Sorunları. (With English summary)." <i>Maliye Dergisi</i> , 0(154): 52-76. The need for information is as important as biological and physiological needs of the man. Information is a fact that is acquired via education. Among public services, educational services have a significant role. Public services are within the coverage of both administrative law and public finance. In educational services, higher educational services are specifically important. In Turkey, the higher education is provided by state and foundation universities. Foundation universities have various problems, of which resource-expenditure problems are the principal ones. This paper discusses financial and tax-related problems of foundation universities.
2008	I38	Hervey, Tamara K. 2008. "The European Union's Governance of Health Care and the Welfare Modernization Agenda." <i>Regulation and Governance</i> , 2(1): 103-20. In the face of "permanent welfare austerity," the European Union (EU) is increasingly involved in the governance of health care through various "new governance" tools. This development coincides with a growing interest in modernization of welfare, including health care. One of the fundamental critiques of new governance in the EU context concerns the (perceived) inability of new governance to protect the "social" against the "market" in Europe's constitutional settlement. Using multi-level governance and constructivist approaches, this article considers whether the EU's governance of health care via the "Open Method of Coordination" advances a neo-liberal agenda of health care modernization.
2008	J21 J23	Viviano, Eliana. 2008. "Entry Regulations and Labour Market Outcomes: Evidence from the Italian Retail Trade Sector." <i>Labour Economics</i> , 15(6): 1200-1222. The paper analyzes the relationship between entry regulations and employment in the Italian retail trade sector. In Italy the opening of large outlets is regulated at the regional level. First, by using differences-in-differences estimators the paper presents evidence that in regions with less stringent entry regulations, retail trade employment does not decrease. Second, the paper focuses on the effects of the rules implemented in Abruzzo and Marche, two otherwise close and similar Italian regions which adopted very different policies: the first set tight restrictions on the opening of large stores; the second did not impose substantial entry regulations. The results show that in Marche after the inception of the flexible regulations

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		the share of total retail trade employment in total population increased by 0.8 percentage points more than in Abruzzo. Fiercer competition also led to a recomposition of employment in small retail shops. These findings are robust to a number of checks.
2008	K12	CV: Wittmann, Michael. 2008. "Chemical Leasing--Legal Questions." In <i>Chemical Leasing Goes Global: Selling Services Instead of Barrels: A Win-Win Business Model for Environment and Industry</i> , ed. Thomas Jakl and Petra Schwager, 123-27. New York: Springer.
2008	L24	Deakin, Simon, Ana Lourenco, and Stephen Pratten. 2008. <i>No 'Third Way' for Economic Organizations? Networks and Quasi-Markets in Broadcasting</i>. ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. We present two linked, longitudinal case studies of the use of quasi markets in UK broadcasting over the past decade: one looks at the regulated outsourcing of programme making to independent producers, the other at the development of an internal market system within the BBC. New network forms are shown to have arisen from the interaction of legal regulation, contracts, and property rights. However, these organizational forms are also seen to be associated with increased transaction costs and with signs of deterioration in programme quality and innovation. We suggest that for such networks to be a viable 'third way' between markets and hierarchy, closer attention needs to be given to the issue of institutional design.
2008	L73	Niquidet, Kurt, and Glen O'Kelly. 2008. <i>Forest-Mill Integration: A Transaction Costs Perspective</i>. University of Victoria, Department of Economics, Resource Economics and Policy Analysis Research Group, Working Papers: 2008-07. In Canada, where public ownership of forestland is prevalent, a central decision facing policy makers is how to allocate timber resources to private forest companies. Debates tend to focus around what proportion of the annual harvest should be devoted to markets opposed to long-term contracts. To give a guide to policy makers, we surveyed forest firms from New Zealand and Sweden where this decision is based purely on a commercial basis. On average, mills source fifty percent of their fibre from the market. However, using a fractional logit model, we test whether theories from transaction cost economics influence this decision. Results are consistent with transaction cost economics; firms decrease the proportion of fibre sourced from a market with increasing fibre specificity, capital intensity, and uncertainty.
2008	O18 P25	Naito, Jiro. 2008. "Relations between Central and Local Governments from the Administrative and Fiscal Aspect in China. (In Japanese. With English summary.)." <i>Journal of Chinese Economic Studies</i>, 5(2): 32-46. Chinese fiscal reforms have continued in various forms, with the "1994 Tax and Financial System Reform" being a turning point. However, there still remain significant tasks involving the entire state system, including the political balance between the central government and local governments and the desirable government functions. Therefore, in this paper, I will examine the actual state of insufficiency of the functions as well as problems with the systems and structure causing such deficiency, while focusing on the actual state of central-local relation from the fiscal aspect. The administrative and financial reform is being promoted in China. From the aspect of efficiency and decentralization, this movement is considerable, and also really important for the intergovernmental reform in China. The main point of this paper is to clarify the situation regarding promotion of enhancement of financial base, creation of a revenue source allocation system to ensure consistency in policies between central and local governments, and clarification of the division of roles. And how the "autonomous and self-responsibility" system should be created is also the key factor and urgent need. In addition, increasing transparency of public finance (especially in local levels) is indicated as an essential issue for the reform in China. Therefore, I will focus on the period after the "1994 Tax and Financial System Reform", and analyze the current state of central-local fiscal balances and financial transfer, as well as examine the budget system and administrative reform. Some experiences of fiscal and administrative reform in Japan are suggestive for the reform in China.
2008	O43	Bogart, Dan. 2008. <i>Competition and Commitment: the Supply and Enforcement of Rights to Improve Roads and Rivers in England, 1600-1750</i>. University of California-Irvine, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 070817. Prominent theories link political changes in seventeenth century England with greater security of property rights and less regulation. This paper informs these theories by studying the supply and enforcement of monopoly rights to improve roads and rivers between 1600 and 1750. The evidence shows that the King, Commons, and Lords all supplied improvement rights before the Glorious Revolution of 1688. Afterwards the Commons gained a monopoly over the initiation of rights and became increasingly effective. Lastly the evidence shows that Parliament and the King voided or diminished improvement rights, but such instances were less frequent and less arbitrary after 1688.
2008	P25	THE SAME AS O18 Naito, Jiro. 2008. "Relations between Central and Local Governments from the Administrative and Fiscal Aspect in China. (In Japanese. With English summary.)." <i>Journal of Chinese Economic Studies</i>, 5(2): 32-46.
2008	P43	Djojosingito, Reza. 2008. "Mitigating Legal Risk in Islamic Banking Operations." <i>Humanomics</i>, 24(2): 110-21. The purpose of this paper is to outline the principles of and legal risk faced by Islamic banking and suggest necessary steps to mitigate them. The paper examines ideal concept of Islamic banking and its practice. A range of publication is used, however the bulk of it concerns existing practices to provide practical insight on the subject rather than theoretical discourse. The paper is sorted into sections: Introduction, Islamic banking system, existing practices, legal risk and proposed reform. Islamic banks face risks stemming from legal structure chosen due to the differences between principles of Shariah and law. While compliance to Shariah is paramount for Islamic banks, the law governing Islamic banking transactions may not necessarily give any consideration to Shariah. The paper elaborates legal risk exposed to parties to Islamic banking transactions encompassing the issues of the capacity of the parties to enter into a contract and its enforceability, uncertainty in laws, regulations, and legal actions pertaining to Shariah; as well as the legality of Islamic financial instruments. The paper reviews relevant laws and regulations related to Islamic banking, however no specific reference to any particular jurisdiction. This paper is a source of information for those in the Islamic banking industry without legal background or lawyer new to it. This paper touches upon a new area, the legal risk due to the divergence between the principle of Shariah and law. It offers practical insight into the legal aspect of Islamic banking operations.
2009		
2009	D85	Cave, Martin. 2009. "La regolamentazione delle reti di nuova generazione. (Regulating Next Generation Networks. With English summary.)." <i>Mercato Concorrenza Regole</i>, 11(3): 543-58. The introduction of new generation access networks represents an historic shift, which could transform the communications possibilities of millions of households, as well as the operations of every business. At the same time, the introduction of new generation access networks poses significant challenges to regulatory authorities, which have to balance promotion of investments and protection of competition. Where competition between different infrastructures exists, the investment incentives are sharpened, but some form of regulatory intervention may still be necessary. Regulatory authorities can use several tools to govern the transition to new generation access networks, such as regulatory concessions intended to bring forward investment, the implementation of a form of separation of the fixed access network and different types of co-investment. However, a further period of experimentation is needed, before any standard remedies are selected.

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2009	F14 H56	Irish, Maureen. 2009. "Regulatory Convergence, Security and Global Administrative Law in Canada-United States Trade." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i> , 12(2): 333-55. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) contains provisions that encourage regulatory convergence among member countries. Convergence within regional trade agreements raises several issues, including questions of political accountability and the potential application of most favoured nation (MFN) rights to any mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) that are negotiated. The author suggests an interpretation of MFN obligations that is compatible with closed MRAs. As well, she addresses the contribution of global administrative law to procedures for accountability. This article argues that border security concerns should not over-ride other public policies on levels of convergence and economic integration. Even between contiguous countries, there is no reason to presume that regional trade agreements ought to adopt common security perimeters.
2009	F55	CV: Muller-Graff, Peter-Christian. 2009. "Modern Comparative Law: The Forces Behind and the Challenges Ahead in the Age of Transnational Harmonisation." In <i>New Directions in Comparative Law</i> , ed. Antonina Bakardjieva Engelbrekt and Joakim Nergelius, 255-70. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	H55	Murphy, Kristina, Tom R. Tyler, and Amy Curtis. 2009. "Nurturing Regulatory Compliance: Is Procedural Justice Effective When People Question the Legitimacy of the Law?" <i>Regulation and Governance</i> , 3(1): 1-26. Procedural justice generally enhances an authority's legitimacy and encourages people to comply with an authority's decisions and rules. We argue, however, that previous research on procedural justice and legitimacy has examined legitimacy in a limited way by focusing solely on the perceived legitimacy of authorities and ignoring how people may perceive the legitimacy of the laws and rules they enforce. In addition, no research to date has examined how such perceptions of legitimacy may moderate the effect of procedural justice on compliance behavior. Using survey data collected across three different regulatory contexts--taxation (Study 1), social security (Study 2), and law enforcement (Study 3)--the findings suggest that one's perceptions of the legitimacy of the law moderates the effect of procedural justice on compliance behaviors; procedural justice is more important for shaping compliance behaviors when people question the legitimacy of the laws than when they accept them as legitimate. An explanation of these findings using a social distancing framework is offered, along with a discussion of the implications the findings have on enforcement.
2009	H56	THE SAME AS F14 Irish, Maureen. 2009. "Regulatory Convergence, Security and Global Administrative Law in Canada-United States Trade." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i> , 12(2): 333-55.
2009	H56 H76	CV: Soloway, Stan, and Alan Chvotkin. 2009. "Federal Contracting in Context: What Drives It, How to Improve It." In <i>Government by Contract: Outsourcing and American Democracy</i> , ed. Jody Freeman and Martha Minow, 192-238. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2009	H56	CV: Kelman, Steven J. 2009. "Achieving Contracting Goals and Recognizing Public Law Concerns: A Contracting Management Perspective." In <i>Government by Contract: Outsourcing and American Democracy</i> , ed. Jody Freeman and Martha Minow, 153-91. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2009	H70	Harbich, Jurgen. 2009. "State Supervision of Local Government Authorities." <i>Uprava/Administration</i> , 7(4): 53-71. State supervision of local government authorities, a requirement of the rule of law, is discussed on the example of municipalities. State supervisory authorities are also required to advise and support local government authorities. Supervision at various state levels takes place as legal supervision, which supervises only legality in matters of original competence of the municipality, and as functional supervision which also supervises expediency in matters transferred by the state. The legality principle (intervention in all cases) is modified by the expediency principle (discretion). A number of remedies are available for implementing both legal and functional supervisory measures. Where municipalities consider that the supervisory measures, whether legal or functional, violate their rights of self government, they are entitled to have recourse to the courts.
2009	H76	THE SAME AS H56 CV: Soloway, Stan, and Alan Chvotkin. 2009. "Federal Contracting in Context: What Drives It, How to Improve It."
2009	H76	CV: Aman, Alfred C., Jr. 2009. "Privatization and Democracy: Resources in Administrative Law." In <i>Government by Contract: Outsourcing and American Democracy</i> , ed. Jody Freeman and Martha Minow, 261-88. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2009	H81	Admati, Anat R., and Paul Pfleiderer. 2009. <i>Increased-Liability Equity: A Proposal to Improve Capital Regulation of Large Financial Institutions</i> . Stanford University, Graduate School of Business, Research Papers. While it is recognized that the high degree of leverage used by financial institutions creates systemic risks and other negative externalities, many argue that financial institutions must rely on extensive debt financing since equity financing is "expensive." Some of the reasons debt is attractive to financial institutions, such as tax benefits and implicit guarantees, are due to subsidies that exacerbate the negative externalities associated with leverage, and are therefore not legitimate from a public policy perspective. Another argument given for high levels of debt financing is that debt serves as a disciplining device for managers who would otherwise make suboptimal or wasteful investment decisions. We propose a mechanism that allows financial institutions to maintain the contractual obligations of debt while avoiding or reducing many of the costs associated with it, including deadweight bankruptcy costs, agency costs due to risk shifting, and under-investment associated with debt overhang. Essentially, we propose a way to increase the liability of the equity issued by the financial institution without changing the limited-liability nature of publicly-held securities. The increased liability is backed by a proposed "Equity Liability Carrier," which holds the increased-liability equity of the financial institution as well as safe liquid assets. In addition to reducing or eliminating the agency problems associated with leverage, this structure concentrates the incentives to monitor and control managers within equity holders, and reduces the need for inefficient liquidation, implicit guarantees and bailouts. Our proposal can be viewed as a way for regulators to impose effectively higher capital requirements, while allowing financial institutions to undertake significant debt commitments.
2009	J58 J80 L38	Kleiner, Morris M., and Alan B. Krueger. 2009. <i>Analyzing the Extent and Influence of Occupational Licensing on the Labor Market</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14979. This study examines the extent and influence of occupational licensing in the U.S. using a specially designed national labor force survey. Specifically, we provide new ways of measuring occupational licensing and consider what types of regulatory requirements and what level of government oversight contribute to wage gains and variability. Estimates from the survey indicated that 35 percent of employees were either licensed or certified by the government, and that 29 percent were fully licensed. Another 3 percent stated that all who worked in their job would eventually be required to be certified or licensed, bringing the total that are or eventually must be licensed or certified by government to 38 percent. We find that licensing is associated with about 14 percent higher wages, but the effect of governmental certification on pay is much smaller. Licensing by multiple political jurisdictions is associated with the highest wage gains relative to only local licensing. Specific requirements by the government for a worker to enter an occupation, such as education level and long internships, are positively associated with wages. We find little association between licensing and the

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		variance of wages, in contrast to unions. Overall, our results show that occupational licensing is an important labor market phenomenon that can be measured in labor force surveys.
2009	K00	Harbich, Jurgen. 2009. "State Supervision of Local Government Authorities." <i>Uprava/Administration</i>, 7(4): 53-71. State supervision of local government authorities, a requirement of the rule of law, is discussed on the example of municipalities. State supervisory authorities are also required to advise and support local government authorities. Supervision at various state levels takes place as legal supervision, which supervises only legality in matters of original competence of the municipality, and as functional supervision which also supervises expediency in matters transferred by the state. The legality principle (intervention in all cases) is modified by the expediency principle (discretion). A number of remedies are available for implementing both legal and functional supervisory measures. Where municipalities consider that the supervisory measures, whether legal or functional, violate their rights of self government, they are entitled to have recourse to the courts.
2009	L38	THE SAME AS J58 Kleiner, Morris M., and Alan B. Krueger. 2009. <i>Analyzing the Extent and Influence of Occupational Licensing on the Labor Market</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14979.
2009	N21 N22	Caruthers, Bruce G., Timothy W. Guinnane, and Yoonseok Lee. 2009. <i>Bringing "Honest Capital" to Poor Borrowers: The Passage of the Uniform Small Loan Law, 1907-1930</i>. Yale University, Department of Economics, Working Papers. The Uniform Small Loan Law (USLL) was the Russell Sage Foundation's primary device for fighting what it viewed as the scourge of high-rate lending to poor people in the first half of the twentieth century. The USLL created a new class of lenders who could make small loans at interest rates exceeding those allowed for banks under the normal usury laws. About two-thirds of the states had passed the USLL by 1930. This paper describes the USLL and then uses econometric models to investigate the state characteristics that influenced the law's passage. We find that urbanization and state-level economic characteristics played significant roles. So did measures of the state's banking system. We find no evidence that party-political affiliations had any effect, which is consistent with the USLL's "progressive" character. Finally, we find little evidence that the passage of the USLL in one state made passage more likely in neighboring or similar states. If anything, the cross-state influences were negative. Our findings suggest that the Russell Sage Foundation only imperfectly understood the political economy of the USLL, and that a different overall approach might have produced a result closer to their aims.
2009	N73	Bogart, Dan. 2009. <i>Did the Glorious Revolution Contribute to the Transport Revolution? Evidence from Investment in Roads and Rivers</i>. University of California-Irvine, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 080918. Transport infrastructure investment increased substantially in Britain between the seventeenth and eighteenth century. This paper argues that the Glorious Revolution of 1688-89 contributed to transportation investment by reducing uncertainty about the security of improvement rights. It shows that road and river investment was low in the 1600s when several undertakers had their rights violated by major political changes or decrees from the King. It also shows that investment permanently increased after the Glorious Revolution when there was a lower likelihood that undertakers had their rights voided by acts. Together the evidence suggests that the political and institutional changes following Glorious Revolution made rights to improve infrastructure more secure and that promoters and investors responded to greater security by proposing and financing more projects.
2009	Q50	Viscusi, W. Kip, Joel Huber, Jason Bell, and Caroline Cecot. 2009. <i>Discontinuous Behavioral Responses to Recycling Laws and Plastic Water Bottle Deposits</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15585. This article examines the effects of recycling and deposit laws on consumer recycling of plastic water bottles using a nationally representative sample of 2,550 bottled water users. Economic theory predicts individual behavior that gravitates toward extremes--either diligent recycling or no recycling at all. This pattern is borne out in actual recycling behavior. Both water bottle deposits and recycling laws foster recycling behavior through a discontinuous effect that converts reluctant recyclers into diligent recyclers. More stringent recycling laws have a greater effect on recycling rates. The efficacy of these interventions is greatest for those who would not already recycle and especially for those in lower income groups or who do not consider themselves to be environmentalists.
2010		
2010	D03 D10 D14 D91 G20 G23 P46	Campbell, John Y., Howell E. Jackson, Brigitte C. Madrian, and Peter Tufano. 2010. <i>The Regulation of Consumer Financial Products: An Introductory Essay with Four Case Studies</i>. Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Working Paper Series. The recent financial crisis has led many to question how well businesses deliver consumer financial services and how well regulatory institutions address problems in consumer financial markets. In response, the Obama administration proposed a new agency to oversee consumer financial services, and the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act embraced the Administration's proposal by creating the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection. Other regulatory reforms have been advanced, and in some cases adopted, in recent years, at both the federal and state level. In this paper, we provide an overview of consumer financial markets, detailing the purposes they serve, the extent to which they suffer from market failures or other deficiencies, and the structure of our current system of regulation. To illustrate our analytical framework, we present case studies on retirement savings, residential mortgages, payday lending, and mutual funds. We conclude with a series of observations on the limits of government intervention, suggestions about how to measure whether government intervention is successful, and potentially fruitful lines of future research and data collection.
2010	D61 Q51	Boyle, Kevin J., Nicolai V. Kuminoff, Christopher F. Parmeter, and Jaren C. Pope. 2010. "The Benefit-Transfer Challenges." <i>Annual Review of Resource Economics</i>, 2(1): 161-82. Presidential Executive Order 12,866 requires federal agencies to design "cost-effective" regulations and to assess "costs and benefits" of these regulations on the basis of "the best reasonably obtainable scientific, technical, economic, and other information." Benefit transfers are one economic approach used to estimate these benefits and costs, and the use of existing economic information to predict the effects of new policies is well established. However, advancing the practice of benefit transfers is crucial if economists are to play a role in developing federal policies. We review contributions to the benefit-transfer literature and present a unified conceptual framework to guide the design and evaluation of benefit-transfer guidelines.
2010	D61	DeMuth, Christopher C., and Douglas H. Ginsburg. 2010. "Rationalism in Regulation." <i>Michigan Law Review</i>, 108(6): 877-912. Although legislative efforts were in the forefront during the first year of the Obama Administration, legislation is not the only way an administration leaves its mark. Since the Carter Administration, White House oversight of regulatory programs has been an important tool that every president has used to advance his policy objectives. Key issues raised by White House oversight and the use of cost-benefit analysis as a guide to regulatory decisions are addressed in Retaking Rationality: How Cost-Benefit Analysis Can Better Protect the Environment and Our Health, by Richard L. Revesz and Michael A. Livermore (2008). In this Review, Christopher C. DeMuth and Douglas H. Ginsburg, both administrators of the White House regulatory review program during the Reagan Administration, evaluate and criticize Retaking Rationality's arguments in detail. They find

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		that Retaking Rationality fails to support its claim that cost-benefit "fallacies" have been used to block worthwhile regulations, and that the book's authors hold an unrealistic conception of the ability of cost-benefit analysis to settle contentious political questions. Messrs. DeMuth and Ginsburg argue that Retaking Rationality's conception of White House oversight as a neutral policy-optimizing mechanism is also unrealistic: active White House involvement in agency rulemaking is a legitimate and necessary means by which a president pursues his policies, whether they be the policies of a President Reagan or those of a President Obama.
2010	D83	Bennett, Matthew, and Philip Collins. 2010. "The Law and Economics of Information Sharing: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly." <i>European Competition Journal</i>, 6(2): 311-37. We have entered the information age, where information is expected to be accessed, transferred, and shared freely. There can be substantial benefits to competition in markets and thus for consumers from the sharing of some types of information. Indeed remedies to increase transparency and share information have been applied in several some consumer and competition cases in order to enhance competition and outcomes for consumers. However sharing of information between competitors, either directly, or indirectly through third parties, generates significant risks of facilitating coordinated behaviour, and thus of restricting competition to the detriment of consumers. How to differentiate between pro-competitive and anti-competitive information sharing remains a difficult conundrum, on which the new draft EU guidelines are providing clarification. This paper seeks to complement the work already done for the draft guidelines. It starts by providing an economic framework in which one may think about the legal constructs of "object" and "effect" infringements. It then provides an overview of the key benefits and harm from information sharing and seeks to explain some of the apparent differences between how economists and lawyers view reductions in uncertainty that result from greater transparency. The final section seeks to delineate clearly the types of information sharing that clearly fall within the object and effect categories, and suggests a possible public/private distinction for the situations on the boundaries.
2010	D91	THE SAME AS D03 Campbell, John Y., Howell E. Jackson, Brigitte C. Madrian, and Peter Tufano. 2010. <i>The Regulation of Consumer Financial Products: An Introductory Essay with Four Case Studies</i>. Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Working Paper Series.
2010	F19	Hoffmann, Sandra, and William Harder. 2010. <i>Food Safety and Risk Governance in Globalized Markets. Resources For the Future, Discussion Papers</i>. Today a new generation of food safety policy is emerging in OECD countries and international public health forums. The United States has actively contributed to the thinking and scientific research underlying this new generation of policy. A consensus has emerged among nations about the basic components of an effective food safety system based on modern science and management practices. In shorthand, the vision is of a farm-to-fork, risk-based, scientifically supported safety control system. This system is built on several decades of experience with risk management in national governments, particularly in U.S. environmental and occupational and consumer safety policy. This paper describes the elements of a risk-based, farm-to-fork food safety system as it is emerging in OECD countries guided by discussions through Codex Alimentarius and traces its roots in the development of risk management policy in the United States.
2010	G20	THE SAME AS D03 Campbell, John Y., Howell E. Jackson, Brigitte C. Madrian, and Peter Tufano. 2010. <i>The Regulation of Consumer Financial Products: An Introductory Essay with Four Case Studies</i>. Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Working Paper Series.
2010	G23	THE SAME AS D03 Campbell
2010	H43	Pisu, Mauro. 2010. <i>Tackling the Infrastructure Challenge in Indonesia</i>. OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 809. Indonesia's infrastructure is in poor shape, having suffered from protracted under-investment since the Asian financial crisis of the late 1990s, and constraints growth potential. This paper focuses on the current state of the regulatory framework and discusses different options for improvement in order to attract needed private investment. It recognises the ambitious reforms undertaken by the government thus far, but suggests that further efforts are needed. The authorities should establish a simple regulatory environment based on effective regulatory agencies resulting in lower regulatory uncertainty and realign prices to cost-recovery levels. This Working Paper relates to the 2010 OECD Economic Review of Indonesia (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/Indonesia).
2010	H50	Karatoprak, Ertugrul. 2010. "Kamu Hizmetlerinin Sunumunda Benimsenen Yeni Yontemler ve Uygulamaların Kontrolü. (New Methods Adopted in the Public Services Provision and Control of the Implementations. With English summary.)" <i>Maliye Dergisi</i>, 0(159): 365-75. Within the scope of efforts for restructuring in the public management, the "Regulation on the Procedures and Principles to be followed in the Provision of Public Services" was put into implementation in the public sector as of 01/01/2010, which aims to remove regulations for unnecessary information and documents in services rendered by the general government; facilitate bureaucratic procedures and processes; provide services in a duly manner to the citizens in the shortest time by rendering these services over electronic environment first of all; and thereby to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the government by saving time and resources in the public agencies. In this study, the provisions of the abovementioned regulation are touched upon and the topic is linked to the Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018 and eventually control of the implementations are evaluated.
2010	H75 M13	Bianco, Magda, and Paolo Sestito. 2010. "Servizi pubblici locali: Concorrenza, regolazione e intervento pubblico. (With English summary.)" <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i>, 100(1-3): 255-76. Local public services heavily affect the quality of life with an impact upon local development. Since they are often natural monopolies, they have typically been heavily regulated. Starting in the 1990s, a reform process in Italy aimed at liberalizing them. Its concrete steps have not taken adequately into account the potential opposition from relevant stakeholders and have established too weak and too local regulatory bodies. Recent reforms aimed at re-enforcing the competitive orientation of the legal frame. However, they do not appear to tackle the issues of establishing well functioning and independent regulatory bodies and of financing infrastructures.
2010	O13 P28	Zhang, Xuehua, Leonard Ortolano, and Zhongmei Lu. 2010. "Agency Empowerment through the Administrative Litigation Law: Court Enforcement of Pollution Levies in Hubei Province." <i>China Quarterly</i>, 0(202): 307-26. The existing literature on China's 1989 Administrative Litigation Law (ALL) has rarely discussed a minor provision that permits administrative agencies to enlist court assistance in enforcing administrative decisions. Focusing on court enforcement of pollution levies, this study examines how and why ALL has been employed so extensively by administrative agencies, environmental protection bureaus (EPBs) in this context. The study is based on interviews with judges, EPB officials and polluters involved in court actions as well as court statistical data from 1992 to 2005 for Hubei province. EPBs' heavy reliance on court enforcement for collecting pollution levies and fines resulted from incentives that encouraged the formation of mutually beneficial relationships between courts and EPBs in the 1990s. Court involvement has enhanced EPBs' enforcement powers, but the courts' engagement in enforcement has neither curtailed EPBs' arbitrary exercise of discretionary power nor induced polluters to reduce waste discharges.

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2010	P46	THE SAME AS D03 Campbell, John Y., Howell E. Jackson, Brigitte C. Madrian, and Peter Tufano. 2010. <i>The Regulation of Consumer Financial Products: An Introductory Essay with Four Case Studies</i>. Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Working Paper Series.
2010	Q51	THE SAME AS D61 Boyle, Kevin J., Nicolai V. Kuminoff, Christopher F. Parmeter, and Jaren C. Pope. 2010. "The Benefit-Transfer Challenges." <i>Annual Review of Resource Economics</i>, 2(1): 161-82.
2010	Q56	Aquilina, Kevin. 2010. "The Environment and Development Planning Bill: Proposals for Improvement." <i>Bank of Valletta Review</i>, 0(41): 23-46. The Environment and Development Planning Bill will codify, with amendments, the Environment Protection Act and the Development Planning Act into one law. This paper studies this Bill from the perspective of development planning legislation. It sets out the contribution this Bill will make to Administrative Law, Human Rights Law and the Law of Procedure. In certain respects, the Bill introduces novel concepts aimed at strengthening transparency and accountability in the workings of the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA). In places, the Bill does not go far in strengthening democracy in the development planning process. The paper thus suggests how the Bill can provide for a better application of the constitutional doctrine of the separation of powers, and for the human right of a fair hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal, whilst guaranteeing the institutional autonomy of MEPA from governmental interference in policy making and decision making.
2011		
2011	D04	Conway, Paul. 2011. <i>How to Move Product Market Regulation in New Zealand Back Towards the Frontier</i>. OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 880. From the mid-1980s, New Zealand was widely considered to be a leader in liberalising product market regulation (PMR). However, the reform of PMR has lost momentum over recent years. Many areas of PMR are still consistent with best practice, but New Zealand is no longer assessed to be at the forefront of regulatory policy making. Although economic geography clearly offers a partial explanation for the relative underperformance of the NZ economy, restrictive policies in some areas are also likely to be constraining growth in GDP per capita. Indeed, it is likely that being small and distant exacerbates the negative impact of restrictive product market policies on New Zealand's economic performance. This implies a genuine need to shift the regulatory framework back towards the OECD frontier. Ongoing improvements in regulatory governance, minimising the government's influence in competitive markets and lowering barriers to trade and FDI, including ongoing policy harmonisation and mutual recognition with trading partners where appropriate, would all help in this regard. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 Economic Survey of New Zealand (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/NewZealand).
2011	D22	Conti, Rena M., Haiden A. Huskamp, and Ernst R. Berndt. 2011. <i>The Effect of FDA Advisories on Branded Pharmaceutical Firms' Valuations and Promotion Efforts</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17528. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) expends considerable efforts in regulating medications approved for use. Yet the impact of medication labeling changes on brand pharmaceutical products, and whether and what firms do to respond to increased information regarding the safety and efficacy of a drug, have not been characterized. We propose a behavioral framework for examining the effects of FDA advisories on branded pharmaceutical firms and their products. We empirically assess the impact of recent FDA advisories on the stock market valuations of a sample of branded pharmaceutical manufacturing firms using event study methods. We examine whether and how branded pharmaceutical manufacturers respond to an advisory by assessing changes in promotion compared to non-affected firms. We find firms targeted by an advisory have average stock price declines of 3% in three days and 11% in five days following the advisory release, and in turn appear to decrease total physician-directed promotion spending, journals ads and detailing visits significantly six months following the advisory release; the provision of free samples is unaffected. We find no changes among therapeutic substitutes unaffected by the advisory. Results of sensitivity analyses suggest firms with market dominant positions experience similar decreases in stock market valuations and physician-directed promotion compared to pooled results. The results are also robust to alternative definitions of the timing of advisory release dates and the severity of advisories' wording. Theory and empirical results suggest the public release of FDA advisories negatively impacts firm's short-term market valuations. The results suggest an additional rationale for previously documented declines in prescribing after FDA advisory releases--significant declines in physician-directed promotion following FDA advisory releases; the combined (and likely correlated) effects of the release of the advisory and declines in physician-directed promotion on prescribing behavior are likely larger than the sum of the independent effects.
2011	E44 E65 N20 Q14	Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i> OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879. The Indian financial system has changed considerably since the 1990s. Interest rates have been deregulated and new entrants allowed in the banking and the securities business. The Indian equity market has become world-class. New private banks have emerged that are more customer-oriented than the older state-owned banks. Meanwhile, the scale of saving within the economy has expanded considerably, much as in East Asian economies during their high-growth period. This adds to the need for further financial-sector reform. In particular, banks need much greater freedom in asset allocation. While public-sector banks did appear sounder to the public during the 2007/08 crisis due to implicit government backing, they ought to be privatised to improve their governance and minimise the recurrent need for recapitalisation. The remaining obstacles to new entry have to be reduced. Financial inclusion is an important priority and restrictions on microfinance should be avoided. The regulatory and legal framework also needs to be overhauled, consolidating the diverse legislation. While such reforms would improve financial sector efficiency they would also likely have positive spillover effects on the rest of the economy and help sustain rapid growth. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/india)
2011	H44	Ibarra-Coronado, Rafael. 2011. "La ley de concesiones de obras publicas chilena en el tiempo. (The Chilean Law of Concessions of Public Works. With English summary.)" <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(19): 183-222. The concession of public work is one of the modalities in which the public-private association in Chile is demonstrated. By virtue of this, the State entrusts to the private association the execution, conservation or repair of a public fiscal work in exchange for the right to exploit it in the terms stipulated in the respective contract of concession. It is a question of a relatively new system with tremendously successful results for a country such as Chile: 67 projects awarded by an approximate investment of US\$ 11,700 million. A large part of the success of this system is attributed to the existence of a juridical statute that protects and guarantees adequately the interests of all the involved actors, be these reports of the contract or third that relate to her. In the present document, the author does a review to the historical evolution of the Law of Concessions of Public Works up to its more recent modification in 2010. For reasons of development, the principal modifications introduced by each of the promulgated laws are being checked according to the opinion of the author. The aim of the work is to exhibit, in the international concert this evolution, having in consideration that this juridical statute is of habitual diffusion in international forums. No doubt, the main conclusion of this article is that the Law of Concessions of Public Works of Chile is a product of a long and costly learning process.

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2011	H82	Martinez-Garcia, Juan Diego, and Antonio Leal-Holguin. 2011. "Arbitrariedad en la determinacion de los requisitos para contratar con el estado. El principio de proporcionalidad como proteccion contra la arbitrariedad. (Arbitrariness of Contractor Selection Criteria in the Bidding Processes: The Proportionality Principle as Protection against Arbitrariness. With English summary.)." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(19): 223-68. This paper seeks to demonstrate that, when a public entity determines the requirements of a public bidding process, it affects the freedom of bidders and the efficient destination of public funds. Therefore, the determination of such requirements, in order to be legitimate and efficient, must be proportional. As shown in this paper, the proportionality principle, a general notion about the relation between means and ends, applies to the determination of requirements in public bidding process. Furthermore, this paper seeks to explore the way in which this principle can be applied.
2011	I12	Ashenfelter, Orley, Daniel Hosken, Michael Vita, and Matthew Weinberg. 2011. "Retrospective Analysis of Hospital Mergers." <i>International Journal of the Economics of Business</i>, 18(1): 5-16. Retrospective analyses of hospital mergers may be uniquely valuable because they speak directly to two important issues - the methods used for delineating relevant geographic markets in hospital merger analysis, and the implications of not-for-profit status on post-merger hospital pricing - that have been systematically misunderstood by the courts and other policy analysts, and which likely have led to systematically biased judicial decisions. By identifying these systematic analytical errors and their implications for judicial decision making, retrospective studies of consummated hospital mergers have the capacity to greatly improve the quality of future antitrust policy making.
2011	L87	Koenig, Christian, and Christopher Hasenkamp. 2011. "Die Vorgaben des Diskriminierungsverbotes und des Gebotes der Vermeidung von Preis-Kosten-Scheren für die Entgeltgestaltung des Marktbeherrschers im Postsektor. (The Requirements for the Setting of Prices by the Dominant Undertaking in the Postal Sector Derived from the Prohibition of Discriminatory Practices and the Obligation to Avoid Margin Squeezes. With English summary.)." <i>Wirtschaft und Wettbewerb</i>, 61(6): 601-10. The essential requirements for the setting of rates by the dominant undertaking in the postal sector for conveyance services involving a minimum mailing volume of 50 letter post items as well as for access to work sharing services are laid down in section 20 para. 2 of the German Postal Act (PostG). The wording of the rate criteria in section 20 para. 2 sentence 1 of the German Postal Act refers to abusive surcharges, exclusionary abuses and discriminatory abuses within the meaning of general competition law. Furthermore, the legislative purposes of market opening, promotion, and safeguarding of equal-opportunity and workable competition (section 1, section 2 para. 2 no. 2 of the German Postal Act) always have to be taken into account. Insofar, the rate criteria of the German Postal Act have to be interpreted according to this teleological direction. Thus, there are strict regulatory limits for the setting of rates by the dominant undertaking.
2011	M16	Bradac Hojnik, Barbara, and Miroslav Rebernik. 2011. "Analysis of Administrative Burdens for Companies in Selected SEE Countries." <i>Scientific Annals of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi</i>, 58(0): 191-201. The institutional framework in which companies have to act establishes the rules of the game. It is limited and controlled by a public administration system, which may be more or less open and contemporary for companies. The aim of this paper is to analyse administrative procedures and costs for companies when dealing with public administration from a theoretical and empirical point of view. The paper's goals are to compare administrative burdens and to find the advantages and weaknesses of administrative systems in selected countries. During a company's operation, from its establishment to its closure, entrepreneurs are constantly exposed to administrative systems and their requirements. They have to carry out different procedures regarding the company's establishment, the hiring and firing of employees, obtaining various licenses, state regulatory statistical and tax reporting, tax burdens, etc. Fulfilling all those administrative procedures may negatively impact the establishment and operation of companies in particular countries.
2011	N20	THE SAME AS E44 Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879.
2011	N50 N70	Federico, Giovanni, and Paul Sharp. 2011. <i>The Cost of Railroad Regulation: The Disintegration of American Agricultural Markets in the Interwar Period</i>. University of Copenhagen. Department of Economics, Discussion Papers: 11-17. We investigate the costs of transportation regulation using the example of agricultural markets in the United States. Using a large database of prices by state of agricultural commodities, we find that the coefficient of variation (as a measure of market integration between states) falls for many commodities until the First World War. We demonstrate that this reflected changes in transportation costs which in turn in the long run depended on productivity growth in railroads. 1920 marked a change in this relationship, however, and between the First and Second World Wars we find considerable disintegration of agricultural markets, ultimately as a consequence of the 1920 Transportation Act. We argue that this benefited railroad companies in the 1920s and workers in the 1930s, and we put forward an estimate of the welfare losses for the consumers of railroad services (i.e. agricultural producers and final consumers).
2011	O23	Komurculer, Emin. 2011. "5018 Sayılı Kamu Mali Yönetimi ve Kontrol Kanunu'nda Kuresellesmenin İzleri. (Traces of Globalization in the Public Financial Management and Control Law Numbered 5018. With English summary.)." <i>Hacettepe Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi/Hacettepe University Journal of Economics and Administrative Sciences</i>, 29(1): 127-51. Changing public understanding with the effect of globalization has led to changes in the field of public administration as in many areas. In this process, significant changes have occurred in countries in the field of public finance and budget. In Turkey, this situation has emerged with Public Financial Management and Control Law numbered 5018. For this reason, concepts and expressions used in the global world are found in the law.
2011	Q14	THE SAME AS E44 Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879.
2011	Z11	Litton, Sam. 2011. "The World Heritage "In Danger" Listing as a Taking." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i>, 44(1): 219-65.
2012		
2012	D63 F63 P45	Gaukrodger, David, and Kathryn Gordon. 2012. <i>Investor-State Dispute Settlement: A Scoping Paper for the Investment Policy Community</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2012/3. Governments are facing an increasing number of arbitration claims by foreign investors relating to important public policies or seeking substantial damages, and many governments are taking a greater joint interest in how such cases are resolved in investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS). This scoping paper has supported inter-governmental dialogue about ISDS at several OECD-hosted investment Roundtable meetings. Part I compares ISDS with other international and domestic processes for resolving disputes including the WTO and European Court of Human Rights, and considers how ISDS may affect domestic policy making processes. Part II examines eight current and emerging issues in ISDS: (i) investors' access to justice; (ii) the costs of ISDS cases; (iii) remedies for foreign investors under investment treaties and their possible impact on a level playing field for domestic and foreign investors;

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		(iv) the enforcement and execution of ISDS awards; (v) third party financing of ISDS; (vi) the characteristics, selection and regulation of arbitrators in ISDS; (vii) forum shopping and treaty shopping by investors; and (viii) the question of the consistency of decision-making in ISDS. Part III outlines key findings from a statistical survey of ISDS provisions in 1,660 bilateral investment treaties. Public comment on this paper, including 46 investment policy questions (as outlined in the paper), was obtained in May-July 2012 and is available on the OECD website.
2012	E60	Vamvakas, Nancy A. 2012. <i>Europeanizing Greece: The Effects of Ten Years of EU Structural Funds, 1989-1999</i>, European Union Studies. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press. Examines the changes that the European Union's structural policy made to the Greek administrative and political system in the span of two structural periods--Community Support Framework 1989-93 and Community Support Framework 1994-99. Discusses Europeanization in the case of Greece; Europeanization manifested in legislative reforms; Europeanization as political adaptation to the structural programs, 1989-99; political adaptation and center-periphery politics; and a few tentative conclusions. Vamvakas is Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Western Ontario. No index.
2012	F36	Buck, Florian, and Eva Schliephake. 2012. <i>The Regulator's Trade-off: Bank Supervision vs. Minimum Capital</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3923. We develop a simple model of banking regulation with two policy instruments: minimum capital requirements and supervision of domestic banks. The regulator faces a trade-off: high capital requirements cause a drop in the banks' profitability, while strict supervision reduces the scope of intermediation and is costly for taxpayers. We show that the expected costs of a banking crisis are minimized with a mix of both instruments. Once we allow for cross-border banking, the optimal policy is not feasible. If domestic supervisory effort is not observable, our model predicts a race to the bottom in banking regulation. Therefore, countries are better off by harmonizing regulation on an international standard.
2012	F52	Mayeda, Graham. 2012. "Legal Aspects of the Security-Development Nexus: International Administrative Law as a Check on the Use of Development Assistance in the "War on Terror"." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i>, 13(1): 71-121. When delivering international development assistance, states should not be able to place the goal of protecting their citizens from transnational terrorism above that of alleviating poverty in developing countries. And yet this is precisely what they do on a regular basis when they use their policy on international development assistance to achieve security goals, as Canada, the US, and the UK have done in Iraq and Afghanistan. This is bad development policy, it does not increase the safety of those in developed states, and it is objectionable on political and moral grounds. This Article argues that international administrative law can be used to challenge the legitimacy of using development policy to achieve security aims. While many modern advocates of the international administrative law paradigm restrict its application to the promotion of procedural norms, thus making it difficult to review the discretionary decisions of government policymakers, nineteenth-century advocates of international administrative law--for example, Lorenz von Stein and Karl Neumeyer--were bolder. I develop their arguments in this Article, demonstrating that in a globalized world, the impact of governments' decisions on the welfare of those in other states requires us to recognize a cosmopolitan legal order. This legal order recognizes that each individual on the globe has a right to self-actualization, which is a right to have a say in decisions that affect her. The norm of equality inherent in a cosmopolitan conception of international law can have a direct effect on domestic law, limiting the ability of policymakers to make government policies that disregard the negative effects on the poor in developing countries. The domestic courts in donor and recipient countries can be used to ensure that harmful government policies are more consistent with the equality of all and the protection of basic human rights.
2012	F63	THE SAME AS D63 Gaukrodger, David, and Kathryn Gordon. 2012. <i>Investor-State Dispute Settlement: A Scoping Paper for the Investment Policy Community</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2012/3.
2012	J31 J31 J38	Kotval, Zenia, Zeenat Kotval-K, Patricia Macherer, and John Mullin. 2012. "A Living Wage Standard: A Case Study of the US Virgin Islands." <i>Local Economy</i>, 27(5-6): 541-57. While a minimum wage standard refers to the lowest wage allowed by law, a living wage attempts to address issues of well-being and dignity. A minimum wage is not a living wage; a minimum wage may not allow low-wage workers a minimally secure way of life. For many communities, their minimum wage--even those set above the federal level--does not allow low-wage workers to meet their very basic living needs such as food, shelter, and basic medical care. If a community is successful in the passage of a living wage standard, the living wage becomes the legal minimum wage for the regulated businesses and institutions. Thus, living wage initiatives represent an approach to raising the minimum wage for the affected businesses regulated by the law. In 2008, the US Virgin Islands (USVI) Legislature decided to pass Act 7027 which required the USVI Bureau of Economic Research to develop an economic Self-Sufficiency Standard for the USVI. This current study, conducted by the authors, does not address arguments for a living wage based on morality; rather this study addresses the economic logic of a living wage by assessing the economic effects for the USVI.
2012	K35	Mulligan, James G., and Daniel J. Wedziewski. 2012. "Government Intervention to Prevent Bankruptcy: the Effect of Blind Bidding Laws on Movie Theaters". University of Delaware, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 12-03. In the 1970s motion picture studios increased their use of blind bidding and non-refundable guarantees in an attempt to reduce the risks associated with producing a small number of large budget films. However, theater owners claimed that blind bidding and guarantees shifted risk to them and increased the likelihood of bankruptcy, since they were required to bid for the right to exhibit a movie without seeing it first. In response to the lobbying of the theater owners, twenty-four states passed laws between 1978 and 1984 that banned blind bidding, while seven states also banned non-refundable guarantees. This paper provides the first empirical analysis of the conflicting claims made by theater owners and movie studios about the impact of these laws on the survival rates of independent theaters, admission prices, and delays in the release of movies. We find that the laws were not only ineffective in keeping theater owners at risk of bankruptcy from exiting the market; they may have been even detrimental to those theater owners converting theaters to multiplexes at that time.
2012	O10	Mayeda, Graham. 2012. "Legal Aspects of the Security-Development Nexus: International Administrative Law as a Check on the Use of Development Assistance in the "War on Terror"." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i>, 13(1): 71-121. When delivering international development assistance, states should not be able to place the goal of protecting their citizens from transnational terrorism above that of alleviating poverty in developing countries. And yet this is precisely what they do on a regular basis when they use their policy on international development assistance to achieve security goals, as Canada, the US, and the UK have done in Iraq and Afghanistan. This is bad development policy, it does not increase the safety of those in developed states, and it is objectionable on political and moral grounds. This Article argues that international administrative law can be used to challenge the legitimacy of using development policy to achieve security aims. While many modern advocates of the international administrative law paradigm restrict its application to the promotion of procedural norms, thus making it difficult to review the discretionary decisions of government policymakers, nineteenth-century advocates of international administrative law--for example, Lorenz von Stein and Karl Neumeyer--were bolder. I develop their arguments in this Article, demonstrating that in a globalized world, the impact of governments' decisions on the welfare of those in other states requires us to recognize a cosmopolitan legal order. This legal order recognizes that each individual on the globe has a right to self-actualization, which is a right to have a say in decisions that affect her. The norm of equality inherent in a cosmopolitan conception of international law

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		can have a direct effect on domestic law, limiting the ability of policymakers to make government policies that disregard the negative effects on the poor in developing countries. The domestic courts in donor and recipient countries can be used to ensure that harmful government policies are more consistent with the equality of all and the protection of basic human rights.
2012	O24	CV: Hufbauer, Gary Clyde, and Jared C. Woollacott. 2012. "Trade Disputes between China and the United States: Growing Pains So Far. Worse Ahead?." In <i>European Yearbook of International Economic Law 2012</i> , ed. Christoph Herrmann and Jorg Philipp Terhechte, 31-88. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	P45	THE SAME AS D63 Gaukrodger, David, and Kathryn Gordon. 2012. <i>Investor-State Dispute Settlement: A Scoping Paper for the Investment Policy Community</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2012/3
2013		
2013	E24 E32 E62 G01 J88	Valle, Victorio, Fernando Pampillon, and Angel Laborda. 2013. "Las reformas pendientes de la economia espanola. (The Remaining Reforms of the Spanish Economy. With English summary.)." <i>Boletin de Estudios Economicos</i> , 68(209): 343-68. The current government reform effort to correct the serious imbalances accumulated by the Spanish economy in the last twenty years, needs to be complemented by other reforms that impulse and ensure a robust and fast solution to the crisis. The article ponders over the objectives that should be pursued reforms, lists those that are still pending, and focuses on three that considers essential: i) the tax position aimed at raising levels of European countries with lower restrictive effects and greater equity in the distribution of the costs of the crisis, ii) to complete labor reform to reverse the temporary employment and active and passive employment policy, and iii) reforming the public administration, especially in areas relating to institutional structure, professionalizing the civil service, and the transparency of its actions.
2013	E43	Di Lorenzo, Emilia, Albina Orlando, and Marilena Sibillo. 2013. "A Stochastic Model for Loan Interest Rates." <i>Banks and Bank Systems</i> , 8(4): 94-99. The topic of interest rate restrictions and their legal implications represents a delicate subject about which a recent inventory of EU authorities was developed. This is aimed to inspection of the so called principle of "good morals" against usury for the Member States. The most recent Italian law regulating legal rates of interest applied in loans, sets a threshold under which loan interest rates have to remain for being nonusurious, in the sense that if the loan rate lies outside the threshold, it becomes a usury rate and has to be prosecuted. The threshold is stated by Bank of Italy precisely each three-month period. In the paper the authors propose a stochastic process modelling the non-usurious interest rates applied in loans, in order to control its quarterly behavior. It is studied in the form of a modification of the Cox, Ingersoll and Ross model moving between two bands and closed expressions for its expected value and variance are given both conditional and unconditional. The model parameters are estimated by the Indirect Inference Method; the behavior of the expected value and variance functions are illustrated with graphs.
2013	E58	Hunter, Murray. 2013. "Who Really Rules Australia?: Donald Horne Revisited." <i>Journal of Self-Governance and Management Economics</i> , 1(2): 54-89. This paper looks back at Donald Horne's article "Who rules Australia?" written back in 1985 and re-examines the Australian political, financial, and business environment to look at who really rules Australia today.
2013	E62	THE SAME AS E24 Valle, Victorio, Fernando Pampillon, and Angel Laborda. 2013. "Las reformas pendientes de la economia espanola. (The Remaining Reforms of the Spanish Economy. With English summary.)." <i>Boletin de Estudios Economicos</i> , 68(209): 343-68.
2013	E62 H25	von Arnould, Andreas, and Klaus W. Zimmermann. 2013. "Regulating Government's Share): The Fifty-Percent Rule of the Federal Constitutional Court in Germany." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 35(1): 1-19. Some numbers in the political sphere seem to be chosen rather arbitrarily. One example might be the rule set out by the Second Senate of the German Federal Constitutional Court in 1995 that the overall tax load on assets must be limited to 50% of the yield on those assets. This rule was understood by many as a general principle for taxation. The article first sketches the socio-political climate under which the rule originated: a rise of neo-liberal thought met with the inability of the political institutions to reform the German welfare state with its ever-growing expenses. The Constitutional Court's intervention is interpreted as a reaction to this stagnation in politics. An analysis from the perspective of Constitutional Law, however, reveals that the 50% rule cannot be convincingly based on the German Basic Law, and instead must be seen as a political move of the Court. But this move did not follow an economic rationality, either; for an optimal government's share can only be determined in relation to the economic performance of a country and not by fixing it generally at a maximum of 50% of GDP. The demise of the 50% rule already began four years later. In 2006, finally, the Senate moved away from the individual rights-based approach of 1995 to a more general assessment, taking also into account an increasingly globalized tax competition. The reason for this clear-cut change in the Court's jurisprudence can be found in a change of the socio-political and institutional parameters, thus witnessing to the effect of the political climate on court decisions. The analysis also shows that the rule was created and abandoned only on the basis of an "introverted" legal discussion, economic arguments hardly playing any role in the process. The new line of the Senate, however, might guarantee for a better integration of economic science into tax policy by exchanging fixed limits for a "discursive" model, demanding from the tax legislator better reasons for higher taxes.
2013	F60	CV: Franca-Filho, Marcilio Toscano. 2013. "Development, Competition and Global Administrative Law." In <i>Citizenship and Solidarity in the European Union: From the Charter of Fundamental Rights to the Crisis, the State of the Art</i> , ed. Alessandra Silveira, Mariana Canotilho and Pedro Madeira Froufe, 151-65. Euroclio series, no. 77. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2013	G01	THE SAME AS E24 Valle, Victorio, Fernando Pampillon, and Angel Laborda. 2013. "Las reformas pendientes de la economia espanola. (The Remaining Reforms of the Spanish Economy. With English summary.)." <i>Boletin de Estudios Economicos</i> , 68(209): 343-68.
2013	G24 P34	Han, Kwangsuk, Yeonho Lee, and Chanil Park. 2013. "Legal Frameworks and Credit Information Systems in China, Korea, and Singapore." <i>Asian-Pacific Economic Literature</i> , 27(1): 147-55. We analyse the relationship between Public Credit Registries and Credit Bureaus in East Asia by observing credit information markets, in particular, in China, Singapore, and Korea. Singapore's credit information system consists of only a Credit Bureau. China and Korea have gone in different directions. Public Credit Registries play the role of credit information sharing in China, while Public Credit Registries and Credit Bureaus coexist in Korea. The results suggest an important relationship between the development of financial markets and credit information systems. The lower the income level and the heavier the government's hand in financial markets, the greater the need for Public Credit Registries; whereas, financial liberalisation and rising incomes encourage Credit Bureaus.
2013	H25	THE SAME AS E62 von Arnould, Andreas, and Klaus W. Zimmermann. 2013. "Regulating Government's Share): The Fifty-Percent Rule of the Federal Constitutional Court in Germany." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 35(1): 1-19.

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2013	J88	THE SAME AS E24 Valle, Victorio, Fernando Pampillon, and Angel Laborda. 2013. "Las reformas pendientes de la economia espanola. (The Remaining Reforms of the Spanish Economy. With English summary.)." <i>Boletin de Estudios Economicos</i> , 68(209): 343-68.
2013	L88 P23	Aimin, Qi, and Chen Xing. 2013. "The Chinese Approach to Spam Regulation Legislation." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i> , 6(1-2): 79-94. China, as one of the top ten sources of spam, has enacted the law, Measures for the Administration of Internet E-mail Services, which are administrative rules for spam regulation. This paper reviews the course of China's spam legislation, introduces and comments on the basic content of the Measures, and discusses the approach to improve China's anti-spam legislation in the future combined with the basic theory of spam regulation. This paper analyses the conflict between the sender's freedom of speech and the recipient's privacy and personal information rights, and seeks the solution. This paper proposes that the 'implied deny' regime, which is more in line with the Chinese needs of economic and social development, may be adopted in future Chinese anti-spam legislation. Besides enacting a national specialised anti-spam law, China should endeavour to improve the legislation of privacy and information rights, perfect the industry self-discipline norms and promote anti-spam international legislation.
2013	M10	Giovannetti, Giorgia, Giorgio Ricchiuti, and Margherita Velucchi. 2013. "Heterogeneity in Managerial Strategies and Internationalization of Firms: The Case of Italy." <i>Economia e Politica Industriale</i> , 40(2): 51-66. The recent empirical literature on firm performance has highlighted the multidimensional concept of managerial strategies. The paper analyzes the nexus between these strategies and performance based on specific entrepreneurs' characteristics, corporate strategies, organizational capabilities and firms' approaches to internationalization. Using a dataset obtained by matching and merging Capitalia, ICE-Reprint, and AIDA surveys, we investigate the possible non-linear impact of managerial strategies on firm performance in Italy. While the specific entrepreneurs' characteristics do not seem to have a significant impact on firm performance, the mode of internationalization plays an important role. Important non-linearities arise when we singled out the role of skilled workers and managers in determining a firm's success in highly competitive markets.
2013	P23	THE SAME AS L88 Aimin, Qi, and Chen Xing. 2013. "The Chinese Approach to Spam Regulation Legislation." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i> , 6(1-2): 79-94.
2013	P34	THE SAME AS G24 Han, Kwangsook, Yeonho Lee, and Chanil Park. 2013. "Legal Frameworks and Credit Information Systems in China, Korea, and Singapore." <i>Asian-Pacific Economic Literature</i> , 27(1): 147-55.
2013	P36	Wu, Xiaogang, and Jinhua Cheng. 2013. "The Emerging New Middle Class and the Rule of Law in China." <i>China Review</i> , 13(1): 43-70. This article attempts to bring classes back into empirical analyses of access to civil and administrative justice, focusing on the linkage between the emergence of the new middle class and legal developments in China. We define six classes--the elite class, the old middle class, the new middle class, the self-employed getihu, the working class, and farmers--and then examine class differentials in choosing legal resolutions to civil and administrative disputes, both actual and hypothetical ones. Based on the analysis of data from a national representative survey in 2005, we show that the elite and the new middle classes are more likely than the other classes to prefer the law to other forms of resolutions if they were to encounter any disputes; but after controlling for the economic and cultural resources they can have access to, class differentials disappear to a large extent, but the urban-rural divide remains. Among those who are experiencing civil disputes, the elite and the new middle class are also more likely to take legal action. The ruling elites, in alliance with the new middle class, could be the major political agents in promoting the rule of law in China.
2013	Q11	Colaneri, Paola. 2013. "Il regime delle quote latte a fronte della sua imminente fine. (The Restriction on Milk Production in Face of Its Imminent End. With English summary.)." <i>Economia e Diritto Agroalimentare</i> , 18(3): 411-27. The imminent end of restriction on milk production provides an opportunity to check out some critical profiles that have characterized the operation of the quota system in our country. After a summary of the rules governing the procedures for payment by installments, are analyzed some operational issues which could result in criticism of the community institutions with regard to Italy's ability to comply with the European rules.
2013	R38	Seabrook, Nicholas R., Eric M. Wilk, and Charles M. Lamb. 2013. "Administrative Law Judges in Fair Housing Enforcement: Attitudes, Case Facts, and Political Control." <i>Social Science Quarterly</i> , 94(2): 362-78. This study investigates the effect of attitudes, case facts, and political control on the fair housing decisions made by administrative law judges (ALJs) at the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Based on data obtained from HUD under a Freedom of Information Act request, we use Probit regression to model the outcomes of every housing discrimination case decided by the entire population of ALJs between 1989 and 2003. We discover significant variation in the likelihood of a pro-complainant outcome and the amount of actual damages awarded in fair housing disputes. The attitudinal model of judicial decision making appears to apply to ALJ behavior in housing discrimination cases. At the same time, case facts, bureaucratic oversight, and other legal factors constrain ALJs.
2013	R41	O'Neil, Patrick D., and Kenneth A. Kriz. 2013. "Do High-Reliability Systems Have Lower Error Rates? Evidence from Commercial Aircraft Accidents." <i>Public Administration Review</i> , 73(4): 601-12. High-reliability advocates claim that highly reliable organizations (HROs), such as the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) air traffic control system, routinely demonstrate the ability to safely and reliably perform large-scale technical operations. High levels of productivity with low levels of error are achieved even though complex technologies are used to accomplish mission goals. A recent study asserted that the FAA's air traffic control function developed HRO characteristics over a long period of time as part of a larger high-reliability system. In that study, identifiable and measurable attributes and characteristics associated with high reliability were constructed, and their emergence was tracked over time. In this article, time-series analysis was used to measure the relationship between characteristics associated with high reliability and commercial aviation accident reduction. A small but statistically significant effect was identified linking the adoption of HRO characteristics over time with a reduction in commercial aviation accident rates.
2013	R41 R48	Versluis, Esther, and Erika Tarr. 2013. "Improving Compliance with European Union Law via Agencies: The Case of the European Railway Agency." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 51(2): 316-33. European Union agencies are increasingly used to stimulate domestic compliance with EU law, without concrete evidence for whether and how these bodies actually realize this. Through in-depth analysis of the European Railway Agency, this article enhances our empirical understanding of the working and functioning of EU agencies, and advances our thinking about compliance in international settings. It leads us to the insight that--in order to be capable of stimulating domestic compliance--agencies should be flexible to resort to a mix of compliance strategies in order to be able to cope with the varying domestic compliance situations.

Table K23.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics*
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G35	Payout Policy
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O39	Technological Change: Other
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K23: Balance of Links

178	Links in 2005
130	New links in 2006-2013
514	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K23 is equal to 4.63 AS.

Общий объем раздела K23 — 4,63 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K23.E.

K29 Regulation and Business Law: Other¹**Table K29.A** Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	4	12	8	3	4.88	8.05	Microeconomics
E	0	4	4	N	0.00	2.68	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	8	10	2	1.25	9.76	6.71	International Economics
G	12	14	2	1.17	14.63	9.40	Financial Economics
H	1	4	3	4	1.22	2.68	Public Economics
I	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.34	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	1	2	1	2	1.22	1.34	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	36	55	19	1.53	43.90	36.91	Law and Economics
L	11	18	7	1.64	13.41	12.08	Industrial Organization
M	3	4	1	1.33	3.66	2.68	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	2	10	8	5	2.44	6.71	Economic History
O	1	7	6	7	1.22	4.70	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Economic Systems
Q	1	2	1	2	1.22	1.34	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	3	3	N	0.00	2.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	82	149	67	1.82	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K29.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	2	4	2	2	2.44	2.68	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare Economics
D7	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.34	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	4	4	N	0.00	2.68	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	4	12	8	3	4.88	8.05	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.34	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.34	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	0	4	4	N	0.00	2.68	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	General
F1	4	4	0	1	4.88	2.68	Trade

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2016.

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
F2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.34	International Finance
F4	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	8	10	2	1.25	9.76	6.71	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	4	6	2	1.5	4.88	4.03	General Financial Markets
G2	6	6	0	1	7.32	4.03	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	12	14	2	1.17	14.63	9.40	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.34	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	1	4	3	4	1.22	2.68	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	Health
I2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.34	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Demographic Economics
J2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	1	2	1	2	1.22	1.34	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	Basic Areas of Law
K2	33	51	18	1.55	40.24	34.23	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	3	3	0	1	3.66	2.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	36	55	19	1.53	43.90	36.91	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	2	3	1	1.5	2.44	2.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	2	4	2	2	2.44	2.68	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	3	6	3	2	3.66	4.03	Industry Studies: Services
L9	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	11	18	7	1.64	13.41	12.08	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	Business Economics
M3	3	3	0	1	3.66	2.01	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	3	4	1	1.33	3.66	2.68	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
N1	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.34	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	3	3	N	0.00	2.01	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	1	3	2	3	1.22	2.01	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	2	10	8	5	2.44	6.71	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	1	5	4	5	1.22	3.36	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	Economywide Country Studies
O	1	7	6	7	1.22	4.70	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems
P2	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.67	Environmental Economics
Q	1	2	1	2	1.22	1.34	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R3	0	3	3	N	0.00	2.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R	0	3	3	N	0.00	2.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	82	149	67	1.82	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K29.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D18	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Consumer Protection
D43	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
F02	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	International Economic Order
F12	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Empirical Studies of Trade
F42	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
G13	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G15	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	International Financial Markets
G21	6	6	0	1	7.32	4.03	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G33	2	2	0	1	2.44	1.34	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
H21	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
J15	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
K29	33	51	18	1.55	40.24	34.23	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K41	3	3	0	1	3.66	2.01	Litigation Process
L13	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L14	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L51	1	3	2	3	1.22	2.01	Economics of Regulation
L52	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L66	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L72	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L83	1	2	1	2	1.22	1.34	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	1	2	1	2	1.22	1.34	Real Estate Services
L91	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Transportation: General
L98	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M37	3	3	0	1	3.66	2.01	Advertising
N33	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N43	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
O34	1	2	1	2	1.22	1.34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
P23	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P31	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
Q18	1	1	0	1	1.22	0.67	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
S	82	105	23	1.28	100	70.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K29.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D12	2	1.34	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D72	1	0.67	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	1	0.67	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D82	3	2.01	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	1	0.67	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
E42	2	1.34	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E50	2	1.34	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
F31	2	1.34	Foreign Exchange
G10	2	1.34	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
H54	1	0.67	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H60	2	1.34	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
I18	1	0.67	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I23	1	0.67	Higher Education; Research Institutions
J63	1	0.67	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
K19	1	0.67	Basic Areas of Law: Other
L15	1	0.67	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L31	1	0.67	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L86	1	0.67	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
M20	1	0.67	Business Economics: General
N11	2	1.34	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N21	2	1.34	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	1	0.67	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N41	2	1.34	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	1	0.67	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O30	1	0.67	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O33	1	0.67	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	1	0.67	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	1	0.67	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O53	1	0.67	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
Q58	1	0.67	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R30	1	0.67	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	1	0.67	Housing Supply and Markets
R38	1	0.67	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
S	44	29.5	Sums

Table K29.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D82	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
H54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
D72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J63	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N82	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
I23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
M20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D83	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E42	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
E50	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
F31	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
G10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
H60	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
L15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L86	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
N21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
N41	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
NL(J)	7	2	9	2	1	0	12	0	33

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K29.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D82	van der Noll, Rob. 2006. <i>The Welfare Effects of Discrimination in Insurance</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-012/1. We study an insurance model characterized by a continuum of risk types, private information and a competitive supply side. We use the model to investigate the welfare effects of discrimination (also known as risk selection). We postulate that a test is available that determines whether an applicant's risk exceeds a threshold. Excluding the highest risks softens adverse selection, but constitutes a welfare loss for the high risks. In contrast to a lemons market intuition, we find that aggregate surplus decreases when risk aversion is high. When risk aversion is low however, discrimination increases aggregate surplus.
2006	H54	CV: Muller, Norman. 2006. "The Law of Public Procurement." In <i>Key Aspects of German Business Law: A Practical Manual</i> , ed. Michael Wendler, Bernd Tremml and Bernard Buecker, 149-63. Third edition. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	I18 Q58	Harrington, Winston. 2006. <i>Grading Estimates of the Benefits and Costs of Federal Regulation</i> . Resources For the Future Discussion Papers. I review two recent estimates of the costs and, in one case, benefits of federal regulation. The first is found in the Office of Management and Budget's 2005 report to Congress on the benefits and costs of federal regulations (OMB 2005b). OMB estimates annual benefits in 2004 to be \$70 to \$277 billion and costs to be \$34 to \$39 billion, but these estimates omit a great deal; the cost estimate, in particular, is generally acknowledged to be an underestimate. The other estimate, written by Mark Crain (Crain 2005) and sponsored by the Small Business Administration, uses a different approach and generates an estimate of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		\$1 trillion. Crain also finds that the burden on small firms is much greater than the burden on large firms. In the final section of the paper, I also review a recent comparison, presented in the 2005 report to Congress, of ex ante and ex post estimates of the benefits and costs of individual regulations. I find the Crain report to be deeply problematic and the OMB's ex ante/ex post comparison slightly less so.
2006	K19 O40 O53	Yueh, Linda Y. 2006. <i>Patent Laws and Innovation in China</i> . University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 271. This paper explores whether the patent law and intellectual property rights (IPR) system have resulted in innovation in China during the reform period. It appears that the patent laws have produced a stock of patents, where the success rates of patent applications are fairly uniform across the country. As the IPR framework does not vary across provinces, we asked which factors would explain innovation in China. We find the main determinants of patents to be R&D expenditure and foreign direct investment, but not the number of researchers, though the level of human capital matters. We conclude that the patent laws in China have been associated with innovation that has accompanied economic growth despite imperfections in the legal system.
2006	Q58	THE SAME AS I18 Harrington, Winston. 2006. <i>Grading Estimates of the Benefits and Costs of Federal Regulation</i> . Resources For the Future, Discussion Papers
2007		
2007	R31 R38	Kleysteuber, Rudy. 2007. "Tenant Screening Thirty Years Later: A Statutory Proposal to Protect Public Records." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 116(6): 1344-88. Most consumers learn about tenant-screening reports only when a landlord points to an item on such a report as the reason for rejecting an application and provides the tenant with a copy of that report as required by law. Legal scholars have criticized these reports for more than thirty years, however, observing that they are prone to error, open to abuse, and generally contrary to established public policies. This Note examines existing mechanisms used to regulate these reports and finds them inadequate, endorsing instead one state's approach of "choking" information flows by disclosing eviction records only when the landlord prevails in court. In a digital age in which personal information is easily aggregated, court records should not be a vehicle for automatic damage to an individual's renting prospects and reputation.
2008		
2008	D12 O33	Kosta, Eleni, and Jos Dumortier. 2008. "Searching the Man behind the Tag: Privacy Implications of RFID Technology." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i> , 2(3): 276-88. The emergence of radio frequency identification (RFID) technology provides the potential for vast and varied applications, bringing with it both promise and peril. RFID tags used as the medium for the collection and transmission of personal data, as well as tracing devices for the location of natural persons, open a Pandora's box regarding the privacy rights of individuals. The goal of this paper is to present the main privacy threats that arise from the widespread use of RFID technology and to illustrate the issues that have to be taken into consideration at the designing phase of an RFID application. The legislative initiative on RFID in the European Union (EU) will be presented and finally, a brief overview of the situation in the USA will be given.
2008	D12 D72	Sullivan, Clare. 2008. "Privacy or Identity?" <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i> , 2(3): 289-324. This article asserts that identity as an emergent legal concept is now evident in the UK (Identity Cards Act 2006 UK). The composition and legal function of the concept is examined and a framework for conceptualising identity in a transactional context from a legal perspective is presented. The article then examines the consequential right to database identity and its relationship to the broader right to identity as a fundamental human right. The origins and nature of the right to identity under international law, particularly under European Community law, are explored and distinguished from privacy. The author asserts that identity, rather than privacy, provides a more appropriate lens through which to view the issues, particularly those arising as a result of identity theft.
2008	J63 L31	Thompson, Eric. 2008. "Smoke-Free Laws and Employee Turnover." <i>Contemporary Economic Policy</i> , 26(3): 351-59. This study examines how smoke-free laws influence turnover among restaurant workers. The study uses a unique data set of payroll records of a franchisee of a national full-service restaurant chain operating 23 restaurants in the state of Arizona, a state where several communities have adopted smoke-free laws. Municipal smoke-free laws did not, on average, have a statistically significant effect on the probability of employee separation in the years after implementation. These results suggest that training costs associated with employee turnover would not rise for full-service restaurants in municipalities that adopt smoke-free laws.
2008	N22 N82	Hansen, Bradley, and Mary Hansen. 2008. <i>Religion, Social Capital, and Business Bankruptcy in the United States, 1921-1932</i> . American University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 2008-15. We consider the value of social capital that derives from membership in a church. American states with larger churchgoing populations had lower business bankruptcy rates from 1921 to 1932, and states in which the churchgoing population was concentrated in few churches had business bankruptcy rates that were lower still. Both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy were lower in states with higher church membership. The evidence suggests that church membership acted on bankruptcy through a safety net mechanism and not solely through indicating a preference for honoring commitment.
2008	O30 O38	Pouillet, Yves, Antoinette Rouvroy, and Denis Darquennes. 2008. "The Law Encounters Communication and Information Technologies: The Case of RFID." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i> , 2(4): 372-95. The goal of this contribution is limited and ambitious at the same time. It involves the analysis of how a particular technology, radio frequency identifiers (RFID), has developed and how it has initially been regulated outside of the law. Then, we shall attempt to show how the law has sought or seeks, with more or less success in certain contexts, to control this technology.
2008	O33	THE SAME AS D12 Kosta, Eleni, and Jos Dumortier. 2008. "Searching the Man behind the Tag: Privacy Implications of RFID Technology." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i> , 2(3): 276-88.
2008	O38	THE SAME AS O30 Pouillet, Yves, Antoinette Rouvroy, and Denis Darquennes. 2008. "The Law Encounters Communication and Information Technologies: The Case of RFID." <i>International Journal of Intellectual Property Management</i> , 2(4): 372-95.
2009		
2009	I23 R30	Placid, Raymond, and H. Shelton Weeks. 2009. "Undergraduate Real Estate Law in the U.S." <i>Journal of Real Estate Practice and Education</i> , 12(1): 1-15. A course in real estate law should be a cornerstone of every undergraduate real estate program. However, this course is frequently taught by faculty who may have little experience in course design or in the relevant fields of practice. By examining the syllabi from undergraduate real estate law courses, this research summarizes the current composition of such

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		courses and utilizes this information to construct a benchmark for this course. This information should be of interest to the faculty who are charged with delivering these courses and administrators who oversee undergraduate real estate programs.
2010		
2010	M20	Eichfelder, Sebastian, and Chantal Kegels. 2010. <i>Working Paper 09-10--Shifting of red tape? The impact of authority behavior on tax compliance costs.</i> Federal Planning Bureau, Belgium, Working Papers. The compliance costs of private taxpayers are not only affected by the tax law itself but also by its implementation through the tax authorities. In the following paper we analyze the effect of administrative actions on the compliance costs of private businesses. We demonstrate in a theoretical model that compliance costs may partially be interpreted as externalities of authority behavior. As a result we expect a "shifting" of administrative cost burdens from the tax administration to private taxpayers, what implies an economically inefficient outcome. Based on Belgian survey data, we find empirical evidence for the elucidated relationship. We give an quantitative estimate for the accordant effects and demonstrate, which activities of the administration are the most important cost drivers. Furthermore, we find empirical support that the effect of administrative issues is independent from the impact of the tax law itself.
2012		
2012	D74 L86	Gongol, Tomas. 2012. "The Analysis of Czech Arbitral Court Verdicts in Cases of .eu Domain Names." <i>Danube: Law and Economics Review</i> , 0(1): 71-93. The concern of this contribution is a problem connected with a limited usage of Internet space, which is based on domain names connecting common users with terminal information for the World Wide Web. The main focus is especially on a legislation of disputes for .eu domain names. After the necessary definition of current legislation sources on the level of European Union Secondary Law, follows the analysis of .eu domain name verdicts issued in an alternative manner of dispute solutions by Arbitral Court of Chamber of Economy of the Czech Republic and Chamber of Agriculture of the Czech Republic in 2007. One part of this analysis is also the creation of a "domain judicature" of issued verdicts.
2012	D83 L15	Zinman, Jonathan, and Eric Zitzewitz. 2012. <i>Wintertime for Deceptive Advertising?</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17829. Casual empiricism suggests that deceptive advertising about product quality is prevalent, and several classes of theories explore its causes and consequences. We provide some unusually sharp empirical evidence on the extent, mechanics, and dynamics of deceptive advertising. Ski resorts self-report substantially more natural snowfall on weekends. Resorts that plausibly reap greater benefits from exaggerating do it more. Data on website visits suggests that consumers are appropriately skeptical of weekend reports. We find little evidence that competition restrains or encourages exaggeration. Near the end of our sample period, a new iPhone application feature makes it easier for skiers share information on ski conditions in real time. Exaggeration falls sharply, especially at resorts with better iPhone reception.
2012	E42 E50 F31 G10 H60 N11 N21 N41	Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Is Paper Money Just Paper Money? Experimentation and Local Variation in the Fiat Paper Monies Issued by the Colonial Governments of British North America, 1690-1775: Part I.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17997. The British North American colonies were the first western economies to rely on legislative-issued fiat paper monies as their principal internal media of exchange. This system arose piecemeal. It was monetary experimentation on a grand scale. In the absence of banks and treasuries that exchanged local fiat monies at fixed rates for specie monies (outside monies) on demand, colonial governments experimented with other ways to anchor their fiat monies to real values in the economy. These mechanisms included tax-redemption, interest-bearing notes, land-backed mortgage loans, sinking funds, and legal tender laws. The structure and performance of these mechanisms are explained. "[The colonies] cannot keep Gold and Silver among them sufficient for the Purposes of their internal Commerce... Paper Bills called Bills of Credit or Paper Money have therefore in the colonies long been substituted for real Money. Various Ways of issuing these and on different Foundations, have at different Times been thought of and practised.... On the whole no Method has been found to give any Degree of fixed, steady, uniform Value to Bills of Credit in America,..." (Benjamin Franklin, 13 Feb. 1767)
2012	L15	THE SAME AS D83 Zinman, Jonathan, and Eric Zitzewitz. 2012. <i>Wintertime for Deceptive Advertising?</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17829
2012	L86	THE SAME AS D74 Gongol, Tomas. 2012. "The Analysis of Czech Arbitral Court Verdicts in Cases of .eu Domain Names." <i>Danube: Law and Economics Review</i> , 0(1): 71-93
2012	N11	THE SAME AS E42 Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Is Paper Money Just Paper Money? Experimentation and Local Variation in the Fiat Paper Monies Issued by the Colonial Governments of British North America, 1690-1775: Part I.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17997
2012	N21	THE SAME AS E42 Grubb
2012	N41	THE SAME AS E42 Grubb

Table K29.G Codes of Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Codes of JEL Micro Categories
A	A00, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23, A29, A30, A31, A32, A33, A39
B	B00, B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15, B16, B19, B20, B21, B22, B23, B24, B25, B26, B29, B30, B31, B32, B40, B41, B49, B50, B51, B52, B53, B54, B59
C	C00, C01, C02, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C38, C39, C40, C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C49, C50, C51, C52, C53, C54, C55, C57, C58, C59, C60, C61, C62, C63, C65, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C73, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C99
D	D00, D01, D02, D03, D04, D10, D11, D13, D14, D19, D20, D21, D22, D23, D24, D29, D30, D31, D33, D39, D40, D41, D42, D44, D45, D46, D47, D49, D50, D51, D52, D53, D57, D58, D59, D60, D61, D62, D63, D64, D69, D70, D71, D73, D78, D79, D80, D81, D84, D85, D86, D87, D89, D90, D91, D92, D99
E	E00, E01, E02, E03, E10, E11, E12, E13, E16, E17, E19, E20, E21, E22, E23, E24, E25, E26, E27, E29, E30, E31, E32, E37, E39, E40, E41, E43, E44, E47, E49, E51, E52, E58, E59, E60, E61, E62, E63, E64, E65, E66, E69

DE	Codes of JEL Micro Categories
F	F00, F01, F10, F11, F15, F16, F17, F18, F19, F20, F21, F22, F23, F24, F29, F30, F32, F33, F34, F35, F36, F37, F38, F39, F40, F41, F43, F44, F47, F49, F50, F51, F52, F53, F54, F55, F59, F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F68, F69
G	G00, G01, G02, G11, G12, G14, G17, G18, G19, G20, G22, G23, G24, G28*, G29, G30, G31, G32, G34, G35, G38, G39
H	H00, H10, H11, H12, H19, H20, H22, H23, H24, H25, H26, H27, H29, H30, H31, H32, H39, H40, H41, H42, H43, H44, H49, H50, H51, H52, H53, H55, H56, H57, H59, H61, H62, H63, H68, H69, H70, H71, H72, H73, H74, H75, H76, H77, H79, H80, H81, H82, H83, H84, H87, H89
I	I00, I10, I11, I12, I13, I14, I15, I19, I20, I21, I22, I24, I25, I28, I29, I30, I31, I32, I38, I39
J	J00, J01, J08, J10, J11, J12, J13, J14, J16, J17, J18, J19, J20, J21, J22, J23, J24, J26, J28, J29, J30, J31, J32, J33, J38, J39, J40, J41, J42, J43, J44, J45, J46, J47, J48, J49, J50, J51, J52, J53, J54, J58, J59, J60, J61, J62, J64, J65, J68, J69, J70, J71, J78, J79, J80, J81, J82, J83, J88, J89
K	K00, K10, K11, K12, K13, K14, K29, K21, K22, K23, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, K35, K36, K37, K39, K40, K42, K49
L	L00, L10, L11, L12, L16, L17, L19, L20, L21, L22, L23, L24, L25, L26, L29, L30, L32, L33, L38, L39, L40, L41, L42, L43, L44, L49, L50, L53, L59, L60, L61, L62, L63, L64, L65, L67, L68, L69, L70, L71, L73, L74, L78, L79, L80, L81, L82, L87, L88, L89, L90, L92, L93, L94, L95, L96, L97, L99
M	M00, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M19, M21, M29, M30, M31, M38, M39, M40, M41, M42, M48, M49, M50, M51, M52, M53, M54, M55, M59
N	N00, N01, N10, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N20, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N30, N31, N32, N34, N35, N36, N37, N40, N42, N44, N45, N46, N47, N50, N51, N52, N53, N54, N55, N56, N57, N60, N61, N62, N63, N64, N65, N66, N67, N70, N71, N72, N73, N74, N75, N76, N77, N80, N81, N83, N84, N85, N86, N87, N90, N91, N92, N93, N94, N95, N96, N97
O	O00, O10, O11, O12, O13, O14, O15, O16, O17, O18, O19, O20, O21, O22, O23, O24, O25, O29, O31, O32, O39, O41, O42, O43, O44, O47, O49, O50, O51, O52, O54, O55, O56, O57
P	P00, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P16, P17, P19, P20, P21, P22, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30, P32, P33, P34, P35, P36, P37, P39, P40, P41, P42, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P50, P51, P52, P59
Q	Q00, Q01, Q02, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q40, Q41, Q42, Q43, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q50, Q51, Q52, Q53, Q54, Q55, Q56, Q57, Q59
R	R00, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R28, R29, R32, R33, R39, R40, R41, R42, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R58, R59
Y	Y10, Y20, Y30, Y40, Y50, Y60, Y70, Y80, Y90, Y91
Z	Z00, Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z18, Z19

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K29: Balance of Links

33	Links in 2005
33	New links in 2006-2013
756	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 28, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K29 is equal to 0.9 AS.

Общий объем раздела K29 — 0,9 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K29.E.

K3 Other Substantive Areas of Law

K30 Other Substantive Areas of Law: General¹

Table K30.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	10	13	3	1.3	4.07	3.56	Microeconomics
E	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	8	10	2	1.25	3.25	2.74	International Economics
G	2	4	2	2	0.81	1.10	Financial Economics
H	6	9	3	1.5	2.44	2.47	Public Economics
I	6	15	9	2.5	2.44	4.11	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	39	65	26	1.67	15.85	17.81	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	137	180	43	1.31	55.69	49.32	Law and Economics
L	11	21	10	1.91	4.47	5.75	Industrial Organization
M	3	4	1	1.33	1.22	1.10	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	3	5	2	1.67	1.22	1.37	Economic History
O	9	19	10	2.11	3.66	5.21	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	4	4	0	1	1.63	1.10	Economic Systems
Q	4	9	5	2.25	1.63	2.47	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	2	3	1	1.5	0.81	0.82	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Other Special Topics
S	246	365	119	1.48	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K30.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	3	4	1	1.33	1.22	1.10	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Welfare Economics
D7	5	5	0	1	2.03	1.37	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	10	13	3	1.3	4.07	3.56	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	5	5	0	1	2.03	1.37	Trade
F2	1	3	2	3	0.41	0.82	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	8	10	2	1.25	3.25	2.74	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Financial Markets
G2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.55	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	2	4	2	2	0.81	1.10	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	3	3	0	1	1.22	0.82	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	1	2	1	2	0.41	0.55	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	6	9	3	1.5	2.44	2.47	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	3	3	0	1	1.22	0.82	Health
I2	0	9	9	N	0.00	2.47	Education and Research Institutions
I3	3	3	0	1	1.22	0.82	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	6	15	9	2.5	2.44	4.11	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	12	24	12	2	4.88	6.58	Demographic Economics
J2	3	10	7	3.33	1.22	2.74	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	5	5	0	1	2.03	1.37	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.82	Particular Labor Markets
J5	8	9	1	1.13	3.25	2.47	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J7	7	9	2	1.29	2.85	2.47	Labor Discrimination
J8	2	3	1	1.5	0.81	0.82	Labor Standards: National and International
J	39	65	26	1.67	15.85	17.81	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	General
K1	12	16	4	1.33	4.88	4.38	Basic Areas of Law
K2	18	21	3	1.17	7.32	5.75	Regulation and Business Law
K3	101	133	32	1.32	41.06	36.44	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	5	9	4	1.8	2.03	2.47	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	137	180	43	1.31	55.69	49.32	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.55	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	5	10	5	2	2.03	2.74	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	1	2	1	2	0.41	0.55	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	1	3	2	3	0.41	0.82	Industry Studies: Services
L9	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	11	21	10	1.91	4.47	5.75	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Accounting and Auditing
M5	2	3	1	1.5	0.81	0.82	Personnel Economics
M	3	4	1	1.33	1.22	1.10	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	1	3	2	3	0.41	0.82	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	3	5	2	1.67	1.22	1.37	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	7	11	4	1.57	2.85	3.01	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	2	6	4	3	0.81	1.64	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Economywide Country Studies
O	9	19	10	2.11	3.66	5.21	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Capitalist Systems
P2	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	4	4	0	1	1.63	1.10	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture
Q2	3	4	1	1.33	1.22	1.10	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Energy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
Q5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.82	Environmental Economics
Q	4	9	5	2.25	1.63	2.47	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Regional Economics
R2	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Household Analysis
R3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	2	3	1	1.5	0.81	0.82	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.27	Other Special Topics
S	246	365	119	1.48	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K30.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	General Economics: General
D10	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Household Behavior: General
D11	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	1	2	1	2	0.41	0.55	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D62	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Externalities
D63	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D71	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	3	3	0	1	1.22	0.82	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D78	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
E42	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
F10	5	5	0	1	2.03	1.37	Trade: General
F22	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	International Migration
F30	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	International Finance: General
F34	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	International Lending and Debt Problems
G33	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H11	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H25	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Tax Evasion
H50	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H70	1	2	1	2	0.41	0.55	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
I10	3	3	0	1	1.22	0.82	Health: General
I30	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I38	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J12	5	6	1	1.2	2.03	1.64	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J16	6	8	2	1.33	2.44	2.19	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	1	4	3	4	0.41	1.1	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	3	3	0	1	1.22	0.82	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J30	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J50	5	5	0	1	2.03	1.37	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J53	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J60	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J70	5	7	2	1.4	2.03	1.92	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Labor Discrimination
J80	2	3	1	1.5	0.81	0.82	Labor Standards: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K00	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Law and Economics: General
K10	10	14	4	1.4	4.07	3.84	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K13	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K20	17	20	3	1.18	6.91	5.48	Regulation and Business Law: General
K23	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	92	120	28	1.3	37.4	32.88	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	5	5	0	1	2.03	1.37	Labor Law
K32	4	4	0	1	1.63	1.1	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K40	4	8	4	2	1.63	2.19	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L40	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L50	1	4	3	4	0.41	1.1	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	4	6	2	1.5	1.63	1.64	Economics of Regulation
L60	1	2	1	2	0.41	0.55	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L83	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L96	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Telecommunications
L98	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M40	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Accounting and Auditing: General
M52	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M54	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N30	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N40	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
O10	1	3	2	3	0.41	0.82	Economic Development: General
O15	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O17	4	5	1	1.25	1.63	1.37	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O30	2	6	4	3	0.81	1.64	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
P16	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P37	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
Q20	3	4	1	1.33	1.22	1.1	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q30	1	1	0	1	0.41	0.27	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
R20	2	2	0	1	0.81	0.55	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
S	246	310	64	1.26	100	85	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K30.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C70	1	0.27	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
D20	1	0.27	Production and Organizations: General
D80	1	0.27	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
F20	1	0.27	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	1	0.27	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
G21	1	0.27	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G28	1	0.27	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
H30	1	0.27	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H40	1	0.27	Publicly Provided Goods: General
I20	3	0.82	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	3	0.82	Analysis of Education
I28	3	0.82	Education: Government Policy
J10	1	0.27	Demographic Economics: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J11	1	0.27	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J13	1	0.27	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	3	0.82	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J21	3	0.82	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	2	0.55	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	2	0.55	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J40	1	0.27	Particular Labor Markets: General
J44	2	0.55	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J58	1	0.27	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
K33	3	0.82	International Law
K36	1	0.27	Family and Personal Law
L10	2	0.55	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L86	1	0.27	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L88	1	0.27	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
M50	1	0.27	Personnel Economics: General
N31	1	0.27	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	1	0.27	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O12	1	0.27	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O41	1	0.27	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O52	1	0.27	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
Q40	1	0.27	Energy: General
Q50	1	0.27	Environmental Economics: General
Q55	1	0.27	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q58	1	0.27	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R33	1	0.27	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
Z13	1	0.27	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	55	15	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

I20(3), I21(3), I28(3), J15(3), J21(3), K33(3), J22(2), J24(2), J44(2), L10(2), C70(1), D20(1), D80(1), F20(1), F21(1), G21(1), G28(1), H30(1), H40(1), J10(1), J11(1), J13(1), J40(1), J58(1), K36(1), L86(1), L88(1), M50(1), N31(1), N32(1), O12(1), O41(1), O52(1), Q40(1), Q50(1), Q55(1), Q58(1), R33(1), Z13(1).

Table K30.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K33	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
L10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
I20	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
I21	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
J15	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
R33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D80	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I28	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
J21	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J22	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
J24	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
J44	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
K36	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q58	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J58	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	5	0	4	0	14	6	4	6	39

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K30.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	H40 J10 J40	McCrary, Justin. 2006. <i>The Effect of Court-Ordered Hiring Quotas on the Composition and Quality of Police</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12368. Arguably the most aggressive affirmative action program ever implemented in the United States was a series of court-ordered racial hiring quotas imposed on municipal police departments. My best estimate of the effect of court-ordered affirmative action on workforce composition is a 14 percentage point gain in the fraction African American among newly hired officers. Evidence on police performance is mixed. Despite substantial black-white test score differences on police department entrance examinations, city crime rates appear unaffected by litigation. However, litigation lowers slightly both arrests per crime and the fraction black among serious arrestees. DE: Publicly Provided Goods: General H40; State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General H70; Demographic Economics: General J10; Particular Labor Markets: General J40; Labor Discrimination: General J70; Other Substantive Areas of Law: General K30; Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General K40;
2006	K33	Melish, Tara J. 2006. "Rethinking the 'Less as More' Thesis: Supranational Litigation of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights in the Americas." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(2): 171-343.
2006	K33	Melish, Tara J. 2006. "Counter-Rejoinder: Justice vs. Justiciability?: Normative Neutrality and Technical Precision, the Role of the Lawyer in Supranational Social Rights Litigation." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(2): 385-415.
2006	K33	Cavallaro, James L., and Emily Schaffer. 2006. "Rejoinder: Justice before Justiciability: Inter-American Litigation and Social Change." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(2): 345-83.
2006	L10	van Zeebroeck, Nicolas, Bruno van Pottelsberghe de la Potterie, and Dominique Guellec. 2006. <i>Claiming more: the increased voluminosity of patent applications and its determinants</i> . Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Solvay Business School, Centre Emile Bernheim (CEB), Working Papers CEB: 06-018.RS. The size of patent applications has doubled over the past two decades, resulting in a dramatic surge in patent offices' workload all over the world. This paper investigates the sources of this inflation in claims and pages for EPO applications. Four hypotheses are quantitatively tested: the diffusion of national drafting practices, the complexification of research activities, the emergence of new sectors, and patenting strategies. The results first reveal major differences across countries in patent drafting styles, especially between Civil and Common Law countries, the latter being characterized by much larger patents. Second, the success of the PCT route is leading to the harmonization of drafting styles worldwide toward the U.S. model, suggesting that the verbosity of patent drafters is not only due to the greediness of patentees but also to changes in patent systems. Finally, filing strategies, emerging sectors, and technological complexity are also important factors affecting the voluminosity of patents.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008		
2008	I20 J15	Rothstein, Jesse, and Albert H. Yoon. 2008. <i>Affirmative Action in Law School Admissions: What Do Racial Preferences Do?</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14276. The Supreme Court has held repeatedly that race-based preferences in public university admissions are constitutional. But debates over the wisdom of affirmative action continue. Opponents of these policies argue that preferences are detrimental to minority students--that by placing these students in environments that are too competitive, affirmative action hurts their academic and career outcomes. This article examines the so-called "mismatch" hypothesis in the context of law school admissions. We discuss the existing scholarship on mismatch, identifying methodological limitations of earlier attempts to measure the effects of affirmative action. Using a simpler, more robust analytical strategy, we find that the data are inconsistent with large mismatch effects, particularly with respect to employment outcomes. While moderate mismatch effects are possible, they are concentrated among the students with the weakest entering academic credentials. To put our estimates in context, we simulate admissions under race-blind rules. Eliminating affirmative action would dramatically reduce the number of black law students, particularly at the most selective schools. Many potentially successful black law students would be excluded, far more than the number who would be induced to pass the bar exam by the elimination of mismatch effects. Accordingly, we find that eliminating affirmative action would dramatically reduce the production of black lawyers.
2008	I21 J15	Rothstein, Jesse, and Albert Yoon. 2008. <i>Mismatch in Law School</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14275. An important criticism of race-based higher education admission preferences is that they may hurt minority students who attend more selective schools than they would in the absence of such preferences. We categorize the non-experimental research designs available for the study of so-called "mismatch" effects and evaluate the likely biases in each. We select two comparisons and use them to examine mismatch effects in law school. We find no evidence of mismatch effects on any students' employment outcomes or on the graduation or bar passage rates of black students with moderate or strong entering credentials. What evidence there is for mismatch comes from less-qualified black students who typically attend second- or third-tier schools. Many of these students would not have been admitted to any law school without preferences, however, and the resulting sample selection prevents strong conclusions.
2008	J15	THE SAME AS I20 Rothstein, Jesse, and Albert H. Yoon. 2008. <i>Affirmative Action in Law School Admissions: What Do Racial Preferences Do?</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14276.
2008	R33	Kosar, Jure. 2008. "Zastavna pravica na stavbni pravici. (Pledge on the Building Right. With English summary.)." <i>Bančni Vestnik</i> , 57(1-2): 66-69. Building right is quite a new legal term in Slovenian law, brought to our legal order in 2003 by Law of Property Code (SPZ). Building right is well used in modern continental systems mainly because of possibility of solving a problem that limitation of properties brought and with that connected high prices of properties. Term Building right actually means a step away from the principal "superficies solo credit", which means a principal of the connection between property and building, the same way as it is arranged in our SPZ. Term Building right enables at the same time owner's right to a property and separated owner's right to a building on this same property. A principal of the connection between property and building on the other hand considers such building as a part of property on which it is built. As the building right in also possible to pledge, one can gather liquid assets without the existence of a building on the property at the time of the pledge.
2010		
2010	C70 D80 F20	Di Corato, Luca. 2010. <i>Profit Sharing under the Threat of Nationalization</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2010.5. A government bargains a mutually convenient agreement with a multinational corporation to extract a natural resource. The corporation bears the initial investment and earns as a return a share on the profits. The host country provides access and guarantee conditions of operation. Being the investment totally sunk, the corporation must account in its plan not only for uncertainty on market conditions but also for the threat of nationalization. In a real options framework where the government holds an American call option on nationalization we show under which conditions a Nash bargaining is feasible and leads to attain a cooperative agreement maximizing the joint venture surplus. We find that the threat of nationalization does not affect the investment time trigger but only the feasible bargaining set. Finally, we show that the optimal sharing rule results from the way the two parties may differently trade off rents with option value.
2010	F21 Q58	Aisbett, Emma, Larry Karp, and Carol McAusland. 2010. <i>Compensation for Indirect Expropriation in International Investment Agreements: Implications of National Treatment and Rights to Invest</i> . Centre for Economic Policy Research, Research School of Economics, Australian National University, CEPR Discussion Papers: 648. International investment agreements in bilateral treaties or free trade agreements allow investors to bring compensation claims when their investments are hurt by new regulations addressing environmental or other social concerns. Compensation rules such as expropriation clauses in international treaties help solve post-investment moral hazard problems such as hold-ups, thereby helping to prevent inefficient over-regulation and encouraging foreign investment. However, when social or environmental harm is uncertain preinvestment, compensation requirements can interact with National Treatment clauses in a manner that reduces host government welfare and makes them less likely to admit investment. A police powers carve-out from the definition of compensable expropriation can be Pareto-improving and can increase the level of foreign investment.
2010	G21 G28 H30	Kearney, Melissa Schettini, Peter Tufano, Jonathan Guryan, and Erik Hurst. 2010. <i>Making Savers Winners: An Overview of Prize-Linked Savings Products</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16433. For over three centuries and throughout the globe, people have enthusiastically bought savings products that incorporate lottery elements. In lieu of paying traditional interest to all investors proportional to their balances, these Prize Linked Savings (PLS) accounts distribute periodic sizeable payments to some investors using a lottery-like drawing where an investor's chances of winning are proportional to one's account balances. This paper describes these products, provides examples of their use, argues for their potential popularity in the United States--especially to low and moderate income non-savers--and discusses the laws and regulations in the United States that largely prohibit their issuance.
2010	I28 J21 J22 J24 J44 K36	Stevenson, Betsey. 2010. <i>Beyond the Classroom: Using Title IX to Measure the Return to High School Sports</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15728. Between 1972 and 1978 U.S. high schools rapidly increased their female athletic participation rates--to approximately the same level as their male athletic participation rates--in order to comply with Title IX, a policy change that provides a unique quasi-experiment in female athletic participation. This paper examines the causal implications of this expansion in female sports participation by using variation in the level of boys' athletic participation across states before Title IX to instrument for the change in girls' athletic participation. Analysis of differences in outcomes across states in changes between pre- and post-cohorts reveals that a 10-percentage point rise in state-level female sports participation generates a 1 percentage point increase in female college attendance and a 1 to 2 percentage point rise in female labor force

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		participation. Furthermore, greater opportunities to play sports leads to greater female participation in previously male-dominated occupations, particularly in high-skill occupations.
2010	Q58	THE SAME AS F21 Aisbett, Emma, Larry Karp, and Carol McAusland. 2010. <i>Compensation for Indirect Expropriation in International Investment Agreements: Implications of National Treatment and Rights to Invest</i> . Centre for Economic Policy Research, Research School of Economics, Australian National University, CEPR Discussion Papers: 648.
2011		
2011	J58 O12 O41 O52	Braguinsky, Serguey, Lee G. Branstetter, and Andre Regateiro. 2011. <i>The Incredible Shrinking Portuguese Firm</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17265. Using Portugal's extensive matched employer-employee data set, this paper documents an unusual feature of the Portuguese economy. For decades, the entire Portuguese firm size distribution has been shifting to the left. We argue in this paper that Portugal's shrinking firms are linked to the country's anemic growth and low productivity. We show that the shift in the Portuguese firm size distribution is not reflected in other advanced industrial economies for which we have been able to obtain comparable data. Careful attempts to account for expanding data coverage, a structural shift from manufacturing to services, and aggressive efforts to "demonopolize" the Portuguese economy leave about half of this shift unexplained by these factors. So, what does explain the shift? We argue that Portugal's uniquely strong protections for regular workers have played an important role. Drawing upon an emerging literature that attributes much of the productivity gap between advanced nations and developing nations to the misallocation of resources across firms in developing countries, we develop a theoretical model that shows how Portugal's labor market institutions could prevent more productive firms from reaching their optimal size, thereby constraining GDP per capita. Calibration exercises based on this model quantify the degree of labor market distortion consistent with recent shifts in the Portuguese firm size distribution. These calibration exercises suggest quite substantial growth effects could arise if the distortions were lessened or abolished altogether.
2011	Q40 Q55	Anderson, Robert, Mark A. Cohen, Molly K. Macauley, Nathan Richardson, and Adam Stern. 2011. <i>Organizational Design for Spill Containment in Deepwater Drilling Operations in the Gulf of Mexico: Assessment of the Marine Well Containment Company (MWCC)</i> . Resources For the Future, Discussion Papers. The Deepwater Horizon oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in April 2010 led to the deaths of 11 workers, a six-month moratorium on deepwater drilling in the Gulf, and nearly three months of massive engineering and logistics efforts to stop the spill. The series of failures before the well was finally capped and the spill contained revealed an inability to deal effectively with a well in deepwater and ultradeepwater. Ensuring that containment capabilities are adequate for drilling operations at these depths is therefore a salient challenge for government and industry. In this paper we assess the Marine Well Containment Company (MWCC), a consortium aimed at designing and building a system capable of containing future deepwater spills in the Gulf. We also consider alternatives for long-term readiness for deepwater spill containment. We focus on the roles of liability and regulation as determinants of readiness and the adequacy of incentives for technological innovation in oil spill containment technology to keep pace with advances in deepwater drilling capability. Liability and regulation can significantly influence the strength of these incentives. In addition, we discuss appropriate governance structure as a major determinant of the effectiveness of MWCC.
2012		
2012	D20 Q50	Greenstone, Michael, John A. List, and Chad Syverson. 2012. <i>The Effects of Environmental Regulation on the Competitiveness of U.S. Manufacturing</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18392. The economic costs of environmental regulations have been widely debated since the U.S. began to restrict pollution emissions more than four decades ago. Using detailed production data from nearly 1.2 million plant observations drawn from the 1972-1993 Annual Survey of Manufactures, we estimate the effects of air quality regulations on manufacturing plants' total factor productivity (TFP) levels. We find that among surviving polluting plants, stricter air quality regulations are associated with a roughly 2.6 percent decline in TFP. The regulations governing ozone have particularly large negative effects on productivity, though effects are also evident among particulates and sulfur dioxide emitters. Carbon monoxide regulations, on the other hand, appear to increase measured TFP, especially among refineries. The application of corrections for the confounding of price increases and output declines and sample selection on survival produce a 4.8 percent estimated decline in TFP for polluting plants in regulated areas. This corresponds to an annual economic cost from the regulation of manufacturing plants of roughly \$21 billion, about 8.8 percent of manufacturing sector profits in this period.
2012	M50	Wozniak, Abigail. 2012. <i>Discrimination and the Effects of Drug Testing on Black Employment</i> . W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Upjohn Working Papers and Journal Articles: 13-195. Nearly half of U.S. employers test job applicants and workers for drugs. I use variation in the timing and nature of drug testing regulation to study discrimination against blacks related to perceived drug use. Black employment in the testing sector is suppressed in the absence of testing, consistent with ex ante discrimination on the basis of drug use perceptions. Adoption of pro-testing legislation increases black employment in the testing sector by 7-30 percent and relative wages by 1.4-13.0 percent, with the largest shifts among low skilled black men. Results suggest that employers substitute white women for blacks in the absence of testing.
2012	N32	Lleras-Muney, Adriana, and Allison Shertzer. 2012. <i>Did the Americanization Movement Succeed? An Evaluation of the Effect of English-Only and Compulsory Schools Laws on Immigrants' Education</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18302. In the early twentieth century, education legislation was often passed based on arguments that new laws were needed to force immigrants to learn English and "Americanize." We provide the first estimates of the effect of statutes requiring English as the language of instruction and compulsory schooling laws on the school enrollment, work, literacy and English fluency of immigrant children from 1910 to 1930. English schooling statutes did increase the literacy of foreign-born children, though only modestly. Compulsory schooling and continuation school laws raised immigrants' enrollment and the effects were much larger for children born abroad than for native-born children.
2012	Q50	THE SAME AS D20 Greenstone, Michael, John A. List, and Chad Syverson. 2012. <i>The Effects of Environmental Regulation on the Competitiveness of U.S. Manufacturing</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18392.
2013		
2013	J11 J13 N31	Lahey, Joanna. 2013. <i>Birth of a Nation: The Effect of Fertility Control Access on the 19th Century Demographic Transition</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18717. During the 19th century, the US birthrate fell by half. While previous economic literature has emphasized demand-side explanations for this decline--that rising land prices and literacy caused a decrease in demand for children--historians and others have emphasized changes in the supply of technologies

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		to control fertility, including abortion and birth control. In this paper I exploit the introduction during the 19th century of state laws governing American women's access to abortion to measure the effect of changes in the supply of fertility technologies on the number of children born. I estimate an increase in the birthrate of 4 to 12% when abortion is restricted, which lies within the ranges of estimates found for the effect of fertility control supply restrictions on birthrates today. The importance of legal abortion in reducing 19th-century birthrates helps to account for a previously unexplained portion of the demographic transition. This paper posits that there has long been a demand, often unmet, for fertility control that should be considered in future demographic research as well as in policy formulation.
2013	L86 L88 Z13	CV: Cho, Daegon. 2013. "Real Name Verification Law on the Internet: A Poison or Cure for Privacy?." In <i>Economics of Information Security and Privacy III</i> , ed. Bruce Schneier, 239-61. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	L88	CV: Cho, Daegon. 2013. "Real Name Verification Law on the Internet: A Poison or Cure for Privacy?." In <i>Economics of Information Security and Privacy III</i> , ed. Bruce Schneier, 239-61. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	N31	THE SAME AS D20 Lahey, Joanna. 2013. <i>Birthing a Nation: The Effect of Fertility Control Access on the 19th Century Demographic Transition</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18717.
2013	Z13	THE SAME AS L86 CV: Cho, Daegon. 2013. "Real Name Verification Law on the Internet: A Poison or Cure for Privacy?."
2014		
2014	D74 D82	Ambrose, Meg Leta. 2014. <i>Speaking of Forgetting: Analysis of Possible Non-EU Responses to the Right to Be Forgotten and Speech Exception. Telecommunications Policy</i> , 38(8-9). The right to be forgotten is contentious partly because it highlights the difference between U.S. and E.U. prioritization of information privacy and freedom of expression. Recently, a moderate amount of research has been undertaken to explore the conceptual issues underlying the right to be forgotten and how the right conflicts with the U.S. first amendment, but little has been written about its impending implementation and interoperability issues. While this is an E.U. Data Protection Regulation proposing to grant rights only to E.U. citizens, the world has a stake in this right for a number of reasons. This article will analyze the options for non-E.U. countries and data controllers, namely the U.S., to react to the establishment of such a right, now called "The Right to Erasure". These options are the following: (1) adopt the same right to erasure for themselves, (2) ignore right to erasure claims, (3) comply with erasure take down requests, or (4) seek to establish a modified version of the right to erasure. In assessing these options, the article will first address the reality of a right to erasure under U.S. law. Second, it will discuss compliance and jurisdictional issues if the right is ignored. Third, the article will look at the impact of full acceptance of the take-down regime, focusing on the potential chilling effects and abuse. Finally, it will propose that non-E.U. countries encourage a right to erasure that is less disruptive: a right to erasure that allows data subjects to directly request removal of data held privately by data controllers and a right to oblivion for publicly available information that is enforced similarly to defamation claims, requiring a court order.
2014	F23	Dorsch, Michael T.; McCann, Fergal; McGuirk, Eoin F. 2014. <i>Democratic Accountability, Regulation and Inward Investment Policy. Economics and Politics</i> , 26(2). We examine the effect of domestic political accountability on leaders' strategies for attracting foreign direct investment to less developed countries. We consider two policy areas: the tax burden imposed on firms and the regulatory environment in which they operate. We find that democratic governments are more likely to offer relatively lower tax rates to foreign investors, whereas autocratic governments are more likely to offer relatively lax regulation. This result is driven by the greater elasticity of the political survival function to environmental and labor regulations in more democratic countries. Analyses of firm-level survey data confirm our main theoretical conclusions.
2014	H59	Asylbekova, Aigul; Saparaliev, Kulshat. 2014. <i>Economic Analysis and Legal Protection of State Language in Kazakhstan. (In Russian. With English summary.) Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 153(3). The article considers the current state of the state language usage and its legal protection in the Republic of Kazakhstan. A socioeconomic analysis of the language's current state is carried out, its strengths and weaknesses are determined and the directions for its further development are outlined, on the state level in particular. State budget expenditures on languages development in Kazakhstan until 2020 would enable the significant increase in the share of those speaking the official state language along with other ethnical languages, thus increasing the share of ethnical Kazakhs and the representatives of ethnic minorities in the public sector.
2014	J61	Vianney, DEQUIEDT; Simone, BERTOLI; Yves, ZENOU. 2014. <i>Can selective immigration policies reduce migrants' quality? CERDI Working Papers: 201419</i> . Destination countries have been resorting to selective immigration policies to improve migrants' quality. We propose a model that analyzes the effects of selective immigration policies on migrants' quality, measured by their wages at destination. Screening potential migrants on the basis of observable characteristics also influences their self-selection on unobservables that influences their wages. We show that the prevailing pattern of selection on unobservables influences the effect of an increase in selectivity, which can reduce migrants' quality when migrants are positively self-selected.
2014	L25 L26 M20	Starr, Evan; Balasubramanian, Natarajan; Sakakibara, Mariko. 2014. <i>ENFORCING COVENANTS NOT TO COMPETE: THE LIFE-CYCLE IMPACT ON NEW FIRMS. Center for Economic Studies, U.S. Census Bureau, Working Papers</i> . We examine the impact of enforcing non-compete covenants (CNC) on the formation and performance of new firms using matched employer-employee data on 30 US states. To identify the impact of CNC, we exploit the inter-state variation in CNC enforcement along with the fact that courts do not enforce such covenants between law firms and departing lawyers in any state. Using a difference-in-difference-in-difference specification with law firms and firms that are not within industry spinouts as the baseline, we find states with stricter CNC enforcement have fewer, but larger within-industry spinouts that are more likely to survive their nascent years, and conditional on survival, grow faster during those years. These results are consistent with CNC enforcement having a selection effect on within-industry spinouts. Particularly, with stricter enforcement, only founders with higher-quality ideas and resources choose to overcome CNC-related barriers, which reduces entry rate but increases observed short-term performance of these spinouts.
2014	R11 R14	Rohlin, Shawn; Ross, Amanda. 2014. <i>State Bankruptcy Law and Entrepreneurship: Evidence from a Border Analysis. Department of Economics, West Virginia University, Working Papers: 14-12</i> . This paper examines how differences in state bankruptcy laws, specifically the amount of the homestead exemption, affect business location decisions within a few miles of the state boundary. By focusing on these border areas, we are able to more effectively control for unobserved local attributes and isolate the effect of more wealth protection. We find that an increase in the homestead exemption attracts new businesses. We also find that a more generous homestead exemption has a positive impact on existing businesses, suggesting that asset protection through bankruptcy law encourages successful entrepreneurs to incur the risks. Our results indicate that the wealth protection provided by personal bankruptcy law is an important policy tool that state governments can use to attract new, successful businesses owners.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2015		
2015	A12	Shen, Francis X.; Gromet, Dena M. 2015. <i>Red States, Blue States, and Brain States: Issue Framing, Partisanship, and the Future of Neurolaw in the United States. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 658(0).</i>
2015	I12	Silles, Mary. 2015. <i>The Causal Effect of Schooling on Smoking Behavior. Economics of Education Review, 48(0).</i> This paper, using data for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, examines the hypothesis that there is a causal relationship between schooling and cigarette smoking. Compulsory schooling laws are exploited to isolate for causation. Cohorts who were teenagers before and after the health consequences of smoking were widely known are used to compare the effects of additional schooling in the presence and absence of widespread exposure to health-related information. Although the results for Great Britain indicate no causal role for education either before or after the consequences of smoking for health were widely known, the results for Northern Ireland suggest that, at least among men, schooling affected smoking decisions prior to the public dissemination of knowledge on the dangers of smoking for health.
2015	I12 I18	Mpinga, Emmanuel Kabengele; Kandala, Ngianga-Bakwin; Hasselgard-Rowe, Jennifer; Tshimungu Kandolo, Felicien; Verloo, Henk; Bukonda, Ngoyi K. Zacharie. 2015. <i>Estimating the Costs of Torture: Challenges and Opportunities. Applied Health Economics and Health Policy, 13(6).</i> Due to its nature, extent and consequences, torture is considered a major public health problem and a serious violation of human rights. Our study aims to set the foundation for a theoretical framework of the costs related to torture. It examines existing challenges and proposes some solutions. Our proposed framework targets policy makers, human rights activists, professionals working in programmes, centres and rehabilitation projects, judges and lawyers, survivors of torture and their families and anyone involved in the prevention and fight against this practice and its consequences. We adopted a methodology previously used in studies investigating the challenges in measuring and valuing productivity costs in health disorders. We identify and discuss conceptual, methodological, political and ethical challenges that studies on the economic and social costs of torture pose and propose alternatives in terms of possible solutions to these challenges. The economic dimension of torture is rarely debated and integrated in research, policies and programmes. Several challenges such as epistemological, methodological, ethical or political ones have often been presented as obstacles to cost studies of torture and as an excuse for not investigating this dimension. In identifying, analysing and proposing solutions to these challenges, we intend to stimulate the integration of the economic dimension in research and prevention of torture strategies.

Table K30.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines*
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	Fiscal Policy
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G01	Financial Crises
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J23	Labor Demand
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J31	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O16	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O23	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O47	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K30: Balance of Links

75	Links in 2005
39	New links in 2006-2013
708	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K30 is equal to 2.3 AS.

Общий объем раздела K30 — 2,3 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K30.E.

K31 Labor Law ¹

Table K31.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.08	General Economics and Teaching
B	4	16	12	4	0.09	0.16	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	7	15	8	2.14	0.17	0.15	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	58	190	132	3.28	1.37	1.85	Microeconomics
E	19	126	107	6.63	0.45	1.23	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	75	181	106	2.41	1.78	1.77	International Economics
G	36	123	87	3.42	0.85	1.20	Financial Economics
H	34	136	102	4	0.81	1.33	Public Economics
I	49	144	95	2.94	1.16	1.41	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	1,996	4,671	2,675	2.34	47.26	45.60	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1,349	2,883	1,534	2.14	31.94	28.14	Law and Economics
L	108	375	267	3.47	2.56	3.66	Industrial Organization
M	121	331	210	2.74	2.87	3.23	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	154	297	143	1.93	3.65	2.90	Economic History
O	110	435	325	3.95	2.60	4.25	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	60	185	125	3.08	1.42	1.81	Economic Systems
Q	5	10	5	2	0.12	0.10	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	34	84	50	2.47	0.81	0.82	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	34	33	34	0.02	0.33	Other Special Topics
S	4,223	10,244	6,021	2.43	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K31.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.07	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Collective Works
A	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.08	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	4	16	12	4	0.09	0.16	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.04	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Design of Experiments
C	7	15	8	2.14	0.17	0.15	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.05	General
D1	9	18	9	2	0.21	0.18	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	10	45	35	4.5	0.24	0.44	Production and Organizations
D3	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Distribution
D4	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.08	Welfare Economics
D7	25	82	57	3.28	0.59	0.80	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	8	22	14	2.75	0.19	0.21	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	58	190	132	3.28	1.37	1.85	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	14	102	88	7.29	0.33	1.00	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	3	15	12	5	0.07	0.15	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Money and Interest Rates
E5	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	19	126	107	6.63	0.45	1.23	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	11	18	7	1.64	0.26	0.18	General
F1	39	76	37	1.95	0.92	0.74	Trade
F2	20	52	32	2.6	0.47	0.51	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.09	International Finance
F4	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	1	16	15	16	0.02	0.16	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.06	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	75	181	106	2.41	1.78	1.77	International Economics
G0	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.10	General
G1	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.07	General Financial Markets
G2	9	19	10	2.11	0.21	0.19	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	26	87	61	3.35	0.62	0.85	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	36	123	87	3.42	0.85	1.20	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	7	39	32	5.57	0.17	0.38	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	18	52	34	2.89	0.43	0.51	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	7	27	20	3.86	0.17	0.26	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.10	Miscellaneous Issues
H	34	136	102	4	0.81	1.33	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	14	50	36	3.57	0.33	0.49	Health
I2	16	39	23	2.44	0.38	0.38	Education and Research Institutions
I3	19	55	36	2.89	0.45	0.54	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	49	144	95	2.94	1.16	1.41	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	39	278	239	7.13	0.92	2.71	General
J1	251	504	253	2.01	5.94	4.92	Demographic Economics
J2	298	722	424	2.42	7.06	7.05	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	207	441	234	2.13	4.90	4.30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	91	225	134	2.47	2.15	2.20	Particular Labor Markets
J5	621	1261	640	2.03	14.71	12.31	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	206	531	325	2.58	4.88	5.18	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	224	375	151	1.67	5.30	3.66	Labor Discrimination
J8	59	334	275	5.66	1.40	3.26	Labor Standards: National and International
J	1,996	4,671	2,675	2.34	47.26	45.60	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	4	9	5	2.25	0.09	0.09	General
K1	59	118	59	2	1.40	1.15	Basic Areas of Law
K2	28	79	51	2.82	0.66	0.77	Regulation and Business Law
K3	1,228	2,591	1,363	2.11	29.08	25.29	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	30	86	56	2.87	0.71	0.84	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1,349	2,883	1,534	2.14	31.94	28.14	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	8	34	26	4.25	0.19	0.33	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	9	59	50	6.56	0.21	0.58	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	6	20	14	3.33	0.14	0.20	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	3	11	8	3.67	0.07	0.11	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	32	93	61	2.91	0.76	0.91	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	3	42	39	14	0.07	0.41	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	24	33	9	1.38	0.57	0.32	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	15	62	47	4.13	0.36	0.61	Industry Studies: Services
L9	8	21	13	2.63	0.19	0.20	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	108	375	267	3.47	2.56	3.66	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	31	116	85	3.74	0.73	1.13	Business Administration
M2	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Business Economics
M3	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.03	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Accounting and Auditing
M5	86	208	122	2.42	2.04	2.03	Personnel Economics
M	121	331	210	2.74	2.87	3.23	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.06	General
N1	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	99	180	81	1.82	2.34	1.76	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	46	97	51	2.11	1.09	0.95	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.06	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Micro-Business History
N9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Regional and Urban History
N	154	297	143	1.93	3.65	2.90	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	95	387	292	4.07	2.25	3.78	Economic Development
O2	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.10	Development Planning and Policy
O3	10	21	11	2.1	0.24	0.20	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	2	10	8	5	0.05	0.10	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.07	Economywide Country Studies
O	110	435	325	3.95	2.60	4.25	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	10	33	23	3.3	0.24	0.32	Capitalist Systems
P2	27	86	59	3.19	0.64	0.84	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	18	58	40	3.22	0.43	0.57	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.06	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Comparative Economic Systems
P	60	185	125	3.08	1.42	1.81	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.04	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.06	Environmental Economics
Q	5	10	5	2	0.12	0.10	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	General Regional Economics
R2	22	59	37	2.68	0.52	0.58	Household Analysis
R3	10	17	7	1.7	0.24	0.17	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Transportation Economics
R5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Regional Government Analysis
R	34	84	50	2.47	0.81	0.82	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	34	33	34	0.02	0.33	Other Special Topics
S	4,223	10,244	6,021	2.43	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K31.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
B25	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B54	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Feminist Economics
C10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C23	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C43	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C51	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Model Construction and Estimation
D13	7	9	2	1.29	0.17	0.09	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	Consumer Protection
D21	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.07	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	6	24	18	4	0.14	0.23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D31	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D44	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Auctions
D63	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D70	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	18	59	41	3.28	0.43	0.58	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.09	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.08	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D81	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	7	12	5	1.71	0.17	0.12	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
E24	11	77	66	7	0.26	0.75	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E26	3	11	8	3.67	0.07	0.11	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E31	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.04	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E52	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Monetary Policy
E60	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
F02	11	18	7	1.64	0.26	0.18	International Economic Order
F13	9	17	8	1.89	0.21	0.17	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.08	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	5	12	7	2.4	0.12	0.12	Economic Integration
F16	23	39	16	1.7	0.54	0.38	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F21	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.04	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	9	11	2	1.22	0.21	0.11	International Migration
F23	8	37	29	4.63	0.19	0.36	Multinational Firms; International Business
F35	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Foreign Aid
F41	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F53	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.06	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G21	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.06	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G23	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.05	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.05	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.09	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	3	13	10	4.33	0.07	0.13	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	11	12	1	1.09	0.26	0.12	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	6	33	27	5.5	0.14	0.32	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Payout Policy
G38	3	15	12	5	0.07	0.15	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H24	4	19	15	4.75	0.09	0.19	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.09	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H52	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	11	42	31	3.82	0.26	0.41	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	National Security and War
H57	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H70	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H77	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.06	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I12	9	25	16	2.78	0.21	0.24	Health Production
I18	5	17	12	3.4	0.12	0.17	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	10	15	5	1.5	0.24	0.15	Analysis of Education
I22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	5	14	9	2.8	0.12	0.14	Education: Government Policy
I30	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	7	11	4	1.57	0.17	0.11	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.09	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	8	32	24	4	0.19	0.31	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J08	39	275	236	7.05	0.92	2.68	Labor Economics Policies
J10	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Demographic Economics: General
J11	2	12	10	6	0.05	0.12	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	6	15	9	2.5	0.14	0.15	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	31	62	31	2	0.73	0.61	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	23	65	42	2.83	0.54	0.63	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	57	89	32	1.56	1.35	0.87	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	106	215	109	2.03	2.51	2.1	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	11	13	2	1.18	0.26	0.13	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	13	30	17	2.31	0.31	0.29	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	21	25	4	1.19	0.5	0.24	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	19	48	29	2.53	0.45	0.47	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	63	206	143	3.27	1.49	2.01	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	38	116	78	3.05	0.9	1.13	Labor Demand
J24	30	126	96	4.2	0.71	1.23	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	4	17	13	4.25	0.09	0.17	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	123	184	61	1.5	2.91	1.8	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	17	21	4	1.24	0.4	0.2	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	68	175	107	2.57	1.61	1.71	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J32	23	68	45	2.96	0.54	0.66	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	6	12	6	2	0.14	0.12	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	92	164	72	1.78	2.18	1.6	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.05	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	52	126	74	2.42	1.23	1.23	Labor Contracts
J42	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.09	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.08	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	9	27	18	3	0.21	0.26	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	20	34	14	1.7	0.47	0.33	Public Sector Labor Markets
J48	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J50	32	60	28	1.88	0.76	0.59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	141	333	192	2.36	3.34	3.25	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	141	321	180	2.28	3.34	3.13	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	166	351	185	2.11	3.93	3.43	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.06	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	138	190	52	1.38	3.27	1.85	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	11	17	6	1.55	0.26	0.17	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	19	58	39	3.05	0.45	0.57	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.07	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	59	149	90	2.53	1.4	1.45	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	18	50	32	2.78	0.43	0.49	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	22	75	53	3.41	0.52	0.73	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	76	175	99	2.3	1.8	1.71	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J70	5	12	7	2.4	0.12	0.12	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	174	273	99	1.57	4.12	2.66	Labor Discrimination
J78	45	90	45	2	1.07	0.88	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J80	25	106	81	4.24	0.59	1.03	Labor Standards: General
J81	5	68	63	13.6	0.12	0.66	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	11	31	20	2.82	0.26	0.3	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	12	98	86	8.17	0.28	0.96	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	6	31	25	5.17	0.14	0.3	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K00	4	9	5	2.25	0.09	0.09	Law and Economics: General
K10	16	38	22	2.38	0.38	0.37	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	5	11	6	2.2	0.12	0.11	Property Law
K12	15	35	20	2.33	0.36	0.34	Contract Law
K13	22	31	9	1.41	0.52	0.3	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Criminal Law
K20	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.06	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	5	10	5	2	0.12	0.1	Antitrust Law
K22	22	60	38	2.73	0.52	0.59	Business and Securities Law
K30	5	5	0	1	0.12	0.05	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	1,175	2,480	1,305	2.11	27.82	24.21	Labor Law
K32	29	56	27	1.93	0.69	0.55	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	15	38	23	2.53	0.36	0.37	International Law
K34	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.08	Tax Law
K39	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	12	30	18	2.5	0.28	0.29	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	11	29	18	2.64	0.26	0.28	Litigation Process
K42	7	27	20	3.86	0.17	0.26	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L12	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L14	7	14	7	2	0.17	0.14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L23	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Organization of Production
L24	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.1	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	3	35	32	11.67	0.07	0.34	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L31	5	10	5	2	0.12	0.1	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L40	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.06	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L50	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	30	85	55	2.83	0.71	0.83	Economics of Regulation
L53	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Enterprise Policy
L60	1	17	16	17	0.02	0.17	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L63	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L66	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L73	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Forest Products
L74	23	28	5	1.22	0.54	0.27	Construction
L80	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.08	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Entertainment; Media
L83	4	12	8	3	0.09	0.12	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	4	22	18	5.5	0.09	0.21	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L88	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.07	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L90	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Transportation: General
L92	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.09	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Air Transportation
L97	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Utilities: General
L98	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.06	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Business Administration: General
M12	19	72	53	3.79	0.45	0.7	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.04	New Firms; Startups
M14	8	29	21	3.63	0.19	0.28	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Business Economics
M37	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.03	Advertising
M50	15	28	13	1.87	0.36	0.27	Personnel Economics: General
M51	31	73	42	2.35	0.73	0.71	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	5	17	12	3.4	0.12	0.17	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	4	13	9	3.25	0.09	0.13	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	18	56	38	3.11	0.43	0.55	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	12	20	8	1.67	0.28	0.2	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.06	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N30	11	21	10	1.91	0.26	0.2	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	19	34	15	1.79	0.45	0.33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	38	67	29	1.76	0.9	0.65	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	14	23	9	1.64	0.33	0.22	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	6	16	10	2.67	0.14	0.16	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N37	11	15	4	1.36	0.26	0.15	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.07	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	3	14	11	4.67	0.07	0.14	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	18	38	20	2.11	0.43	0.37	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	11	17	6	1.55	0.26	0.17	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N44	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N47	9	13	4	1.44	0.21	0.13	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N60	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N72	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O14	3	29	26	9.67	0.07	0.28	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	64	210	146	3.28	1.52	2.05	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.1	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	20	111	91	5.55	0.47	1.08	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.06	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	6	12	6	2	0.14	0.12	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O24	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O33	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.04	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.07	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Technological Change: Government Policy
O47	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O53	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
P11	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	5	25	20	5	0.12	0.24	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	4	9	5	2.25	0.09	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	22	71	49	3.23	0.52	0.69	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P33	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P37	16	49	33	3.06	0.38	0.48	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P42	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.03	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P48	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P51	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Agriculture: General
Q12	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q58	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R21	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	20	56	36	2.8	0.47	0.55	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	5	5	0	1	0.12	0.05	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.08	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R38	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
Z13	1	26	25	26	0.02	0.25	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	4,223	9,900	5,677	2.34	100	96.7	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K31.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	1	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A33	1	0.01	Handbooks
B15	2	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B21	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B31	4	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B52	4	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C14	1	0.01	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C52	2	0.02	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C78	1	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C91	2	0.02	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D01	1	0.01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	4	0.04	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D14	5	0.05	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D22	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	13	0.13	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D43	1	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D45	1	0.01	Rationing; Licensing
D60	1	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D64	2	0.02	Altruism; Philanthropy
D78	2	0.02	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D83	3	0.03	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D86	4	0.04	Economics of Contract: Theory
E20	1	0.01	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	2	0.02	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	5	0.05	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	5	0.05	Macroeconomics: Production
E25	1	0.01	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E32	11	0.11	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E58	1	0.01	Central Banks and Their Policies
E62	2	0.02	Fiscal Policy
E63	1	0.01	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
F30	2	0.02	International Finance: General
F32	2	0.02	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	2	0.02	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F36	1	0.01	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F54	1	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	9	0.09	International Institutional Arrangements
F61	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F66	5	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
G01	10	0.1	Financial Crises
G11	1	0.01	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G14	2	0.02	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G18	3	0.03	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	1	0.01	Financial Institutions and Services: General
H21	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	3	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H26	3	0.03	Tax Evasion
H31	1	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	1	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H50	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Health
H73	3	0.03	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H75	8	0.08	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	3	0.03	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	2	0.02	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H83	10	0.1	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I11	7	0.07	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	1	0.01	Health Insurance, Public and Private

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
I20	3	0.03	Education and Research Institutions: General
I23	5	0.05	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	1	0.01	Education and Inequality
J01	3	0.03	Labor Economics: General
J46	10	0.1	Informal Labor Markets
J47	1	0.01	Coercive Labor Markets
K23	3	0.03	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K37	2	0.02	Immigration Law
L10	1	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	8	0.08	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L13	4	0.04	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L15	2	0.02	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	3	0.03	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L21	2	0.02	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	3	0.03	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L26	5	0.05	Entrepreneurship
L32	1	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	4	0.04	Public Policy
L43	1	0.01	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	2	0.02	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L52	2	0.02	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L61	3	0.03	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	6	0.06	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L67	12	0.12	Other Consumer Nondurables
L69	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L71	1	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	1	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L78	2	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L87	1	0.01	Postal and Delivery Services
L94	1	0.01	Electric Utilities
M16	9	0.09	International Business Administration
M42	1	0.01	Auditing
M48	2	0.02	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
N13	1	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N17	1	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N24	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N35	3	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N45	2	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N80	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N91	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
O11	5	0.05	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	3	0.03	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O20	1	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	1	0.01	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	1	0.01	Project Analysis
O23	2	0.02	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O25	1	0.01	Industrial Policy
O31	1	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O40	1	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O43	4	0.04	Institutions and Growth
O57	4	0.04	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P25	2	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P31	6	0.06	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P36	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P40	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: General
P50	1	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems: General
Q53	1	0.01	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	2	0.02	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
R12	1	0.01	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R20	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R40	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: General
R50	1	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: General
R58	1	0.01	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z12	8	0.08	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	344	3.2	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

D24(13), L67(12), E32(11), G01(10), H83(10), J46(10), F55(9), M16(9), H75(8), L11(8), Z12(8), I11(7), L62(6), P31(6), D14(5), E22(5), E23(5), F66(5), I23(5), L26(5), O11(5), B31(4), B52(4), D02(4), D86(4), L13(4), L38(4), O43(4), O57(4), D83(3), G18(3), H23(3), H26(3), H73(3), H76(3), I20(3), J01(3), K23(3), L16(3), L22(3), L61(3), N35(3), O13(3), B15(2), C52(2), C91(2), D64(2), D78(2), E21(2), E62(2), F30(2), F32(2), F33(2), G14(2), H79(2), K37(2), L15(2), L21(2), L44(2), L52(2), L78(2), M48(2), N45(2), O23(2), P25(2), Q54(2), A14(1), A33(1), B21(1), C14(1), C78(1), D01(1), D22(1), D43(1), D45(1), D60(1), E20(1), E25(1), E58(1), E63(1), F36(1), F54(1), F61(1), G11(1), G20(1), H21(1), H31(1), H32(1), H50(1), H51(1), I13(1), I24(1), J47(1), L10(1), L32(1), L43(1), L69(1), L71(1), L72(1), L87(1), L94(1), M42(1), N13(1), N17(1), N20(1), N24(1), N36(1), N46(1), N80(1), N91(1), O12(1), O20(1), O21(1), O22(1), O25(1), O31(1), O40(1), P10(1), P26(1), P36(1), P40(1), P50(1), Q53(1), R12(1), R20(1), R40(1), R50(1), R58(1).

Table K31.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
G14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
H21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I11	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	7
I20	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
L11	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	8
L13	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
L15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
L26	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
L44	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
L69	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M16	3	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	9
O11	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	5
O12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
P31	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	6
Z12	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	8
B21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D14	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	5
D24	0	2	0	0	4	3	1	3	13
D78	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
E32	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	6	11
F32	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
H73	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
H76	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
H79	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H83	0	1	0	1	4	4	0	0	10
J01	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
K23	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
L16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
L22	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
L38	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
L62	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	6
L87	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N35	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
P25	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
R58	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B15	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
B31	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4
B52	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
C78	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C91	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
D02	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
F36	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H75	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	8
L52	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
L67	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	3	12
O13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
D86	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4
F30	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
L71	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L72	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L78	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
N20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
P50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q54	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
C52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
D45	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D83	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
E20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E21	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
E22	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	5
E23	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	5
E63	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F66	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	5
G01	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	10
G18	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
G20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H23	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
H31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H51	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
I23	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5
L10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L61	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
M48	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
N45	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
N80	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O57	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
R20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D64	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
E58	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F55	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	9
K37	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
N13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
F33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
G11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
J46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	10
L21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
O21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	16	21	11	10	24	7	17	22	128

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K31.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	G14	Naiker, Vic, and Farhid Navissi. 2006. "Securities Price Effects of Unionization Legislation." <i>Journal of Financial Research</i>, 29(1): 63-78. Prior studies document that firms experience negative stock price effects in response to unionization. We study the economic effects of a radical change in unionization legislation in New Zealand and hypothesize that the stock price effect of unionization is a function of prior unionization status of firms. We provide evidence that legislative events that increase the likelihood of introducing more stringent legislation do not affect stock prices of high-unionized firms, whereas low-unionized firms are affected negatively and significantly. Legislative events that signal less stringent unionization legislation result in significant stock price increases for all firms.
2006	G14	Wolfers, Justin. 2006. <i>Diagnosing Discrimination: Stock Returns and CEO Gender</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5507. A vast labour literature has found evidence of a 'glass ceiling', whereby women are under-represented among senior management. A key question remains the extent to which this reflects unobserved differences in productivity, preferences, prejudice, or systematically biased beliefs about the ability of female managers. Disentangling these theories would require data on productivity, on the preferences of those who interact with managers, and on perceptions of productivity. Financial markets provide continuous measures of the market's perception of the value of firms, taking account of the beliefs of market participants about the ability of the men and women in senior management. As such, financial data hold the promise of potentially providing insight into the presence of mistake-based discrimination. Specifically if female-headed firms were systematically under-estimated, this would suggest that female-headed firms would outperform expectations, yielding excess returns. Examining data on S&P 1500 firms over the period 1992-2004 I find no systematic differences in returns to holding stock in female-headed firms, although this result reflects the weak statistical power of our test, rather than a strong inference that financial markets either do or do not under-estimate female CEOs.
2006	H21	Berta, Nathalie, and Muriel Pucci. 2006. "La protection de l'emploi comme instrument de regulation: L'internalisation du cout des licenciements. (With English summary)." <i>Economie et Institutions</i>, 0(9): 57-84. O. Blanchard, J. Tirole [2003] and P. Cahuc [2003] propose to replace labour law with a taxation of lay-offs. The main purpose of our paper is to bring to light the implicit theoretical foundations that underpin such a proposal and to discuss the relevance of this approach, whose authors consider lay-offs as a source of negative externalities and therefore view employment security only as an internalisation tool, namely a way to restore Paretian optimality. In order to compare employment protection and layoff taxations within the same framework, we present an alternative modelling that extends P. Cahuc's model and invalidates the author's assertions about the effectiveness of lay-off taxation. We show that when some jobs are destroyed while profitable, the legislation and control of lay-offs are still a better tool than taxation.
2006	I11	CV: Abraham, Steven E., Adrienne E. Eaton, and Paula B. Voos. 2006. "Supreme Court Supervisory Status Decisions: The Impact on the Organizing of Nurses." In <i>Justice on the Job: Perspectives on the Erosion of Collective Bargaining in the United States</i>, ed. Richard N. Block, Sheldon Friedman, Michelle Kaminski and Andy Levin, 163-89. Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.
2006	I20	Singh, Parbudyal, Deborah M. Zinni, and Anne F. MacLennan. 2006. "Graduate Student Unions in the United States." <i>Journal of Labor Research</i>, 27(1): 55-73. Graduate student unions have been attracting considerable academic and practitioner attention recently, especially since the New York University decision in 2000. Given the declining fortunes of the union movement, it seems as if the academic sector has the potential of becoming a vital new organizing frontier. However, there is scant research on this issue. We trace the origins and evolution of graduate student unions in the United States, discuss the relevant statutory and case law, analyze pertinent collective bargaining and strike issues, and suggest avenues for future research.
2006	L11	CV: Fabris, Nikola. 2006. "Administrative Barriers to Entry." In <i>Doing Business with Serbia</i>, ed. Marat Terterov, 63-75. Second edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB in association with the Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services.
2006	L13 L44	Spagnolo, Giancarlo. 2006. <i>Leniency and Whistleblowers in Antitrust</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5794. The paper reviews the recent evolution of leniency programs for cartels in the US and EU, surveys their theoretical economic analyses, and discusses the empirical and experimental evidence available, also looking briefly at related experiences of rewarding whistleblowers in other fields of law enforcement. It concludes with a list of desiderata for leniency and whistleblower reward programs, simple suggestions how to improve current ones, and an agenda for future research. The issues discussed appear relevant to the fight of other forms of multiagent organized crime-like auditor-manager collusion, financial fraud, or corruption—that share with cartels the crucial features that well designed leniency and whistleblower programs exploit.
2006	L15	CV: Shoult, Anthony. 2006. "Review of Business Regulations." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i>, ed. Anthony Shoult, 175-80. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	L26	CV: Frey, Maria. 2006. "Changes in the Legal and Institutional Environment of the Labour Market." In <i>The Hungarian Labour Market: Review and Analysis 2006</i> , ed. KarolyFazekas and JenőKoltay, 197-224. Budapest: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics; Budapest: National Employment Foundation.
2006	L44	THE SAME AS L13 Spagnolo, Giancarlo. 2006. <i>Leniency and Whistleblowers in Antitrust</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5794.
2006	L69	Iqbal, Muhammad Javaid. 2006. "Bonded Labor in the Brick Kiln Industry of Pakistan." <i>Lahore Journal of Economics</i>, 11(1): 99-119. Bonded labor is a dominant feature of the brick kiln industry of the country. Apparently an outcome of poverty, it is closely linked to the socio-cultural fabric of society. The vicious cycle of bondage subjugates the families physically and economically so that they are unable to break out of the trap despite putting in hard labor. The issue has a number of socio-economic implications and its solution lies in a multi pronged strategy; economic uplift, social involvement and educational breakthrough of the bonded families. The paper explores the nature and extent of bonded labor in the brick kiln sector and analyzes its repercussions on children and women of the bonded families. It also examines the available legal infrastructure tackling bonded labor. Finally the paper proposes a comprehensive scheme to ameliorate the concerns of bonded families and ways to eradicate the menace from the industry.
2006	M16	CV: Legal Advisors in Association with Baker & McKenzie Limited. 2006. "Employment Law." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 135-46. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	M16	CV: Shoult, Anthony. 2006. "Review of Business Regulations." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 175-80. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	M16	CV: Fabris, Nikola. 2006. "Administrative Barriers to Entry." In <i>Doing Business with Serbia</i> , ed. Marat Terterov, 63-75. Second edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB in association with the Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services.
2006	O11 O23	Hofstetter, Marc. 2006. "La politicamonetaria y la Corte Constitucional: El caso del salariominimo. (Monetary Policy and Constitutional Court: The Minimum Wage Case. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de EconomiaInstitucional</i>, 8(14): 105-24. In 1999 the Colombian Constitutional Court ruled that annual minimum wage increases should not be lower than inflation of the previous year. This article explores the impact of this decision on the effectiveness of monetary policy, and shows that the obligation to adjust the salary to past inflation leads monetary policy to have more effect on real activity and generates more persistent inflation.
2006	O12	Basu, Arnab K., Nancy H. Chau, and Ravi Kanbur. 2006. <i>A Theory of Employment Guarantees: Contestability, Credibility and Distributional Concerns</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5784. This paper develops a theory of employment guarantees when labor markets are imperfect and when the credibility of government policy announcements could be in doubt. The basic feature of an EGS is that any individual who satisfies a set of specified criteria is guaranteed public employment at a given wage if they want it. Thus, the two factors that define the guarantee are the wage and the ease of access. The problem for the planner is to choose these to maximize a social welfare function. If the labour market is perfectly competitive, then the introduction of an employment guarantee scheme is bound to have efficiency costs, and can only be justified through its positive distributional consequences--this has been the framework for most of the theoretical and empirical analysis of employment guarantee schemes. If the labor market is imperfect, however, the announcement of a credible employment guarantee scheme can improve efficiency through the introduction of contestability in the private labour market. The paper then considers the issue of credibility and solves for an incentive compatible employment guarantee scheme in a rational expectations equilibrium. It is shown that the outcome with a planner who cares only about efficiency can be less efficient than the outcome with a planner whose social welfare function also gives weight to poverty!
2006	O23	THE SAME AS O11 Hofstetter, Marc. 2006. "La politica monetaria y la Corte Constitucional: El caso del salario minimo. (Monetary Policy and Constitutional Court: The Minimum Wage Case. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Institucional</i>, 8(14): 105-24.
2006	P31	Employers Department of the China Enterprise Confederation. 2006. "How Are Chinese Enterprises Recruiting Employees?" <i>China Economist</i>, 0(5): 120-29. The years following China's adoption of the reform and opening up policy witnessed the marketization of labour recruitment as well as improvements to the laws and rules which regulate it However, obstacles to the development of Chinese enterprises still exist and further protection for the rights of the labour force is a necessity. This article by the Task Group of the Employers Department of the China Enterprise Confederation (CEC), reveals the present situation of China's labour recruitment by means of an investigation into 111 enterprises in five Chinese provinces and municipalities. Issues that need to be addressed by the Chinese government and enterprises, including formation of laws and strategies, labour market development, and administrative management are then summarized.
2006	Z12	CV: Pfeifer, Karen. 2006. "Islam and Labor Law: Some Precepts and Examples." In <i>Islam and the Everyday World: Public Policy Dilemmas</i> , ed. Sohrab Behdad and Farhad Nomani, 113-40. Routledge Political Economy of the Middle East and North Africa Series, vol. 4. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2007		
2007	B21	Prasch, Robert E. 2007. "Professor Lester and the Neoclassicals: The 'Marginalist Controversy' and the Postwar Academic Debate over Minimum Wage Legislation: 1945-1950." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i>, 41(3): 809-25. This article revisits what is remembered as the "Marginalist Controversy" in light of its immediate context and object: the substantial late 1940s increase in the federal minimum wage. Richard Lester's critique of "marginalist theory," and its implication that the minimum wage would be detrimental to labor, was founded upon empirical studies and surveys that supported an Institutionalist conception of the business firm, the labor market, and economic policy. His disputants, Fritz Machlup and George Stigler, countered his points on the basis of what they took to be "economic theory." By any measure, including those of their own intellectual allies, Machlup and Stigler fared poorly. Interestingly, they are collectively remembered as having been triumphant in this debate. The essay suggests that what triumphed was not their arguments but rather the Neoclassical school of economics that Stigler represented.
2007	D14	CV: Ferris, Shauna. 2007. "Ansett's Superannuation Fund: A Case Study in Insolvency." In <i>Retirement Provision in Scary Markets</i> , ed. Hazel Bateman, 161-86. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D24 L17	CV: Mehra, Rajnish. 2007. "Sources of Growth in the Indian Economy: Comments and Discussion." In <i>India Policy Forum 2006/07.</i> , ed. Suman Bery, Barry Bosworth and Arvind Panagariya, 53-58. Los Angeles and London: Sage Publications.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	D24 L16	CV: .2007. "Sources of Growth in the Indian Economy: General Discussion." In <i>India Policy Forum 2006/07.</i> , ed. Suman Bery, Barry Bosworth and Arvind Panagariya, 58-63. Los Angeles and London: Sage Publications.
2007	D78	Hefeker, Carsten, and Michael Neugart. 2007. <i>Labor Market Regulation and the Legal System</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2041. When enacting labor market regulation governments face courts that interpret and implement the legal code. We show that the incentives for governments for labor market reform increase with the uncertainty that is involved in the implementation of legal codes through courts. Given that judges have more discretion in common as opposed to civil law systems more reform activity as a response to crises should be observed in the former system. This finding is backed by evidence from a panel of OECD countries.
2007	E32	de Graaf-Zijl, Marloes, and Ernest E. Berkhout. 2007. "Temporary Agency Work and the Business Cycle." <i>International Journal of Manpower</i> , 28(7): 539-56. The purpose of this paper is to test the relationship between gross domestic product (GDP) and agency work. The paper develops a theoretical model for the time interdependence of GDP, agency work and regular employment and tested model predictions using a VAR model. Results show that on the macro level temporary agency work leads GDP development. Temporary agency work is an excellent instrument for employers to adjust the size of their workforce to fluctuations in product demand. Temporary work agencies, however, have a tough job finding qualified personnel in tight labour markets because workers generally prefer the security of a permanent contract. It is shown in this paper that, as a result of these two countervailing forces, the number of hours worked through temporary work agencies precedes GDP development. Agency work increases in the last phase of a recession after regular workers have been dismissed. It expands further, in line with GDP, when the trough is passed until agency worker's labour supply stagnates. This leads to a decrease in agency hours even before the business cycle reaches its peak. Then agency work declines further, in line with GDP, until regular workers are dismissed and the cycle start again. Temporary work arrangements have become a key area of interest for firms, academics and policy makers. This paper shows how the use of these work arrangement fluctuates over time. Also, this paper shows that agency work can be used in predicting future GDP development.
2007	F32	2007. "Financial Regulation: 2007 Q2." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): 111-18.
2007	H73 R58	CV: Holmes, Thomas J. 2007. "The Effect of State Policies on the Location of Manufacturing: Evidence from State Borders." In <i>Economics of Labor and Employment Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. John J. Donohue III, 243-81. Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 12.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	H76	McCrary, Justin. 2007. "The Effect of Court-Ordered Hiring Quotas on the Composition and Quality of Police." <i>American Economic Review</i> , 97(1): 318-53. Arguably the most aggressive affirmative action program ever implemented in the United States was a series of court-ordered racial hiring quotas imposed on municipal police departments. My best estimate of the effect of court-ordered affirmative action on work-force composition is a 14-percentage-point gain in the fraction African American among newly hired officers. Evidence on police performance is mixed. Despite substantial black-white test score differences on police department entrance examinations, city crime rates appear unaffected by litigation. However, litigation lowers slightly both arrests per crime and the fraction black among serious arrestees.
2007	H79	Fitzpatrick, John J., Jr. 2007. "State Labor Legislation Enacted in 2006." <i>Monthly Labor Review</i> , 130(1): 3-23. Minimum wages, workplace security, prevailing wages, equal employment opportunity, wages paid, time off, drug and alcohol testing, child labor, human trafficking, and immigrant protections were among the most active areas in which legislation was enacted or revised during the year.
2007	H83	Courty, Pascal, and Gerald Marschke. 2007. "Making Government Accountable: Lessons from a Federal Job Training Program." <i>Public Administration Review</i> , 67(5): 904-16. This article describes the evolution of a performance measurement system in a government job training program. In this program, a federal agency establishes performance measures and standards for substate agencies. The performance measurement system's evolution is at least partly explained as a process of trial and error characterized by a feedback loop: the federal agency establishes performance measures, the local managers learn how to game them, the federal agency learns about gaming and reformulates the performance measures, possibly leading to new gaming, and so on. The dynamics suggest that implementing a performance measurement system in government is not a one-time challenge but benefits from careful monitoring and perhaps frequent revision.
2007	J01 K23 L22	Chen, Martha. 2007. <i>Rethinking the Informal Economy: Linkages with the Formal Economy and the Formal Regulatory Environment</i> . United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. This paper explores the relationship of the informal economy to the formal economy and the formal regulatory environment. It begins with a discussion of the concept of the informal economy and its size, composition, and segmentation. It then discusses the linkages between the informal economy and the formal economy and the formal regulatory environment. The conclusion suggests why and how more equitable linkages between the informal economy and the formal economy should be promoted through an appropriate inclusive policy and regulatory environment.
2007	L16	THE SAME AS D24 CV: Mehra, Rajnish. 2007. "Sources of Growth in the Indian Economy: Comments and Discussion."
2007	L16	THE SAME AS D24 CV: .2007. "Sources of Growth in the Indian Economy: General Discussion."
2007	L22	THE SAME AS J01 Chen, Martha. 2007. <i>Rethinking the Informal Economy: Linkages with the Formal Economy and the Formal Regulatory Environment</i> . United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers.
2007	L22 L38	Kleiner, Morris M., and Richard M. Todd. 2007. <i>Mortgage Broker Regulations That Matter: Analyzing Earnings, Employment and Outcomes for Consumers</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13684. As the role of mortgage brokers in mortgage origination grew from insignificant in the 1980s to dominant in recent years, questions have arisen about whether its services help or harm consumers. In response, states have increasingly regulated the business, largely by creating and tightening occupational licensing requirements for mortgage brokers. The question of whether increased occupational licensing of mortgage brokers improves consumer outcomes is theoretically ambiguous and has been little studied empirically. This study introduces a new database of mortgage broker licensing requirements and assesses the relationships between these requirements and outcomes in both the labor market for brokers and the consumer market for mortgages. We find that most aspects of mortgage broker licensing systems, such as mandatory professional education, do not have a significant and consistent statistical association with market outcomes. However, one component--the requirement in many states that mortgage brokers maintain a surety bond or minimum net worth--does have a significant and fairly consistent statistical relationship with both labor and consumer market outcomes. In particular, we find that tighter bonding/net worth requirements are associated with fewer brokers, fewer subprime mortgages, higher foreclosure rates, and a greater percentage of high-interest-rate mortgages. Although we do not provide a full causal interpretation of these results, we take seriously the possibility that restrictive bonding requirements for mortgage brokers have unintended negative consequences for many consumers. On balance, our results also seem to support

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		theories of occupational licensing that stress the importance of pure entry and exit barriers over those that focus more on the human capital effects of licensing.
2007	L62	Chetcuti, Claude, and Nicolas Hatzfeld. 2007. "L'administration du Travail et les conflits collectifs: Citroen et Talbot (1982-1983). (Labour Administration and Collective Conflicts: Citroen and Talbot [1982-1983]. With English summary.)" <i>Travail et Emploi</i> , 0(111): 31-38. This issue analyses the Labour Administration action within collective conflicts among the Citroen and Talbot strikes in 1982, and then the Talbot conflict in 1983. Firstly, these conflicts are analysed within their economic, social and political context: dynamism of the beginning, redundancy and then rigor policy. The second part is the Claude Chetcuti's personal report: he was involved in this action as Labour regional director in Ile-de-France. The third part examines administration strategies during the XXth century to trace back French practices and laws in this subject.
2007	L87	Franz, Wolfgang. 2007. "Der trugerische Charme des Mindestlohns. (The Deceptive Charm of the Minimum Wage. With English summary.)" <i>Zeitschrift fur ArbeitsmarktForschung/Journal for Labour Market Research</i> , 40(4): 431-38. Binding minimum wages of whatever form not only cost jobs, they also frequently fail to achieve their generally socio-politically motivated objectives. The introduction of a minimum wage for some postal services and the decisions made by the coalition committee in June 2007 therefore constitute economic policy failures of a grand scale. The negative employment effects of binding minimum wages are well documented in the literature. Specific exceptions do not alter this. This negative verdict also applies to the implicit minimum wages that already exist in Germany. The law on the posting of workers as the vehicle to introduce a minimum wage constitutes a protectionist measure and gives rise to diverse evasive reactions. The recommendation is: hands off the minimum wage.
2007	N24	CV: Omtzigt, P. H. 2007. "Mandatory Participation for Companies." In <i>Costs and Benefits of Collective Pension Systems</i> , ed. Onno W. Steenbeek and S. G. Fieke van der Lecq, 187-201. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	N35	CV: Chibber, Vivek. 2007. "Into the Fold: The Legacy of Labour's Subordination in Post-colonial India." In <i>Labour, Globalization and the State: Workers, Women and Migrants Confront Neoliberalism</i> , ed. Debdas Banerjee and Michael Goldfield, 185-97. Routledge Contemporary South Asia Series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2007	P25	Pijpers, Roos, and Martin van der Velde. 2007. "Mobility across Borders: Contextualizing Local Strategies to Circumvent Visa and Work Permit Requirements." <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i> , 31(4): 819-35.
2007	R58	THE SAME AS H73 CV: Holmes, Thomas J. 2007. "The Effect of State Policies on the Location of Manufacturing: Evidence from State Borders."
2008		
2008	B15 B31 B52	Chasse, J. Dennis. 2008. "Trade Agreements and Labor Problems: The Current Bearing of a Commons Proposal." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i> , 42(4): 1123-44. This paper begins with a tax and a specially organized commission proposed by John R. Commons. Commons made his proposal because high tariffs were not benefiting workers. The paper contends that his proposal also applies to a current problem--the failure of trade agreements to improve working conditions. The paper bases its argument on data, standard economic reasoning, and Commons' approach in "constructive research" to wage transactions, public purpose, limiting factors, and power imbalances. The paper argues that Commons' proposal could improve the evolution of American labor law and that it could ameliorate power imbalances created by laws that give corporations and trade associations a bargaining advantage over nations and organizations such as the International Labor Organization (ILO). It concludes that economic discourse could benefit from consideration of the belief behind Commons' proposal--that costs of production passed on to consumers should include the cost of good working conditions.
2008	B52	CV: Wolff, Leon. 2008. "The Death of Lifelong Employment in Japan?." In <i>Corporate Governance in the 21st Century: Japan's Gradual Transformation</i> , ed. Luke Nottage, Leon Wolff and Kent Anderson, 53-80. Corporations, Globalisation and the Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	C78	Meneguín, Fernando B., and Mauricio S. Bugarin. 2008. "A informalidade no mercado de trabalho e o impacto das instituicoes: Uma analise sob a otica da teoria dos jogos. (A Game Theoretic Analysis of Informality in the Labor Market and the Role of Institutions. With English summary.)" <i>Economia Aplicada/Brazilian Journal of Applied Economics</i> , 12(3): 341-63. This article presents a game theoretic analysis of informality in the labor market based on an infinite dynamic game between employers and workers in which the Judiciary system enters parametrically. We find two classes of subgame-perfect Nash equilibria. In the first class, the worker first gets an informal contract but he eventually becomes a formal worker. We show that the more effective the Judiciary system, the faster the labor relationship is formalized. In the second class informal labor is maintained, coupled with high work turnover. Again, the more efficient the Judiciary system, the less likely is that equilibrium.
2008	C91	Engelmann, Dirk, and Dorothea Kubler. 2008. <i>Do Legal Standards Affect Ethical Concerns of Consumers?</i> Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2008-008. In order to address the impact of regulation on ethical concerns of consumers, we study the effect of a minimum wage. In our experimental market, consumers have monopsony power, firms engage in Bertrand competition, and workers are passive recipients of a wage payment. Two treatments are employed, one with no minimum wage in the first part but with a minimum wage in the second part, and one treatment with a minimum wage at the outset that is abolished in the second part. In both treatments, wages decrease over time in the first part even though some consumers show an interest in fair wages. If a minimum wage is in place, wages decline even faster. Introducing a minimum wage in a mature market raises average wages, while abolishing it lowers them. We discuss the implications of our results, such as the crowding out of ethical behavior through legal regulation.
2008	D02	CV: Flam, Helena. 2008. "On Institutional and Agentic Discrimination: Migrants and National Labour Markets." In <i>Identity, Belonging and Migration</i> , ed. Gerard Delanty, Ruth Wodak and Paul Jones, 173-97. Studies in Social and Political Thought. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2008	F36	Lah, Marko, Tjasa Redek, and Andrej Susjan. 2008. "The Changing Role of the Labour Market within the EMU: The Case of Slovenia." <i>Transition Studies Review</i> , 15(2): 375-87. The paper conceptualizes changes in the labour market and suggests labour market policies/reforms after Slovenia has joined the European Monetary Union. The loss of monetary sovereignty implies that in case of an external shock the labour market is burdened by a large amount of the adjustment process. But to increase flexibility of the labour market requires politically unpopular reforms. At the moment, Slovenia is faced with high inflation and a rigid labour market, which is also a key element of its low competitiveness. The reforms were halted under the pressure of their

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		unpopularity. The paper, although concentrating on Slovenia, has general implications since the experiences of the newcomer to EMU are significant for other transition economies which are expected to follow the same path.
2008	H75	Fairris, David, and Leon Fernandez Bujanda. 2008. "The Dissipation of Minimum Wage Gains for Workers through Labor-Labor Substitution: Evidence from the Los Angeles Living Wage Ordinance." <i>Southern Economic Journal</i> , 75(2): 473-96. This paper utilizes worker-firm matched data on city contract establishments affected by the Los Angeles Living Wage Ordinance to explore the extent of labor-labor substitution following establishment of a minimum wage. We are able to test for substitution on observable and unobservable skill and demographic features and to measure the extent to which such substitution dissipates the benefits of a wage minimum for workers in affected firms. The results suggest substitution toward male, Latino, and black workers and workers possessing prior formal training. All are characteristics that generate a wage premium in this segment of the low-wage labor market in Los Angeles. Evidence for substitution based on unobservables is presented as well. The latter is revealed by the finding that the "before" wages of workers who are new to city contract work following the ordinance are significantly higher, conditional on observable characteristics, than the "before" wages of city contract workers who were hired preceding the ordinance. We estimate that the initial wage gain for workers is dissipated by roughly 27% through labor-labor substitution.
2008	L52	Soares, Antonio Goucha. 2008. "'National Champions' Rhetoric in European Law: Or the Many Faces of Protectionism." <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i> , 31(3): 353-68. The article aims to debate the issue of national champions regarding merger operations with a community dimension. It starts with a brief overview of the legal framework for merger review in European Union law, as well as a reference to the division of competences between the Union and the Member States in this field. Then, it analyses the scope of Member State action regarding merger operations with a community dimension, namely the clause to protect national legitimate interests. After some illustrations of recent cases concerning Member States' defence of national champions, the article devotes the last part to a reflection of two related issues: the concept of industrial policy and the new challenges raised by sovereign wealth funds.
2008	L67	Weil, David. 2008. "A Strategic Approach to Labour Inspection." <i>International Labour Review</i> , 147(4): 349-75. In a report released in 2006, the ILO highlighted the difficulties of labour inspection in its member States and advocated a number of measures to strengthen its effectiveness. The author argues that inspectorates must go beyond calls for more inspectors by adopting a clear strategic framework for reacting to incoming complaints and targeting programmed investigations in order to maximize effectiveness in the use of their overstretched resources. To do so, he proposes, their work must be guided by the principles of prioritization, deterrence, sustainability and achieving systemic effects. The article concludes with an outline of the requirements of a coherent regulatory strategy.
2008	O13	Sparrow, G. N., G. F. Ortmann, M. C. Lyne, and M. A. G. Darroch. 2008. "Determinants of the Demand for Regular Farm Labour in South Africa, 1960-2002." <i>Agrekon</i> , 47(1): 52-75. This paper estimates long-run price (wage) elasticities of demand for regular farm labour in South Africa using both ordinary least squares (OLS) regression and a two-stage least squares (2SLS) simultaneous-equation model for the period 1960-2002. Both models include a piecewise interactive slope dummy variable with 1991 as the threshold year to reflect South African (SA) commercial farmers' expectations that farm labour costs would increase as new labour legislation was introduced from the early 1990s onwards. The long-run price (wage) elasticity of demand for regular farm labour in South Africa during 1960-1990 was estimated as -0.25 for OLS and -0.23 for 2SLS regression, respectively. For the period 1991-2002, this elasticity estimate rose to -1.32 and -1.34 for OLS and 2SLS regression, respectively. These results suggest that a marked structural decline in the demand for regular labour has occurred since 1991 that raises questions about the appropriateness of labour laws and minimum wage legislation that have increased the cost of regular farm labour in South Africa.
2009		
2009	D86	Bac, Mehmet, and Serife Genc. 2009. "The French First Employment Contract: Efficient Screening Device or Kleenex Contract?" <i>Journal of Economics (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie)</i> , 98(1): 77-88. The controversial novelty in the French Labor Law reform, withdrawn in April 2006, was a contract form under which employers could dismiss young workers on probation without justification. Proponents argued that the reform would improve screening and boost employment whereas opponents dubbed it the "Kleenex contract." We show that the new contract can produce an incentive to dismiss even suitable workers but that this harmful effect could be mitigated by instituting public ratings of firms according to their propensity to dismiss young workers. Informed workers could then respond to job offers according to firms' layoff records, which in turn would restore promotion incentives and efficient screening.
2009	F30	Acharya, Viral V., Ramin Baghai-Wadji, and Krishnamurthy Subramanian. 2009. <i>Labor Laws and Innovation</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7171. Can stringent labor laws be efficient? Possibly, if they provide firms with a commitment device to not punish short-run failures and thereby incentivize the pursuit of value-maximizing innovative activities. In this paper, we provide empirical evidence that strong labor laws indeed appear to have an ex ante positive incentive effect by encouraging the innovative pursuits of firms and their employees. Using patents and citations as proxies for innovation and a time-varying index of labor laws, we find that innovation is fostered by stringent labor laws, especially by laws governing dismissal of employees. We provide this evidence using levels-on-levels, changes-on-changes, and finally difference-in-difference regressions that exploit staggered country-level law changes. We also find that stringent labor laws disproportionately influence innovation in those sectors of the economy that are more innovation intensive. Finally, we find that while the overall effect of stringent labor laws is to dampen economic growth, laws that govern dismissal of employees are an exception: dismissal laws promote economic growth, consistent with the evidence that they encourage firm-level innovation.
2009	L71 L72 L78	CV: Otto, James M. 2009. "Global Trends in Mine Reclamation and Closure Regulation." In <i>Mining, Society, and a Sustainable World</i> , ed. Jeremy P. Richards, 251-88. Heidelberg and New York: Springer.
2009	N20 P50	Siems, Mathias. 2009. <i>Shareholder, Creditor and Worker Protection: Time Series Evidence about the Differences between French, German, Indian, UK and US Law</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. This paper uses a new quantitative methodology ("numerical comparative law", "leximetrics") in order to answer the questions whether there has been convergence, divergence or persistence of legal rules, and how this relates to the Common Law/Civil Law distinction. It is based on indices for shareholder, creditor, and worker protection which code the legal development of France, Germany, India, the UK and the US from 1970 to 2005. The main result is that one has to distinguish between different areas of law: the laws have converged in shareholder protection, they have diverged in worker protection and in creditor protection converging and diverging trends even out. These results do not depend on the the distinction between Civil Law and Common Law countries because there have been a number of instances where countries of different legal families have converged and countries of the same legal family have diverged.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	O20	Grabowski, Richard. 2009. "An Alternative Indian Model?" <i>Journal of Asian Economics</i> , 20(1): 50-61. This paper utilizes the dualistic model of development to analyze the development of three regions: Northeast Asia, China, and India. There are many similarities between the development processes experienced by the first two regions. They involved rapid agricultural growth as a foundation for the growth of labor-intensive manufacturing. However, India's growth process seems to have skipped over the stage of labor-intensive manufacturing growth. Switching to a more labor-intensive growth process is often seen to be dependent on reform of India's labor laws. This paper argues that such reform will not work. The labor intensity of the growth process is dependent on rapid growth in agriculture. Without this, structural change will slow and inequality worsen. The latter will likely result in a deterioration of state effectiveness.
2009	O43	Almeida, Rita, and Pedro Carneiro. 2009. "Enforcement of Labor Regulation and Firm Size." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 37(1): 28-46. This paper investigates how the enforcement of labor regulation affects firm size and other firm characteristics in Brazil. We explore firm level data on employment, capital, and output, city level data on economic characteristics, and new administrative data measuring enforcement of regulation at the city level. Since enforcement may be endogenous, we instrument this variable with the distance between the city where the firm is located and surrounding enforcement offices, while controlling for a rich set of city characteristics (such as past levels of informality in the city). We present suggestive evidence of the validity of this instrument. We find that stricter enforcement of labor regulation constrains firm size, and leads to higher unemployment.
2009	P50	THE SAME AS N20 Siems, Mathias. 2009. <i>Shareholder, Creditor and Worker Protection: Time Series Evidence about the Differences between French, German, Indian, UK and US Law</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers.
2009	Q54	CV: Park, Patricia. 2009. "Perspectives of Lawyers in Practice on CSR." In <i>Professionals' Perspectives of Corporate Social Responsibility</i> , ed. Samuel O. Idowu and Walter Leal Filho, 33-47. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2010		
2010	C52	CV: Saltari, Enrico, Giuseppe Travaglini, and Clifford R. Wymer. 2010. "Investment, Productivity and Employment in the Italian Economy." In <i>The Economics of Imperfect Markets: The Effects of Market Imperfections on Economic Decision-Making</i> , ed. Giorgio Calzagnini and Enrico Saltari, 113-36. Contributions to Economics. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica.
2010	D45 L10 M48	Kleiner, Morris M., and Kyoung Won Park. 2010. <i>Battles Among Licensed Occupations: Analyzing Government Regulations on Labor Market Outcomes for Dentists and Hygienists</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16560. Occupational licensing is among the fastest-growing labor market institutions in the U.S. economy. One of the key features of occupational licensing is that the law determines who gets to do the work. In those cases where universally licensed occupations are both complements to and substitutes for one another in providing a service, the government determines who can do the tasks that are required for the consumer. In this study, we examine dentists and dental hygienists, who are both universally licensed and provide complementary services to patients, but may also be substitutes as service providers. We focus on the labor market implications of governmental requirements on permissible tasks and the supervision of hygienists' activities by dentists. Since there are elements of monopsony in the market we examine, we use the model as a guide for our analysis. We find that states that allow hygienists to be self-employed have about 10 percent higher earnings, and that dentists in those states have lower earnings and slower employment growth. Several sensitivity and falsification tests using other regulated and partially regulated occupations show that our licensing measures are generally robust to alternative specifications. Our estimates are consistent with the view that winning the policy and legal battle in the legislature and courts on the independence of work rules matters in the labor market for these occupations.
2010	D83	Holm, Jacob R., Edward Lorenz, Bengt-Ake Lundvall, and Antoine Valeyre. 2010. "Organizational Learning and Systems of Labor Market Regulation in Europe." <i>Industrial and Corporate Change</i> , 19(4): 1141-73. This article establishes a link between international differences in the organization of work and modes of regulation of labor markets within Europe. The article operates with four forms of work organization (discretionary learning, lean production, Taylorism, and simple or traditional). Through a factor analysis three dimensions of national labor market systems (flexible security, passive security, and job support) are defined. Using a multi-level logistic regression model that takes into account both characteristics of individuals and of national labor market systems it is shown that there is a significant positive correlation between flexible security and the prevalence of discretionary learning. On this basis we point to an extension of flexible security in Europe's labor markets as an adequate response to the current crisis.
2010	E20	Gatti, Donatella, and Anne-Gael Vaubourg. 2010. "Credit and Unemployment: Do Institutions Matter?" <i>CESifo Forum</i> , 11(1): 37-43.
2010	E21 E22 G18 H23	Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2010. <i>The Impact of Structural Policies on Saving, Investment and Current Accounts</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 815. This paper explores the impact of structural policies on saving, investment, and current accounts in OECD and non-OECD economies. Since the current account effects of structural reforms are often complex and ambiguous from a theoretical perspective, new OECD empirical analysis is carried out. Reduced-form equations are estimated for a panel of 30 OECD countries as well as for a panel/cross-section of 117 OECD and non-OECD countries that relate saving, investment and current accounts to policy indicators and a set of macroeconomic control variables. This work suggests that structural reforms may influence saving, investment and current accounts through their impact on macroeconomic conditions such as productivity growth or public revenues and expenditures, but also more directly: i) higher social spending (in particular on health care) is found to lower the saving rate and thereby to weaken the current account, most likely reflecting lower precautionary saving; ii) product market liberalisation temporarily boosts investment and thus also weakens the current account; iii) financial market deregulation may lower the saving rate, though only in less developed countries; iv) stricter employment protection may be associated with lower saving rates if unemployment benefits are low, as well as with higher investment rates possibly due to greater substitution of capital for labour. A scenario analysis indicates that fiscal consolidation and structural reforms in the main world economies could significantly reduce current global imbalances, possibly by about a third.
2010	E22 E23	CV: Saltari, Enrico, Giuseppe Travaglini, and Clifford R. Wymer. 2010. "Investment, Productivity and Employment in the Italian Economy." In <i>The Economics of Imperfect Markets: The Effects of Market Imperfections on Economic Decision-Making</i> , ed. Giorgio Calzagnini and Enrico Saltari, 113-36. Contributions to Economics. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica.
2010	E23	Damiani, Mirella, and Fabrizio Pompei. 2010. "Labour Protection and Productivity in EU Economies: 1995-2005." <i>European Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 7(2): 373-411. The present study examines cross-national and sectoral differences in multifactor productivity growth in sixteen European countries from 1995 to 2005. The main aim is to ascertain the role of flexible

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		employment contracts and collective labour relationships in explaining the ample differentials recorded in the European economy. We use the EU KLEMS database for growth accounting and a broad set of indicators of labour regulations, covering two distinct 'areas' of labour regulation: employment laws and collective relations laws. This comprehensive approach allows us to consider arrangements that regulate allocation of labour inputs (fixed-term and part-time contracts, hours worked) and the payoff and decision rights of employees. We find that, since 1995, European countries have not followed similar patterns of growth. A large number of variations between European economies are caused by marked differentials in multifactor productivity and part of this heterogeneity is caused by sectoral diversities. We show that, in labour-intensive sectors such as services, fixed-term contracts, which imply shorter-term jobs and lower employment tenures, may discourage investment in skills and have detrimental effects on multifactor productivity increases. Employment protection reforms which slacken the rules of fixed-term contracts cause potential drawbacks in terms of low productivity gains. We also find that more stringent regulation of these practices, as well as a climate of collective relations, sustain long-term relationships and mitigate these negative effects.
2010	E63	CV: Frey, Maria. 2010. "The Legal and Institutional Environment of the Hungarian Labour Market." In <i>The Hungarian Labour Market: Review and Analysis: 2010</i> , ed. Karoly Fazekas, Anna Lovasz and Almos Telegdy, 179-223. Budapest: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics; Budapest: National Employment Foundation.
2010	F66	S. M., Atik-ur-rahman. 2010. "Health and Safety of the Workers: A Case Study of ACC Ltd., Wadi." <i>Indian Journal of Social Development</i> , 10(1): 233-46. Health and Safety of the workers are very important in every organization. It is noted that chapter 4 of the Factories Act 1948 and its amendment 1987 gives several provisions to maintain the health and safety of the workers in industries. The present paper examined the health and safety programmes for the workers in ACC Ltd., Wadi, Gulbarga district. The present survey of the workers was conducted using an interview schedule. The different aspects of health and safety such as insurance, personal protective equipment, pure drinking water, urinals, awareness and training about health and safety, health check-up, etc., were examined. The paper concluded with the remarks that these aspects are satisfactory to a greater extent in ACC Ltd.
2010	G01	Crouch, Colin. 2010. "Flexibility and Security in the Labour Market: An Analysis of the Governance of Inequality." <i>Zeitschrift für ArbeitsmarktForschung/Journal for Labour Market Research</i> , 43(1): 17-38. The financial crisis drew attention to the way in which workers in certain countries had been able to sustain consumption through housing and consumer credit despite insecure labour-market positions. This indicates a need to expand the analysis of the relationship between flexibility and security in labour markets beyond the normal scope of labour and social policy to include many other aspects of not only public policy but also corporate practice that affect that relationship. Individuals are seen as based within a number of collectivities within which life chances are collectively determined (or CLCs). These collectivities are subject to various forms of governance. Finally, attention is given to the dimension of sustainability, the capacity of any combinations of policies and practices to endure self-destructive tendencies. The governance mechanisms of CLCs are then seen as using one or more strategies for achieving a certain balance between uncertainty and security: externalization of risk on to other CLCs; postponement of risk-bearing to future periods of time; externalization of risk on to certain members of the CLC itself; widespread sharing within the CLC. This approach is then used to consider the main policies and practices relevant to the field: employment law; social policies directly delivering services; advancement of skill and employability levels available within the population; public promotion and/or protection of sectors and production locations perceived to be of strategic importance, including public employment; government demand management; insurance and pensions; trading relationships among nation states with different export and import patterns; consumer credit to sustain mass consumption; locally clustered economic sectors; the shadow economy; managerial organization of activities offering varying degrees of security among different countries and regions, including supply chain management; internal labour markets and organization of work and work roles; collective bargaining; inter-generational transfers and support; and the protection of property-owning elites from labour-market uncertainty.
2010	G01	CV: Dworkin, Terry Morehead. 2010. "US Whistleblowing: A Decade of Progress?." In <i>A Global Approach to Public Interest Disclosure: What Can We Learn from Existing Whistleblowing Legislation and Research?</i> , ed. David B. Lewis, 36-55. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	G18	THE SAME AS E21 Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2010. <i>The Impact of Structural Policies on Saving, Investment and Current Accounts</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 815.
2010	G20 R20	Decreuse, Bruno, and Tanguy van Ypersele. 2010. <i>Housing market regulation and the social demand for job protection</i> . <i>C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7845</i> . Controlling for country fixed effects, there is a positive and statistically significant relationship between the degree of housing market regulation (HMR) and the strictness of employment protection legislation (EPL) in OECD countries. We provide a model in which HMR increases foreclosure costs in case of mortgage default, while EPL raises the administrative cost of dismissal. Owing to banks lending behavior, individuals' demand for job protection increases with the cost of foreclosure. We use the model to discuss social housing and family insurance, the case for mortgage unemployment insurance, regulations on the use of fixed-term contracts, the impact of min down-payment policies, feed-back effects from HMR to EPL, and the failure of a 2006 French reform of the labor contracts.
2010	H23	Basu, Arnab K., Nancy H. Chau, and Ravi Kanbur. 2010. "Turning a Blind Eye: Costly Enforcement, Credible Commitment and Minimum Wage Laws." <i>Economic Journal</i> , 120(543): 244-69. In many countries, non-compliance with minimum wage legislation is widespread and authorities may be seen as having turned a blind eye to legislation they have themselves passed. We show that turning a blind eye can indeed be an equilibrium phenomenon with ex post credibility, in a model of minimum wage policy with imperfect competition, imperfect enforcement and imperfect commitment. Since credible enforcement requires costly ex post transfer of income from employers to workers, a government concerned only with efficiency but not with distribution is shown, paradoxically, to be unable to credibly elicit efficiency improvements via a minimum wage reform.
2010	H23	THE SAME AS E21 Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2010. <i>The Impact of Structural Policies on Saving, Investment and Current Accounts</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 815.
2010	H31	Lissot, Pierre. 2010. "Une maquette pour evaluer les consequences de la mesure de defiscalisation des heures supplementaires sur l'emploi et la production. (A Model for Assessing the Impact of French Overtime Tax Exemptions on Employment. With English summary)." <i>Economie et Prevision</i> , 0(195-196): 53-66. This article studies the impact on employment and production of the overtime tax exemption voted by the French Parliament in summer 2007. We use a general equilibrium model for the assessment. The special feature of our model is that it takes into account the gender division of household labor. The model evaluates the effects of the tax reform on the number of hours worked, labor supply by gender, and GDP growth. The measure leads to a long-term rise in production in the 0.3%-1.9% range, as well as in hours worked. The resulting reallocation of labor supply within households leads to a decrease in the labor force. Female labor force is particularly affected, its decrease being evaluated between 11,000 and 63,000 people.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	H51	Early, Steve. 2010. "The Poison Pill in "Obamacare" That Helped Kill Labor Law Reform." <i>WorkingUSA</i> , 13(3): 405-23. Embedded in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 was a poison pill for labor. It took the form of an excise tax on higher-cost, job-based medical coverage--the so-called "Cadillac health plans" negotiated by unions themselves. This deadly political booby-trap became a major organizational distraction and resource drain during a key phase of labor's health-care campaign. Instead of mounting a broad fight for expanded social insurance, unions were forced to wage a frantic defensive struggle against taxation of worker benefits. The "Cadillac tax" backed by Barack Obama was so redolent of John McCain's own stance on health care during the 2008 presidential campaign that it produced a "working class revolt" in Massachusetts. There, a Republican opposed to the excise tax defeated the Democratic Senatorial candidate running for the late Ted Kennedy's seat in January 2010. When the Democrats' lost their filibuster-proof "super-majority" in the Senate, the already controversial Employee Free Choice Act (EFCA) became the first political casualty of "ObamaCare."
2010	I23	McCusker, Peter. 2010. "Review Article: Death of Labour Law? Comparative Perspectives." <i>Australian Bulletin of Labour</i> , 36(1): 121-28.
2010	I23	Pema, Elda. 2010. "The Effect of Age Discrimination Laws on Age-Earnings Profiles of Postsecondary Faculty." <i>Atlantic Economic Journal</i> , 38(1): 65-80. This study investigates the impact of the abolition of mandatory retirement on earnings profiles of faculty in postsecondary institutions. The Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) excluded faculty from the protection of age discrimination laws until January 1, 1994, due to perceived adverse effects of this legislation on the academic labor market. After 1994, research has found that more faculty are remaining employed beyond the age of 70 and more institutions are offering early retirement plans. This study adds to the literature by finding that the policy change has steepened age-earnings profiles for cohorts entering the labor market, suggesting a stronger job attachment, and, potentially, efficiency gains.
2010	I23	CV: Holzer, Harry J. 2010. "Enhancing Diversity through Affirmative Action: What Other Countries Can Learn from the United States' Experience." In <i>Equal Opportunities? The Labour Market Integration of the Children of Immigrants</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 211-27. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2010	L10	THE SAME AS D45 Kleiner, Morris M., and Kyoung Won Park. 2010. <i>Battles Among Licensed Occupations: Analyzing Government Regulations on Labor Market Outcomes for Dentists and Hygienists</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16560.
2010	M48	THE SAME AS D45 Kleiner
2010	N45 N80	CV: Saxonhouse, Gary R. 2010. "Hachiro Fukuhara: The Scholar-Statesman and Industrial Spy?." In <i>The Japanese Economy in Retrospect: Selected Papers by Gary R. Saxonhouse. Volume 1</i> . Gary R. Saxonhouse, 357-78. Edited by Robert M. Stern, Gavin Wright, and Hugh Patrick. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 12. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	O57	CV: Ali, Faiza. 2010. "A Comparative Study of EEO in Pakistan, India and Bangladesh." In <i>Managing Gender Diversity in Asia: A Research Companion</i> , ed. Mustafa F. Ozbilgin and Jawad Syed, 32-53. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	R20	THE SAME AS G20 Decreuse, Bruno, and Tanguy van Ypersele. 2010. <i>Housing market regulation and the social demand for job protection</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7845.
2010	R50	CV: Skivenes, Marit, and Sissel Trygstad. 2010. "Loyalty and Whistleblowing in Norway: How Roles Come into Play." In <i>A Global Approach to Public Interest Disclosure: What Can We Learn from Existing Whistleblowing Legislation and Research?</i> , ed. David B. Lewis, 91-108. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011		
2011	D64	CV: Winkler, Adam. 2011. "Corporate Law or the Law of Business?: Stakeholders and Corporate Governance at the End of History." In <i>The History of Modern U.S. Corporate Governance. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Brian R. Cheffins, 146-70. Elgar Research Collection. Corporate Governance in the New Global Economy series, vol. 12. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	E58	CV: Deakin, Simon, and Ralf Rogowski. 2011. "Reflexive Labour Law, Capabilities and the Future of Social Europe." In <i>Transforming European Employment Policy: Labour Market Transitions and the Promotion of Capability</i> , ed. Ralf Rogowski, Robert Salais and Noel Whiteside, 229-54. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	F55	CV: Barnard, Catherine, and Simon Deakin. 2011. "European Labour Law after Laval." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 252-69. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	F55	CV: Dorssemont, Filip. 2011. "How the European Court of Human Rights Gave Us Enerji to Cope with Laval and Viking." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 217-35. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	F55	CV: Lo Faro, Antonio. 2011. "Toward a De-fundamentalisation of Collective Labour Rights in European Social Law?." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 203-16. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	F55	CV: Loi, Piera. 2011. "The Reasonableness Principle in the European Court of Justice Age Discrimination Cases." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 141-54. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	F55	CV: Malmberg, Jonas. 2011. "Posting Post-Laval: Nordic Responses." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 25-39. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	K37	CV: Ryan, Bernard. 2011. "Transnationalism and Labour Law: The 'British Jobs' Protests of 2009." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 72-88. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	N13	Naidu, Suresh, and Noam Yuchtman. 2011. <i>Coercive Contract Enforcement: Law and the Labor Market in 19th Century Industrial Britain</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17051. British Master and Servant law made employee contract breach a criminal offense until 1875. We develop a contracting model generating equilibrium contract

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		breach and prosecutions, then exploit exogenous changes in output prices to examine the effects of labor demand shocks on prosecutions. Positive shocks in the textile, iron, and coal industries increased prosecutions. Following the abolition of criminal sanctions, wages differentially rose in counties that had experienced more prosecutions, and wages responded more to labor demand shocks. Coercive contract enforcement was applied in industrial Britain; restricted mobility allowed workers to commit to risk-sharing contracts with lower, but less volatile, wages.
2011	N36 N46	Suarez-Potts, William. 2011. "The Railroad Strike of 1927: Labor and Law after the Mexican Revolution." <i>Labor History</i> , 52(4): 399-416, Mexico's rail workers' struggle of 1926-27 encompassed one of the largest strikes following the 1910-20 revolution, yet contemporary official government statistics omitted any mention of it. The labor struggle involved an independent, militant confederation of transport workers and, opposed to it, the largest rail company in the country (heavily indebted to foreign creditors), the state, and its principal labor ally. While the strike was broken, the confederation leading it obtained an impressive judgment from the nation's supreme court against the authoritarian federal executive power, which, moreover, vindicated the right to strike affirmed in the 1917 Constitution. But the judicial and administrative decisions reached in connection with the strike subsequently served to structure and limit labor's right to strike. This article analyzes the railroad strike of 1927, the judicial and administrative response to it, and its legal significance, which together have contributed to the formation of the nation's post-revolutionary system of regulating industrial conflict.
2012		
2012	A14	CV: Deakin, Simon. 2012. "The Law and Economics of Employment Protection Legislation." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Labor and Employment Law</i> , ed. Cynthia L. Estlund and Michael L. Wachter, 330-56. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	A33	Estlund, Cynthia L., and Michael L. Wachter, eds. 2012. <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Labor and Employment Law</i> , Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Fifteen papers present economic analyses of labor and employment law. Papers discuss neoclassical labor economics--its implications for labor and employment law; an economic analysis of labor markets and labor law--an institutional/industrial relations perspective; unions, dynamism, and economic performance; union organizing and the architecture of employee choice; the demise of the Employee Free Choice Act--and whether the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) should share its fate; evaluating the effectiveness of NLRA remedies--analysis and comparison with other workplace penalty policies; the union as broker of employment rights; bias and the law of the workplace; from just cause to just notice in reforming employment termination law; the law and economics of employment protection legislation; intellectual property justifications for restricting employee mobility--a critical appraisal in light of the economic evidence; antidiscrimination in employment--the simple, the complex, and the paradoxical; the forum for adjudication of employment disputes; the striking success of the NLRA; and why workers still need a collective voice in the era of norms and mandates.
2012	C14	Bhaumik, Sumon, Ralitzia Dimova, Subal C. Kumbhakar, and Kai Sun. 2012. <i>Does Institutional Quality Affect Firm Performance? Insights from a Semi-Parametric Approach</i> . William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series; wp1029. Using a novel modeling approach, and cross-country firm level data for the textiles industry, we examine the impact of institutional quality on firm performance. Our methodology allows us to estimate the marginal impact of institutional quality on productivity of each firm. Our results bring into question conventional wisdom about the desirable characteristics of market institutions, which is based on empirical evidence about the impact of institutional quality on the average firm. We demonstrate, for example, that once both the direct impact of a change in institutional quality on total factor productivity and the indirect impact through changes in efficiency of use of factor inputs are taken into account, an increase in labor market rigidity may have a positive impact on firm output, at least for some firms. We also demonstrate that there are significant intra-country variations in the marginal impact of institutional quality, such that the characteristics of "winners" and "losers" will have to be taken into account before policy is introduced to change institutional quality in any direction
2012	D01	Warnecke, Tonia, and Alex De Ruyter. 2012. "The Enforcement of Decent Work in India and Indonesia: Developing Sustainable Institutions." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i> , 46(2): 393-401. Although informal labor has proliferated in many developing countries, the desire to attract foreign direct investment has often led to a disassociation of the national government from labor regulation at the federal level. Enforcement capacity (and commitment) at the state/provincial level is crucial. We analyze two key newly industrialized countries in Asia, Indonesia and India, comparing their enforcement capacity in the realm of decent work. We highlight the variation in the degree of labor law enforcement found within each country, noting how the different degrees of centralization in each country translate into labor relations and enforcement outcomes. We conclude with some recommendations for policy and practice.
2012	D22	Sabatini, Giovanni. 2012. "Nuovi modelli di governance e quote rosa. (New Models of Governance and Quotas for Women. With English summary.)." <i>Risparmio</i> , 60(3): 67-81. The Board of Directors of a corporation is an organ of maximum importance and responsibility, in which decisions for the operation, control and management are taken collegially. It is essential that decisions come from broad discussions in which all stakeholders are adequately represented, on the basis of a constructive dialogue. The presence of women in this context represents a significant opportunity to promote greater comparison and qualitative improvement of the decision-making process. The under-representation of women in places of responsibility is still a strong limit to the adequacy and completeness of the development process, not allowing to exploit efficiently the level of human capital potentially available in the system. For these reasons, the national and supranational institutions encourage, including through appropriate legislation, the active involvement of women in all areas and especially in management positions. In Italy the situation is changing in recent years, regardless of the legal requirements, as in the banking sector and in larger firms, where, being particularly required skills and experience, exist women able to provide a commitment to that level.
2012	E62	Ramaux, Christophe. 2012. "Persistence de l'Etat social et centralite de la politique economique. (The Persistence of the Welfare State and the Centrality of Economic Policy. With English summary.)." <i>European Journal of Economic and Social Systems</i> , 25(1-2): 113-26. The paper proposes to adopt a broad definition of the social state (welfare state) which includes four components: social protection, regulation of labor relations (labor law, etc.), public services and economic policy supporting activity and employment (fiscal, tax, monetary, industrial, income, etc.). The paper shows the permanence of the social state in the major developed countries despite the neoliberal turn over the last thirty years. Social protection has become rather developed since the 1980s. The regulation of labor relations, which applies to public services, has not disappeared. However, the conclusion is more nuanced for the component of economic policies. This fact confirms the importance of considering this component in order to understand the social state.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	F33	CV: Martha, Rutsel Silvestre J. 2012. "International Financial Institutions and Claims of Private Parties: Immunity Obliges." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 3. International Financial Institutions and Global Legal Governance</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Daniel D. Bradlow and Benedict Kingsbury, 93-131. World Bank Law, Justice, and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	G11	CV: McLaughlin, Colm, and Simon Deakin. 2012. "Equality Law and the Limits of the 'Business Case' for Addressing Gender Inequalities." In <i>Gendered Lives: Gender Inequalities in Production and Reproduction</i> , ed. Jacqueline Scott, Shirley Dex and Anke C. Plagnol, 153-73. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H26 J46	Williams, Colin C. 2012. "Cross-National Variations in the Under-Reporting of Wages in South-East Europe: A Result of Over-Regulation or Under-Regulation?" <i>South East European Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 7(1): 53-61. This paper seeks to explain the cross-national variations in the tendency of employers in Southeast Europe to under-report the wages of their employees by paying them two wages, an official declared salary and an additional undeclared envelope wage. Reporting the results of a 2007 Eurobarometer survey of this practice undertaken in five Southeast European countries, the finding is that the commonality of this illicit wage practice markedly varies cross-nationally, with 23 percent of formal employees in Romania but just 3 percent in Cyprus receiving an under-reported salary. Finding that the under-reporting of wages is more prevalent in neo-liberal economies with lower levels of state intervention and less common in more 'welfare capitalist' economies in which there is greater state intervention in work and welfare, the resultant conclusion is that the under-reporting of employees wages by employers is correlated with the under- rather than over-regulation of work and welfare.
2012	L21	Seker, Murat. 2012. "Rigidities in Employment Protection and Exporting." <i>World Development</i> , 40(2): 238-50. There have been significant improvements in traditional trade policies in the past few decades. However, these improvements can only be fully effective when they are complemented with a favorable investment climate. This study focuses on a particular aspect of investment climate, namely labor regulations, and shows how these regulations can be discouraging from exporting. Using firm level data from 26 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia region, the paper empirically shows that firms that cannot create new jobs due to stringent labor regulations are less likely to export. Firms that plan to export expand their sizes before they start to export. However, the rigidities in labor markets make this adjustment process costly. Higher costs of employment decrease operating profits and lead to a higher productivity threshold level required for entering export markets. As a result, a smaller fraction of firms can afford to export.
2012	O21	Campos, Nauro, and Jeffrey Nugent. 2012. <i>The Dynamics of the Regulation of Labor in Developing and Developed Countries since 1960</i> . William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp1037. This paper examines both the determinants and the effects of changes in the rigidity of labor market legislation across countries over time. Recent research identifies the origin of the legal system as being a major determinant of the cross-country variation in the rigidity of employment protection legislation. However, the supporting evidence is largely confined to levels of regulation and is almost exclusively based on international cross-section data for the post-1995 period. This paper introduces a new index capturing the rigidity of employment protection legislation (LAMRIG) for an unbalanced panel of more than 140 countries over time starting in 1960. Although the importance of legal origins in explaining the level of rigidity of labor regulations across countries is replicated using LAMRIG, their explanatory power is much weakened for changes over time (1960-2004.) More important as determinants of such changes are the level of development and other reforms such as trade liberalization. With respect to the effects of changes in the rigidity of labor regulations on growth and inequality, which have been very controversial in the literature, results with LAMRIG support Freeman's conjecture that changes in rigidity do not systematically affect economic growth but do lower income inequality.
2012	O40	Coricelli, Fabrizio, and Andreas Worgotter. 2012. <i>Structural Change and the Current Account: The Case of Germany</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 940. Using empirical evidence from panel analysis of current account dynamics and of bilateral trade balances, the paper argues that the large German current account surplus during the 2000s can be explained by an increasing gap between productivity growth in manufacturing vis-a-vis services. Such a gap is due not only to improvements in the manufacturing sector but also to a significant slowdown of productivity growth in services. Therefore, despite the success in export markets, the German surplus may signal long-run weaknesses associated with constraints on service sector productivity growth and the inability of productivity growth in manufacturing to create positive spill-over effects on services. Persistence of barriers to liberalisation in services as well as the dominant type of technological progress in manufacturing, based on improving the efficiency of existing products, may partly explain these phenomena. A key factor behind these sectoral differences is the education system, which relies on highly specialised vocational schools, generating high returns for on the job training and creating incentives for efficiency gains in existing products and sectors. The paper concludes that there is room for comprehensive structural policies consistent with an equilibrium reduction in the current account surplus, accompanied by higher and more balanced growth.
2012	P10 P40	Chilosi, Alberto. 2012. "Stakeholder Protection, Varieties of Capitalism, and Long-Term Unemployment." <i>European Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 9(2): 197-228. In the literature, the issue of the protection of stakeholder interests (of employees in particular) is usually considered in a static context: how should the institutions of corporate governance be shaped having regard to already existing firms, conforming, in particular, to some subjective criteria of fairness and fair play. It is remarkable that no attention is paid to the basic fact that a company in order to exist must first be established, and that the founders-owners are the original shareholders. Moreover, not necessarily the most appropriate protection of stakeholder interests can be provided by the institutions and practice of corporate governance, specific kinds of legal provision may be more suitable. But rather than substitution complementarity prevails between different legal provisions protecting the interests of stakeholders (in particular employees) and the stakeholder protection afforded through the institutions of capital governance, conforming to the logic of the different "varieties of capitalism". An aspect of the latter that is emphasized in the paper, and is usually overlooked, are the much higher rates of long-term unemployment associated with the continental European variety as compared with the Liberal Market variety of the Anglo-Saxon tradition. But the Scandinavian Social-Democratic market model gives the best of both worlds: low long-term unemployment rates and incidence, together with high degrees of employment protection.
2012	P36	CV: Lee, Ching Kwan. 2012. "Durable Subordination: Chinese Labour Regime through a South Korean Lens." In <i>East Asian Capitalism: Diversity, Continuity, and Change</i> , ed. Andrew Walter and Xiaoke Zhang, 110-31. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	P40	THE SAME AS 10 Chilosi, Alberto. 2012. "Stakeholder Protection, Varieties of Capitalism, and Long-Term Unemployment." <i>European Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 9(2): 197-228.
2012	R40	Carre, Stephane. 2012. "Reconnaissance de représentativité et quête de reconnaissance. Le cas de l'Organisation des transporteurs routiers européens. (Recognition of Representativeness and Quest for Representativeness: The Case of the European Road

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Transport Organisation [OTRE]. With English summary. <i>Travail et Emploi</i> , 0(131): 65-74. One of the main concerns of the OTRE--an employers' organization of the road sector set up in 2000 after an internal conflict within the National Federation of Road Transport (FNTR)--has been for ten years its quest for the official recognition of its representativeness. As a matter of fact, achieving recognition would empower it to take part in collective bargaining in sectoral joint commissions. During the same period, the OTRE focused its claims on the French state road policy, a line of conduct which didn't seem to have any close connection with a possible recognition of its representativeness by the state. Yet, it appears that such recognition enables it to fully take part in institutional or informal consultations the French administration initiates about road policies.
2013		
2013	D43	Dewit, Gerda, Dermot Leahy, and Catia Montagna. 2013. "Employment Protection, Flexibility and Firms' Strategic Location Decisions under Uncertainty." <i>Economica</i>, 80(319): 441-74. We construct a model in which oligopolistic firms decide between locating in a country where employment protection implies costly output adjustments and in one without employment protection. Using a two-period three-stage game with uncertainty, we demonstrate that location is influenced by both flexibility and strategic concerns. The strategic effects under Cournot work towards domestic anchorage in the country with employment protection, while those under Bertrand do not. Strategic agglomeration can occur in the inflexible country under Cournot and even under Bertrand, provided that uncertainty and foreign direct investment costs are low.
2013	D60	Stevenson, Betsey, and Justin Wolfers. 2013. <i>Subjective and Objective Indicators of Racial Progress</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18916. Progress in closing differences in many objective outcomes for blacks relative to whites has slowed, and even worsened, over the past three decades. However, over this period the racial gap in well-being has shrunk. In the early 1970s data revealed much lower levels of subjective well-being among blacks relative to whites. Investigating various measures of well-being, we find that the well-being of blacks has increased both absolutely and relative to that of whites. While a racial gap in well-being remains, two-fifths of the gap has closed and these gains have occurred despite little progress in closing other racial gaps such as those in income, employment, and education. Much of the current racial gap in well-being can be explained by differences in the objective conditions of the lives of black and white Americans. Thus making further progress will likely require progress in closing racial gaps in objective circumstances.
2013	E25	Pini, Paolo. 2013. "Minori tutele del lavoro e contenimento salariale favoriscono la crescita della produttività? Una critica alle ricette della Bce. (Less Employment Protection and Wage Restriction Fosters Labour Productivity Growth? A Criticism to the Recipes of the ECB. With English summary.)" <i>Economia e Società Regionale</i>, 118(1): 150-81.
2013	F54	Croucher, Richard, and John McIlroy. 2013. "Mauritius 1938: The Origins of a Milestone in Colonial Trade Union Legislation." <i>Labor History</i>, 54(3): 223-39. This article analyses the sociopolitical interactions that shaped an early colonial union statute that constituted a milestone because of its early passage, draconian nature and wider influence in the British Empire. We analyse the interactions between the Governor on the one hand and local and international actors on the other, to create the first trade union law in Mauritius. Colonial Office officials pressured the Governor to overcome local resistance to legislation, but this opposition and his attitudes shaped the law's content.
2013	F61	Mogab, John, Ruby Kishan, and Diego E. Vacaflares. 2013. "Labor Market Rigidity and Foreign Direct Investment: The Case of Europe." <i>Applied Econometrics and International Development</i>, 13(1): 35-54. This paper examines the relationship between labor market rigidity and FDI decisions by European's multi-nationals firms during 2004-2008. We use firm-level data for European multinational enterprises investment in forty-one European countries during these four years. Using conditional fixed effect logit and Tobit estimations, we show that European MNEs generally respond to regulatory, gravity, and firm specific indicators in the expected ways, but their responses to changes in labor market institutions are less consistent. We also find that the relationship between MNEs location decision and host country's labor market institutional factors is sensitive to host country's development stage and market integration with the EU countries.
2013	H32	Sanchez Vela, Claudia, and Jorge N. Valero Gil. 2013. "Incidencia economica de las politicas fiscal y laboral mexicanas. (With English summary.)" <i>Estudios Economicos</i>, 28(1): 109-63. This paper analyzes the impact on the Mexican economy of burdens on firms, in particular those imposed by the Federal Labor Law and the Income Tax Law, whose burdens depend on the size of the firm. It is used a general equilibrium model; it starts from an equilibrium without distortions and then, burdens specified in Mexican laws are introduced. It is concluded that these taxes and evasion explain differences in firm size between Mexico and the U.S., and they do not explain the large differences in macroeconomic variables.
2013	H50	Balakrishnan, Ravi, Chad Steinberg, and Murtaza Syed. 2013. "An Achilles' Heel: Inequality Threatens Asia's Growth Miracle." <i>Finance and Development</i>, 50(4): 28-31.
2013	I13	Schmitt, John, and Janelle Jones. 2013. "Making Jobs Good." <i>Challenge</i>, 56(4): 6-21. Although economists typically look for a silver bullet to solve a problem, the authors find that creating good jobs will require a full-court press. Raising educational attainment is by no means enough. Other policies are also needed.
2013	I24	Schrack, Andrew. 2013. "From Disguised Protectionism to Rewarding Regulation: The Impact of Trade-Related Labor Standards in the Dominican Republic." <i>Regulation and Governance</i>, 7(3): 299-320. Policymakers in the Dominican Republic have responded to foreign pressure by rewriting their labor laws and revitalizing their labor ministry. What are the likely consequences? Is aggressive labor law enforcement more likely to protect vulnerable workers from abuse and exploitation or to undermine their ability to compete for labor-intensive employment in an unforgiving world economy? And what are the broader implications of the answer? I address these questions by analyzing qualitative as well as quantitative data on workplace regulators empowered by the Dominican Republic in response to trade-related labor standards imposed by the United States and find that they reconcile social protection with economic adjustment by simultaneously discouraging "low road" employment practices like informality, union-busting, and the exploitation of child labor, and encouraging "high road" alternatives that link firms, farms, and families, on the one hand, to public educational, training, and financial institutions, on the other. The result is a potentially inclusive alternative to the repressive industrial relations regime that fueled export-led development--and the East Asian "miracle" in particular--in the late twentieth century.
2013	J47	Frantz, Elizabeth. 2013. "Jordan's Unfree Workforce: State-Sponsored Bonded Labour in the Arab Region." <i>Journal of Development Studies</i>, 49(8): 1072-87. This article contributes to understandings of contemporary forms of unfree labour by offering an ethnographic perspective on a region which so far has been overlooked in the scholarly literature on the subject--the Arab world. It describes the sponsorship system through which tens of millions of foreign workers are employed in Jordan, Lebanon and the Arabian Gulf states and argues that it constitutes a form of bonded labour. One of the main features of this form of unfree labour is the role played by states in facilitating and enforcing it. This example complicates the commonly held

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		assumption that since slavery and bonded labour have been legally abolished in most countries, contemporary forms of unfree labour exist primarily in extra-legal zones outside the boundaries of government oversight. On the contrary, in the context described here the state is not merely turning a blind eye but actively enabling bonded labour. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in Jordan and Sri Lanka, the article focuses on the position of Sri Lankan women employed in domestic service to illuminate workers' experiences of the sponsorship system and the institutional apparatuses that buttress it.
2013	L43	Gittleman, Maury, and Morris M. Kleiner. 2013. "Wage Effects of Unionization and Occupational Licensing Coverage in the United States." National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19061. Recent estimates in standard models of wage determination for both unionization and occupational licensing have shown wage effects that are similar across the two institutions. These cross-sectional estimates use specialized data sets, with small sample sizes, for the period 2006 through 2008. Our analysis examines the impact of unions and licensing coverage on wage determination using new data collected on licensing statutes that are then linked to longitudinal data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79) from 1979 to 2010. We develop several approaches, using both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses, to measure the impact of these two labor market institutions on wage determination. Our estimates of the economic returns to union coverage are greater than those for licensing requirements.
2013	L94 Q53	Kahn, Matthew E., and Erin T. Mansur. 2013. "Do Local Energy Prices and Regulation Affect the Geographic Concentration of Employment?" <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> , 101(0): 105-14. Manufacturing industries differ with respect to their energy intensity, labor-to-capital ratio and their pollution intensity. Across the United States, there is significant variation in electricity prices and labor and environmental regulation. This paper examines whether the basic logic of comparative advantage can explain the geographical clustering of U.S. manufacturing. We document that energy-intensive industries concentrate in low electricity price counties and labor-intensive industries avoid pro-union counties. We find mixed evidence that pollution-intensive industries locate in counties featuring relatively lax Clean Air Act regulation.
2013	M42	Mikol, Alain. 2013. "L'absence d'information financières données par le commissaire aux comptes aux salariés: Un mustisme organisé par la loi. (The Absence of Financial Information Provided by the French Statutory Auditor to the Employees: A Silence Organized by the Law. With English summary.)" <i>Economies et Sociétés</i> , 47(8): 1315-43. The object of this research is to examine the nature of the financial information given by the statutory auditor to the employees and to the Work Council. It inevitably leads to wonder about the role of the public accountant of the Work Council. This research shows that neither employees nor works councils benefit from a specific service on the part of the statutory auditor, because the French law established a mission of general interest that prohibits any service for the benefit of a particular group. On the other hand, the Work Council enjoys financial and economic information as complete as it can be reasonably desired and, to understand it better, has the right to be assisted by a public accountant, paid for by the employer.
2013	N17	Hancock, Keith. 2013. "The Australian Basic Wage Case of 1930-1931: Judge-Made Economic Policy." <i>Economic and Labour Relations Review</i> , 24(2): 181-204. This essay examines a significant event in Australia's economic and labour relations history in which an industrial relations court acted against government policy but in line with the advice of professional economists to impose a general wage reduction. This determination, unique during the period of central wage fixation, was made as the country fell into deep depression in 1930-1931. Arguments that a reduction in purchasing power would exacerbate the depression did not prevail over expert economic advice that wage reduction would lessen the structural consequences of reduced rural export income. The Court determined that the loss of real national income had to be accommodated without a wider package of measures such as exchange rate depreciation or expansionary monetary and fiscal policies. The impressive endeavours of the Court to understand and respond to a difficult economic reality represented a significant elevation of the status of wages policy in macroeconomic management—one that was to last for 60 years.
2013	N91	Dis: Macdonald, Daniel Patrick. 2013. Contract as Contested Terrain: An Economic History of Law and the Rise of American Capitalism. PhD diss. University of Massachusetts. This dissertation analyzes the relationship between law and the rise of capitalism in the U.S. First, I analyze the changing relationship between labor productivity and pay at the Lawrence #2 textile mill in Massachusetts between 1834 and 1855. I estimate a model of productivity under a piece rate contract. Results show that the relationship between changes in the wage and changes in productivity was negative in the 1830s, slightly positive in the 1840s, and strongly positive in the late-1840s to 1850s. I argue that changes in relative worker bargaining power, the intensification of work flow, and the importance of liquidity constraints due to the decline of agriculture in the Northeast are the main factors underlying this shift. Second, I study the impact of contract law on state-level economic performance. Using the contrasting cases of Connecticut and Vermont I find that the development of legal thought on contracts was not composed of a single path toward "modernity", as the legal historiography suggests. The Vermont legal system developed outside of the mainstream framework. Using census statistics and histories of labor and manufacturing in the two states, I then argue that this difference had an impact on the nature of state-level economic growth. Finally, I provide the first economic history of the antebellum ten hour movement. I study the historical background as well as the quantitative effects of the movement via the ten hour statutes that were passed in select states between 1847 and 1855. Using historical accounts, I first give an overview of each state's ten hour movement. Using the historical analysis as a light to shed on each state, I then use a difference-in-differences identification strategy to consider whether states that passed more stringent laws (which did not allow workers and employers to "contract out" of the ten hour law) saw a greater reduction in hours worked. I do find that the ten hour laws had an impact, but I suggest that the movement's effects were either amplified or tempered according to the strength and tactics of a state's labor movement.
2013	O22	Singh, S. P., Harminder Singh, Nafees Ahmed, Huma Sehar, Nimit Kumar, and Chandan Kumar. 2013. "Socio-economic Impacts of MGNREGA on Rural Population in India." <i>International Journal of Commerce and Business Management</i> , 6(1): 124-28. The NREGA addresses itself chiefly to working people and their fundamental right to live with dignity. The success of the NREGA, however, will depend on people's realization of the Act as a right. The issues involved in empowering workers are in the range of enhancement of knowledge levels, development of literacy skills and organizing workers. Enhancing social security levels of workers also needs to be considered. Another important task is to link NREGA with other developmental programmes. Empowerment of workers and creation of durable assets depend, in terms of their strategies, to a great extent on the linkages between NREGA and other development programmes. Linkages with human development programmes such as the National Rural Health Mission and the National Literacy Mission are needed to ensure basic human entitlements to workers that in turn will enhance their capacity to negotiate their rights under the Act. Linkages with other livelihood and infrastructure initiatives need to be considered for sustainable employment. The thrust of NREGA is on strengthening the natural resource base of livelihood. Initiatives for natural resource management also need to be dovetailed with income generation projects to enable workers to move from wage employment to self-sustaining employment. In addition to this, there is a need to improve the technological options for performances and monitoring.
2013	O25	Felipe, Jesus, Utsav Kumar, and Arnelyn Abdon. 2013. "Exports, Capabilities, and Industrial Policy in India." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 41(3): 939-56. An extensive literature argues that India's manufacturing sector has underperformed, and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		that the country has failed to industrialize; in particular, it has failed to take advantage of its labor-abundant comparative advantage. India's manufacturing sector is smaller as a share of GDP than that of East Asian countries, even after controlling for GDP per capita. Hence, its contribution to overall GDP growth is modest. Without greater participation of the secondary sector, the argument goes, the country will not be able to develop and become a modern economy. Standard arguments blame the "license-permit raj", the small-scale industrial policy, and the labor laws. All these were part of the industrial policy regime instituted after independence. This regime favored the heavy-machinery subsector. We argue that despite its shortcomings and misallocations, the bias towards machinery, metals, chemicals, and other capital- and skilled labor-intensive products allowed Indian manufacturing to accumulate a wide range of capabilities. We show that India's manufacturing sector is more diversified and sophisticated than one would expect given the country's income per capita. This positions India well to continue expanding its exports of other sophisticated products. India's failure, however, lies in not being able to diversify into labor-intensive sectors and generate the type of structural transformation seen in China.
2013	O31	Acharya, Viral V., Ramin P. Baghai, and Krishnamurthy V. Subramanian. 2013. "Labor Laws and Innovation." <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 56(4): 997-1037. When contracts are incomplete, dismissal laws prevent employers from arbitrarily discharging employees and thereby limit employers' ability to hold up innovating employees after an innovation is successful. Therefore, dismissal laws can enhance employees' innovative efforts and encourage firms to invest in risky but potentially groundbreaking projects. Other forms of labor laws that do not affect dismissal of employees do not have this bright side. We find support for these predictions in empirical tests that exploit country-level changes in dismissal laws in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany: more stringent dismissal laws foster innovation, particularly in innovation-intensive industries, but other labor laws do not.
2013	P26	Kroncke, Jedidiah J. 2013. "Property Rights, Labor Rights and Democratization: Lessons from China and Experimental Authoritarians." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i>, 46(1): 115-205. This article argues that a fundamental paradox exists in efforts to promote democratization abroad that emphasize property rights to the exclusion of labor rights. Such a paradox emerges from the still-tenuous connection between property rights and foreign legal development alongside the renewed emphasis on independent unionization in democratization theory. The article explores the paradox in action through the willingness of modern authoritarian regimes to experiment with rule of law reforms, and creatively so in the realm of property rights, while being uniformly repressive of associative labor rights. In this vein, the article further details this paradox through the example of today's most successful experimental authoritarian, China's Chinese Communist Party. The CCP's approach to property rights reform is but one area where it has used formal legal regulation to improve its governance capacity and legitimacy. At the same time, the CCP has developed an expansive state-dominated corporatist labor regime while engaging in the unyielding repression of private labor organizing. The article then outlines the implications of this promotion paradox and the authoritarian experience for U.S. influence on labor rights abroad, emphasizing the troubling parallels between the emphasis on employment law and employer self-regulation favored in authoritarian regimes and current trends in U.S. labor law. Beyond questioning dominant assumptions about the role of law in democracy promotion abroad, these parallels provocatively provide a new vantage point from which to consider the classic tension between property rights and labor rights in U.S. labor law doctrine.
2013	Q53	THE SAME AS L94 Kahn, Matthew E., and Erin T. Mansur. 2013. "Do Local Energy Prices and Regulation Affect the Geographic Concentration of Employment?" <i>Journal of Public Economics</i>, 101(0): 105-14.
2013	R12	CV: Mukherjee, Diganta, and Uday Bhanu Sinha. 2013. "Understanding NREGA: A Simple Theory and Some Facts." In <i>Human Capital and Development: The Indian Experience</i>, ed. N. S. Siddharthan and K. Narayanan, 103-28. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.

Table K31.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics*
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	Externalities
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F31	Foreign Exchange
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L85	Real Estate Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M49	Accounting: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O10	Economic Development: General
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O39	Technological Change: Other
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K31: Balance of Links

246	Links in 2005
128	New links in 2006-2013
448	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K31 is equal to 4.4 AS.

Общий объем раздела K31 — 4,4 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K31.E.

K32 Environmental, Health, and Safety Law ¹

Table K32.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	3	13	10	4.33	0.07	0.12	General Economics and Teaching
B	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	2	12	10	6	0.04	0.11	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	232	533	301	2.3	5.10	5.00	Microeconomics
E	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.06	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	150	351	201	2.34	3.30	3.29	International Economics
G	33	72	39	2.18	0.73	0.68	Financial Economics
H	72	247	175	3.43	1.58	2.32	Public Economics
I	115	391	276	3.4	2.53	3.67	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	100	255	155	2.55	2.20	2.39	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1,666	3,343	1,677	2.01	36.62	31.35	Law and Economics
L	212	731	519	3.45	4.66	6.85	Industrial Organization
M	17	84	67	4.94	0.37	0.79	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	11	67	56	6.09	0.24	0.63	Economic History
O	106	422	316	3.98	2.33	3.96	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	70	186	116	2.66	1.54	1.74	Economic Systems
Q	1,701	3,749	2,048	2.2	37.38	35.15	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	56	181	125	3.23	1.23	1.70	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	18	16	9	0.04	0.17	Other Special Topics
S	4,550	10,665	6,115	2.34	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K32.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.08	General Economics
A2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Collective Works
A	3	13	10	4.33	0.07	0.12	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.04	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.02	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	2	12	10	6	0.04	0.11	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.09	General
D1	59	152	93	2.58	1.30	1.43	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	21	47	26	2.24	0.46	0.44	Production and Organizations
D3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Distribution
D4	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.08	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	56	95	39	1.7	1.23	0.89	Welfare Economics
D7	59	146	87	2.47	1.30	1.37	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	31	68	37	2.19	0.68	0.64	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	2	6	4	3	0.04	0.06	Intertemporal Choice
D	232	533	301	2.3	5.10	5.00	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.06	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	11	12	1	1.09	0.24	0.11	General
F1	124	214	90	1.73	2.73	2.01	Trade
F2	9	30	21	3.33	0.20	0.28	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.05	International Finance
F4	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.06	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	2	80	78	40	0.04	0.75	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.04	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	150	351	201	2.34	3.30	3.29	International Economics
G0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	General
G1	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.06	General Financial Markets
G2	15	31	16	2.07	0.33	0.29	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	15	33	18	2.2	0.33	0.31	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	33	72	39	2.18	0.73	0.68	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
H1	6	14	8	2.33	0.13	0.13	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	38	90	52	2.37	0.84	0.84	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	10	20	10	2	0.22	0.19	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	4	35	31	8.75	0.09	0.33	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	11	73	62	6.64	0.24	0.68	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	2	10	8	5	0.04	0.09	Miscellaneous Issues
H	72	247	175	3.43	1.58	2.32	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	110	370	260	3.36	2.42	3.47	Health
I2	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.10	Education and Research Institutions
I3	5	10	5	2	0.11	0.09	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	115	391	276	3.4	2.53	3.67	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.04	General
J1	23	91	68	3.96	0.51	0.85	Demographic Economics
J2	48	101	53	2.1	1.05	0.95	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	7	12	5	1.71	0.15	0.11	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.06	Particular Labor Markets
J5	9	12	3	1.33	0.20	0.11	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	6	9	3	1.5	0.13	0.08	Labor Discrimination
J8	4	17	13	4.25	0.09	0.16	Labor Standards: National and International
J	100	255	155	2.55	2.20	2.39	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.07	General
K1	132	272	140	2.06	2.90	2.55	Basic Areas of Law
K2	18	65	47	3.61	0.40	0.61	Regulation and Business Law
K3	1,459	2,869	1,410	1.97	32.07	26.90	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	57	130	73	2.28	1.25	1.22	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1,666	3,343	1,677	2.01	36.62	31.35	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	5	59	54	11.8	0.11	0.55	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	22	22	N	0.00	0.21	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	4	15	11	3.75	0.09	0.14	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	4	13	9	3.25	0.09	0.12	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	119	316	197	2.66	2.62	2.96	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	28	107	79	3.82	0.62	1.00	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	23	82	59	3.57	0.51	0.77	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	8	35	27	4.38	0.18	0.33	Industry Studies: Services
L9	21	82	61	3.9	0.46	0.77	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	212	731	519	3.45	4.66	6.85	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	5	37	32	7.4	0.11	0.35	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	4	30	26	7.5	0.09	0.28	Marketing and Advertising
M4	8	12	4	1.5	0.18	0.11	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.05	Personnel Economics
M	17	84	67	4.94	0.37	0.79	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	8	25	17	3.13	0.18	0.23	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	2	31	29	15.5	0.04	0.29	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Regional and Urban History
N	11	67	56	6.09	0.24	0.63	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	83	351	268	4.23	1.82	3.29	Economic Development
O2	2	7	5	3.5	0.04	0.07	Development Planning and Policy
O3	18	57	39	3.17	0.40	0.53	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economywide Country Studies
O	106	422	316	3.98	2.33	3.96	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	23	41	18	1.78	0.51	0.38	Capitalist Systems
P2	32	86	54	2.69	0.70	0.81	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	15	59	44	3.93	0.33	0.55	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	70	186	116	2.66	1.54	1.74	Economic Systems
Q0	7	34	27	4.86	0.15	0.32	General
Q1	81	232	151	2.86	1.78	2.18	Agriculture
Q2	1,144	1,516	372	1.33	25.14	14.21	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	22	53	31	2.41	0.48	0.50	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	14	113	99	8.07	0.31	1.06	Energy
Q5	433	1801	1368	4.16	9.52	16.89	Environmental Economics
Q	1,701	3,749	2,048	2.2	37.38	35.15	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	6	37	31	6.17	0.13	0.35	General Regional Economics
R2	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.05	Household Analysis
R3	11	29	18	2.64	0.24	0.27	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	9	28	19	3.11	0.20	0.26	Transportation Economics
R5	30	82	52	2.73	0.66	0.77	Regional Government Analysis
R	56	181	125	3.23	1.23	1.70	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	18	16	9	0.04	0.17	Other Special Topics
S	4,550	10,665	6,115	2.34	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K32.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.03	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
B52	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C72	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.02	Noncooperative Games
D12	5	18	13	3.6	0.11	0.17	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D18	54	130	76	2.41	1.19	1.22	Consumer Protection
D21	4	10	6	2.5	0.09	0.09	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	15	27	12	1.8	0.33	0.25	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	2	9	7	4.5	0.04	0.08	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D43	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D45	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Rationing; Licensing
D46	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Value Theory
D60	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D61	32	52	20	1.63	0.7	0.49	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	17	28	11	1.65	0.37	0.26	Externalities
D63	5	11	6	2.2	0.11	0.1	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D69	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Welfare Economics: Other
D71	2	6	4	3	0.04	0.06	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	26	87	61	3.35	0.57	0.82	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.06	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	25	35	10	1.4	0.55	0.33	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	5	12	7	2.4	0.11	0.11	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	2	6	4	3	0.04	0.06	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	12	17	5	1.42	0.26	0.16	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	11	32	21	2.91	0.24	0.3	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	6	12	6	2	0.13	0.11	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D91	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
F02	11	12	1	1.09	0.24	0.11	International Economic Order
F10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Trade: General
F11	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	56	104	48	1.86	1.23	0.98	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	2	8	6	4	0.04	0.08	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	10	12	2	1.2	0.22	0.11	Economic Integration
F16	4	4	0	1	0.09	0.04	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	49	82	33	1.67	1.08	0.77	Trade and Environment
F21	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.06	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	6	24	18	4	0.13	0.23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F42	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.05	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F50	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F53	1	47	46	47	0.02	0.44	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G14	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.05	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G20	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.05	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	4	4	0	1	0.09	0.04	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	6	18	12	3	0.13	0.17	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G31	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.07	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	4	11	7	2.75	0.09	0.1	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	6	9	3	1.5	0.13	0.08	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G35	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Payout Policy
G38	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	6	13	7	2.17	0.13	0.12	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H21	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.05	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	32	71	39	2.22	0.7	0.67	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H25	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.08	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H41	4	9	5	2.25	0.09	0.08	Public Goods
H43	6	11	5	1.83	0.13	0.1	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H51	1	17	16	17	0.02	0.16	National Government Expenditures and Health
H55	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.06	Social Security and Public Pensions
H71	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.03	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	8	26	18	3.25	0.18	0.24	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H82	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Governmental Property
H87	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I10	4	14	10	3.5	0.09	0.13	Health: General
I11	27	70	43	2.59	0.59	0.66	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	24	87	63	3.63	0.53	0.82	Health Production
I18	55	186	131	3.38	1.21	1.74	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I30	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I38	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.05	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J13	7	22	15	3.14	0.15	0.21	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.07	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	9	25	16	2.78	0.2	0.23	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.08	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	2	17	15	8.5	0.04	0.16	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.09	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Labor Demand
J28	46	95	49	2.07	1.01	0.89	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J31	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	5	6	1	1.2	0.11	0.06	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Labor Contracts
J42	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J51	2	4	2	2	0.04	0.04	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.03	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.03	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J71	5	6	1	1.2	0.11	0.06	Labor Discrimination
J78	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J80	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Standards: General
J81	2	12	10	6	0.04	0.11	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J88	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K10	15	56	41	3.73	0.33	0.53	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	36	59	23	1.64	0.79	0.55	Property Law
K12	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.06	Contract Law
K13	73	141	68	1.93	1.6	1.32	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	5	10	5	2	0.11	0.09	Criminal Law
K21	5	14	9	2.8	0.11	0.13	Antitrust Law
K22	5	23	18	4.6	0.11	0.22	Business and Securities Law
K23	8	26	18	3.25	0.18	0.24	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	4	4	0	1	0.09	0.04	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	29	56	27	1.93	0.64	0.53	Labor Law
K32	1,284	2,504	1,220	1.95	28.22	23.48	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	138	293	155	2.12	3.03	2.75	International Law
K34	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.06	Tax Law
K40	6	15	9	2.5	0.13	0.14	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	13	39	26	3	0.29	0.37	Litigation Process
K42	38	76	38	2	0.84	0.71	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L13	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.03	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	1	16	15	16	0.02	0.15	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.13	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.07	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L31	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.09	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.03	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	2	6	4	3	0.04	0.06	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L44	2	7	5	3.5	0.04	0.07	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L50	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.06	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	114	307	193	2.69	2.51	2.88	Economics of Regulation
L52	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.06	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.08	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L65	8	25	17	3.13	0.18	0.23	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	15	59	44	3.93	0.33	0.55	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L71	12	38	26	3.17	0.26	0.36	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	8	21	13	2.63	0.18	0.2	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	2	8	6	4	0.04	0.08	Forest Products
L78	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.08	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L81	2	8	6	4	0.04	0.08	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Entertainment; Media
L83	2	12	10	6	0.04	0.11	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.03	Real Estate Services
L91	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Transportation: General
L92	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.09	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L94	11	35	24	3.18	0.24	0.33	Electric Utilities
L95	2	8	6	4	0.04	0.08	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L98	4	22	18	5.5	0.09	0.21	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.02	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M14	5	22	17	4.4	0.11	0.21	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M31	3	23	20	7.67	0.07	0.22	Marketing
M37	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.06	Advertising
M41	8	10	2	1.25	0.18	0.09	Accounting
N32	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N40	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.09	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	4	10	6	2.5	0.09	0.09	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N51	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.08	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N57	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
O13	59	195	136	3.31	1.3	1.83	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	7	18	11	2.57	0.15	0.17	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	8	92	84	11.5	0.18	0.86	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	19	18	19	0.02	0.18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	7	12	5	1.71	0.15	0.11	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O21	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.02	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O30	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.08	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.07	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	8	14	6	1.75	0.18	0.13	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	4	12	8	3	0.09	0.11	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	2	11	9	5.5	0.04	0.1	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O57	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.02	Comparative Studies of Countries
P12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Capitalist Enterprises
P14	19	29	10	1.53	0.42	0.27	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.08	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P25	4	10	6	2.5	0.09	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economies
P26	5	6	1	1.2	0.11	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	22	60	38	2.73	0.48	0.56	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P37	11	42	31	3.82	0.24	0.39	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
Q01	7	33	26	4.71	0.15	0.31	Sustainable Development
Q10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Agriculture: General
Q11	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.02	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	2	12	10	6	0.04	0.11	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q15	33	67	34	2.03	0.73	0.63	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	11	31	20	2.82	0.24	0.29	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.08	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	29	91	62	3.14	0.64	0.85	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	49	56	7	1.14	1.08	0.53	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	41	54	13	1.32	0.9	0.51	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	84	110	26	1.31	1.85	1.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	14	35	21	2.5	0.31	0.33	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	61	84	23	1.38	1.34	0.79	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	262	394	132	1.5	5.76	3.69	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	19	29	10	1.53	0.42	0.27	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	21	22	1	1.05	0.46	0.21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	588	727	139	1.24	12.92	6.82	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	5	5	0	1	0.11	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	2	8	6	4	0.04	0.08	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.08	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q34	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.06	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q38	12	26	14	2.17	0.26	0.24	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q41	2	23	21	11.5	0.04	0.22	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	1	29	28	29	0.02	0.27	Alternative Energy Sources
Q48	11	55	44	5	0.24	0.52	Energy: Government Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q50	6	18	12	3	0.13	0.17	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	44	106	62	2.41	0.97	0.99	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	20	84	64	4.2	0.44	0.79	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	50	316	266	6.32	1.1	2.96	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	17	196	179	11.53	0.37	1.84	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	1	17	16	17	0.02	0.16	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	26	91	65	3.5	0.57	0.85	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	25	130	105	5.2	0.55	1.22	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	244	843	599	3.45	5.36	7.9	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	2	23	21	11.5	0.04	0.22	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.03	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R14	2	9	7	4.5	0.04	0.08	Land Use Patterns
R30	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.03	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	2	8	6	4	0.04	0.08	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	2	4	2	2	0.04	0.04	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.06	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	2	8	6	4	0.04	0.08	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	3	16	13	5.33	0.07	0.15	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	5	9	4	1.8	0.11	0.08	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	11	34	23	3.09	0.24	0.32	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	17	45	28	2.65	0.37	0.42	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z13	2	16	14	8	0.04	0.15	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	4,550	10,245	5,695	2.25	100	96.0	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K32.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A13	2	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	2	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	1	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A33	2	0.02	Handbooks
B31	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
C21	2	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C23	2	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C43	1	0.01	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C53	1	0.01	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C61	2	0.02	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C88	2	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
D02	10	0.09	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	2	0.02	Household Behavior: General
D11	1	0.01	Consumer Economics: Theory
D14	1	0.01	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D22	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D31	1	0.01	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	1	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D44	2	0.02	Auctions
D64	2	0.02	Altruism; Philanthropy
D86	1	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory
D99	1	0.01	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E22	1	0.01	Capital; Investment; Capacity

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E23	1	0.01	Macroeconomics: Production
E58	1	0.01	Central Banks and Their Policies
E62	2	0.02	Fiscal Policy
F30	1	0.01	International Finance: General
F33	3	0.03	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F35	1	0.01	Foreign Aid
F40	1	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F55	29	0.27	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	1	0.01	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F64	3	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
G01	2	0.02	Financial Crises
G12	1	0.01	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G24	1	0.01	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	1	0.01	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G34	3	0.03	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H00	1	0.01	Public Economics: General
H10	1	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H20	2	0.02	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H24	1	0.01	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H26	2	0.02	Tax Evasion
H31	1	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	1	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H50	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H53	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	2	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H56	7	0.07	National Security and War
H57	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H63	1	0.01	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	3	0.03	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H75	12	0.11	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	28	0.26	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H83	5	0.05	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I13	9	0.08	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	4	0.04	Health and Inequality
I21	2	0.02	Analysis of Education
I22	1	0.01	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	3	0.03	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I28	5	0.05	Education: Government Policy
I31	1	0.01	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	1	0.01	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J08	4	0.04	Labor Economics Policies
J11	2	0.02	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J24	2	0.02	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J61	1	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	1	0.01	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J65	1	0.01	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J83	3	0.03	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K00	7	0.07	Law and Economics: General
K20	2	0.02	Regulation and Business Law: General
K36	5	0.05	Family and Personal Law
K37	1	0.01	Immigration Law
L11	19	0.18	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L21	2	0.02	Business Objectives of the Firm
L23	4	0.04	Organization of Production
L24	1	0.01	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	13	0.12	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	2	0.02	Entrepreneurship
L32	1	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	1	0.01	Public Policy
L59	2	0.02	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L63	1	0.01	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	1	0.01	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L67	2	0.02	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	1	0.01	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L74	5	0.05	Construction
L80	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: General
L84	3	0.03	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L88	3	0.03	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L93	1	0.01	Air Transportation
L96	1	0.01	Telecommunications
M10	10	0.09	Business Administration: General
M12	3	0.03	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M16	2	0.02	International Business Administration
M38	1	0.01	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M48	2	0.02	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M50	2	0.02	Personnel Economics: General
M52	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M54	2	0.02	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N37	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N45	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N50	5	0.05	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N52	13	0.12	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N55	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N60	1	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	1	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N70	2	0.02	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N74	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N90	2	0.02	Regional and Urban History: General
O10	3	0.03	Economic Development: General
O12	1	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	8	0.08	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O22	1	0.01	Project Analysis
O23	1	0.01	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	3	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O31	5	0.05	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O43	1	0.01	Institutions and Growth
O44	2	0.02	Environment and Growth
O47	1	0.01	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
P11	2	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P21	5	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	3	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P32	3	0.03	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P35	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	6	0.06	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
Q00	1	0.01	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q13	18	0.17	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q33	2	0.02	Resource Booms
Q40	4	0.04	Energy: General
Q43	1	0.01	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q49	1	0.01	Energy: Other
R10	1	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R21	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	3	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R28	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R40	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: General
Y80	1	0.01	Related Disciplines
Z10	2	0.02	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
S	420	4.0	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

F55(29), H76(28), L11(19), Q13(18), L25(13), N52(13), H75(12), D02(10), M10(10), I13(9), O14(8), H56(7), K00(7), P36(6), H83(5), I28(5), K36(5), L74(5), N50(5), O31(5), P21(5), I14(4), J08(4), L23(4), Q40(4), F33(3), F64(3), G34(3), H70(3), I23(3), J83(3), L84(3), L88(3), M12(3), O10(3), O24(3), P23(3), P32(3), R23(3), A13(2), A22(2), A33(2), C21(2), C23(2), C61(2), C88(2), D10(2), D44(2), D64(2), E62(2), G01(2), H20(2), H26(2), H54(2), I21(2), J11(2), J24(2), K20(2), L21(2), L26(2), L59(2), L67(2), M16(2), M48(2), M50(2), M54(2), N70(2), N90(2), O44(2), P11(2), Q33(2), Z10(2), A23(1), B31(1), C43(1), C53(1), D11(1), D14(1), D22(1), D31(1), D40(1), D86(1), D99(1), E22(1), E23(1), E58(1), F30(1), F35(1), F40(1), F59(1), F66(1), G12(1), G24(1), G28(1), H00(1), H10(1), H24(1), H31(1), H32(1), H50(1), H53(1), H57(1), H63(1), I22(1), I31(1), I32(1), J61(1), J63(1), J65(1), K37(1), L24(1), L32(1), L38(1), L63(1), L64(1), L68(1), L70(1), L80(1), L93(1), L96(1), M38(1), M52(1), N37(1), N45(1), N53(1), N55(1), N60(1), N61(1), N74(1), O12(1), O22(1), O23(1), O43(1), O47(1), P35(1), Q00(1), Q43(1), Q49(1), R10(1), R13(1), R21(1), R28(1), R40(1), Y80(1).

Table K32.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D10	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
D31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D99	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H76	1	2	8	2	1	1	7	6	28
I28	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5
J08	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
K20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
L11	3	3	1	2	0	4	3	3	19
L23	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
L24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L25	2	0	1	0	1	6	3	0	13
L59	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
M10	4	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	10
M16	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
M48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
N45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P36	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	6
Q13	2	2	5	0	0	0	4	5	18
R21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C21	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
C23	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F55	0	2	2	1	2	14	2	6	29
H32	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H75	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	5	12
H83	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	5
J65	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K00	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	7
L67	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
M54	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N50	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	5
N52	0	3	0	8	0	1	1	0	13
N53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N61	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O14	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	8
O22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O24	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
P23	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Q00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R23	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
A22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
A23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C61	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
D02	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	2	10
D44	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
D64	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
G24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H26	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
H31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H56	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	7
J61	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L26	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
L74	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
O31	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
C88	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
E23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H70	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
L21	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
L63	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L84	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
M12	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
M52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N70	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
N90	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
O47	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R40	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
D11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D86	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F66	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
H10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H20	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
J83	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
M38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O44	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
P11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
P32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Q40	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
R28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Z10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
C53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E62	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
H00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	9
I21	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
I23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
J11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
J24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
L38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L88	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
M50	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
N60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F33	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
F64	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
G12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G34	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
H24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
I22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K36	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
L32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L93	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L96	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
O23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Y80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
D14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	20	21	14	13	15	17	20	24	144

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K32.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D10	CV: Taylor, James. 2006. "Marketing and Consumption: Legal Overview." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 117-18. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	D31 D99	Kaplow, Louis. 2006. <i>Discounting Dollars, Discounting Lives: Intergenerational Distributive Justice and Efficiency</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12239. The view that intergenerational distributive justice and efficiency should be treated separately is familiar, yet controversial. This article elaborates the often-implicit justifications for separate treatment and provides a more express statement of how and when such treatment is appropriate. Substantial attention is devoted to an approach that holds constant the intra- and intergenerational distribution of well-being, which proves to be a valuable analytical device even for intergenerational policies that are not distribution neutral. Also explored are possible interrelationships between intergenerational distributive justice and efficiency, the choice of interest rate for discounting dollars, and how the present approach relates to those that would employ direct social weights to dollars at different points in time.
2006	H76	CV: Kunreuther, Howard, Shelley H. Metzenbaum, and Peter Schmeidler. 2006. "Mandating Insurance and Using Private Inspections to Improve Environmental Management." In <i>Leveraging the Private Sector: Management-Based Strategies for Improving Environmental Performance</i> , ed. Cary Coglianese and Jennifer Nash, 137-63. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future.
2006	I28	Begosh, Allan, John Goldsmith, Ed Hass, Randall W. Lutter, Clark Nardinelli, and John A. Vernon. 2006. <i>Black Box Warnings and Drug Safety: Examining the Determinants and Timing of FDA Warning Labels</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12803. Comparing the safety of prescription drugs over time is difficult due to the paucity of reliable quantitative measures of drug safety. Both the academic literature and popular press have focused on drug withdrawals as a proxy for breakdowns in the drug safety system. This metric, however, is problematic because withdrawals are rare events, and they may be influenced by factors beyond a drug's safety profile. In the current paper, we propose a new measure: the incidence and timing of Black Box Warnings (BBWs). BBWs are warnings placed on prescription drug labels when a drug is determined to carry a significant risk of a serious or life-threatening adverse event. Using a unique data set, one that includes all new molecular entities (NMEs) submitted to the FDA between May 1981 and February 2006, and subsequently approved and marketed, we analyze the timing and incidence of BBWs. Our analyses also use data on several drug characteristics likely to affect the probability a new drug will receive a BBW. We draw several conclusions from our analyses. For example, drugs receiving priority FDA review are more likely to have BBWs at the time of approval than NMEs receiving standard review. We also find that early prescription volume and orphan drug status are associated with an increased likelihood of receiving a BBW. We do not, however, find a significant difference in the rate of BBWs across time cohorts. A comparison of NMEs approved before and after the 1992 Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA), which authorized the payment of user fees from drug manufacturers to the FDA in an effort to expedite new drug application (NDAs) review times, did not reveal a statistically significant difference in the rate of BBWs. Critics of PDUFA maintain that reduced FDA-approval times under PDUFA have compromised drug safety. We do not find empirical support for this contention.
2006	J08	CV: Shoult, Anthony. 2006. "Review of Business Regulations." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 175-80. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: G

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	K20	Begosh, Allan, John Goldsmith, Ed Hass, Randall W. Lutter, Clark Nardinelli, and John A. Vernon. 2006. <i>Black Box Warnings and Drug Safety: Examining the Determinants and Timing of FDA Warning Labels</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12803. Comparing the safety of prescription drugs over time is difficult due to the paucity of reliable quantitative measures of drug safety. Both the academic literature and popular press have focused on drug withdrawals as a proxy for breakdowns in the drug safety system. This metric, however, is problematic because withdrawals are rare events, and they may be influenced by factors beyond a drug's safety profile. In the current paper, we propose a new measure: the incidence and timing of Black Box Warnings (BBWs). BBWs are warnings placed on prescription drug labels when a drug is determined to carry a significant risk of a serious or life-threatening adverse event. Using a unique data set, one that includes all new molecular entities (NMEs) submitted to the FDA between May 1981 and February 2006, and subsequently approved and marketed, we analyze the timing and incidence of BBWs. Our analyses also use data on several drug characteristics likely to affect the probability a new drug will receive a BBW. We draw several conclusions from our analyses. For example, drugs receiving priority FDA review are more likely to have BBWs at the time of approval than NMEs receiving standard review. We also find that early prescription volume and orphan drug status are associated with an increased likelihood of receiving a BBW. We do not, however, find a significant difference in the rate of BBWs across time cohorts. A comparison of NMEs approved before and after the 1992 Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA), which authorized the payment of user fees from drug manufacturers to the FDA in an effort to expedite new drug application (NDAs) review times, did not reveal a statistically significant difference in the rate of BBWs. Critics of PDUFA maintain that reduced FDA-approval times under PDUFA have compromised drug safety. We do not find empirical support for this contention.
2006	L11	CV: Johnston, Jason Scott. 2006. "The Promise and Limits of Voluntary Management-Based Regulatory Reform: An Analysis of EPA's Strategic Goals Program." In <i>Leveraging the Private Sector: Management-Based Strategies for Improving Environmental Performance</i> , ed. Cary Coglianese and Jennifer Nash, 167-200. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future.
2006	L11	van 't Veld, Klaas. 2006. "Hazardous-Industry Restructuring to Avoid Liability for Accidents." <i>International Review of Law and Economics</i>, 26(3): 297-322. Motivated by statistical and anecdotal evidence of hazardous-industry restructuring to avoid liability for accidents, this paper investigates how allowing for such restructuring affects the standard analysis of the judgment proof problem. It is shown that restructuring may either enhance or diminish the initial effect of imposing liability on accident rates and welfare. If the restructuring is towards smaller firms, the overall welfare effect of imposing liability may be negative. If it is towards larger firms, the overall welfare effect is unambiguously positive, but may paradoxically be enhanced if the restructuring can be prevented.
2006	L11	Swinbank, Alan. 2006. "Like Products, Animal Welfare and the World Trade Organization." <i>Journal of World Trade</i>, 40(4): 687-711. Some production processes, such as organic or animal welfare friendly systems, can become embedded as credence characteristics in consumer goods. Market mechanisms, involving voluntary labelling schemes and accreditation systems might be developed to ensure the delivery of many of the credence characteristics sought out by consumers. However, when credence characteristics capture ethical concerns then voluntary labelling may be insufficient, as it is the production as well as the consumption of the product that causes offence. Thus a ban on unacceptable production methods may emerge as the political response. Any attempt to extend the ban to imported products, in the form of mandatory labelling, or a ban on imports not produced in the manner laid down in the home jurisdiction, will potentially fall foul of WTO rules. GATT's Article XX does provide for some general public policy exceptions, but animal welfare is not one, and there is a strong presumption against the recognition of process methods for differentiating between goods. It is argued that there are circumstances in which mandatory labelling of imports could be justified, and these are spelt out. Both producers, and lawmakers, need to respect consumer requirements. A producer-focused unwillingness to disentangle "like products", because of undue deference to the theory of comparative advantage, will not enhance the WTO's authority.
2006	L23	CV: Price, Tim. 2006. "Let's Talk Rubbish." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 151-54. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	L24	Dubois, Pierre, and Tomislav Vukina. 2006. <i>Optimal Incentives under Moral Hazard and Heterogeneous Agents: Evidence from Production Contracts Data</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6011. The objective of this paper is to develop an analytical framework for estimation of the parameters of a structural model of an incentive contract under moral hazard, taking into account agents heterogeneity in preferences. We show that allowing the principal to strategically distribute the production inputs across heterogenous agents as part of the contract design, the principal is able to change what appears to be a uniform contract into individualized contracts tailored to fit agents' preferences or characteristics. Using micro level data on swine production contract settlements, we find that contracting farmers are heterogenous with respect to their risk aversion and that this heterogeneity affects the principal's allocation of production inputs across farmers. Relying on the identifying assumption that contracts are optimal, we obtain the estimates of a lower and an upper bound of agents' reservation utilities. We show that farmers with higher risk aversion have lower outside opportunities because of lower reservation utilities.
2006	L25	CV: Jackson, Rachel. 2006. "Environmental and Sustainability Reporting." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 30-38. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	L25	CV: Samuel, James. 2006. "A New Framework for Business: Legal Overview." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 41-42. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	L59	Dari-Mattiacci, Guiseppe. 2006. <i>Limiting Limited Liability</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-070/1. Limited liability may result in inefficient accident prevention, because a relevant portion of the expected harm is externalized on victims. This paper shows that under some restrictive conditions further limiting liability by means of a liability cap can improve caretaking.
2006	M10	CV: Foreman, Jon. 2006. "Waste Management." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 213-16. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	M10	CV: Russek, Karl. 2006. "Managing Environmental Risk." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 217-22. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	M10 M48	CV: Jackson, Rachel. 2006. "Environmental and Sustainability Reporting." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 30-38. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	M10	CV: Taylor, Errol. 2006. "Occupational Health and Safety." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 89-102. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	M16	CV: Shoult, Anthony. 2006. "Review of Business Regulations." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 175-80. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	M48	THE SAME AS M10 CV: Jackson, Rachel. 2006. "Environmental and Sustainability Reporting."
2006	N45 N55	CV: Haddadin, Munther J. 2006. "Evolution of Water Administration and Legislation." In <i>Water Resources in Jordan: Evolving Policies for Development, the Environment, and Conflict Resolution</i> , ed. Munther J. Haddadin, 28-51. Issues in Water Resource Policy. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future.
2006	P36	Abadie, Alberto, and Sebastien Gay. 2006. "The Impact of Presumed Consent Legislation on Cadaveric Organ Donation: A Cross-Country Study." <i>Journal of Health Economics</i>, 25(4): 599-620. In the U.S., Great Britain and in many other countries, the gap between the demand and the supply of human organs for transplantation is on the rise, despite the efforts of governments and health agencies to promote donor registration. In some countries of continental Europe, however, cadaveric organ procurement is based on the principle of presumed consent. Under presumed consent legislation, a deceased individual is classified as a potential donor in absence of explicit opposition to donation before death. This article analyzes the impact of presumed consent laws on donation rates. For this purpose, we construct a dataset on organ donation rates and potential factors affecting organ donation for 22 countries over a 10-year period. We find that while differences in other determinants of organ donation explain much of the variation in donation rates, after controlling for those determinants presumed consent legislation has a positive and sizeable effect on organ donation rates. We use the panel structure of our dataset to test and reject the hypothesis that unmeasured determinants of organ donation rates confound our empirical results.
2006	Q13	Halbrook, Steve A., Walter J. Armbruster, and Mary M. Thompson. 2006. "The Future of Animal Agriculture in North America." <i>Choices</i>, 21(3): 155-57. Animal agriculture in North America constantly adapts to changes in markets in order to remain competitive for the future. New products are developed to meet changing consumer preferences. New production systems reduce costs. Private contract arrangements replace open market bids in public arenas and redefine the relationships among the stakeholders in the system. Technological developments increase farm-level productivity, processing efficiency, distribution systems, and marketing. Every facet of the animal food chain-from genetics to retail and food service outlets-is facing rapid change, accompanied by controversy and challenges.
2006	Q13	Swinbank, Alan. 2006. "Like Products, Animal Welfare and the World Trade Organization." <i>Journal of World Trade</i>, 40(4): 687-711. Some production processes, such as organic or animal welfare friendly systems, can become embedded as credence characteristics in consumer goods. Market mechanisms, involving voluntary labelling schemes and accreditation systems might be developed to ensure the delivery of many of the credence characteristics sought out by consumers. However, when credence characteristics capture ethical concerns then voluntary labelling may be insufficient, as it is the production as well as the consumption of the product that causes offence. Thus a ban on unacceptable production methods may emerge as the political response. Any attempt to extend the ban to imported products, in the form of mandatory labelling, or a ban on imports not produced in the manner laid down in the home jurisdiction, will potentially fall foul of WTO rules. GATT's Article XX does provide for some general public policy exceptions, but animal welfare is not one, and there is a strong presumption against the recognition of process methods for differentiating between goods. It is argued that there are circumstances in which mandatory labelling of imports could be justified, and these are spelt out. Both producers, and lawmakers, need to respect consumer requirements. A producer-focused unwillingness to disentangle "like products", because of undue deference to the theory of comparative advantage, will not enhance the WTO's authority.
2006	R21	Truesdell, Marie K., John C. Bergstrom, and Jeffrey H. Dorfman. 2006. "Regulatory Takings and the Diminution of Value: An Empirical Analysis of Takings and Givings." <i>Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics</i>, 38(3): 585-95. A hedonic model is used to measure the change in value of residential lots in Rockport, Texas, resulting from Section 404 of the U.S. Clean Water Act. Results show that average lot values initially decreased, went through a six-year adjustment period, and then stabilized on a higher price path resulting in a positive net effect on average lot values throughout the Rockport area (with the exception of a particular subdivision). The results indicate that Section 404 generated both regulatory "takings" and "givings," suggesting that both effects should be considered when assessing the benefits and costs of regulatory events and compensation claims.
2007		
2007	C21 C23 H75	Abadie, Alberto, Alexis Diamond, and Jens Hainmueller. 2007. <i>Synthetic Control Methods for Comparative Case Studies: Estimating the Effect of California's Tobacco Control Program</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12831. Building on an idea in Abadie and Gardeazabal (2003), this article investigates the application of synthetic control methods to comparative case studies. We discuss the advantages of these methods and apply them to study the effects of Proposition 99, a large-scale tobacco control program that California implemented in 1988. We demonstrate that following Proposition 99 tobacco consumption fell markedly in California relative to a comparable synthetic control region. We estimate that by the year 2000 annual per-capita cigarette sales in California were about 26 packs lower than what they would have been in the absence of Proposition 99. Given that many policy interventions and events of interest in social sciences take place at an aggregate level (countries, regions, cities, etc.) and affect a small number of aggregate units, the potential applicability of synthetic control methods to comparative case studies is very large, especially in situations where traditional regression methods are not appropriate. The methods proposed in this article produce informative inference regardless of the number of available comparison units, the number of available time periods, and whether the data are individual (micro) or aggregate (macro). Software to compute the estimators proposed in this article is available at the authors' web-pages.
2007	F35	Gostin, Lawrence O. 2007. "A Proposal for a Framework Convention on Global Health." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i>, 10(4): 989-1008. This article searches for solutions to the most perplexing problems in global health-problems so important that they affect the fate of millions of people, with economic, political, and security ramifications for the world's population. No State, acting alone, can insulate itself from major health hazards. It is for this reason that safeguarding the world's population requires cooperation and global governance. What is truly needed, and what richer countries instinctively do for their own citizens, is to meet what I call 'basic survival needs.' By focusing on the major determinants of health, the international community could dramatically improve prospects for good health. A vehicle such as a Framework Convention on Global Health (FCGH) could powerfully improve global health governance. Such a Framework Convention would commit States to a set of targets, both economic and logistic, and dismantle barriers to constructive engagement by the private and charitable sectors. It would stimulate creative public/private partnerships and actively engage civil society stakeholders. A FCGH could set achievable goals for global health spending; define areas of cost effective investment to meet basic survival needs; build sustainable health systems; and create incentives for scientific innovation for affordable vaccines and essential medicines.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	F50 F55	<p>Groenleer, Martijn L. P., and Louise G. van Schaik. 2007. "United We Stand? The European Union's International Actorness in the Cases of the International Criminal Court and the Kyoto Protocol." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i>, 45(5): 969-98. In this article we examine the relationship between the institutional set-up of the EU foreign policy-making process and the international actorness of the EU in two particular cases: the International Criminal Court and the Kyoto Protocol. Whereas in both cases policy-making is organized along intergovernmental lines, the EU has shown a relatively high degree of international actorness. We argue that this is the combined result of the considerable congruence of EU Member States' initial preferences and the social interactions between EU Member States, third countries and non-state actors, through which preferences converged even further over time.</p>
2007	F55	<p>CV: Janssen, Gerold. 2007. "Environmental Protection Needs Good Administration: Ecological Applications of the New Legal Instrument "European Groupings of Territorial Co-operation (EGTC)."" In <i>Territorial Cohesion</i>, ed. Dietmar Scholich, 63-80. German Annual of Spatial Research and Policy 2007. Berlin and New York: Springer.</p>
2007	H32	<p>Curry, Philip, and Steeve Mongrain. 2007. <i>What You Don't See Can't Hurt You: An Economic Analysis of Morality Laws</i>. Department of Economics, Simon Fraser University, Discussion Papers. This paper provides an efficiency explanation for regulation of sex, drugs and gambling (the so-called "morality laws"). The argument is motivated by the observation that the design an enforcement of these laws often promotes discretion by the people engaging in such activities. We propose that morality laws can be best explained by considering the proscribed activities to impose a negative externality on others when the activity is observed. In such a case, efficiency requires discretion by the individual who engages in such activities. When discretion is difficult to regulate directly, the activities can instead be proscribed thereby giving individuals incentive to hide their actions from others. We find conditions for the first-best levels of consumption and hiding to be implementable. In addition, since some level of activity is efficient, this paper provides another environment in which the optimal sanctions are not maximal.</p>
2007	H75	<p>Kunreuther, Howard C., and Erwann O. Michel-Kerjan. 2007. <i>Climate Change, Insurability of Large-scale Disasters and the Emerging Liability Challenge</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12821. This paper focuses on the interaction between uncertainty and insurability in the context of some of the risks associated with climate change. It discusses the evolution of insured losses due to weather-related disasters over the past decade, and the key drivers of the sharp increases in both economic and insured catastrophe losses over the past 20 years. In particular we examine the impact of development in hazard-prone areas and of global warming on the potential for catastrophic losses in the future. In this context we discuss the implications for insurance risk capital and the capacity of the insurance industry to handle large-scale events. A key question that needs to be addressed is the factors that determine the insurability of a risk and the extent of coverage offered by the private sector to provide protection against extreme events where there is significant uncertainty surrounding the probability and consequences of a catastrophic loss. We discuss the concepts of insurability by focusing on coverage for natural hazards, such as earthquakes, hurricanes and floods. The paper also focuses on the liability issues associated with global climate change, and possible implications for insurers (including D&O), given the difficulty in identifying potential defendants, tracing harm to their actions and apportioning damages among them. The paper concludes by suggesting ways that insurers can help mitigate future damages from global climate change by providing premium reductions and rate credits to companies investing in risk-reducing measures.</p>
2007	H75	<p>THE SAME AS C21 Abadie, Alberto, Alexis Diamond, and Jens Hainmueller. 2007. <i>Synthetic Control Methods for Comparative Case Studies: Estimating the Effect of California's Tobacco Control Program</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12831.</p>
2007	H75	<p>Klick, Jonathan, and Thomas Stratmann. 2007. "Diabetes Treatments and Moral Hazard." <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 50(3): 519-38. In the face of rising rates of diabetes, many states have passed laws requiring health insurance plans to cover medical treatments for the disease. Although supporters of the mandates expect them to improve the health of diabetics, the mandates have the potential to generate a moral hazard to the extent that medical treatments might displace individual behavioral improvements. Another possibility is that the mandates do little to improve insurance coverage for most individuals, as previous research on benefit mandates has suggested that mandates often duplicate what plans already cover. To examine the effects of these mandates, we employ a triple-differences methodology comparing the change in the gap in body mass index (BMI) between diabetics and nondiabetics in mandate and nonmandate states. We find that mandates do generate a moral hazard problem, with diabetics exhibiting higher BMIs after the adoption of these mandates.</p>
2007	H83	<p>CV: Smith, Stephen. 2007. "United Kingdom: Environmental Policymaking in a Centralised, Market-Driven System." In <i>Environmental Governance and Decentralisation</i>, ed. Albert Breton, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazone and Giovanna Garrone, 584-617. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.</p>
2007	J65	<p>CV: Lent, Rebecca. 2007. "Assessing the Social Impact of Fisheries Adjustment under the Magnuson-Stevenson Act." In <i>Structural Change in Fisheries: Dealing with the Human Dimension</i>. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 75-92. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.</p>
2007	K00	<p>Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Employment Law and the Labor Market</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13230. Legal rules governing the employer-employee relationship are many and varied. Economic analysis has illuminated both the efficiency and the effects on employee welfare of such rules, as described in this paper. Topics addressed include workplace safety mandates, compensation systems for workplace injuries, privacy protection in the workplace, employee fringe benefits mandates, targeted mandates such as medical and family leave, wrongful discharge laws, unemployment insurance systems, minimum wage rules, and rules requiring that employees receive overtime pay. Both economic theory and empirical evidence are considered.</p>
2007	L67	<p>Ozertan, Gokhan, and Philipp Aerni. 2007. "GM Cotton and Its Possible Contributions to Environmental Sustainability and Rural Development in Turkey." <i>International Journal of Agricultural Resources, Governance and Ecology</i>, 6(4-5): 552-75. Cotton farming in Turkey faces economic, environmental and socioeconomic challenges. Organic cotton has been a successful response that greatly benefited low-input farmers; but, worldwide, it will eventually become a mature niche market with limited growth potential. Since no Genetically Modified (GM) varieties have been approved so far in Turkey, we want to find out how the potential adoption of GM cotton by input-intensive producers could contribute to economic, social and environmental improvements. When experiences with GM cotton in other countries are applied to the Turkish context, GM cotton is likely to encounter the highest adoption rates in regions that already face significant pest infestation rates. It may eventually improve the economic and environmental situation in these regions and in the rapidly expanding and increasingly input-intensive cotton growing area of Southeastern Anatolia. To ensure its long-term sustainability Turkey needs to pass an enforceable biosafety law and invest in homegrown agricultural biotechnology research.</p>

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	M54	Grau Pineda, Carmen. 2007. "Le harcèlement moral au travail dans la législation espagnole: Du risque psychosocial à l'obligation de sécurité de l'employeur. (Moral Harassing at Work in the Spanish Law of Prevention of Occupational Hazards and the Obligation of Safety for Employers. With English summary.)." <i>Travail et Emploi</i>, 0(112): 49-61. Moral harassing is an emergent psychosocial risk, supplied with the new strategies of organization of work like by interpersonal relations always less interdependent and more dehumanized. It produces a series of pathologies with which the requirement of protection of workers was confronted. These pathologies are regarded as industrial accident because of the bond of cause for purpose which can be established in tally of the provision of services itself. Vis-a-vis these new occupational hazards the head of undertaking, principal debtor of the obligation of safety in comparison with the Spanish Law of Prevention of Occupational Hazards, must answer by adopting preventive measures, as if it were about any other occupational hazard. Under the empire of this new analysis of safety and health at the work introduced by the LPRL, it results in the need for integration of the prevention in all the decisions and employers' activities which are led in the company, the various frameworks and to all the hierarchical levels.
2007	N50	Lautze, Jonathan, and Mark Giordano. 2007. "Demanding Supply Management and Supplying Demand Management: Transboundary Waters in Sub-Saharan Africa." <i>Journal of Environment and Development</i>, 16(3): 290-306. The emphasis of the world's transboundary water law has gradually shifted in the past half century from water resources development to water resources management and environmental protection. This change in institutional focus is a natural outcome of changing resource conditions, in particular the high levels of water resources development achieved in many regions as well as rising economic prosperity and associated changes in environmental perception. Surprisingly, this analysis reveals that transboundary water law in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) follows these global trends even though SSA's levels of water resources development, economic prosperity, and food security are significantly lower than any other region in the world. These findings suggest that the nature of SSA's transboundary water law may be largely "handed down" from other parts of the world with different realities than those present in SSA. Recognizing this relationship can provide important lessons for improving transboundary water governance in the region.
2007	N52	Sellars, Richard West. 2007. "A Very Large Array: Early Federal Historic Preservation--The Antiquities Act, Mesa Verde, and the National Park Service Act." <i>Natural Resources Journal</i>, 47(2): 267-328. Vandalism to archeological areas in the American Southwest provided the chief motivation for passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906. One of the Progressive Era's foremost preservation laws, this Act firmly established research and education in science and the humanities as valid goals of public land management in the United States. In addition, the Act authorized the use of presidential proclamations to create "national monuments" on public lands that are especially significant to science or history. The Act's leading congressional advocate, U.S. Congressman John F. Lacey of Iowa, also supported the creation of Civil War battlefield parks in the East and national parks in the West, as well as early wildlife refuges and national forest reserves. The Antiquities Act thus came into being within the context of an array of new conservation and preservation legislation, which included the 1906 Mesa Verde Act and the 1916 National Park Service Act. All together, the legislative histories and the wording of these three statutes--plus management activities ongoing in the early battlefield parks, national monuments, and national parks--formed the philosophical and policy foundations for national park service historic preservation practices throughout much of the twentieth century.
2007	N52	CV: August, Jack L., Jr., and Grady Gammage Jr.. 2007. "Shaped by Water: An Arizona Historical Perspective." In <i>Arizona Water Policy: Management Innovations in an Urbanizing, Arid Region</i> , ed. Bonnie G. Colby and Katharine L. Jacobs, 10-25. Issues in Water Resource Policy series. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future.
2007	N52	CV: Pearce, Michael J. 2007. "Balancing Competing Interests: The History of State and Federal Water Laws." In <i>Arizona Water Policy: Management Innovations in an Urbanizing, Arid Region</i> , ed. Bonnie G. Colby and Katharine L. Jacobs, 26-44. Issues in Water Resource Policy series. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future.
2007	N53	Rosenthal, Leslie. 2007. "Economic Efficiency, Nuisance, and Sewage: New Lessons from Attorney-General v. Council of the Borough of Birmingham, 1858-95." <i>Journal of Legal Studies</i>, 36(1): 27-62 This paper examines the postlitigation history of an English nuisance case of 1858 concerning pollution of the river Tame caused by sewage from the city of Birmingham. This case is a classic citation that purports to illustrate the absence in English nuisance law of a social benefit defense for nuisance. As the court's judgment in law found in favor of an individual landowner against Birmingham, population 250,000, property rights were manifestly awarded where benefits were lower. Coase's theorem arguments would expect that postlitigation negotiations would ensue, and in this case such negotiations did occur but broke down. The legal conflict stretched on over nearly 40 years, while the pollution was, in practice, allowed to continue. The argument is made that the English court, in effect, by failing to enforce its decisions robustly, did take note of the calamitous social effects that would have followed a rigorous enforcement of the court's orders.
2007	N61	Rosen, Christine Meisner. 2007. "The Role of Pollution Regulation and Litigation in the Development of the U.S. Meatpacking Industry, 1865-1880." <i>Enterprise and Society</i>, 8(2): 297-347. Business historians have treated the emergence of large, modern, vertically integrated meatpacking firms in the second half of the nineteenth century as the economically rational and inevitable product of the industry's search for ways to maximize profits through technological innovation, vertical integration, and the achievement of economies of scale and scope. This is only part of the story, however. Society's efforts to force the industry to abate its environmental pollution through government regulation and private lawsuits also stimulated and shaped these processes of modernization.
2007	O14	CV: Turriago, Claudia Stella Beltran. 2007. "Linkage between Fisheries and the Aquaculture Sector in Mexico's Rural Development Strategy." In <i>Structural Change in Fisheries: Dealing with the Human Dimension</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 183-210. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	O22	CV: Arrow, Kenneth J. 2007. "Is There a Role for Benefit-Cost Analysis in Environmental, Health, and Safety Regulation?." In <i>Economics of Administrative Law</i> , ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 357-58. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 15.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	O24	CV: Isaac, Grant E. 2007. "Sanitary and Phytosanitary Issues." In <i>Handbook on International Trade Policy</i> , ed. William A. Kerr and James D. Gaisford, 383-93. In association with the Estey Centre for Law and Economics in International Trade. Elgar Original Reference series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	P23	CV: Draskovic, Nikola, Jurica Pavicic, and Vladimir Gnjidic. 2007. "Environmental Laws in Croatia: Strategic and Ethical Implications for the Beer Industry." In <i>Enterprise in Transition: Seventh International Conference on Enterprise in Transition Proceedings: Book of Extended Abstracts and CD ROM with Full Papers</i> , ed. University of Split Faculty of Economics, 1-13. Split, Croatia: University of Split, Faculty of Economics.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	Q00	Henson, Spencer, Julie Caswell, John Cranfield, Aamir Frazil, Valerie Davidson, Sven Anders, and Claudia Schmidt. 2007. <i>A Multi-Factorial Risk Prioritization Framework for Food-Borne Pathogens</i>. University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Resource Economics, Working Papers: 2007-8. To lower the incidence of human food-borne disease, experts and stakeholders have urged the development of a science- and risk-based management system in which food-borne hazards are analyzed and prioritized. A literature review shows that most approaches to risk prioritization developed to date are based on measures of health outcomes and do not systematically account for other factors that may be important to decision making. The Multi-Factorial Risk Prioritization Framework developed here considers four factors that may be important to risk managers: public health, consumer risk perceptions and acceptance, market-level impacts, and social sensitivity. The framework is based on the systematic organization and analysis of data on these multiple factors. The basic building block of the information structure is a three-dimensional cube based on pathogen-food-factor relationships. Each cell of the cube has an information card associated with it and data from the cube can be aggregated along different dimensions. The framework is operationalized in three stages, with each stage adding another dimension to decision-making capacity. The first stage is the information cards themselves that provide systematic information that is not pre-processed or aggregated across factors. The second stage maps the information on the various information cards into cobweb diagrams that create a graphical profile of, for example, a food-pathogen combination with respect to each of the four risk prioritization factors. The third stage is formal multi-criteria decision analysis in which decision makers place explicit values on different criteria in order to develop risk priorities. The process outlined above produces a 'List A' of priority food-pathogen combinations according to some aggregate of the four risk prioritization factors. This list is further vetted to produce 'List B', which brings in feasibility analysis by ranking those combinations where practical actions that have a significant impact are feasible. Food-pathogen combinations where not enough is known to identify any or few feasible interventions are included in 'List C'. 'List C' highlights areas with significant uncertainty where further research may be needed to enhance the precision of the risk prioritization process. The separation of feasibility and uncertainty issues through the use of 'Lists A, B, and C' allows risk managers to focus separately on distinct dimensions of the overall prioritization. The Multi-Factorial Risk Prioritization Framework provides a flexible instrument that compares and contrasts risks along four dimensions. Use of the framework is an iterative process. It can be used to establish priorities across pathogens for a particular food, across foods for a particular pathogen and/or across specific food-pathogen combinations. This report provides a comprehensive conceptual paper that forms the basis for a wider process of consultation and for case studies applying the framework.
2007	R23	CV: Smith, Dana R., and Bonnie G. Colby. 2007. "Tribal Water Claims and Settlements within Regional Water Management." In <i>Arizona Water Policy: Management Innovations in an Urbanizing, Arid Region</i> , ed. Bonnie G. Colby and Katharine L. Jacobs, 204-18. Issues in Water Resource Policy series. Washington, D.C.: Resources for the Future.
2008		
2008	A22 A23	Ashford, Nicholas A., and Charles C. Caldart. 2008. <i>Environmental Law, Policy, and Economics: Reclaiming the Environmental Agenda</i>. Cambridge and London: MIT Press. Fourteen papers examine current issues in environmental law, policy, and economics for both general readers and undergraduate and graduate students. Papers discuss the nature and origins of environmental contamination; nature and assessment of the harm; economics and the environment; addressing pollution through the tort system; administrative law--the roles of Congress, the president, the agencies, and the courts in shaping environmental policy; the Clean Air Act and the regulation of stationary sources; the regulation of mobile sources under the Clean Air Act; protection of surface waters, wetlands, and drinking water--the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act; regulation of hazardous wastes--the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and hazardous waste facility siting; the right to know--mandatory disclosure of information regarding chemical risks; enforcement--encouraging compliance with environmental statutes; alternative forms of government intervention to promote pollution reduction; policies to promote pollution prevention and inherent safety; and beyond pollution control and prevention--sustainable development. Ashford is Professor of Technology and Policy and Director of the Technology and Law Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Caldart is Director of Litigation for the National Environmental Law Center and Lecturer in the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering in the Engineering Systems Division at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Case and subject indexes.
2008	C61	Krikke, H. R., and R. Zuidwijk. 2008. <i>Disposition Choices Based on Energy Footprints instead of Recovery Quota</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2008-74. This paper addresses the impact of disposition choices on the energy use of closed-loop supply chains. In a life cycle perspective, energy used in the forward chain which is locked up in the product is recaptured in recovery. High quality recovery replaces virgin production and thereby saves energy. This so called substitution effect is often ignored. Governments worldwide implement Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). Policies are based on recovery quota and not effective from an energy point of view. This in turn leads to unnecessary emissions of amongst others CO ₂ . This research evaluates current EPR policies and presents six policy alternatives from an energy standpoint. The Pareto-frontier model used is generic and can be applied to other closed loops supply chains under EPR, exploiting the substitution effect. The measures modeled are applied to five WEEE cases. We discuss results, pros and cons of various alternatives and complementary measures that might be taken.
2008	D02	CV: Komesar, Neil. 2008. "The Essence of Economics: Law, Participation and Institutional Choice (Two Ways)." In <i>Alternative Institutional Structures: Evolution and Impact</i> , ed. Sandra S. Batie and Nicholas Mercuro, 165-86. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008	D44	CV: Faure, Michael, and Marjan Peeters. 2008. "Climate Change and European Emissions Trading: Concluding Remarks." In <i>Climate Change and European Emissions Trading: Lessons for Theory and Practice</i> , ed. Michael Faure and Marjan Peeters, 365-86. New Horizons in Environmental Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	D44	Woerdman, Edwin, Alessandra Arcuri, and Stefano Clo. 2008. "Emissions Trading and the Polluter-Pays Principle: Do Polluters Pay under Grandfathering?" <i>Review of Law and Economics</i>, 4(2): . Emissions trading is becoming increasingly popular in environmental law. Allowances to trade emissions can either be auctioned off or handed out free of charge by means of grandfathering. Although grandfathering is frequently used in emissions trading schemes, it is a popular view in the economic and legal literature that grandfathering is inconsistent with the polluter-pays principle. We come to a different, more nuanced view. The question of whether polluters pay under grandfathering depends on how the polluter-pays principle is interpreted. We present a taxonomy of interpretations. Based on an efficiency interpretation of the principle, consistency is demonstrated by emphasizing the economic impact of the opportunity costs of gratis allowances and the lump sum nature of the subsidy that is inherent to grandfathering. Inconsistency can only be claimed based on an equity interpretation of the polluter-pays principle. Allocating allowances free of charge means that polluting firms receive a capital gift making their shareholders richer, which may be perceived as unfair. We draw two conclusions. First, contrary to what some have claimed, grandfathering is compatible with

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		an efficiency interpretation of the polluter-pays principle. Second, only auctioning is consistent with an extended form of this principle. Auctioning ensures not only that pollution costs are internalized (efficiency), but also that producers buy their allowances before they pass on those costs to consumers (equity).
2008	D64	Bhaduri, Anik, and Edward B. Barbier. 2008. "Political Altruism of Transboundary Water Sharing." <i>B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy: Topics in Economic Analysis and Policy</i>, 8(1): . In the paper, using a political altruism model, we make an attempt to explain why an upstream country might agree to a treaty that recognizes and enforces the water claims of a downstream country. In a natural extension of the standard economic model, it is possible to explain the above phenomena, by allowing for altruism between countries. The altruistic concerns of the countries are dependent on other country's willingness to have a good political relationship. If both the countries maintain favorable political relations with one another, then the upstream country will care about the impacts of its water diversion on the downstream country's welfare. The paper also illustrates the case of water sharing of the Ganges River between India and Bangladesh. The Ganges River, like many other rivers in the world, ignores political boundaries. In Bangladesh, the final downstream country along the Ganges, freshwater availability depends on the share of water diverted by the upstream country, India. For decades, India and Bangladesh failed to resolve the water-sharing issues of the Ganges River. However, in 1996, both India and Bangladesh signed a major new agreement on water sharing (Ganges River Treaty) in an effort to resolve the dispute. Using the political altruism model developed in the paper, we examine why despite needing more water than is available under the treaty, India has adapted to shortages instead of resorting to conflict with Bangladesh.
2008	G24	Aerts, Walter, Denis Cormier, and Michel Magnan. 2008. "Corporate Environmental Disclosure, Financial Markets and the Media: An International Perspective." <i>Ecological Economics</i>, 64(3): 643-59. In this study, we analyze the information dynamics between corporate environmental disclosure, financial markets (as proxied by financial analysts' earnings forecasts) and public pressures (as proxied by a firm's media exposure). We adopt a comprehensive view of disclosure that encompasses environmental information that is both print-based as well as web-based. The sample comprises firms from both continental Europe (Belgium, France, Germany, and Netherlands) as well as North America (Canada and the United States). Relying on a system of equations that controls for endogeneity between environmental disclosure determination and financial analysts' work, we show that enhanced environmental disclosure translates into more precise earnings forecasts by analysts. Such effect is reduced for firms with extensive analyst following and in environmentally sensitive industries. However, these relationships are shown to be starker in Europe than in North America, i.e., environmental disclosure has a greater impact on analysts' forecasts but is also more greatly attenuated by analyst following and membership in an environmentally sensitive industry. Most observed relationships hold for either print- or web-based disclosure, except for North America in which web-based disclosure seems to have no impact on analysts' forecasting work.
2008	H26	Shiota, Naoki. 2008. "Tax Compliance and Workability of the Pricing and Standards Approach." <i>Environmental Economics and Policy Studies</i>, 9(3): 193-211. It is demonstrated that the effectiveness of the pricing and standards approach (PSA) to emission control is seriously impaired by imperfect tax compliance of regulated firms, contrary to literature reports. If there exists a firm that attempts to commit 100% tax evasion, PSA fails to minimize the social abatement cost, and when all firms take the risk of total tax evasion, PSA no longer reduces emissions. Heavy taxes give firms incentive to cheat, so the government is only able to adopt PSA when target levels of total emission reductions are relatively small.
2008	H31	CV: Wasserman, Jeffrey, Willard G. Manning, Joseph P. Newhouse, and John D. Winkler. 2008. "The Effects of Excise Taxes and Regulations on Cigarette Smoking." In <i>The Economics of Health Behaviours. Volume 3.</i> , ed. John Cawley and Donald S. Kenkel, 197-218. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 223. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	H56	Craik, Neil, and Joseph DiMento. 2008. "Environmental Cooperation in the (Partially) Disaggregated State: Lessons from the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i>, 8(2): 479-512.
2008	J61	Garcia, Alma Clara. 2008. "El sistema general de riesgos profesionales vigente en Colombia--Una vision interna y desde la decision 584, instrumento andino de seguridad y salud en el trabajo. (General System of Professional Risks Regulation Currently in Force in Colombian Internal and External Perspective from the 584 Ruling on Security and Health in the Workplace of the Andean Community. With English summary.)" <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(13): 215-53. Even though the subject of socio-labour integration has not ceased being important within The Andean Community of Nations in its 4 decades of existence, the progress achieved in labour migration and social security has been minimal. Nevertheless, the 584 Ruling on Security and Health in the Workplace is currently in force, and this "work in progress" will attempt an initial approach on the aforementioned ruling, comparing it with our General System of Professional Risks Regulation and shedding insight into its fourteen year long development.
2008	L26	Colaneri, Paola. 2008. "Dall'impresacoltivatriceall'impresaagricoloprofessionale: Metamorfosi o continuita? (With English summary.)" <i>Economia e DirittoAgroalimentare</i>, 13(1): 87-100. Our study aims to point out the main passages in developing of agriculture enterprise in modern society. Its evolution can be outlined in three stages: 1. safeguarding of property statical position with consequential identity between the farmer and the owner; 2. safeguarding of grower's economical action: the grower becomes an agricultural entrepreneur, his activity it's direct and fit in the market; 3. safeguarding of entrepreneurial action according to procedures concerning not only individual agricultural entrepreneur but also associations, draw-plates, enterprises' networks, farmers' unions, "cooperations"--broadly speaking--born to increase the production in its specificity, quality and alimentary safety with consequential consumer's confidence. The passage from "property" safeguarding to "enterprise and work" safeguarding in the civil code had its influence on agrarian law as well. Traditional agrarian agreements changed their model from exchange pattern to associative pattern till personal right pattern with a new contractual objectivity coming out. Regarding to activity, agricultural enterprise, according to art. 2135 c.c., becomes the point where production with market finality and production with services' finality are gathered together. Regarding to "subjects given over to agriculture", national definitions of farmer and grower are meaningful only in circles concerning civil law, revenue and social security, because of (the) community right influence. The presence of a plurality of agricultures and subjective typologies in a framework of overcoming statical concept of agriculture, it's, actually, remarkable: more than in words of metamorphosis or continuity, we properly talk about a vital evolution of the agricultural entrepreneur's rule.
2008	L74	Weil, David. 2008. "A Strategic Approach to Labour Inspection." <i>International Labour Review</i>, 147(4): 349-75. In a report released in 2006, the ILO highlighted the difficulties of labour inspection in its member States and advocated a number of measures to strengthen its effectiveness. The author argues that inspectorates must go beyond calls for more inspectors by adopting a clear strategic framework for reacting to incoming complaints and targeting programmed investigations in order to maximize effectiveness in the use of their overstretched resources. To do so, he proposes, their work must be guided by the principles of

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		prioritization, deterrence, sustainability and achieving systemic effects. The article concludes with an outline of the requirements of a coherent regulatory strategy.
2008	O31	CV: Coriat, Benjamin, and Fabienne Orsi. 2008. "IPR, Innovation and Public Interest: Is the New IPR Regime Enforced Worldwide by the TRIPS Sustainable?" <i>Economica (Fluminense Federal University)</i> , 10(2): 28-54. This paper discusses about the implications of the emergence of a new IPR regime in three dimensions: (1) the basic an upstream research; (2) the North-South trade-related inequalities and conflicts; and, (3) the social usefulness of patent grants. The article pays major attention on IPR over healthcare and alive organisms and its treatment in TRIPS agreement.
2009		
2009	C88	CV: Menzie, Charles A., Pieter Booth, Sheryl A. Law, and Katherine von Stackelberg. 2009. "Use of Decision Support Systems to Address Contaminated Coastal Sediments: Experience in the United States." In <i>Decision Support Systems for Risk-Based Management of Contaminated Sites</i> , ed. Antonio Marcomini, Glenn W. Suter II and Andrea Critto, 281-310. New York: Springer.
2009	C88	CV: Agostini, Paola, Silvia Torresan, Christian Micheletti, and Andrea Critto. 2009. "Review of Decision Support Systems Devoted to the Management of Inland and Coastal Waters in the European Union." In <i>Decision Support Systems for Risk-Based Management of Contaminated Sites</i> , ed. Antonio Marcomini, Glenn W. Suter II and Andrea Critto, 311-29. New York: Springer.
2009	E23	CV: Aiken, Deborah Vaughn, Rolf Fare, Shawna Grosskopf, and Carl A. Pasurka Jr. 2009. "Pollution Abatement and Productivity Growth: Evidence from Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States." <i>Environmental and Resource Economics</i> , 44(1): 11-28. The passage of environmental legislation was accompanied by concerns about its potential detrimental effect on productivity. We assume inputs can be assigned to either abatement activities or good output production. This allows us to specify regulated and unregulated production frontiers to determine the association between pollution abatement and productivity growth. We then employ our "assigned input" model to determine the association between productivity and abatement activities for manufacturing industries in Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States.
2009	H70	CV: Allen, Barbara, and Donald Lutz. 2009. "Experience Guides Theory: "Discovering" the Political Theory of a Compound Republic." In <i>The Practice of Constitutional Development: Vincent Ostrom's Quest to Understand Human Affairs</i> , ed. Filippo Sabetti, Barbara Allen and Mark Sproule-Jones, 73-104. Lanham, Md. and Plymouth, U.K.: Rowman and Littlefield, Lexington Books.
2009	H70	CV: Blomquist, William. 2009. "Crafting Water Constitutions in California." In <i>The Practice of Constitutional Development: Vincent Ostrom's Quest to Understand Human Affairs</i> , ed. Filippo Sabetti, Barbara Allen and Mark Sproule-Jones, 105-28. Lanham, Md. and Plymouth, U.K.: Rowman and Littlefield, Lexington Books.
2009	H70	CV: Schlager, Edella. 2009. "Constitutional Choice and Water Governance in the Western United States." In <i>The Practice of Constitutional Development: Vincent Ostrom's Quest to Understand Human Affairs</i> , ed. Filippo Sabetti, Barbara Allen and Mark Sproule-Jones, 129-50. Lanham, Md. and Plymouth, U.K.: Rowman and Littlefield, Lexington Books.
2009	L21	CV: Gurtoo, Anjula, and S. J. Antony. 2009. "Deliberating Indirect Consequences of Environmental Legislations on Economy and Business." <i>International Journal of Environment and Sustainable Development</i> , 8(2): 113-31. Comprehensive review of literature conducted on the indirect or secondary impacts of environmental regulation reveals several impacts on business and economic activity. Using an analytical and discourse oriented framework, this paper deliberates on which impacts are likely to have significant influence in their ability to encourage changes in the existing economic and industrial setups. It draws from the theoretical debate on environmental regulation, the technological context that governs the environment and the economic dynamics that govern the globe. It is contended that, despite their not-so-obvious and unplanned nature, these impacts will act as important drivers of change and alter the global, national, and industrial structures and systems in the long run. This discourse facilitates understanding on the nature and magnitude of secondary impacts and their capacity to produce significant change in industry and business structures in the long run, through indirect and not-so-obvious routes.
2009	L63	CV: Nicita, Antonio, and Matteo M. Winkler. 2009. "The Cost of Transnational Accidents: Lessons from Bhopal and Amoco." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 43(4): 683-705. This article deals with the economic effects generated by different conflict rules on incentives of economic agents. In particular, we ascertain the rules currently in force at the domestic level, and subsequently analyze each of them from an economic standpoint. Namely, we focus our analysis on the following rules: the so-called lex loci delicti, the lex loci laesionis, the forum shopping and the forum non conveniens, the optio legis principle, and the rule of victim's freedom of choice. We exploit these rules to explain some famous cases, that is, the accident that occurred at the Bhopal plant in 1984 and the oil spill involving the supertanker Amoco Cadiz.
2009	L84	CV: Muller, Severin. 2009. "Un ordre sanitaire non negociable? Les habiletés relationnelles des techniciens vétérinaires. (A Non-negotiable Health Order? The Relational Skill of the Veterinary Technicians. With English summary)." <i>Revue d'Etudes en Agriculture et Environnement/Review of Agricultural and Environmental Studies</i> , 90(4): 423-46. The model of inspection of veterinary services in slaughterhouse is based on a continuous presence of the agents of the State in working areas. Institutional lessons drawn by the crisis of the mad cow led to orientate the system of health surveillance to self-control and responsibility of the industrialists. The veterinary teams accompanied the installation of this system in firms but their presence is nowadays disqualified because it leads to a more complex determination of juridical responsibility between the public and private actors. The observation of the concrete activity of the veterinary technicians and an inspector in a slaughterhouse shows the diversity of the registers of control and collaboration with the personnel, to adapt the health rules to productive realities. Despite the problems of this mode of inspection, its advantages have to be compared to alternatives envisaged as part of the "food law". CV: Park, Patricia. 2009. "Perspectives of Lawyers in Practice on CSR." In <i>Professionals' Perspectives of Corporate Social Responsibility</i> , ed. Samuel O. Idowu and Walter Leal Filho, 33-47. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	M12 M52	CV: Ruser, John, and Richard Butler. 2009. "The Economics of Occupational Safety and Health." <i>Foundations and Trends in Microeconomics</i> , 5(5): 301-54. This paper examines occupational risk-related costs that influence the following safety decisions of a firm: wage premiums paid to attract workers to risky jobs, insurance payments to injured workers including sick leave and workers' compensation benefits, premiums for workers' compensation insurance, government fines for safety violations and injury-related costs such as workplace disruptions and loss of worker-specific job skills. The small literature on workplace committees and employee financial involvement with the firm's profitability on accident outcomes is also reviewed. This paper also discusses the influence of government, focusing on the regulation of occupational risk through the enactment and enforcement of safety and health standards and the safety mandates of workers' compensation insurance systems. We find broad consensus in the empirical literature that workers and firms respond to economic incentives in making safety decisions. Economic incentives

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		play an important role in occupational risk prevention. Sometimes these incentives improve safety; but, in other cases they have an adverse effect on safety.
2009	N70	CV: Gordon, Richard L. 2009. "The Prospects for Coal in the Twenty-First Century." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Energy</i> , ed. Joanne Evans and Leter C. Hunt, 441-55. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N90	Vernon, John A., Joseph H. Golec, Randall Lutter, and Clark Nardinelli. 2009. "An Exploratory Study of FDA New Drug Review Times, Prescription Drug User Fee Acts, and R&D Spending." <i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>, 49(4): 1260-74. FDA approval times have declined significantly since the enactment of the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA) in 1992. As a result, present value expected returns to pharmaceutical R&D have likely increased. In the current paper, we employ a unique survey dataset, one which includes data from 1990 to 1999 on firm-level pharmaceutical R&D expenditures for 7 large, U.S.-based drug companies. We estimate the effect FDA approval times have on firm R&D spending. Controlling for other factors such as pharmaceutical profitability and cash flows, we estimate that a 10% decrease (increase) in FDA approval times leads to an increase (decrease) in R&D spending from between 1.4% and 2.0%. Combining this estimate with recent research on the link between PDUFA and FDA approval times, we calculate that for the firms in our sample, R&D spending in the 1990s increased by an additional 5.0-7.2% as a result of this legislation. This amounted to an additional \$3.2 billion to \$4.6 billion in pharmaceutical R&D expenditures (2005 \$US), and possibly several new drugs. Because PDUFA continued to provide incentives for R&D after 1999, and because it is probable that firms not in our sample were similarly affected by PDUFA, our estimates may be conservative. Considering more industry-wide measures of R&D expenditures over a similar time period (1992-2001) we calculate PDUFA may have incentivized an additional \$10.8 billion to \$15.4 billion in pharmaceutical R&D. Recent economic research has shown that the social rate of return on pharmaceutical R&D is very high; therefore, the social benefits of PDUFA (over and above the benefits of more rapid consumer access) are likely to be substantial.
2009	O47	Aiken, Deborah Vaughn, Rolf Fare, Shawna Grosskopf, and Carl A. Pasurka Jr. 2009. "Pollution Abatement and Productivity Growth: Evidence from Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States." <i>Environmental and Resource Economics</i>, 44(1): 11-28. The passage of environmental legislation was accompanied by concerns about its potential detrimental effect on productivity. We assume inputs can be assigned to either abatement activities or good output production. This allows us to specify regulated and unregulated production frontiers to determine the association between pollution abatement and productivity growth. We then employ our "assigned input" model to determine the association between productivity and abatement activities for manufacturing industries in Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States.
2009	P35	Wong, Christine. 2009. "Rebuilding Government for the Twenty-First Century: Can China Incrementally Reform the Public Sector?" <i>China Quarterly</i>, 0(200): 929-52. After three decades of spectacular economic successes, China is facing a significant challenge. The string of recent scandals—environmental degradation, melamine-tainted milk powder, fake drugs and chemicals—have all pointed to government weakness in protecting public safety, exposing an enormous gap between China's growing economic prowess and its capacity to govern. With the leadership now focused on improving the regulatory regime, will China "catch up" and build the public institutions needed? This article argues that the reactive, incremental retrenchment of government in the 1980s and 1990s, combined with inadequate finance, had broken the intergovernmental fiscal system and created large distortions in the incentive structure facing government agencies and public institutions (shiyi danwei). Until the intergovernmental fiscal system is repaired and incentives are fundamentally reformed for the public sector, the top-down programme to redirect China's development and build a service-oriented government will have limited effect.
2009	R40	Iwata, Kazuyuki, and Toshi H. Arimura. 2009. "Economic Analysis of Japanese Air Pollution Regulation: An Optimal Retirement Problem under the Vehicle Type Regulation in the NOx-Particulate Matter Law." <i>Transportation Research: Part D: Transport and Environment</i>, 14(3): 157-67. This paper examines the vehicle type regulation that was introduced under the Automobile Nitrogen Oxides-Particulate Matter Law to mitigate air pollution in Japanese metropolitan areas. The vehicle type regulation effectively sets the timing for vehicle retirement by initial registration year and type. However, there was no consideration of cost or efficiency in choosing the timing of retirement. We solve an optimal problem to maximize the social net benefit under the current framework of the vehicle type regulation. The analysis finds that the net benefit can more than double if the optimal retirement timing is chosen. Further, we find that even a simple alteration of the retirement timing can increase the social net benefit by 13%.
2010		
2010	A33	Howells, Geraint, Iain Ramsay, and Thomas Wilhelmsson, eds. 2010. <i>Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law</i>, With David Kraft. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Seventeen papers provide an international and comparative analysis of central issues in consumer law and policy in developed and developing economies. Papers discuss consumer law in its international dimension; consumer protection and human rights; development and consumer law; the consumer and competition law; misleading and unfair advertising; protecting rational choice—information and the right of withdrawal; unfair terms and standard form contracts; sales and guarantees; products liability law in the United States and Europe; product safety regulation; consumers and services of general interest; consumer protection and the internet; regulation of consumer credit; personal insolvency; financial services regulation and the investor as consumer; individual consumer redress; using class actions to enforce consumer protection law; and enforcing consumer protection laws.
2010	D11	Grant, Darren. 2010. "Dead on Arrival: Zero Tolerance Laws Don't Work." <i>Economic Inquiry</i>, 48(3): 756-70. By 1998, all states had passed laws lowering the legal blood alcohol content for drivers under 21 to effectively zero. Theory shows these laws have ambiguous effects on overall fatalities and economic efficiency, and the data show they have little effect on driver behavior. A panel analysis of the 1988-2000 Fatality Analysis Reporting System indicates that zero tolerance laws have no material influence on the level of fatalities, while quantile regression reveals virtually no change in the distribution of blood alcohol content among drivers involved in fatal accidents.
2010	D86	Kambia-Chopin, Bidean. 2010. "Environmental Risks, the Judgment-Proof Problem and Financial Responsibility." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 30(2): 77-87. This paper examines a setting in which a firm is liable to pay environmental damages caused by its activity but may not have sufficient wealth for repair of damages. In order to induce the full internalization of the environmental cost, the firm is required to demonstrate a financial guarantee from a solvent party that covers this cost. Since the firm and the guarantor are joint liable for the harm caused by the firm, it is in the interest of the guarantor to design the guarantee contract in order to induce the firm to take an adequate level of prevention. First, I show that financial responsibility regime may achieve the social optimum. Secondly, I identify a particular form of contract in the set of contracts which induce the socially optimal level of prevention. This contract is closed to an alternative risk transfer product referred to as the spread loss treaty.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	F66	S. M., Atik-ur-rahaman. 2010. "Health and Safety of the Workers: A Case Study of ACC Ltd., Wadi." <i>Indian Journal of Social Development</i>, 10(1): 233-46. Health and Safety of the workers are very important in every organization. It is noted that chapter 4 of the Factories Act 1948 and its amendment 1987 gives several provisions to maintain the health and safety of the workers in industries. The present paper examined the health and safety programmes for the workers in ACC Ltd., Wadi, Gulbarga district. The present survey of the workers was conducted using an interview schedule. The different aspects of health and safety such as insurance, personal protective equipment, pure drinking water, urinals, awareness and training about health and safety, health check-up, etc., were examined. The paper concluded with the remarks that these aspects are satisfactory to a greater extent in ACC Ltd.
2010	G01	CV: Dworkin, Terry Morehead. 2010. "US Whistleblowing: A Decade of Progress?." In <i>A Global Approach to Public Interest Disclosure: What Can We Learn from Existing Whistleblowing Legislation and Research?</i>, ed. David B. Lewis, 36-55. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	H10	Goulder, Lawrence H., and Robert N. Stavins. 2010. <i>Interactions between State and Federal Climate Change Policies</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16123. Federal action addressing climate change is likely to emerge either through new legislation or via the U.S. EPA's authority under the Clean Air Act. The prospect of federal action raises important questions regarding the interconnections between federal efforts and state-level climate policy developments. In the presence of federal policies, to what extent will state efforts be cost-effective? How does the co-existence of state- and federal-level policies affect the ability of state efforts to achieve emissions reductions? This paper addresses these questions. We find that state-level policy in the presence of a federal policy can be beneficial or problematic, depending on the nature of the overlap between the two systems, the relative stringency of the efforts, and the types of policy instruments engaged. When the federal policy sets limits on aggregate emissions quantities, or allows manufacturers or facilities to average performance across states, the emission reductions accomplished by a subset of U.S. states may reduce pressure on the constraints posed by the federal policy, thereby freeing facilities or manufacturers to increase emissions in other states. This leads to serious "emissions leakage" and a loss of cost-effectiveness at the national level. In contrast, when the federal policy sets prices for emissions or does not allow manufactures to average performance across states, these difficulties are usually avoided. Even in circumstances involving problematic interactions, there may be other attractions of state-level climate policy. We evaluate a number of arguments that have been made to support state-level climate policy in the presence of federal policies, even when problematic interactions arise.
2010	H20	Shavell, Steven. 2010. <i>Corrective Taxation versus Liability</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16234. Taxation and liability are compared here as means of controlling harmful externalities. It is emphasized that liability has an advantage over taxation: inefficiency of incentives arises under taxation when, as would be typical, it would be impractical for a tax to reflect all variables that significantly affect expected harm, whereas efficiency of incentives under liability does not require the state to determine expected harm--it requires only that injurers pay for harm that occurs. However, taxation enjoys an advantage over liability: incentives under liability are diluted to the degree that injurers might escape suit. The optimal joint use of taxation and liability is also examined, and it is shown in the model that is analyzed that liability should be employed fully because liability creates more efficient incentives than taxation; a tax should be used only to take up the slack due to the possibility that suit for harm would not be brought.
2010	H20	Shavell, Steven. 2010. <i>The Corrective Tax versus Liability As Solutions to the Problem of Harmful Externalities</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16235. Although the corrective tax has long been viewed by economists as a theoretically desirable remedy for the problem of harmful externalities, its actual use has been limited, mainly to the domain of pollution. Liability, in contrast, has great importance in controlling harmful externalities. I compare the tax and liability here in theory and suggest that the conclusions help to explain the observed predominance of liability over taxation, except in the area of pollution. The following factors are emphasized in the analysis: inefficiency of incentives under taxes when, as would be typical, it would be impractical for the state to incorporate into taxes all of the variables that significantly affect expected harm; efficiency of incentives under strict liability, which requires only that actual harms be measured; efficiency of incentives to exercise precautions under the negligence rule; administrative cost advantages of liability deriving from its being applied only when harm occurs; and dilution of incentives under liability when suit would be unlikely or injurers would not be able to pay fully for harms caused.
2010	M38	CV: Nottage, Luke. 2010. "Product Safety Regulation." In <i>Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law</i>, ed. Geraint Howells, Iain Ramsay and Thomas Wilhelmsson, 256-94. With David Kraft. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	O44 P11	Aquilina, Kevin. 2010. "The Environment and Development Planning Bill: Proposals for Improvement." <i>Bank of Valletta Review</i>, 0(41): 23-46. The Environment and Development Planning Bill will codify, with amendments, the Environment Protection Act and the Development Planning Act into one law. This paper studies this Bill from the perspective of development planning legislation. It sets out the contribution this Bill will make to Administrative Law, Human Rights Law and the Law of Procedure. In certain respects, the Bill introduces novel concepts aimed at strengthening transparency and accountability in the workings of the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA). In places, the Bill does not go far in strengthening democracy in the development planning process. The paper thus suggests how the Bill can provide for a better application of the constitutional doctrine of the separation of powers, and for the human right of a fair hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal, whilst guaranteeing the institutional autonomy of MEPA from governmental interference in policy making and decision making.
2010	P32	Broughton, Edward I., and Damian G. Walker. 2010. "Policies and Practices for Aquaculture Food Safety in China." <i>Food Policy</i>, 35(5): 471-78. There are growing concerns over the safety of aquaculture food products from China, which supplies 70% of the world's farmed fish food. We present a comprehensive literature review, supplemented with qualitative data obtained from interviews with experts in the field, to examine the policies and practices designed to ensure the safety of food produced by the Chinese aquaculture industry. The food safety system has many parts that are administered by different governmental organizations with poor coordination among them. The system apparently operates as two entities: one for products destined for the export market and based largely on the requirements of importing countries, and the other with lower standards and levels of enforcement for domestic market products. The top-down approach focuses more on the end product rather than the production practices. There are several indications that regulations pertaining to antibiotic use are not being followed. Recent events have brought the issue of overall food safety to the attention of the Chinese public and the Government is acting positively towards addressing deficiencies of the system. Chief among these is the Food Safety Law which comes into effect in June, 2009. But the central government must work in concert with provincial and local authorities to improve the infrastructure for inspecting and tracking food from farms to the end consumers to ensure a greater degree of safety of aquatic food for the Chinese population.
2010	Q40	Buzzacchi, Camilla. 2010. "Energia e ambiti materiali connessi: La lettura della Corte costituzionale. (Energy and Other Areas of Interest: The Case Law of the Constitutional Court. With English summary.)." <i>Economia delle Fonti di Energia e</i>

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		dell'Ambiente/Economics and Policy of Energy and the Environment, 53(3): 115-40 . The case law of the Constitutional Court about energy has been giving evidence since 2004 to a mix of areas of interest affected by decisions concerning energy. These interests sometimes prevail, other times it happens that the needs of energy supply are judged of greater value. The further interests involved in decisions about energy are environment protection, landscape protection, health, competition, essential levels of rights, safety: the essay analyses each single field of interest affected by regional and national provisions, focusing on the balance made by the Court.
2010	R28	Slutzky, David, and A. J. Frey. 2010. "Brownfields Uncertainty: A Proposal to Reform Superfund." <i>Citiescape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research</i>, 12(3): 85-100 . For decades Americans have been trying to reverse the momentum of urban decline. In an effort to ensure that abandoned, contaminated properties were cleaned up, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, or CERCLA, also known as the Superfund Act. With the creation of the Superfund program, a liability scheme was put in place to make sure that brownfields would be cleaned up so they could be put into productive reuse. Unfortunately, the uncertainties associated with this liability framework have been declared by some to be the primary impediment to brownfield redevelopment. Private developers, who might otherwise provide the resources needed for redeveloping brownfields into vital community assets, are driven away from purchasing or investing in brownfield sites by the potential for catastrophic federal and state regulatory and tort liability. As a result, many brownfields continue to sit vacant or underutilized. This article offers a solution to the risk and uncertainty resulting from federal and state cleanup and third-party tort liability often associated with brownfield sites, while preserving the current liability scheme as it pertains to parties actually responsible for the contamination. To mitigate the liability and tort concerns of potential brownfield redevelopers, this article proposes the creation of an absolute waiver of federal and state cleanup and third-party tort liability for truly innocent private parties that undertake to redevelop brownfield sites. Our proposed federal legislative reforms, coupled with incentives for states' participation, should serve as a catalyst for private-party brownfield redevelopment while strengthening the fiscal vitality of the Superfund program without reliance on taxpayer dollars.
2010	Z10	
2011		
2011	C53	CV : Levy, David T., and Elizabeth Mumford. 2011. "Trends in Smoking Rates under Different Tobacco Control Policies: Results from the Simsmoke Tobacco Policy Simulation Model." In <i>After Tobacco: What Would Happen If Americans Stopped Smoking?</i> , ed. Peter Bearman, Kathryn M. Neckerman and Leslie Wright, 8-45. New York and Chichester: Columbia University Press.
2011	E62	CV : Sprohge, Hans, and Julsuchada Sirisom. 2011. "Coal Mining: The Neglected Environmental Threat." In <i>Environmental Taxation and Climate Change: Achieving Environmental Sustainability through Fiscal Policy</i> , ed. Larry Kreiser, Julsuchada Sirisom, Hope Ashiabor and Janet E. Milne, 129-43. Critical Issues in Environmental Taxation, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	H00	Viscusi, W. Kip, and Richard J. Zeckhauser. 2011. <i>Addressing Catastrophic Risks: Disparate Anatomies Require Tailored Therapies</i>. Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Working Paper Series . Catastrophic risks differ in terms of their natural or human origins, their possible amplification by human behaviors, and the relationships between those who create the risks and those who suffer the losses. Given their disparate anatomies, catastrophic risks generally require tailored therapies, with each prescribed therapy employing a specific portfolio of policy strategies. Given that catastrophic risks occur rarely, and impose extreme losses, traditional mechanisms for controlling risks--bargaining, regulation, liability--often function poorly. Commons catastrophes arise when a group of actors collectively impose such risks on themselves. When the commons is balanced, that is, when the parties are roughly symmetrically situated, a range of regulatory mechanisms can perform well. However, unbalanced commons--such as exist with climate change--will challenge any control mechanism with the disparate parties putting forth proposals to limit their own burdens. When humans impose catastrophic risks predominantly on others--as with deepwater oil spills--the risks are external. For those risks, the analysis shows, a single responsible party should be identified. Primary emphasis should then be placed on a two-tier liability system. Parties engaged in activities posing such catastrophic risks would be subject to substantial minimum financial requirements, strict liability for all damages, and a risk-based tax for expected losses that would exceed the responsible party's ability to pay. Utilizing the financial incentives of this two-tier liability system would decrease the current reliance on regulatory policy, and would alter the role of regulators with a tilt toward financial oversight efforts and away from direct control. Catastrophic risks will always be with us. But as rare, extreme events, society has little experience with them, and current mechanisms are poorly designed to control them. Only a tailored therapy approach offers promise of significant improvement.
2011	H50	CV : de Vries, Sybe A. 2011. "BUPA: A Healthy Case, in the Light of a Changing Constitutional Setting in Europe?." In <i>Health Care and EU Law</i> , ed. Johan Willem van de Gronden, Erika Szyszczak, Ulla Neergaard and Markus Krajewski, 295-317. Legal Issues of Services of General Interest. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press; distributed by Springer, New York.
2011	I13	CV : Welti, Felix. 2011. "EU Law and the Organisation of Health Care: Experiences from Germany." In <i>Health Care and EU Law</i> , ed. Johan Willem van de Gronden, Erika Szyszczak, Ulla Neergaard and Markus Krajewski, 319-36. Legal Issues of Services of General Interest. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press; distributed by Springer, New York.
2011	I13	Lindo, Jason M., Isaac D. Swensen, and Glen R. Waddell. 2011. <i>Alcohol and Student Performance: Estimating the Effect of Legal Access</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17637 . We consider the effect of legal access to alcohol on student achievement. We first estimate the effect using an RD design but argue that this approach is not well suited to the research question in our setting. Our preferred approach instead exploits the longitudinal nature of the data, identifying the effect by measuring the extent to which a student's performance changes after he gains legal access to alcohol, controlling flexibly for the expected evolution of grades as students make progress towards their degrees. We find that students' grades fall below their expected levels upon being able to drink legally, but by less than previously documented. We also show that there are effects on women and that the effects are persistent.
2011	I21 I23	Grindsted, Thomas S. 2011. "Sustainable Universities--From Declarations on Sustainability in Higher Education to National Law." <i>Environmental Economics</i>, 2(2): 29-36 . Declarations on Sustainability in Higher Education (SHE) can be viewed as a piece of international regulation. Over the past 30 years research at universities has produced convincing data to warn about deterioration of the environment, resource scarcity and the need for sustainability. This in turn, has put a counter pressure on the university, forcing it to review its role as a driver for sustainable development. Today, universities and intergovernmental institutions have developed more than 31 SHE declarations, and more than 1400 universities have signed a SHE declaration globally. However, it is well known that signing a declaration does not necessarily lead to implementation. This is due to the lack of incentive structures. The article examines the discursive interaction between university and intergovernmental declarations that

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		form the basis for the design of sustainable universities. Declarations tend to have impact on three trends. Firstly, there is emerging international consensus on the university's role and function in relation to sustainable development; secondly, the emergence of national legislation, and thirdly, an emerging international competition to be leader in sustainable campus performance.
2011	J11	CV: Levy, David T., and Elizabeth Mumford. 2011. "Trends in Smoking Rates under Different Tobacco Control Policies: Results from the Simsmoke Tobacco Policy Simulation Model." In <i>After Tobacco: What Would Happen If Americans Stopped Smoking?</i> , ed. Peter Bearman, Kathryn M. Neckerman and Leslie Wright, 8-45. New York and Chichester: Columbia University Press.
2011	J24	Diss: Ghosh, Kaushik. 2011. OSHA Regulation: Worker Participation, Plant Compliance and Productivity. PhD diss. Clark University. The first part of the thesis examines the factors that affect worker participation in OSHA enforcement activities. There are two types of participation: (a) initiating a complaint inspection and (b) accompanying the OSHA inspector during the walk around phase of an inspection. Empirical results indicate that participation decisions depend positively and significantly on plant characteristics such as union status, big plant size, big firm size and industry injury rates. Previous programmed inspections in the local areas (county) and also at the plant substantially reduces worker complaint and walk around. Finally, worker participation is negatively influenced by unfavorable economic factors like the unemployment rate and demographic factors like the percentage of minority population in the county where the plant is located. The second part estimates the impact of OSHA's health and safety inspections on plant compliance for all US private manufacturing plants that were inspected by OSHA between 1972 and 2003. It empirically tests whether compliance rates or improvements in compliance following inspections differ on basis of plant unionization or worker participation rate. There are two types of worker participation: (a) initiating a complaint inspection and (b) accompanying the OSHA inspector during the walk around phase of an inspection. Two major findings from this study are: (1) workplaces with high complaint and high walk around are most hazardous and have lowest cumulative reduction in violations from repeated inspections and (2) unionized plants in general are doing slightly better in terms of compliance than non-unionized plants. This study is important from the perspective of OSHA policy implementation. This study tests if workers are expressing valid concerns about hazardous working conditions when they participate more in enforcement activities. OSHA can use this information to target workplaces which have a high incidence of complaints and walk around because these workplaces are not only hazardous to start with; they also have a long span of continuing noncompliance. Finally, we also analyze the impact of Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) regulation on investment, labor productivity and total factor productivity. We combine productivity and investment data from the Census Longitudinal Research database (LRD) with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) inspection data from OSHA IMIS data base. Our results show that plants that have more enforcement activities have lower labor productivity and total factor productivity. On the other we found significantly positive impact of regulation on investment. Inspections with penalty tend to have more positive impact on investment as compared to inspections without penalties. Similarly, inspections with penalties tend to have more negative impact on output, labor productivity and total factor productivity. We also compared the impact of OSHA regulation on productivity and investment by categorizing plants, based on their degree of worker participation and union status. Results show that plants that have higher complaints or higher walk around and plants that are unionized, in general have lower productivity, but the effect of OSHA inspection on productivity in case of a high complaint or high walk around or unionized plant is less than the impact on productivity of a low complaint low walk around and a non-unionized plant. The main reason for this differential impact is that, for high complaint/high walk around/union plants the displacement effect (the number of hours diverted from production to handling other regulatory activities, like training) is already low and hence the impact of additional OSHA inspection is lower.
2011	L38	Aldy, Joseph E., and Robert Stavins. 2011. <i>The Promise and Problems of Pricing Carbon: Theory and Experience</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17569. Because of the global commons nature of climate change, international cooperation among nations will likely be necessary for meaningful action at the global level. At the same time, it will inevitably be up to the actions of sovereign nations to put in place policies that bring about meaningful reductions in the emissions of greenhouse gases. Due to the ubiquity and diversity of emissions of greenhouse gases in most economies, as well as the variation in abatement costs among individual sources, conventional environmental policy approaches, such as uniform technology and performance standards, are unlikely to be sufficient to the task. Therefore, attention has increasingly turned to market-based instruments in the form of carbon-pricing mechanisms. We examine the opportunities and challenges associated with the major options for carbon pricing: carbon taxes, cap-and-trade, emission reduction credits, clean energy standards, and fossil fuel subsidy reductions.
2011	L88	CV: Hyland, Andrew, Mark Travers, and Brian Fix. 2011. "National Economic Impact of Clean Indoor Air Regulations on the Hospitality Industry." In <i>After Tobacco: What Would Happen If Americans Stopped Smoking?</i> , ed. Peter Bearman, Kathryn M. Neckerman and Leslie Wright, 160-90. New York and Chichester: Columbia University Press.
2011	L88	Sama, Danilo. 2011. "The Relationship between Common Management and Ecotourism Regulation: Tragedy or Triumph of the Commons? A Law and Economics Answer." <i>Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics</i>, 2(1): 78-81. Since its origin , ecotourism development has been at the centre of controversial and heated debates within the environmental and scientific society. On one hand, it has been considered as a model of responsible and sustainable tourism with the capacity to guarantee the conservation of the current biodiversity level and cultural identity, to educate the tourists about preservation and to improve the economic activity and the standard of living of the populations affected. On the other hand, it has been criticized for actually being a mere instrument in the hands of capitalist and western firms to commercially exploit the natural resources available in the less developed countries. Thus, are the ecotourism projects more likely to be profitable and successful in territories where the common resources are controlled by the state or managed by private firms? Considered the most frequent and spontaneous solution noticed in the ordinary daily life of the emerging countries, meaning natural resources owned communally by local institutions, does ecotourism impede or reinforce this management function of coordinating and controlling? The empirical researches conducted in literature tried to answer to some of the above-mentioned questions and offered the opportunity for a law and economics assessment of the problem related to the common-pool resources.
2011	M50	CV: Lindsey, Kevin. 2011. "Legal Liability When Businesses Are Unprepared for Disasters." In <i>Business Continuity and Homeland Security, Volume 1: The Challenge of the New Age</i> , ed. David H. McIntyre and William I. Hancock, 38-42. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	M50	CV: Clarke, Sharon. 2011. "Health and Safety in Small Businesses." In <i>Human Resource Management in Small Business: Achieving Peak Performance</i> , ed. Cary L. Cooper and Ronald J. Burke, 181-97. New Horizons in Management. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	N60	CV: van Tongeren, Frank. 2011. "Standards and International Trade Integration: A Historical Review of the German 'Reinheitsgebot.'" In <i>The Economics of Beer</i> , ed. Johan F. M. Swinnen, 51-61. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	O43 Q49 R10 R13	Alston, Lee J., and Krister Andersson. 2011. <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Forest Protection: The Transaction Costs of REDD</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16756. Understanding and minimizing the transaction costs of policy implementation are critical for reducing tropical forest losses. As the international community prepares to launch REDD+, a global initiative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical deforestation, policymakers need to pay attention to the transactions costs associated with negotiating, monitoring and enforcing contracts between governments and donors. The existing institutional design for REDD+ relies heavily on central government interventions in program countries. Analyzing new data on forest conservation outcomes, we identify several problems with this centralized approach to forest protection. We describe options for a more diversified policy approach that could reduce the full set of transaction costs and thereby improve the efficiency of the market-based approach for conservation.
2012		
2012	B31	CV: Bromley, Daniel W. 2012. "Samuels vs. Buchanan: Grasping the Purpose of the Law." In <i>Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology: A Research Annual</i> , ed. Jeff E. Biddle and Ross B. Emmett, 137-49. Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology, vol. 30-A. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2012	C43	CV: Kumagai, S. 2012. "Development of the Environmental Policy Priorities Index for Japan 2010 (JEPiX 2010)." In <i>Environmental Impact</i> , ed. C. A. Brebbia and T.-S. Chon, 35-52. WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment, vol. 162. Southampton, U.K. and Boston: WIT Press.
2012	D03	Alston, Lee J., and Krister Andersson. 2011. <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Forest Protection: The Transaction Costs of REDD</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16756. Understanding and minimizing the transaction costs of policy implementation are critical for reducing tropical forest losses. As the international community prepares to launch REDD+, a global initiative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical deforestation, policymakers need to pay attention to the transactions costs associated with negotiating, monitoring and enforcing contracts between governments and donors. The existing institutional design for REDD+ relies heavily on central government interventions in program countries. Analyzing new data on forest conservation outcomes, we identify several problems with this centralized approach to forest protection. We describe options for a more diversified policy approach that could reduce the full set of transaction costs and thereby improve the efficiency of the market-based approach for conservation.
2012	F33	CV: Bradlow, Daniel D. 2012. "The Reform of the Governance of the IFIs: A Critical Assessment." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 3. International Financial Institutions and Global Legal Governance</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Daniel D. Bradlow and Benedict Kingsbury, 37-58. World Bank Law, Justice, and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	F33	CV: Broderick, Martin. 2012. "ESIA Effectiveness through Links to EMS." In <i>Furthering Environmental Impact Assessment: Towards a Seamless Connection between EIA and EMS</i> , ed. Anastassios Perdicoulis, Bridget Durning and Lisa Palframan, 71-87. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F64	Rudolph, Sven, and Achim Lerch. 2012. "Treibhausgas-Emissionshandel in den USA: Eine Bewertung der Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) aus umweltökonomischer, gerechtigkeits-theoretischer und polit-ökonomischer Perspektive. (With English summary.)" <i>Zeitschrift für Umweltpolitik und Umweltrecht/Journal of Environmental Law and Policy</i> , 35(4): 421-49. Even though the U.S. is reluctant to commit to an internationally binding climate treaty and has even lost the national battle for a climate protection law in 2010, regional initiatives are gaining in importance. While California is just about to start its own emissions trading scheme, the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) has had experience with carbon markets since 2009 and is currently revising its program. Regional carbon markets in the U.S. are not only capable of fostering the national discussion especially after a re-election of Barack Obama, they can also provide an opportunity for a bottom-up approach to global climate policy by linking domestic schemes. They may have a central role in helping states fulfill obligations for greenhouse gas reductions under regulations that are expected to be developed under the Clean Air Act. Against this background, questions about the success and failures as well as the political feasibility of RGGI arise. In order to answer these questions, this paper uses a sustainability economics' approach in order to evaluate the program on grounds of efficiency, effectiveness, and social justice, and applies traditional public choice thinking supplemented by exogenous conditions in order to explain the political feasibility. By doing so, the paper shows that RGGI represents a crucial first step towards sustainable climate policies in the U.S. The program exhibits some design features--such as full auctioning and the use of revenues--which have positive economic, ecological and social effects, but also others--such as the slack cap and the limited coverage--which induce negative effects. From the political economy perspective, RGGI survived, because an advantageous political stakeholder structure including a split industry community and pro-active environmental bureaucrats faced favorable exogenous conditions such as a liberalized power market and a tradition of ambitious environmental regulation. Also, the program's price floor prevented a collapse of the program when the cap became slack.
2012	G12	Diss: Mallory, Julie. 2012. Financial Markets as a Mechanism for Environmental over Compliance. PhD diss. University of Toronto. Climate change legislation is financially and politically costly. Encouraging companies to over comply with current regulations (i.e. do more than what is required by law) could lead to socially optimal outcomes without the costs. Financial markets have the capacity to provide such motivation. In this paper I examine the financial market reaction to actions relating to climate change risk with the purpose of better understanding how investors interpret these actions and how these markets can be used to encourage environmental over compliance. First, I examine how the responses of Canadian companies to a voluntary survey regarding carbon emission levels affect those companies' valuations. I employ a signaling framework where companies choose between two discrete signals--disclosure and nondisclosure--and where there is uncertainty about the likelihood of legislation in addition to company type. I test the prediction of the model that disclosure increases company value only when investors believe legislation is likely. I find that withholding carbon emissions information resulted in average daily abnormal returns of 3 basis points, and that disclosure resulted in average daily abnormal returns of -11 basis points in the days surrounding the submission of the survey responses. The level of emissions disclosed is found to be irrelevant. My results suggest that most investors considered future climate change legislation in Canada to be distant, unlikely, or not costly, and possibly that pursuing emissions reduction was not profit-maximizing--or at the least that the collection of emissions information was costly. Second, I examine the credibility of green legislative threat. The economic climate impacts the government's ability to credibly threaten new environmental law, and so I model a company's pollution decision as a function of the economic climate. In times of recession, companies may choose to pollute heavily since they believe the likelihood of legislation is low. As a first step in evaluating the model empirically, I use differences-in-differences regressions to estimate the effect of legislative threat during recession on company value. Although the value of carbon-intensive companies decreased initially in reaction to legislative threat, the relative value of these companies increased after a few quarters as the depth of the recession becomes more apparent. I find that on average

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		the legislative threat of an emission trading scheme reduced Tobin's Q by 18% in the initial stages of the recession, but as the recession deepened the legislative threat effect was eliminated. My results suggest that financial markets combined with a credible threat of legislation could provide encouragement to companies to over comply with current regulations, possibly to the extent that is socially optimal. More research on factors affecting company carbon emissions levels and intensity is required.
2012	G28	CV: Alemanno, Alberto, Frank den Butter, Andre Nijsen, and Jacopo Torriti. 2012. "Better Business Regulation in a Risk Society: Conclusions." In <i>Better Business Regulation in a Risk Society</i> , ed. Alberto Alemanno, Frank den Butter, Andre Nijsen and Jacopo Torriti, 285-98. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	G34	CV: Bradlow, Daniel D. 2012. "The Reform of the Governance of the IFIs: A Critical Assessment." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 3. International Financial Institutions and Global Legal Governance</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Daniel D. Bradlow and Benedict Kingsbury, 37-58. World Bank Law, Justice, and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	G34	Hoffmann, Jan. 2012. "Environmental Due Diligence--Die OECD-Leitsätze für multinationale Unternehmen. (With English summary.)." <i>Zeitschrift für Umweltpolitik und Umweltrecht/Journal of Environmental Law and Policy</i> , 35(4): 399-420. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has published so called Guidelines for multinational enterprises for almost four decades. They contain recommendations by governments for responsible business conduct in a global context. Since 1991 the Guidelines comprise a chapter "Environment". The updated "OECD Guidelines 2011 Edition" gives reason for examining the Guidelines from the perspective of environmental law and for analysing if they are a guide for German environmental company law as well. The author concludes that the Guidelines are a practice-oriented guidepost for environmentally sound corporate governance.
2012	H24 I22	CV: Jacobsen, Kari, and Gerd Vollset. 2012. "Publicly Available and Supported Early Education and Care for All in Norway." In <i>Childcare Markets: Can They Deliver an Equitable Service?</i> , ed. Eva Lloyd and Helen Penn, 115-30. Bristol: Policy Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2012	I14	CV: Elhayany, Asher, and Shlomo Vinker. 2012. "Addressing Healthcare Inequities in Israel by Eliminating Prescription Drug Copayments." In <i>Accountability and Responsibility in Health Care: Issues in Addressing an Emerging Global Challenge</i> , ed. Bruce Rosen, Avi Israeli and Stephen Shortell, 243-54. World Scientific Series in Global Healthcare Economics and Public Policy, vol. 1. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2012	I14 I32	CV: Raine, Rosalind. 2012. "Tackling the Inverse Care Law in the UK." In <i>Accountability and Responsibility in Health Care: Issues in Addressing an Emerging Global Challenge</i> , ed. Bruce Rosen, Avi Israeli and Stephen Shortell, 341-58. World Scientific Series in Global Healthcare Economics and Public Policy, vol. 1. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2012	I22	THE SAME AS H24 CV: Jacobsen, Kari, and Gerd Vollset. 2012. "Publicly Available and Supported Early Education and Care for All in Norway."
2012	I31	D'Amato, Alessio, and Mariangela Zoli. 2012. "Illegal Waste Disposal in the Time of the Mafia: A Tale of Enforcement and Social Well Being." <i>Journal of Environmental Planning and Management</i> , 55(5): 637-55. The current waste crisis in Italy is the most recent evidence that criminal organisations can impact waste management heavily. Nonetheless, this aspect has been neglected by current literature. We take the first step in filling this gap by developing a model which allows for the presence of a criminal organisation which extorts (socially costly) rent from agents willing to perform illegal disposal. In a setting where the public authority acts as a Stackelberg leader with respect to the mafia, we assume, coherently through real life observation, that enforcement efforts can only hit the criminal organisation: agents are therefore subject to indirect enforcement via the mafia extortion. Our main conclusion suggests that the presence of the mafia can lead to an increase in the level of economic activity and to less enforcement; under certain conditions, the related benefits can offset the damages from increases in illegal disposal and the social costs of the mafia's rent. These results provide a possible theoretical rationale for authorities' tolerance of the mafia in the waste cycle, and contribute to the explanation of some surprising stylised facts in the Italian case.
2012	I32	THE SAME AS I14 CV: Raine, Rosalind. 2012. "Tackling the Inverse Care Law in the UK."
2012	K36	CV: Schwartz, Jack, and Leslie B. Fried. 2012. "Legal Issues for Caregivers of Individuals with Alzheimer's Disease." In , ed. Steven H. Zarit and Ronda C. Talley, 165-79. Caregiving: Research, Practice, Policy series. An official publication of the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	K36	CV: Frank-Stromborg, Marilyn, and Kenneth R. Burns. 2012. "Legal Issues in Cancer Caregiving." In <i>Cancer Caregiving in the United States: Research, Practice, Policy</i> , ed. Ronda C. Talley, Ruth McCorkle and Walter F. Baile, 249-63. Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving Caregiving: Research-Practice-Policy series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	K36	CV: Kaufman, Dale L., Ann O'Mara, and Christine M. Schrauf. 2012. "Cancer Caregiving: Policy and Advocacy." In <i>Cancer Caregiving in the United States: Research, Practice, Policy</i> , ed. Ronda C. Talley, Ruth McCorkle and Walter F. Baile, 265-86. Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving Caregiving: Research-Practice-Policy series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	K36	CV: Bowe, Frank G. 2012. "Legal Issues Related to Caregiving for an Individual with Disabilities." In <i>Multiple Dimensions of Caregiving and Disability: Research, Practice, Policy</i> , ed. Ronda C. Talley and John E. Crews, 153-68. Caregiving: Research, Practice, Policy series. An official publication of the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	L32	CV: Wang, Ju-Han Zoe, and Wen-Cheng Hu. 2012. "The Potential for Voluntary Approaches to Realize a Climate Smart Economy: Private-Public Partnerships in Taiwan." In <i>Climate Smart Development in Asia: Transition to Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Economies</i> , ed. Ancha Srinivasan, Frank Hiroshi Ling and Hideyuki Mori, 90-106. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2012	L93	Martinez-Garcia, Juan Diego. 2012. "The EC Decision to Include the Aviation Activities in the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS): A Breach of International Law?" <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i> , 0(20): 99-126. On the 2nd of February 2009 the European Union enacted the Directive 2008/101/EC, which amended Directive 2003/87/EC, to include aviation activities in the scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community. The purpose of this paper is to define whether this unilateral measure constitutes a breach of international law.
2012	L96 O10	CV: Bradlow, Daniel D. 2012. "The Reform of the Governance of the IFIs: A Critical Assessment." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 3. International Financial Institutions and Global Legal Governance</i> , ed. HassaneCisse, Daniel D. Bradlow and Benedict Kingsbury, 37-58. World Bank Law, Justice, and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: WorldBank.

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2012	O10	CV: Bradlow, Daniel D. 2012. "The Reform of the Governance of the IFIs: A Critical Assessment." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 3. International Financial Institutions and Global Legal Governance</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Daniel D. Bradlow and Benedict Kingsbury, 37-58. World Bank Law, Justice, and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	O10	CV: Brown, Helen. 2012. "Social Learning and Water-Resource Management in Southern Africa: Can Interactive Learning Trigger Changes in Water Management?." In <i>Water Governance--Challenges in Africa: Hydro-optimism or Hydro-pessimism?</i> , ed. Ibrahim Anne, 101-21. CEAUP Studies on Africa, vol. 2. Bern and Berlin: Peter Lang.
2012	O23	CV: Domingues, Jose Marcos, and Luiz Artur Pecorelli-Peres. 2012. "Electric Vehicles, Taxes and Public Policies in Brazil." In <i>Green Taxation and Environmental Sustainability</i> , ed. Larry Kreiser, Ana Yabar Sterling, Pedro Herrera, Janet E. Milne and Hope Ashiabor, 113-29. Critical Issues in Environmental Taxation, vol. 12. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	P21 Y80	Heffron, Raphael J. 2012. <i>Nuclear New Build in the United States 1990-2010: A Three State Analysis</i>. Faculty of Economics University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. This research examines nuclear energy policy across three states in the United States (US)--Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Texas--from 1990-2010. The main research question seeks to ascertain what the prerequisites are for successful nuclear new build to occur in the US. Interviews are at the core of the research methodology employed, as with other in-depth studies on nuclear new build. The aim of this research is to identify and clarify those aspects of the legal, economic, and political requirements of the US that effect prospects for nuclear new build but which, so far, have not been well understood by experts. The research provides these new insights through a unique comparison of US states which have deregulated, regulated and 'hybrid' electricity markets. From the research it is evident the central role that law can have in the nuclear energy sector, and that policy in the nuclear energy sector can become state driven. Further, the methodology identifies key assumptions within the nuclear sector in the US that are contested, and delivers lessons on how these contested issues may be resolved. The paper adds to the literature in public administration, legal development and nuclear energy policy, and in particular nuclear new build.
2013		
2013	A13	CV: Vucetich, John A., and Michael P. Nelson. 2013. "The Infirm Ethical Foundations of Conservation." In <i>Ignoring Nature No More: The Case for Compassionate Conservation</i> , ed. Marc Bekoff, 9-25. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	A13 D40 F40 Q33 Q43	Farah, Paolo D., and Riccardo Tremolada. 2013. <i>A Comparison Between Shale Gas in China and Unconventional Fuel Development in the United States: Health, Water and Environmental Risks</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2013.95. China is appraised to have the world's largest exploitable reserves of shale gas, although several legal, regulatory, environmental and investment-related issues will likely restrain its scope. China's capacity to successfully face these hurdles and produce commercial shale gas will have a crucial impact on the regional gas market and on China's energy mix, as Beijing strives to decrease reliance on imported oil and coal, while attempting to meet growing energy demand and maintain a certain level of resource autonomy. The development of the unconventional natural gas extractive industry will also endow China with further negotiating power to obtain more advantageous prices from Russia and future liquefied natural gas (LNG) suppliers. This paper, adopting a comparative perspective, underlines the trends learned from unconventional fuel development in the United States, emphasizing their potential application to the Chinese context in light of recently signed production-sharing contracts between qualified foreign investors and China. The wide range of regulatory and enforcement problems in this matter are accrued by an extremely limited liberalization of gas prices, lack of technological development, and political hurdles curbing the opening of resource extraction to private investors. These issues are exacerbated by concerns related to the risk of water pollution deriving from mismanaged drilling and fracturing, absence of adequate regulation framework and industry standards, entailing consequences on social stability and environmental degradation.
2013	D22	Blair, Roger D., and Thomas Knight. 2013. "Compliance with Corporate Policy: An Economic Approach." <i>Managerial and Decision Economics</i>, 34(7-8): 529-37. We consider how corporations respond to public policy mandates with internal compliance policies and enforcement. We suppose that corporate compliance is determined by employees of the firm, whose incentives do not align perfectly with those of the corporation. In response, corporations expend resources to make compliance more likely. They adopt internal compliance policies and enforce these policies by sanctioning employees that violate them. Perfect compliance is unlikely, given imperfect observability of employee behavior. We present a number of laws and regulations with which firms may choose to comply, construct a model of internal compliance, and close with a discussion of different internal compliance policies and their feasibility.
2013	D40	THE SAME AS A13 Farah, Paolo D., and Riccardo Tremolada. 2013. <i>A Comparison Between Shale Gas in China and Unconventional Fuel Development in the United States: Health, Water and Environmental Risks</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Working Papers: 2013.95.
2013	E22	CV: Lai, Desheng, Ning Cai, and Tingting Rong. 2013. "Government Green Investment." In <i>China Green Development Index Report 2011</i> , ed. Xiaoxi Li and Jiancheng Pan, 317-50. Current Chinese Economic Report Series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	E58 F30 H63	Herrmann, Christoph, Markus Krajewski, and Jorg Philipp Terhechte, eds. 2013. <i>European Yearbook of International Economic Law 2014</i>, New York and Heidelberg: Springer. Eighteen papers consider the seventieth anniversary of the Bretton Woods Conference (and hence the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank) and the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in order to reflect on the legacy and current status of these establishments. Papers discuss reflections on the intellectual history of the international regulation of monetary affairs; multiregionalism in the context of the EU sovereign debt crisis--current legal challenges and the way forward; interaction for monetary and financial stability--central banks as main actors in the global financial system; greater coherence in global economic policy making--progress and prospect; reflections on the global trading order twenty years after Marrakesh--a development perspective; moving ahead while standing still--dynamics of institutional evolution in a gridlocked WTO; the multilateral trading system and nontrade issues--how the WTO managed to integrate environmental concerns without integrating international environmental law; twenty years after Marrakesh--reconsidering the effects of preferential rules of origin and anticircumvention rules on trade in inputs and global production networks; the WTO legal framework for telecommunications services and challenges of the information age; settling NAFTA and WTO disputes and whether it is a net of parallel and contradictory commitments; whether the European Union's deep trade agenda is a stumbling block or a stepping stone toward multilateral liberalization; current approaches to the international investment regime in South America; the multilayered system of regional economic integration in West Africa; the tripartite free trade area--what it will be and how it will come about; what lies beneath India and her trade agreements; the World Customs Organization's Framework of Standards and the internationalization of supply chain security; the World Intellectual Property Organization's policy priorities in a world of global legal pluralism--alternative

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		dispute resolution for generic top-level domains and the protection of audiovisual performances; and developments in international investment law. Includes four book reviews that discuss Reinmar Wolff (ed.)'s New York Convention, Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 10 June 1958. Commentary; Ingeborg Schwenzer, Christiana Fountoulakis, and Mariel Dimsey's International Sales Law: A Guide to the CISG; Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann's International Economic Law in the Twenty-First Century: Constitutional Pluralism and Multilevel Governance of Interdependent Public Goods; and Ariel Ezrachi (ed.)'s Research Handbook on International Competition Law.
2013	F40	THE SAME AS A13 Farah, Paolo D., and Riccardo Tremolada. 2013. <i>A Comparison Between Shale Gas in China and Unconventional Fuel Development in the United States: Health, Water and Environmental Risks</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Working Papers: 2013.95.
2013	F59	Condon, Madison, and Ada Ignaciuk. 2013. <i>Border Carbon Adjustment and International Trade: A Literature Review</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Trade and Environment Working Papers: 2013/6. An important source of political opposition to measures aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) arises from concerns over their negative effects on the competitiveness of domestic firms, especially those that are energy-intensive and exposed to competition from foreign producers. Politicians and industry representatives alike fear that imports from countries without similar regulations can gain cost-of-production advantages over domestic goods. With many of the major economies of the world contemplating unilateral action to restrict their carbon emissions (while continuing to pursue co-ordinated multilateral action), the parallel concern of carbon leakage--whereby domestic reductions in emissions are partially or wholly counterbalanced by increased emissions elsewhere in the world--has also arisen. Various adjustments have been proposed, both in the academic literature and in draft climate legislation, including levying a border tax or requiring importers to surrender a quantity of carbon permits. Collectively, these kinds of adjustments are often referred to as border carbon adjustments, or BCAs. This note reviews the existing literature on BCAs and alternatives to BCAs and discusses what various researchers have concluded about the efficacy of BCAs from both a trade and an environmental perspective.
2013	H53	CV: Tsobanoglou, Georgios, and Ioanna Giannopoulou. 2013. "Organizational Framework of the Public Care System in Greece--Does It Promote Child Protection?." In <i>Citizenship and Social Development: Citizen Participation and Community Involvement in Social Welfare and Social Policy</i> , ed. Litsa Nicolaou-Smokoviti, Heinz Sunker, Julia Rozanova and Victoria Pekka Economou, 579-92. Labour, Education and Society series, vol. 31. Frankfurt and New York: Peter Lang, PL Academic Research.
2013	H54	Meyerstein, Ariel. 2013. "Transnational Private Financial Regulation and Sustainable Development: An Empirical Assessment of the Implementation of the Equator Principles." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 45(2): 487-594. Large-scale infrastructure projects often impose a variety of environmental and social harms on marginalized (often indigenous) populations, many of whom, particularly in countries with weak regulatory capacity, have very little political voice in the project approval process. Responding to pressure from transnational activists and the changing norms and practices of development finance institutions such as the World Bank, some of the largest commercial banks in the world created a global private regulatory regime--the Equator Principles ("EPs")--to standardize their review of the environmental and social risks flowing from their investments in these projects. This article contextualizes the emergence of the Equator Principles among the broader shift to new forms of global governance and explores how the impact of such governance regimes can be measured. Drawing inspiration from recent scholarship by regulatory scholars of domestic voluntary regimes, the article explores how "process" focused metrics can be an important measurement of regime effectiveness. Implementing an empirical approach, the article presents the first global survey of the implementation by the participating banks--Equator Principle Financial Institutions ("EPFIs")--measured along two dimensions: (1) how individual institutions have changed their organizational structures, policies, and procedures following their decisions to adopt the EPs and (2) how they have contributed to the growth and evolution of the regime. While institutional change is not a perfect proxy for measuring impacts "on the ground," I argue that it is a particularly useful measurement for the study of global private regulation related to corporate human rights accountability, which both the United Nation's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD's Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises suggest should be carried out primarily by the development of robust due diligence mechanisms not unlike those required by the Equator Principles.
2013	H54	Ferreiro, Maria de Fatima, Maria Eduarda Goncalves, and Ana Costa. 2013. "Conflicting Values and Public Decision: The Foz Coa Case." <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 86(0): 129-35. This article considers public decision involving conflicting values and interests by presenting a case (Portugal, 1990s) where the construction of a dam already under way following an Environmental Impact Assessment procedure (EIA) was abandoned in order to preserve prehistoric rock engravings. The Foz Coa case illustrates the methodologies currently adopted under European Union law in the support of public decision concerning large infrastructures with significant impact on the environment and/or the cultural heritage, highlighting their limitations when confronted with the complexity and the plurality of values commonly at stake in such circumstances. We assume that the reasonableness of a public decision is meant to emerge from a process through which the various and conflicting reasons for acting are brought together, implying the opening of ends, and not only of means, to discussion and inquiry, a deliberative perspective which is put in contrast with the monistic methodologies supporting public decision-making under the EIA procedure. Some broader lessons may be drawn from the analysis of this case, we argue, regarding the conditions under which a regulatory system should tackle the diverse and conflicting values involved in public decision that affects today's highly-prized values like the environment or the cultural heritage.
2013	H57	CV: Appoloni, Andrea, Alessio D'Amato, and Wenjuan Cheng. 2013. "Is Public Procurement Going Green? Experiences and Open Issues." In <i>The Applied Law and Economics of Public Procurement</i> , ed. Gustavo Piga and Steen Treumer, 111-32. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	H63	THE SAME AS E58 Herrmann, Christoph, Markus Krajewski, and Jorg Philipp Terhechte, eds. 2013. <i>European Yearbook of International Economic Law 2014</i> , New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	J63	CV: Elliott, E. Donald. 2013. "Rationing Analysis of Job Losses and Gains: An Exercise in Domestic Comparative Law." In <i>Does Regulation Kill Jobs?</i> , ed. Cary Coglianese, Adam M. Finkel and Christopher Carrigan, 256-71. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
2013	K37	Da Silva, Cesar Augusto Silva. 2013. "Brazil: Human Rights and Environmental Refugees." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i> , 0(22): 211-41. These notes seek to establish a discussion regarding the evolution of the refugee definition, particularly the so-called environmental refugees in the context of human rights and environmental law in order to establish possible proposals for the modification or extension of the concept, in the international treatise and in the Brazilian law, with regard to the issue of forced displacement in the contemporary world. The text aims to analyze the trajectory and the advancement of human rights in view of the category of refugees in Brazilian and international legislation in the context of new phenomena that challenges the current definition, like desertification, soil degradation, biodiversity loss and insecurity

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		food, which can also cause displacement. These environmental phenomena have gained the centrality of the political debate of the world's political agenda since the end of the Cold War until nowadays, since few times in history, there have been so many people moving from one country to another, from one continent to another, or even one region to another, fleeing from persecution or natural phenomena or lack of food.
2013	L64	Kahane, Leo H. 2013. "Understanding the Interstate Export of Crime Guns: A Gravity Model Approach." <i>Contemporary Economic Policy</i>, 31(3): 618-34. In 2009, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives successfully traced over 145,000 guns recovered at crime scenes in the United States. Of these guns, more than 43,000 were originally sold in a different state from which they were recovered. What factors may explain the interstate movement of these crime guns? This article uses the well-known gravity model of international trade to estimate interstate flow of crime guns. Empirical results show that, like trade of goods and services between nations, the traced movement of crime guns between states is proportionate to the economic sizes of trading partners and is inversely proportionate to the distance between them. In addition, the presence of gangs in one or both states tends to increase the flow of crime guns. Finally, differences in state gun laws tend to affect trade flows with crime guns flowing from states with "weak" gun laws to states with "strict" gun laws.
2013	L68	Dietrich, Sascha. 2013. "Produktbezogenes Okodesign. Rechtsgrundlagen-Praxis-Perspektiven. (With English summary)." <i>Zeitschrift für Umweltpolitik und Umweltrecht/Journal of Environmental Law and Policy</i>, 36(1): 24-57. Based on the Ecodesign-Directive, since 2005 the EU Commission has been preparing minimum requirements for the ecological design (ecodesign) of certain products. In its original version (2005/32/EC), the directive comprised energy-using products. Directive 2009/125/EC enlarged the scope to include energy-related products (ErP), so that items are also included that do not use energy themselves but whose use influences energy consumption. The aim of the directive enacted under Article 95 of Treaty Establishing the European Community, TEC (Article 114 of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union, TFEU) is to ensure the effective functioning of the single market for these products and to reduce their environmental impacts by harmonising ecological product requirements. The intent is to lower energy consumption, reduce materials costs and lessen pollution from hazardous substances while making a contribution to securing energy supply. The new Ecodesign-Directive 2009/125/EC was transposed in Germany with the Energy-Related Products Act (Energieverbrauchsrelevante-Produkte-Gesetz, EVPG) of 16 Nov. 2011, which creates the legal framework for the application and enforcement of European ecodesign requirements in Germany. In particular, the EVPG regulates the conditions for the market introduction of energy-related products and the organisation of supervisory powers for the surveillance authorities. Till now, ecodesign requirements in the form of directly applicable EU regulations have been adopted for 16 product groups. The focus so far has been on minimum energy efficiency requirements; the implementing regulations provide for a gradual increase in efficiency thresholds. Through the first 13 measures alone, the EU Commission, on the basis of the relevant impact assessments, expects EU-wide (relative) energy savings of up to 366 terawatt hours per year (TWh) by 2020 as compared with a situation without ecodesign requirements. The article explains the political and legal background as well as the structure of the Ecodesign-Directive and describes how product group specific ecodesign implementing measures are elaborated under the authority of the EU Commission. It furthermore outlines the German legal framework that was imposed by the EVPG. The article's main focus is on evaluation of 5 years of implementation of the Ecodesign-Directive and an outlook for future challenges with respect to further implementation of the directive. In principle, the directive has proved to provide a useful framework for establishing product related environmental requirements. Concrete requirements always have to take into account the often conflicting interests of consumers, producers and the environment. In particular, so called trade-offs between different environmental impacts have to be considered. In sum, concrete ecodesign requirements are always a compromise between different interests. Particular challenges exist with regard to market surveillance, which is essential for the success of the directive. Furthermore, the article highlights and discusses aspects to be discussed in the context of the Ecodesign-Directive in the coming years: the level of ambition of minimum efficiency requirements; possible requirements for complex products and systems; interactions and possible conflicts between ecodesign and building related requirements; the complexity of product related requirements concerning material and resource efficiency; the adaptation of the directive to the Treaty of Lisbon; a possible extension of the scope of the directive to non-energy related products.
2013	L70	Elvan, Osman Devrim. 2013. "The Legal Environmental Risk Analysis (LERA) Sample of Mining and the Environment in Turkish Legislation." <i>Resources Policy</i>, 38(3): 252-57. As advancing technology and increasing demands for natural resources continue to mount pressure on the environment, environmental conservation and sustainable management have become ever more important. Individual countries have been increasingly taking action to reduce environmental destruction caused by human activities in an attempt to find a balance in between the necessary exploitation of resources and environmental conservation. In Turkey, the struggle between environmental conservation and mining activities is set within the legal context, with the requisite legal regulations (which describe various procedures) in the midst of being updated or renewed. The legal environmental risk analysis (LERA), beginning by discussing the main legal regulations of environmental conservation in relation to mining activities, defines basic environmental components which form the basis of environmental conservation in relation to mining, and analyzes the impact of mining on each component. The analysis (LERA) finishes with an evaluation of the components as they currently stand and makes some suggestions for the improvement of insufficient regulations.
2013	L80	CV: Delimatsis, Panagiotis. 2013. "GATS and Public Health Care: Reflecting on an Uneasy Relationship." In <i>Research Handbook on Environment, Health and the WTO</i>, ed. Geert Van Calster and Denise Prevost, 363-89. Research Handbooks on the WTO. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	N37	McCulloch, Jock. 2013. "Mine Medicine: Knowledge and Power on South Africa's Gold Mines." <i>Labor History</i>, 54(4): 421-35. South Africa's gold mines were the first to compensate for silicosis and tuberculosis as occupational diseases. They were also the first mines to introduce medical surveillance of a workforce. Despite those innovations, both employers and state authorities failed to identify the risk faced by underground workers, and the Rand mines remained among the most dangerous in the world. The reasons for that failure are found in the system of mine medicine, which hid rather than revealed the actual disease rates.
2013	N74 O12	Chakrabarti, Anindita. 2013. "Attitude and Practices towards Food Safety in Domestic Consumption: A Case Study from India." <i>Journal of International Development</i>, 25(5): 696-713. Ability to ensure 'safe food' for its populace is a key issue for developing countries from the public health perspectives. In recent years, there has seen some efforts towards generation of 'consumer awareness' through actions by non-governmental organizations and other research institutions. Using a primary survey data from India, this paper examines the link between consumer awareness and household and village level characteristics. We show that number of years of education of the household members, wealth status of the household along with village level infrastructural facility play a role in raising consumer awareness about food adulteration in the domestic market.
2013	Q33	THE SAME AS A13 Farah, Paolo D., and Riccardo Tremolada. 2013. <i>A Comparison Between Shale Gas in China and Unconventional Fuel Development in the United States: Health, Water and Environmental Risks</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Working Papers: 2013.95.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	Q33	de la Vega, Candela. 2013. "Racionalidades del territorio: Leyes mineras en dos provincias argentinas. (Territorial Rationalities: Mining Laws in Two Argentinean Provinces. With English summary.)." <i>Sociedad y Economía</i> , 0(25): 107-33, Public policies about territory contain and prescribe specific rationalities, that is to say, generating principles of social practices, codes of vision, decision and action, which in turn constitute themselves in allowed, expected or legitimized criteria. This article shows a comparative analysis of the existing convergences between current State mining decisions in two Argentinean provinces: Cordoba and La Rioja. The particularity of these two cases is that while in Codoba applies a prohibiting open-pit mining law; in La Rioja, there is a law that enabled this activity. This analysis was carried through a study of the content of legal texts and depth interviews conducted to civil servants.
2013	Q43	THE SAME AS A13 Farah, Paolo D., and Riccardo Tremolada. 2013. <i>A Comparison Between Shale Gas in China and Unconventional Fuel Development in the United States: Health, Water and Environmental Risks</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2013.95.

Table K32.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian*
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E24	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L53	Enterprise Policy
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L86	Information and Internet Services: Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L97	Utilities: General
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M13	New Firms; Startups
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	Auditing
M49	Accounting: Other
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K32: Balance of Links

231	Links in 2005
144	New links in 2006-2013
447	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

K32 — Contributors — Авторы

Kudryakov, Vlad D. — Кудряков Влад Денисович — 0.2 AS²
 Lisitsa, Valerii N.— Лисица Валерий Николаевич — 0.54 AS;
 Lychagin, Anton M. — Лычагин Антон Михайлович — 1.0 AS;
 Lychagin, Dmitry M. — Лычагин Дмитрий Михайлович — 0.45 AS;
 Lychagin, Mikhail V. — Лычагин Михаил Васильевич — 1.08 AS;
 Mkrtchyan, Gagik M. — Мкртчян Гагик Мкртичевич — 0.54 AS;
 Muhina, Irina K. — Мухина Ирина Константиновна — 0.5 AS;
 Popov, Ilya Y. — Попов Илья Юрьевич — 0.45 AS;
 Seledkov, Mikhail A. — Селедков Михаил Александрович — 0.1 AS.
 Suslov, Victor I. — Суслов Виктор Иванович — 0.54 AS.

The total volume of derivative works for K32 is equal to 5.4 AS.
 Общий объем раздела K32 — 5,4 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K32.E.

K33 International Law ¹

Table K33.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	6	24	18	4	0.10	0.14	General Economics and Teaching
B	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.08	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	4	13	9	3.25	0.07	0.08	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	247	751	504	3.04	4.02	4.51	Microeconomics
E	9	27	18	3	0.15	0.16	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	1,768	4,490	2,722	2.54	28.74	26.95	International Economics
G	46	213	167	4.63	0.75	1.28	Financial Economics
H	206	370	164	1.8	3.35	2.22	Public Economics
I	39	102	63	2.62	0.63	0.61	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	67	224	157	3.34	1.09	1.34	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	2,399	5,818	3,419	2.43	39.00	34.93	Law and Economics
L	251	880	629	3.51	4.08	5.28	Industrial Organization
M	34	71	37	2.09	0.55	0.43	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	21	108	87	5.14	0.34	0.65	Economic History
O	454	1,729	1,275	3.81	7.38	10.38	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	101	449	348	4.45	1.64	2.70	Economic Systems
Q	484	1,271	787	2.63	7.87	7.63	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	4	22	18	5.5	0.07	0.13	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	10	83	73	8.3	0.16	0.50	Other Special Topics
S	6,151	16,658	10,507	2.71	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K33.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	6	15	9	2.5	0.10	0.09	General Economics
A2	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Collective Works
A	6	24	18	4	0.10	0.14	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Methodology
B5	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.08	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	4	13	9	3.25	0.07	0.08	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	1	21	20	21	0.02	0.13	General
D1	22	59	37	2.68	0.36	0.35	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	4	27	23	6.75	0.07	0.16	Production and Organizations
D3	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Distribution
D4	2	10	8	5	0.03	0.06	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	3	26	23	8.67	0.05	0.16	Welfare Economics
D7	207	569	362	2.75	3.37	3.42	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	7	35	28	5	0.11	0.21	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	247	751	504	3.04	4.02	4.51	Microeconomics
E0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	General
E1	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.04	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	6	8	2	1.33	0.10	0.05	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	9	27	18	3	0.15	0.16	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	129	168	39	1.3	2.10	1.01	General
F1	1,369	3,166	1,797	2.31	22.26	19.01	Trade
F2	155	364	209	2.35	2.52	2.19	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	71	200	129	2.82	1.15	1.20	International Finance
F4	8	17	9	2.13	0.13	0.10	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	35	559	524	15.97	0.57	3.36	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	1	16	15	16	0.02	0.10	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	1,768	4,490	2,722	2.54	28.74	26.95	International Economics
G0	0	26	26	N	0.00	0.16	General
G1	15	38	23	2.53	0.24	0.23	General Financial Markets
G2	19	90	71	4.74	0.31	0.54	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	12	59	47	4.92	0.20	0.35	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	46	213	167	4.63	0.75	1.28	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	17	34	17	2	0.28	0.20	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	39	67	28	1.72	0.63	0.40	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	8	20	12	2.5	0.13	0.12	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	41	109	68	2.66	0.67	0.65	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	14	23	9	1.64	0.23	0.14	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	86	111	25	1.29	1.40	0.67	Miscellaneous Issues
H	206	370	164	1.8	3.35	2.22	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	32	80	48	2.5	0.52	0.48	Health
I2	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.05	Education and Research Institutions
I3	5	14	9	2.8	0.08	0.08	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	39	102	63	2.62	0.63	0.61	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
J1	32	123	91	3.84	0.52	0.74	Demographic Economics
J2	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Particular Labor Markets
J5	1	16	15	16	0.02	0.10	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	14	22	8	1.57	0.23	0.13	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Labor Discrimination
J8	16	53	37	3.31	0.26	0.32	Labor Standards: National and International
J	67	224	157	3.34	1.09	1.34	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	2	14	12	7	0.03	0.08	General
K1	146	483	337	3.31	2.37	2.90	Basic Areas of Law
K2	90	188	98	2.09	1.46	1.13	Regulation and Business Law
K3	2,089	4,811	2,722	2.3	33.96	28.88	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	72	322	250	4.47	1.17	1.93	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	2,399	5,818	3,419	2.43	39.00	34.93	Law and Economics
L0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
L1	19	80	61	4.21	0.31	0.48	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	2	23	21	11.5	0.03	0.14	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	3	31	28	10.33	0.05	0.19	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	42	80	38	1.9	0.68	0.48	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	43	173	130	4.02	0.70	1.04	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	51	169	118	3.31	0.83	1.01	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	17	32	15	1.88	0.28	0.19	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	45	156	111	3.47	0.73	0.94	Industry Studies: Services
L9	29	135	106	4.66	0.47	0.81	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	251	880	629	3.51	4.08	5.28	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	2	21	19	10.5	0.03	0.13	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.07	Marketing and Advertising
M4	31	36	5	1.16	0.50	0.22	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	34	71	37	2.09	0.55	0.43	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.05	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	14	64	50	4.57	0.23	0.38	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	4	29	25	7.25	0.07	0.17	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	21	108	87	5.14	0.34	0.65	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	271	967	696	3.57	4.41	5.81	Economic Development
O2	50	376	326	7.52	0.81	2.26	Development Planning and Policy
O3	128	368	240	2.88	2.08	2.21	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	3	13	10	4.33	0.05	0.08	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Economywide Country Studies
O	454	1,729	1,275	3.81	7.38	10.38	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	10	39	29	3.9	0.16	0.23	Capitalist Systems
P2	12	70	58	5.83	0.20	0.42	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	76	317	241	4.17	1.24	1.90	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	2	22	20	11	0.03	0.13	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	101	449	348	4.45	1.64	2.70	Economic Systems
Q0	4	22	18	5.5	0.07	0.13	General
Q1	137	368	231	2.69	2.23	2.21	Agriculture
Q2	238	312	74	1.31	3.87	1.87	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	14	30	16	2.14	0.23	0.18	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	8	55	47	6.88	0.13	0.33	Energy
Q5	83	484	401	5.83	1.35	2.91	Environmental Economics
Q	484	1,271	787	2.63	7.87	7.63	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.06	General Regional Economics
R2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Household Analysis
R3	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	Transportation Economics
R5	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Regional Government Analysis
R	4	22	18	5.5	0.07	0.13	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	10	83	73	8.3	0.16	0.50	Other Special Topics
S	6,151	16,658	10,507	2.71	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K33.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.03	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
B31	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
C52	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C72	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C78	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
D02	1	21	20	21	0.02	0.13	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Household Behavior: General
D18	20	51	31	2.55	0.33	0.31	Consumer Protection
D20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Production and Organizations: General
D23	3	20	17	6.67	0.05	0.12	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D45	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Rationing; Licensing
D63	2	15	13	7.5	0.03	0.09	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	3	8	5	2.67	0.05	0.05	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	52	226	174	4.35	0.85	1.36	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	20	31	11	1.55	0.33	0.19	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	130	296	166	2.28	2.11	1.78	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.05	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D81	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	2	11	9	5.5	0.03	0.07	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D86	3	12	9	4	0.05	0.07	Economics of Contract: Theory
E10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Aggregative Models: General
E13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E42	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E62	5	6	1	1.2	0.08	0.04	Fiscal Policy
E66	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	International Economics: General
F01	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.04	Global Outlook
F02	126	159	33	1.26	2.05	0.95	International Economic Order
F10	5	20	15	4	0.08	0.12	Trade: General
F13	1,061	2,345	1,284	2.21	17.25	14.08	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	126	347	221	2.75	2.05	2.08	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	105	311	206	2.96	1.71	1.87	Economic Integration
F16	23	35	12	1.52	0.37	0.21	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	48	102	54	2.13	0.78	0.61	Trade and Environment
F20	5	8	3	1.6	0.08	0.05	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	32	117	85	3.66	0.52	0.7	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	30	43	13	1.43	0.49	0.26	International Migration
F23	88	195	107	2.22	1.43	1.17	Multinational Firms; International Business
F31	5	15	10	3	0.08	0.09	Foreign Exchange
F32	5	18	13	3.6	0.08	0.11	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F33	27	71	44	2.63	0.44	0.43	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	26	60	34	2.31	0.42	0.36	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	3	20	17	6.67	0.05	0.12	Foreign Aid
F36	5	8	3	1.6	0.08	0.05	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F41	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	6	10	4	1.67	0.1	0.06	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F50	8	85	77	10.63	0.13	0.51	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	5	64	59	12.8	0.08	0.38	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	3	22	19	7.33	0.05	0.13	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	18	307	289	17.06	0.29	1.84	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.04	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F60	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
G12	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G15	9	18	9	2	0.15	0.11	International Financial Markets
G18	2	11	9	5.5	0.03	0.07	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	8	12	4	1.5	0.13	0.07	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	6	31	25	5.17	0.1	0.19	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.06	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G28	4	32	28	8	0.07	0.19	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G31	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.04	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	7	15	8	2.14	0.11	0.09	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	3	17	14	5.67	0.05	0.1	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H11	17	34	17	2	0.28	0.2	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H21	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	7	23	16	3.29	0.11	0.14	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	23	33	10	1.43	0.37	0.2	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.02	Tax Evasion
H29	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H41	7	17	10	2.43	0.11	0.1	Public Goods
H42	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H55	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	31	87	56	2.81	0.5	0.52	National Security and War
H57	9	16	7	1.78	0.15	0.1	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H62	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	National Deficit; Surplus
H74	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	State and Local Borrowing
H77	13	19	6	1.46	0.21	0.11	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H83	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	85	108	23	1.27	1.38	0.65	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I10	3	8	5	2.67	0.05	0.05	Health: General
I11	3	9	6	3	0.05	0.05	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	4	17	13	4.25	0.07	0.1	Health Production
I18	22	45	23	2.05	0.36	0.27	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Analysis of Education
I28	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Education: Government Policy
I30	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I38	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J11	18	30	12	1.67	0.29	0.18	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J13	3	17	14	5.67	0.05	0.1	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	2	20	18	10	0.03	0.12	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	8	33	25	4.13	0.13	0.2	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	1	15	14	15	0.02	0.09	Demographic Economics: Public Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J23	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Demand
J30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J38	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J52	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J61	10	15	5	1.5	0.16	0.09	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J68	3	6	3	2	0.05	0.04	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J78	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J80	13	43	30	3.31	0.21	0.26	Labor Standards: General
J82	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J88	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K00	2	14	12	7	0.03	0.08	Law and Economics: General
K10	63	175	112	2.78	1.02	1.05	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	25	131	106	5.24	0.41	0.79	Property Law
K12	23	59	36	2.57	0.37	0.35	Contract Law
K13	15	36	21	2.4	0.24	0.22	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	20	82	62	4.1	0.33	0.49	Criminal Law
K20	16	16	0	1	0.26	0.1	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	35	67	32	1.91	0.57	0.4	Antitrust Law
K22	30	76	46	2.53	0.49	0.46	Business and Securities Law
K23	9	29	20	3.22	0.15	0.17	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	15	38	23	2.53	0.24	0.23	Labor Law
K32	138	293	155	2.12	2.24	1.76	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	1,869	4,385	2,516	2.35	30.39	26.32	International Law
K34	67	80	13	1.19	1.09	0.48	Tax Law
K40	20	98	78	4.9	0.33	0.59	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	8	89	81	11.13	0.13	0.53	Litigation Process
K42	44	135	91	3.07	0.72	0.81	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	2	13	11	6.5	0.03	0.08	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	7	15	8	2.14	0.11	0.09	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	5	20	15	4	0.08	0.12	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.06	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L19	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L24	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.05	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L32	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	38	61	23	1.61	0.62	0.37	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.02	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L44	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.08	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	35	161	126	4.6	0.57	0.97	Economics of Regulation
L52	6	10	4	1.67	0.1	0.06	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Enterprise Policy
L60	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	7	23	16	3.29	0.11	0.14	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	2	22	20	11	0.03	0.13	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	7	17	10	2.43	0.11	0.1	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	14	40	26	2.86	0.23	0.24	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	6	35	29	5.83	0.1	0.21	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	12	20	8	1.67	0.2	0.12	Other Consumer Nondurables
L70	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	8	14	6	1.75	0.13	0.08	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	4	12	8	3	0.07	0.07	Forest Products
L74	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Construction

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L80	29	70	41	2.41	0.47	0.42	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	3	17	14	5.67	0.05	0.1	Entertainment; Media
L83	3	22	19	7.33	0.05	0.13	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	4	10	6	2.5	0.07	0.06	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	5	20	15	4	0.08	0.12	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L88	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.05	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L90	5	10	5	2	0.08	0.06	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.02	Transportation: General
L92	5	36	31	7.2	0.08	0.22	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.07	Air Transportation
L94	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Electric Utilities
L95	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	8	26	18	3.25	0.13	0.16	Telecommunications
L97	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Utilities: General
L98	5	36	31	7.2	0.08	0.22	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M14	2	17	15	8.5	0.03	0.1	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M31	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	Marketing
M40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	30	34	4	1.13	0.49	0.2	Accounting
N20	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N30	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N34	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N40	8	37	29	4.63	0.13	0.22	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N42	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N70	2	22	20	11	0.03	0.13	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N72	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O10	2	22	20	11	0.03	0.13	Economic Development: General
O11	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.04	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	31	103	72	3.32	0.5	0.62	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	10	30	20	3	0.16	0.18	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	25	52	27	2.08	0.41	0.31	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	4	21	17	5.25	0.07	0.13	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	26	233	207	8.96	0.42	1.4	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	172	484	312	2.81	2.8	2.91	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O24	49	370	321	7.55	0.8	2.22	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	1	15	14	15	0.02	0.09	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	6	24	18	4	0.1	0.14	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	117	270	153	2.31	1.9	1.62	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	2	49	47	24.5	0.03	0.29	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.05	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O53	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P14	2	10	8	5	0.03	0.06	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	8	26	18	3.25	0.13	0.16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	3	8	5	2.67	0.05	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P26	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	4	19	15	4.75	0.07	0.11	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P31	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.02	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.03	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	58	226	168	3.9	0.94	1.36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P37	14	75	61	5.36	0.23	0.45	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P43	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.02	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems: General
Q01	4	22	18	5.5	0.07	0.13	Sustainable Development
Q12	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q15	5	8	3	1.6	0.08	0.05	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	25	62	37	2.48	0.41	0.37	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	91	213	122	2.34	1.48	1.28	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	14	61	47	4.36	0.23	0.37	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	9	12	3	1.33	0.15	0.07	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	52	72	20	1.38	0.85	0.43	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	3	8	5	2.67	0.05	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	49	69	20	1.41	0.8	0.41	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q27	16	18	2	1.13	0.26	0.11	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	104	122	18	1.17	1.69	0.73	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.03	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q34	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q38	4	6	2	1.5	0.07	0.04	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.05	Energy: General
Q41	3	14	11	4.67	0.05	0.08	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q48	3	19	16	6.33	0.05	0.11	Energy: Government Policy
Q53	2	34	32	17	0.03	0.2	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	5	118	113	23.6	0.08	0.71	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	19	73	54	3.84	0.31	0.44	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	13	34	21	2.62	0.21	0.2	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	44	211	167	4.8	0.72	1.27	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R12	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.02	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R32	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.01	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R49	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: General
Z10	3	6	3	2	0.05	0.04	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z13	6	52	46	8.67	0.1	0.31	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
Z18	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
S	6,151	16,107	9,956	2.62	100	96.6	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K33.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	6	0.04	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A23	6	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A33	3	0.02	Handbooks
B41	1	0.01	Economic Methodology
B52	6	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C35	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C51	2	0.01	Model Construction and Estimation
C70	1	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C73	3	0.02	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
D12	4	0.02	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	1	0.01	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D21	6	0.04	Firm Behavior: Theory
D40	2	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D43	1	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	1	0.01	Auctions
D57	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	2	0.01	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	4	0.02	Welfare Economics: General
D61	5	0.03	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	0.01	Externalities
D80	5	0.03	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
E00	2	0.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E02	1	0.01	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E24	1	0.01	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E26	2	0.01	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E32	6	0.04	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	1	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: General
E44	1	0.01	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E52	1	0.01	Monetary Policy
E58	1	0.01	Central Banks and Their Policies
F11	3	0.02	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	1	0.01	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F19	1	0.01	Trade: Other
F24	1	0.01	Remittances
F30	8	0.05	International Finance: General
F40	2	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F55	72	0.43	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	2	0.01	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F63	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	4	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
G01	26	0.16	Financial Crises
G10	1	0.01	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G14	3	0.02	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G23	3	0.02	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	2	0.01	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G30	2	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G38	12	0.07	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H32	1	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	2	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H51	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Health
H54	3	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H61	1	0.01	National Budget; Budget Systems
H63	3	0.02	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H75	2	0.01	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H82	1	0.01	Governmental Property
I13	1	0.01	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I20	1	0.01	Education and Research Institutions: General
I23	1	0.01	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I31	1	0.01	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	1	0.01	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J08	1	0.01	Labor Economics Policies
J10	1	0.01	Demographic Economics: General
J12	3	0.02	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J14	3	0.02	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	1	0.01	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J24	1	0.01	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J44	1	0.01	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	1	0.01	Public Sector Labor Markets
J47	1	0.01	Coercive Labor Markets
J51	5	0.03	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J53	4	0.02	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	1	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J71	1	0.01	Labor Discrimination
J81	5	0.03	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J83	2	0.01	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K30	3	0.02	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K35	1	0.01	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	6	0.04	Family and Personal Law
K37	3	0.02	Immigration Law
K39	2	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
L00	1	0.01	Industrial Organization: General
L15	13	0.08	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L21	3	0.02	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	2	0.01	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	1	0.01	Organization of Production
L25	3	0.02	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	6	0.04	Entrepreneurship
L31	21	0.13	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L42	1	0.01	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L81	9	0.05	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
M16	4	0.02	International Business Administration
M37	5	0.03	Advertising
M38	1	0.01	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M48	1	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M55	2	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N10	1	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N33	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N35	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N41	4	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N46	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	3	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	2	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N57	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N64	1	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N74	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N76	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
O12	1	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O18	15	0.09	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O21	1	0.01	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	3	0.02	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O25	1	0.01	Industrial Policy
O31	4	0.02	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O43	2	0.01	Institutions and Growth
O55	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
P10	2	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P13	1	0.01	Cooperative Enterprises
P20	2	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P24	3	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	15	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P29	3	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P34	3	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	2	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P40	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: General
P48	15	0.09	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q11	12	0.07	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q13	6	0.04	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q33	2	0.01	Resource Booms
Q37	4	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q42	12	0.07	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	1	0.01	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q49	1	0.01	Energy: Other
Q50	4	0.02	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	3	0.02	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	4	0.02	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	3	0.02	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
R10	2	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	3	0.02	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R13	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	1	0.01	Land Use Patterns
R23	2	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R38	1	0.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R40	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: General
R41	2	0.01	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R48	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R58	1	0.01	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z11	2	0.01	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	22	0.13	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	551	3.4	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

F55(72), G01(26), Z12(22), L31(21), O18(15), P25(15), P48(15), L15(13), G38(12), Q11(12), Q42(12), L81(9), F30(8), A11(6), A23(6), B52(6), D21(6), E32(6), K36(6), L26(6), Q13(6), D61(5), D80(5), J51(5), J81(5), M37(5), D12(4), D60(4), F64(4), J53(4), M16(4), N41(4), O31(4), Q37(4), Q50(4), Q52(4), A33(3), C73(3), F11(3), G14(3), G23(3), H54(3), H63(3), J12(3), J14(3), K30(3), K37(3), L21(3), L25(3), N47(3), O23(3), P24(3), P29(3), P34(3), Q51(3), Q55(3), R11(3), C51(2), D40(2), D58(2), E00(2), E26(2), F40(2), F59(2), G24(2), G30(2), H40(2), H75(2), J83(2), K39(2), L22(2), M55(2), N50(2), O43(2), P10(2), P20(2), P35(2), Q33(2), R10(2), R23(2), R41(2), Z11(2), B41(1), C35(1), C70(1), D14(1), D43(1), D44(1), D57(1), D62(1), E02(1), E24(1), E40(1), E44(1), E52(1), E58(1), F12(1), F19(1), F24(1), F63(1), F65(1), F66(1), F68(1), G10(1), H32(1), H51(1), H61(1), H70(1), H82(1), I13(1), I20(1), I23(1), I31(1), I32(1), J08(1), J10(1), J17(1), J24(1), J44(1), J45(1), J47(1), J58(1), J71(1), K35(1), L00(1), L23(1), L42(1), M38(1), M48(1), N10(1), N33(1), N35(1), N36(1), N37(1), N46(1), N57(1), N64(1), N74(1), N76(1), O12(1), O21(1), O25(1), O55(1), P13(1), P30(1), P36(1), P40(1), Q43(1), Q49(1), R13(1), R14(1), R38(1), R40(1), R48(1), R58(1).

Table K33.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
G30	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
G38	1	3	2	0	1	1	3	1	12
H40	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
J08	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
K39	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
L81	1	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	9
M37	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
M55	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q13	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	6
Q51	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Q52	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
R23	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
A23	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
D21	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	6
D60	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
D61	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	5
F11	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
F12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F30	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	8
F55	0	5	5	10	3	16	17	16	72
G14	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
G24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
H70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J83	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
L15	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	7	13
L22	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
L25	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
N41	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
N50	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
O23	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
O55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P48	0	3	1	1	0	0	10	0	15
Q50	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
Z11	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Z12	0	2	1	0	2	3	11	3	22
B52	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	6
D12	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4
D58	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
G10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
I20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J81	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	5

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
K36	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	6
L31	0	0	8	4	6	2	1	0	21
M16	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
N47	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
O31	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
P25	0	0	1	1	1	11	1	0	15
P29	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
P34	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Q11	0	0	3	0	3	1	2	3	12
Q42	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	4	12
A11	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	6
C51	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
C73	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
D80	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5
E00	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
E32	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6
E52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	5	13	4	3	1	26
H75	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
J10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L26	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	6
N10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O18	0	0	0	1	1	11	2	0	15
P10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
P20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A33	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
C35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G23	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
H51	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H82	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J12	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
J14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
J47	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J53	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
K35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L21	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
M38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M48	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N36	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N37	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N57	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
E02	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F59	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
H54	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
I23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
P24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Q49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
R10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
R11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
R13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C70	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D57	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F64	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
F66	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
J45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J51	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
J58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J71	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N64	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q37	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
R38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
L00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
R48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	17	24	16	16	21	18	21	22	155

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K33.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D43	Garcia-Gallego, Aurora, Nikolaos Georgantzis, Maria Jose Gil-Molto, and Vicente Orts. 2006. "Game-Theoretic Aspects of International Mergers: Theory and Case Studies." <i>International Review of Law and Economics</i>, 26(3): 395-409. This paper studies the exclusion of potential competition as a motivating factor for international mergers. We propose a simple game-theoretic framework in order to discuss the conditions under which mergers that prevent reciprocal domestic competition will occur. Our analysis highlights the shortcomings of antitrust policies based on pre-merger/post-merger concentration comparisons. A review of several recent European cases suggests that actual merger policy often fails to consider potential competition.
2006	D44	CV: Bagwell, Kyle, Petros C. Mavroidis, and Robert W. Staiger. 2006. "The Case for Tradable Remedies in WTO Dispute Settlement." In <i>Economic Development and Multilateral Trade Cooperation</i>, ed. Simon J. Evenett and Bernard M. Hoekman, 395-413. Washington, D.C.: World Bank; Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	E26	CV: Christensen, Robert K. 2006. "The Global Path: Soft Law and Non-sovereigns Formalizing the Potency of the Informal Sector." In <i>Linking the Formal and Informal Economy: Concepts and Policies</i>, ed. Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis, Ravi Kanbur and Elinor Ostrom, 36-57. UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics series. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	G30	Chua, Eu Jin. 2006. "The Laws of the People's Republic of China: An Introduction for International Investors." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i>, 7(1): 133-68.
2006	G38	Crocioni, Pietro. 2006. "Can State Aid Policy Become More Economic Friendly?" <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i>, 29(1): 89-108. With the recent and ongoing reform of most areas of European competition law (mergers, Art. 81, and now Art. 82 of the EC Treaty) State aid rules appear more and more as an anomaly. This is both from the institutional point of view, where State aid remain the exclusive domain of the European Commission, and in being one of the few last areas of competition law where decisions are based on presumptions rather than competitive effects. This article argues that the two aspects are strictly linked. Because the European Commission has to review a large number of State aid cases every year it lacks the resources to go beyond an analysis based on presumptions. This suggests that a different system could improve the application of State aid rules. It is claimed here that a strong case for a supranational control of State aid is only warranted when the measure is likely to result in significant negative spillovers. It follows that the European Commission could focus only on cases where significant effects on trade are likely and delegate the analysis of cases where the effects are purely national to independent national authorities in each Member State.
2006	H40	Adlung, Rudolf. 2006. "Public Services and the GATS." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i>, 9(2): 455-85. The status of public services is one of the most hotly debated issues surrounding the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). In principle, there are two approaches to define such services: an institutional approach focusing on the conditions governing supply (e.g. ownership status and market organization) and a functional approach based on the policy objectives that may be involved (e.g. quality-related objectives and concepts of universal access). Given the diversity of existing arrangements among WTO Members, with significant variations over time, the former approach does not appear appropriate. The services provided by government-owned facilities, whose costs are covered directly by the State, may well be indistinguishable, for all practical purposes, from the services provided by private commercial operators under appropriate regulations or incentive mechanisms. This article discusses the relevance of the GATS for different arrangements that governments may use to meet typical public service objectives. All conceivable arrangements, whether based on public monopolies, or regulated or subsidized private supplies, or combinations thereof, are compatible per se with the Agreement. Recent regulatory and technical developments have broadened the scope for—possibly more efficient—market-based solutions, whose credibility may be enhanced by the assumption of commitments under the GATS. There is no common template, however. It is at the end for each WTO Member to decide, sector-by-sector, on the appropriate policy approach and the pros and cons of binding access conditions under the Agreement.
2006	J08	Kovats, Laszlo J. 2006. "How Flag States Lost the Plot over Shipping's Governance: Does a Ship Need a Sovereign?" <i>Maritime Policy and Management</i>, 33(1): 75-81.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	K30	Melish, Tara J. 2006. "Rethinking the 'Less as More' Thesis: Supranational Litigation of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights in the Americas." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(2): 171-343.
2006	K30	Cavallaro, James L., and Emily Schaffer. 2006. "Rejoinder: Justice before Justiciability: Inter-American Litigation and Social Change." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(2): 345-83.
2006	K30	Melish, Tara J. 2006. "Counter-Rejoinder: Justice vs. Justiciability?: Normative Neutrality and Technical Precision, the Role of the Lawyer in Supranational Social Rights Litigation." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(2): 385-415.
2006	K39	Hallwood, Paul, and Thomas J. Miceli. 2006. "Murky Waters: The Law and Economics of Salvaging Historic Shipwrecks." <i>Journal of Legal Studies</i> , 35(2): 285-3. The salvage of historic shipwrecks involves a debate between salvors, who wish to maximize profit, and archaeologists, who wish to preserve historical value. Traditionally, salvage of shipwrecks has been governed by admiralty law, but the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 transferred title of historically important wrecks in U.S. waters to the state in whose waters the wreck is found, thereby abrogating admiralty law. This paper examines incentives to locate and salvage historic wrecks under traditional admiralty law and proposes an efficient reward scheme. It then reconsiders current U.S. and international law in light of the results.
2006	L81	Wunsch-Vincent, Sacha. 2006. "The Internet, Cross-Border Trade in Services, and the GATS: Lessons from US-Gambling." <i>World Trade Review</i> , 5(3): 319-55. The rapid development of the Internet has led to a growing electronic cross-border delivery of services. While the WTO negotiations have not caught up to the reality of such service trade, the first GATS case dealing with the Internet, namely 'United States--Measures Affecting the Cross-Border Supply of Gambling and Betting Services', has advanced matters. This paper distills the substantive conclusions of the case and remaining questions in relation to Internet-supplied services and certain core concepts of the GATS. Moreover, it sheds light on the case's implications for the services negotiations under the ongoing Doha Development Agenda. It concludes that the second ever GATS case has provided an encouraging set of answers to the unresolved questions of the WTO's Work Programme on E-Commerce, mainly confirming the applicability of GATS commitments to electronically supplied services and shaping the concept of technological neutrality. While more work or dispute settlement cases are necessary to clarify the remaining questions, the rulings have paved the way for the GATS to be a more effective discipline for cross-border (electronic) trade. The paper also explains that a 'chilling effect' of the rulings on the Doha services negotiations is not warranted.
2006	M37	CV: Vivas Eugui, David, and Christoph Spennemann. 2006. "The Treatment of Geographical Indications in Recent Regional and Bilateral Free Trade Agreements." In <i>The Intellectual Property Debate: Perspectives from Law, Economics and Political Economy</i> , ed. Meir Perez Pugatch, 305-44. New Horizons in Intellectual Property. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	M37	CV: Evans, Phil. 2006. "Geographic Indications, Trade and the Functioning of Markets." In <i>The Intellectual Property Debate: Perspectives from Law, Economics and Political Economy</i> , ed. Meir Perez Pugatch, 345-60. New Horizons in Intellectual Property. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	M37	CV: Blakeney, Michael. 2006. "Geographical Indications and TRIPS." In <i>The Intellectual Property Debate: Perspectives from Law, Economics and Political Economy</i> , ed. Meir Perez Pugatch, 293-304. New Horizons in Intellectual Property. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	M55	Lapid, Karen. 2006. "Outsourcing and Offshoring under the General Agreement on Trade in Services." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 40(2): 341-64
2006	P40	Marossi, Ali Z. 2006. "Iran Is Knocking at the World Trade Organization Door: Iran's Economy and the World Economy--Challenges and Opportunities." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 40(1): 167-85.
2006	Q13	Di Gianni, Fabrizio, and Renato Antonini. 2006. "DSB Decisions and Direct Effect of WTO Law: Should the EC Courts Be More Flexible When the Flexibility of the WTO System Has Come to an End?" <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 40(4): 777-93.
2006	Q13	Swinbank, Alan. 2006. "Like Products, Animal Welfare and the World Trade Organization." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 40(4): 687-711. Some production processes, such as organic or animal welfare friendly systems, can become embedded as credence characteristics in consumer goods. Market mechanisms, involving voluntary labelling schemes and accreditation systems might be developed to ensure the delivery of many of the credence characteristics sought out by consumers. However, when credence characteristics capture ethical concerns then voluntary labelling may be insufficient, as it is the production as well as the consumption of the product that causes offence. Thus a ban on unacceptable production methods may emerge as the political response. Any attempt to extend the ban to imported products, in the form of mandatory labelling, or a ban on imports not produced in the manner laid down in the home jurisdiction, will potentially fall foul of WTO rules. GATT's Article XX does provide for some general public policy exceptions, but animal welfare is not one, and there is a strong presumption against the recognition of process methods for differentiating between goods. It is argued that there are circumstances in which mandatory labelling of imports could be justified, and these are spelt out. Both producers, and lawmakers, need to respect consumer requirements. A producer-focused unwillingness to disentangle "like products", because of undue deference to the theory of comparative advantage, will not enhance the WTO's authority.
2006	Q51	Loomis, John, Lindsey Ellingson, Armando Gonzalez-Caban, and Andy Seidl. 2006. "The Role of Ethnicity and Language in Contingent Valuation Analysis: A Fire Prevention Policy Application." <i>American Journal of Economics and Sociology</i> , 65(3): 559-86. In order to satisfy legal requirements, many federal agencies must assess the potential effects of their policies on the public. This is often done through surveys, but frequently those surveys are only administered in English. This paper tests whether there are differences in survey response rates, refusals to pay, and willingness to pay (WTP) across different ethnicities and language for forest fire reduction in the State of California. The ethnicities studied were Caucasian, African American, and Hispanic (half in Spanish, half in English). There was a statistical difference in survey response rates across all ethnicities, and no statistical difference among ethnicities for reasons of refusing to pay. The influence of ethnicity and language was tested using a logit model with ethnicity intercepts and bid slope interaction terms. The Hispanic-Spanish intercept shifter and the Hispanic-English dollar bid amount interaction terms were statistically significant and positive. There was a significant difference in the logit willingness to pay coefficients between Hispanics surveyed in Spanish with each of the other ethnicities. The annual willingness to pay of Hispanics taking the survey in Spanish was twice that of Caucasians, but no statistical difference in mean and median WTP between these two groups was found, due to large confidence intervals around each estimate. Nonetheless, the WTP of both Hispanics and Caucasians for the forest thinning program is substantial, and statistically different from zero, suggesting there may be broad support for this program in California.
2006	Q51	D'Sa, Antonette, and K. V. Narasimha Murthy. 2006. "Environmental Reform in the Electricity Sector: China and India." <i>Journal of Environment and Development</i> , 15(2): 158-83. This article analyzes the challenges to effective environmental protection in the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		power sectors of China and India. Its analytical framework consists of identification of environmental policies and regulations affecting electricity generation, assessment of problems faced when implementing these policies and regulations, and finally recommendations for surmounting the barriers encountered. Environmental issues in the electricity sector have been addressed directly, through laws and governmental orders, and indirectly, through policies on alternative technologies and efficiency improvement. However, successful environmental regulation has been hampered in these large developing countries by the compelling need for energy and the consequent rapid increase in electricity generation. Solutions to these problems lie in combinations of cleaner and more-efficient generation, appropriate control equipment, and more-efficient end-use devices. Among factors that facilitate effective adoption of these solutions are state prioritization, fiscal and financial incentives, appropriate technological choices, institutional involvement, integrated planning, public participation, and international commitments.
2006	Q52	CV: Langrock, Thomas. 2006. "The Role of Stakeholder Driven Corporate Governance--The Example of BP's Climate Change Strategy." In <i>Emissions Trading and Business</i> , ed. Ralf Antes, Bernd Hansjurgens and Peter Letmathe, 241-55. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica-Verlag.
2006	R23	Anderson, William L., and Daniel A. Mizak. 2006. "Politics of Environmental Law: Political Ideology, Elitism or Urban-Rural Interests?" <i>Public Choice</i> , 129(1-2): 131-57. This paper examines a number of demographic aspects in congressional districts and states that played important roles in a series of Congressional votes on environmental issues in 2000. These characteristics include urbanization or population density, education, income, race, and employment. Our findings are mixed. While we find some evidence (at least in Senate votes) that population density is a positive predictor of "pro-environment" votes, we also find that things commensurate with the Environmental Kuznets Curve such as income, education, and lifestyle also play an important role in environmental voting.
2007		
2007	A23 J24	Kerr, William A. 2007. "International Trade Education: Do We Need a New Model for the Global Market?" <i>Estey Centre Journal of International Law and Trade Policy</i> , 8(1): 1-11. Professionals in the field of international trade policy tend to receive their knowledge on-the-job, often with a considerable component of mentoring. While this was a reasonable knowledge transfer mechanism in a period when interest in trade policy was confined to narrow constituencies and a limited range of trade policies, it may no longer be appropriate in the era of globalization. In recent years both those with an interest in trade policy and the range of issues that come under the purview of trade policy have increased substantially, yet there is little formal education provided on trade policy. As a result, there is a shortage of trained professionals in the field of trade policy. While the shortage is widespread in developed countries, it is endemic in developing countries--leading to a major training effort by the World Trade Organization, regional trade organizations and through bilateral aid. These efforts are stopgap measures and solving the problem will require the incorporation of trade policy in academic curricula. The reasons for trade policy training retaining its traditional form are explored and suggestions regarding alternatives provided.
2007	D21	CV: Barichello, Richard. 2007. "Administrative Procedures, the Distribution of Costs and Benefits, and Incentives in Anti-dumping Cases." In <i>Handbook on International Trade Policy</i> , ed. William A. Kerr and James D. Gaisford, 360-67. In association with the Estey Centre for Law and Economics in International Trade. Elgar Original Reference series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D21	Lindeque, Johan Paul. 2007. "A Firm Perspective of Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duty Cases in the United States." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 41(3): 559-79. The role played by firms in the prosecution of anti-dumping and countervailing duty cases in the United States is understudied. This article provides greater understanding of the challenges faced by firms during the process of prosecuting anti-dumping and countervailing duty cases in the United States. This is achieved by applying a theoretical model of corporate political activity to data collected through interviews with 24 trade attorneys in Washington, D.C., practising in the area of anti-dumping and countervailing duty law. Anti-dumping and countervailing duty cases are found to require significant resource commitments from firms in the participating industries, as well as requiring individual firms to make a number of strategic decisions. The value of an affirmative decision and imposition of duties to the domestic and foreign industry is found to be more nuanced than previous studies have suggested. Non-duty effects of AD and CVD cases are also confirmed. Finally a clearer understanding of the role of individual firms in anti-dumping and countervailing duty cases is shown to have the potential to improve how industry influence is taken account in future research.
2007	D60 O55	Randolph, Susan, Ibrahima Gaye, Ibrahima Hathie, and Rafael Perez-Escamilla. 2007. <i>Monitoring the Realization of the Right to Food: Adaptation and Validation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Insecurity Module to Rural Senegal</i> . University of Connecticut, Human Rights Institute, Economic Rights Working Papers: 6. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights first formally recognized food security as a human right. This right was subsequently codified into international law in 1976 when the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, ICESCR, entered into the force of law. The ICESCR obligates states to respect, protect, and fulfill the right to food, but in the absence of reliable measures of food security, simply monitoring progress towards the realization of the right to food is problematic. Moreover, if duty bearers are to design effective policies and programs to fulfill the right to food, it is essential to have reliable information on who is food insecure. This paper assesses the validity of an adaptation of the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food Insecurity Survey Instrument to the rural Senegalese context. The advantage of this instrument is that it is simple and inexpensive to administer, identifies the food security status of individual adults as well as children, and assesses the certainty, quality, and quantity aspects of food access. The USDA Food Insecurity Instrument has been successfully adapted to other developed countries and several developing countries as well. Adaptation to the Sub-Saharan context poses particular challenges given the complex household structure, the more limited reach of markets, the myriad of languages spoken within a limited geographic area, and the influence of seasonality on food access. Despite these challenges, this study demonstrates the validity of a reasonably straightforward adaptation of the USDA food insecurity instrument for rural Kaolack, Senegal, attesting to the promise of this approach for measuring food insecurity in developing countries in general and Sub-Saharan African countries in particular.
2007	D60 F12	CV: Pagano, Ugo. 2007. "Positional Goods and Asymmetric Development." In <i>The Asymmetries of Globalization</i> , ed. Pan A. Yotopoulos and Donato Romano, 28-47. Routledge Studies in Development Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2007	D61	CV: Hahn, Robert W., and Robert E. Litan. 2007. "Counting Regulatory Benefits and Costs: Lessons for the US and Europe." In <i>Economics of Administrative Law</i> , ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 359-94. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 15.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	F11	Ranjan, Priya, and Jae Young Lee. 2007. "Contract Enforcement and International Trade." <i>Economics and Politics</i> , 19(2): 191-218. This paper derives estimating equations from a model where individuals consume two classes of goods, and the degree of

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		contract enforcement affects the transaction cost of trade in the two classes of goods differentially. Empirically, using Rauch's classification, internationally traded goods are classified into differentiated goods and those possessing a reference price, with the presumption that contract enforcement issues are more important for the former. It is verified that the measures of contract enforcement affect the volume of trade in both types of goods, but the impact is larger for differentiated goods.
2007	F12	THE SAME AS D60 CV: Pagano, Ugo. 2007. "Positional Goods and Asymmetric Development."
2007	F30	Bellak, Christian. 2007. "Shift of the Use of Bilateral Investment Treaties as a Shield to Using Them as a Sword against Government Activity?" <i>Intervention: Journal of Economics/Intervention: Zeitschrift fur Okonomie</i> , 4(2): 239-45.
2007	F55	Jasarebegovic, Amra. 2007. "Promjene teritorijalnog suvereniteta i pravo drzavljanstva. (With English summary.)." <i>Revija za Pravo i Ekonomiju/Review for Law and Economics</i> , 8(2): 85-102. In this paper, the author analyses the subject of the changes in territorial sovereignty and indicates the consequences they cause in the citizenship law. After observing the succession itself, she indicates the problems which appear in the relation succession--citizenship and also analyses the solutions to these problems in national legislations by the application of the relevant provisions of European Convention of Citizenship from 1997 and other relevant international documents which deal with this matter.
2007	F55	Groenleer, Martijn L. P., and Louise G. van Schaik. 2007. "United We Stand? The European Union's International Actorness in the Cases of the International Criminal Court and the Kyoto Protocol." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 45(5): 969-98. In this article we examine the relationship between the institutional set-up of the EU foreign policy-making process and the international actorness of the EU in two particular cases: the International Criminal Court and the Kyoto Protocol. Whereas in both cases policy-making is organized along intergovernmental lines, the EU has shown a relatively high degree of international actorness. We argue that this is the combined result of the considerable congruence of EU Member States' initial preferences and the social interactions between EU Member States, third countries and non-state actors, through which preferences converged even further over time.
2007	F55	Conant, Lisa. 2007. "Review Article: The Politics of Legal Integration." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 45(0): 45-66.
2007	F55	CV: Cohn, Theodore H. 2007. "The World Trade Organization and Global Governance." In <i>Neo-liberalism, State Power and Global Governance</i> , ed. Simon Lee and Stephen McBride, 201-15. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	F55	CV: Woodward, Richard. 2007. "The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-First Century?." In <i>Neo-liberalism, State Power and Global Governance</i> , ed. Simon Lee and Stephen McBride, 231-44. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	G14	Jensen, Nathan M. 2007. "International Institutions and Market Expectations: Stock Price Responses to the WTO Ruling on the 2002 U.S. Steel Tariffs." <i>Review of International Organizations</i> , 2(3): 261-80. Many scholars assert that international institutions have little power to enforce laws, punish offenders, or force compliance. Others stress that international institutions are important actors, specifically in the regulation of international trade. In this paper, I show that the recent trade dispute over U.S. steel protection provides us with a critical case to evaluate the role of the World Trade Organization in settling trade disputes and specifically stabilizing expectations of market actors over future steel policy. I argue that stock prices can serve as an important tool in answering these questions. In an empirical analysis using daily steel stock prices, I find that during the 2002 WTO steel case, the WTO dispute mechanism helped market actors stabilize expectations of future trade policy.
2007	G14 G24 L25	Basyah, Mohammad, and James C. Hartigan. 2007. "Analyst Earnings Forecast Revisions and the Persistence of Antidumping Relief." <i>International Review of Economics and Finance</i> , 16(3): 383-99. Panel corrected standard errors with instrumental variables and effects are invoked to assess the significance of earnings forecast revisions around critical dates in non-steel AD petitions filed in 1985-1987. These petitions were filed between two important US trade law revisions (1984 and 1988), and the period encompasses significant stock market advances and declines. Event studies have been invoked to assess the value of AD petitions. However, they do not estimate the temporal distribution of any abnormal returns. Because analysts make quarterly earnings forecast revisions over several horizons, we can assess the short and long run value of petitions. We find that AD petitions tend to depress earnings forecasts in the year of the petition. However, second year earnings forecasts tend to be revised upwards. There is no effect on five year (long term) earnings growth forecasts. Hence any benefits of protection do not persist. There is evidence that analysts anticipate the filing by revising forecasts in the three months in advance of the filing. We also find that AD petitions do not affect the accuracy of forecasts.
2007	H70	Treutlein, Daniela. 2007. <i>What actually Happens to EU Directives in the Member States? - A Cross-Country Cross-Sector View on National Transposition Instruments</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2098. This study empirically investigates the transposition patterns of EU directives in all 15 member states and in six major sectors of the economy with a view on analysing the political-economic reasons behind sector and national differences in the legal transposition instruments used. In particular, we model the influence of both national sector importance and governmental constellations on the ratio of primary to totally transposed EU directives. We find that government strength and net EU receipts negatively affect the ratio of primary to total transpositions. Economic sector size plays a positive significant role for primary transposition ratios. However, the direction of the effect changes if we control for other sector characteristics, i.e. sector lobbying potential and technicality.
2007	J24	THE SAME AS A23 Kerr, William A. 2007. "International Trade Education: Do We Need a New Model for the Global Market?" <i>Estey Centre Journal of International Law and Trade Policy</i> , 8(1): 1-11.
2007	J83	Burda, Julien. 2007. "Chinese Women after the Accession to the World Trade Organization: A Legal Perspective on Women's Labor Rights." <i>Feminist Economics</i> , 13(3-4): 259-85. The World Trade Organization's law is a potentially powerful instrument for improving the labor rights of Chinese working women, if it is complemented by a broad global and multilateral approach. In contrast to much of the writing on core labor standards, this contribution is based on legal analyses, exploring what is possible, practical, and desirable in terms of WTO law. This paper seeks to assess whether the WTO could be used to pressure the Chinese government to improve women's labor rights. Trade sanctions, even if they fulfill the stringent conditions to be justified under WTO law, do not appear to be the best strategy. The incentive approach, based on both the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) unilateral scheme and bilateral agreements, appears to be the best solution for improving women's labor rights. Any use of this tool must complement a global and multilateral approach, including better vertical and horizontal cooperation, among other international organizations and civil society.
2007	L15	CV: Caswell, Julie A., and Christian Friis Bach. 2007. "Food Safety Standards in Rich and Poor Countries." In <i>Ethics, Hunger and Globalization: In Search of Appropriate Policies</i> , ed. Per Pinstrup-Andersen and Peter Sandoe, 281-304. International Library of Environmental, Agricultural and Food Ethics, vol. 12. Dordrecht: Springer.

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2007	L15	Raballand, Gael, and Enrique Aldaz-Carroll. 2007. "How Do Differing Standards Increase Trade Costs? The Case of Pallets." <i>World Economy</i> , 30(4): 685-702. The pallet is a platform used for storing, handling and transporting products. There are hundreds of different pallet sizes around the world. The case of pallets is examined to illustrate the impact of multiplicity of standards on trade costs. We select this case because pallets are used all over the world, pallet standards are not too sophisticated, and data on pallet standards and costs are to some extent available. The paper examines why there are so many different pallet standards, the associated trade costs and the reasons why countries have not harmonised pallet sizes to eliminate such costs. It then presents options for exporters to mitigate the adverse effects of standards multiplicity while complying with destination markets' standard requirements. The range of options is limited for exporters from less developed countries because of the lack of rental and exchange pallet markets. To mitigate the costs of this multiplicity of standards, the international community's strategy should focus on developing awareness of the cost of multiplicity of standards and actively supporting standardisation.
2007	L22	CV: Lastra, Rosa Maria. 2007. "Cross-border Resolution of Banking Crises." In <i>International Financial Instability: Global Banking and National Regulation</i> , ed. Douglas D. Evanoff, George G. Kaufman and John R. LaBrosse, 311-30. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 2. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2007	L25	THE SAME AS G14 Basyah, Mohammad, and James C. Hartigan. 2007. "Analyst Earnings Forecast Revisions and the Persistence of Antidumping Relief." <i>International Review of Economics and Finance</i> , 16(3): 383-99.
2007	N41	CV: . 2007. "Immigration and Naturalization Legislation." In <i>The New Americans: A Guide to Immigration since 1965</i> , ed. Mary C. Waters and Reed Ueda, 687-99. With Helen B. Marrow. Cambridge, Mass. and London: Harvard University Press.
2007	N50	Lautze, Jonathan, and Mark Giordano. 2007. "Demanding Supply Management and Supplying Demand Management: Transboundary Waters in Sub-Saharan Africa." <i>Journal of Environment and Development</i> , 16(3): 290-306. The emphasis of the world's transboundary water law has gradually shifted in the past half century from water resources development to water resources management and environmental protection. This change in institutional focus is a natural outcome of changing resource conditions, in particular the high levels of water resources development achieved in many regions as well as rising economic prosperity and associated changes in environmental perception. Surprisingly, this analysis reveals that transboundary water law in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) follows these global trends even though SSA's levels of water resources development, economic prosperity, and food security are significantly lower than any other region in the world. These findings suggest that the nature of SSA's transboundary water law may be largely "handed down" from other parts of the world with different realities than those present in SSA. Recognizing this relationship can provide important lessons for improving transboundary water governance in the region.
2007	O23	Cockfield, Arthur. 2007. "Purism and Contextualism within International Tax Law Analysis: How Traditional Analysis Fails Developing Countries." <i>eJournal of Tax Research</i> , 5(2): 199-224. There are two broad approaches to the study of international tax law. Purists adopt a traditional approach, emphasizing conceptually pure tax solutions based on efficiency interests. Contextualists combine economic analysis with political, historical, social, institutional and other perspectives. It is argued that the Purist approach is overly-reliant on international tax economics which, in turn, is challenged by significant theoretical, empirical, and behavioral uncertainty. The Purist analysis nevertheless can be effective in respect of situations in which there are relatively balanced capital flows between countries with developed economies. Developing countries, however, are generally capital importing nations and their interests tend to be downplayed under the Purist approach. In an increasingly integrated global economy, the Contextualist perspective is more effective at taking account of the interests and needs of developing countries and, in so doing, promotes the long-term economic and security interests of developed countries.
2007	O55	THE SAME AS D60 Randolph, Susan, Ibrahima Gaye, Ibrahima Hathie, and Rafael Perez-Escamilla. 2007. <i>Monitoring the Realization of the Right to Food: Adaptation and Validation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Insecurity Module to Rural Senegal</i> . University of Connecticut, Human Rights Institute, Economic Rights Working Papers: 6.
2007	P48	Hallwood, Paul. 2007. <i>From Tranquility to Secession and Other Historical Sequences: A Theoretical Exposition</i> . University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2007-35. A model is developed explaining many common historical sequences: inter alia, the rise and fall of empires, expansion or contraction in the geographic size of nations, wars of secession, non-contested secessions, and growth of supra-national unions. The basic unit of analysis is a transaction in international (or national) law that verifies and legitimizes transformations from one organizational entity to another. Decision-makers for national, or super-national entities as well as those at sub-levels are assumed to be welfare maximizers under cost constraints. Potential secessionists face dispute costs, and decision-makers for the higher-level entity incur persuasion costs. Both costs may include military expenses. These transaction costs are shown to play a crucial role in determining the optimal number of independent countries in the world.
2007	P48 Z12	Fadel, Mohammad H. 2007. "Public Reason as a Strategy for Principled Reconciliation: The Case of Islamic Law and International Human Rights Law." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 1-20.
2007	P48 Z12	Lombardi, Clark B. 2007. "Islamic Law in the Jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice: An Analysis." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 85-118.
2007	Q50	Eckersley, Robyn. 2007. "A Green Public Sphere in the WTO? The Amicus Curiae Interventions in the Transatlantic Biotech Dispute." <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> , 13(3): 329-56. e WTO's decision-making model of executive multilateralism has been widely criticized for its lack of accountability to civil society. However, through the mechanism of the amicus curiae brief, nongovernment organizations and other civil society actors have found a way of directly 'inserting' the public interest concerns of civil society into the dispute resolution arm of the WTO, which has proved to be more amenable to 'critical public reason' than the trade negotiation arm. This article critically explores both the text and context of the amicus briefs submitted in the transatlantic biotech dispute and highlights their role in generating a green cosmopolitan public sphere that seeks more reflexive modernization and facilitates horizontal forms of regime accountability. Cosmopolitan public spheres are conceptualized as specialized, intermediary structures, with multiple strategic and communicative functions, that mediate between supra-national governance structures and regional and domestic civil societies.
2007	Z11	Posner, Eric A. 2007. "The International Protection of Cultural Property: Some Skeptical Observations." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 213-31.
2007	Z12	THE SAME AS P48 Fadel, Mohammad H. 2007. "Public Reason as a Strategy for Principled Reconciliation: The Case of Islamic Law and International Human Rights Law." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 1-20.
2007	Z12	THE SAME AS P48 Lombardi, Clark B. 2007. "Islamic Law in the Jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice: An Analysis." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 85-118.

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2008		
2008	B52	Herrmann-Pillath, Carsten. 2008. "International Market Access Rights and the Evolution of the International Trade System." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 164(2): 302-26. In international trade policy, the concept of market access is pivotal. Yet, it remains a neglected category in institutional-economics approaches to international trade. The paper introduces a new analytical category, which relates explicitly to the exchange of market access among governments: market access rights (MARs). Tariffs, quotas, standards, border controls, etc., are all treated as specific institutional forms of MARs. Major aspects of the international trade system can be explained as evolving institutional solutions to problems in transacting MARs, such as the most favored nation (MFN) clause as a mechanism to internalize externalities, and the rules governing safeguards and retaliation as procedures of continuous renegotiation of MARs with changing value.
2008	B52	CV: Lang, Andrew T. F. 2008. "Some Sociological Perspectives on International Institutions and the Trading System." In <i>International Economic Law: The State and Future of the Discipline</i> , ed. Colin B. Picker, Isabella D. Bunn and Douglas W. Arner, 73-88. Portland, Ore. and Oxford: Hart Publishing
2008	D12	Bonsi, Richard, A. L. Hammett, and Bob Smith. 2008. "Eco-labels and International Trade: Problems and Solutions at the WTO." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 42(3): 407-32. Eco-labeling is one way to assure consumers of the environmental suitability of products they purchase. However, several arguments have evolved to show that the use of eco-labels poses barriers to international trade. This exploratory study seeks to determine whether or not the use of eco-labels is a barrier to international trade in reference to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and International Standards Organization (ISO) principles. Product related production processes and methods (PPMs) and non-product related production processes and methods (NPR-PPMs) have been a major source of disagreement among researchers. Our study examined the ISO criteria for eco-labeling that demand that life-cycle assessment (LCA) including both PPMs and NPR-PPMs be satisfied. One of the major problems uncovered is the difficulty in identifying corresponding environmental variables for LCA requirements since environmental conditions vary among countries. We provide some recommendations and conclude that eco-labeling is not intended to be a barrier to international trade provided that it is not advocated under the pretext of protectionism.
2008	D58	Guerrieri, Paolo, and Luca Salvatici, eds. 2008. <i>Il Doha Round e il WTO. Una valutazione quantitativa degli scenari di liberalizzazione commerciale. (In Italian.)</i> , Bologna: Societa editrice il Mulino. Ten Italian papers evaluate the evolution and causes of the World Trade Organization negotiation problems, taking into consideration the implications upon the trade and economic prospects of the European and Italian economy. Assesses the future of the multilateral trading system, the European and Italian interests in the present round, the principal players in the negotiations, and the market access implications of different scenarios. Papers discuss the Doha Development Agenda's negotiation developments and issues concerning agriculture, manufactures, and services; a quantitative study of the economic effects of possible liberalization scenarios using a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model with an emphasis on Italy; the impact on agricultural and manufacturing trade flows; simulation results showing that multilateral trade liberalization does not seem to lend support to the widespread fears that it might cause serious disruptions to Italian and European labor markets; and a theoretically-based political economy model to analyze the role of special interest groups in the determination of EU trade policy. No index.
2008	D58	CV: Hufbauer, Gary Clyde. 2008. "Interactions between Regional and Global Trade Agreements." In <i>Economic Integration in the Americas</i> , ed. Joseph A. McKinney and H. Stephen Gardner, 213-26. Routledge Studies in the Modern World Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008	G10	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2008. <i>International Investment Law: Understanding Concepts and Tracking Innovations: Companion Volume to International Investment Perspectives</i> , Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development. Companion volume to International Investment Perspectives examines the ground rules that international investment agreements set for how host governments treat foreign investors. Discusses the definition of investor and investment in international investment agreements; interpretation of the umbrella clause in investment agreements; international investment agreements--a survey of environmental, labor, and anticorruption issues; and the interaction between investment and services chapters in selected regional trade agreements.
2008	I20	CV: Panizzon, Marion. 2008. "How Human Rights Violations Nullify and Impair GATS Commitments." In <i>GATS and the Regulation of International Trade in Services</i> , ed. Marion Panizzon, Nicole Pohl and Pierre Sauve, 534-60. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	J81	Rogowsky, Robert A., and Eric Chyn. 2008. "U.S. Trade Law and FTAs: A Survey of Labor Requirements." <i>Journal of International Commerce and Economics</i> , 1(0): 113-36. This journal article is a primer of the new labor legislation. It catalogs the standards set out in each agreement and any new pre- or post-FTA labor legislation initiated by U.S. trading partner countries. The article cites evidence for progress towards the rights of the labor force, new mechanisms for dialogue, and an emerging greater transparency in the enforcement of labor law worldwide.
2008	K36	CV: van Loon, Hans. 2008. "Remarks on the Needs and Methods for Governance in the Field of Private International Law--At the Global and Regional Levels." In <i>Making European Private Law: Governance Design</i> , ed. Fabrizio Cafaggi and Horatia Muir-Watt, 197-208. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L31	CV: Tanzi, Attila. 2008. "Controversial Developments in the Field of Public Participation in the International Environmental Law Process." In <i>NGOs in International Law: Efficiency in Flexibility?</i> , ed. Pierre-Marie Dupuy and Luisa Vierucci, 135-52. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L31	CV: Pitea, Cesare. 2008. "The Legal Status of NGOs in Environmental Non-compliance Procedures: An Assessment of Law and Practice." In <i>NGOs in International Law: Efficiency in Flexibility?</i> , ed. Pierre-Marie Dupuy and Luisa Vierucci, 181-203. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L31	CV: Dupuy, Pierre-Marie. 2008. "Conclusion: Return on the Legal Status of NGOs and on the Methodological Problems Which Arise for Legal Scholarship." In <i>NGOs in International Law: Efficiency in Flexibility?</i> , ed. Pierre-Marie Dupuy and Luisa Vierucci, 204-15. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L31	Das, Dilip K. 2008. "Suspension of the Doha Round of Multilateral Negotiations and the Need for Its Resuscitation." <i>Estey Centre Journal of International Law and Trade Policy</i> , 9(1): 51-73. The Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTNs) has proved to be egregiously problem-prone. Due to deep dissension among WTO members it had to be suspended, and efforts to revive it have so far not succeeded. Although the mercantilist mindset of the participants has been frequently blamed for the consistently tardy progress of negotiations, there is more to the situation than just a mindset. This article methodically analyzes the various steps taken since the launch of the Doha Round and dwells on the challenges faced during the MTNs. Time and again negotiating

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		members and country groups publicized their constructive intentions, and a series of official pronouncements provided a surfeit of evidence of commitment to the objectives of the Doha Development Agenda. Ironically, with the passage of time it became obvious that those expressions of positive and virtuous intentions were completely misleading. There was a large distance between what was being said and what was being achieved in terms of tangible agreements and core modalities. It is imperative that the Doha Round be resuscitated and that the key players show flexibility and take decisive steps forward. The round is vital; the community of trading economies must not be allowed to collapse. Virtually the entire global community of traders will share in and gain from the successful outcome of the Doha Round. A failure will force them to share the shortfalls. Revival is a possible and credible objective. This article proposes a two-stage revival process.
2008	L31	Conca, Ken. 2008. "The United States and International Water Policy." <i>Journal of Environment and Development</i>, 17(3): 215-37. This article examines the role of the United States in international institutions and practices for governing water. Water is a critical global challenge of environmental protection and human security. Water is also characteristic of a set of "translocal" environmental issues for which international institution building has emerged along several different fronts: development assistance initiatives, efforts to manage ongoing controversies over water privatization and large dams, the campaign to recognize water as a human right, and a framework convention on cooperation in internationally shared river basins. U.S. engagement across these initiatives reveals several patterns: the fragmented nature of U.S. policies on water, a systematic tilt toward framing water as a market commodity rather than as a human right, the late arrival of U.S. nongovernmental organizations to several important domains of global water politics, and some notable gaps between U.S. policies, at home and abroad, and evolving international concepts of best practice.
2008	L31	Amaya-Villarreal, Alvaro Francisco. 2008. "El protagonismo de las organizaciones no gubernamentales en las relaciones internacionales: Ejemplo de la apertura de espacios de participacion a nuevos sujetos internacionales en el siglo XX. (The Protagonism of the Non Government Organizations in International Relations: An Example of the Opening Participation Scenarios for New Subjects in International Arena at the XX Century. With English summary.)." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(12): 117-43. This paper explores a significance phenomenon, but little studied by the academy in Colombia: the rise of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as subjects of international law. These clusters, which some authors had called "third sector", in the twentieth century managed to gain such prominence, that in present days it is necessary take into account them in both the international legal system and international political analysis. For this reason, since an historical perspective, and based on the theory of interdependence, the author explain how NGOs were able to open spaces within the international legal circuit.
2008	L31	CV: Vierucci, Luisa. 2008. "NGOs before International Courts and Tribunals." In <i>NGOs in International Law: Efficiency in Flexibility?</i> , ed. Pierre-Marie Dupuy and Luisa Vierucci, 155-80. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L31	Dupuy, Pierre-Marie, and Luisa Vierucci, eds. 2008. <i>NGOs in International Law: Efficiency in Flexibility?</i>, Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Six papers examine the increasing role that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) play at different levels of legal relevance, and analyze the need for reconsideration of the international legal status of those organizations. Papers discuss the move beyond consultative status--which legal framework for an enhanced interaction between NGOs and intergovernmental organizations (Emanuele Rebasti); domesticating civil society at the United Nations (Olivier de Frouville); NGOs and the development policy of the European Union (Valentina Bettin); controversial developments in the field of public participation in the international environmental law process (Attila Tanzi); NGOs before international courts and tribunals (Luisa Vierucci); and the legal status of NGOs in environmental noncompliance procedures--an assessment of law and practice (Cesare Pitea).
2008	M16	CV: Qureshi, Khawar. 2008. "Qatar's Business Environment: Dispute Resolution." In <i>Qatar's Business Environment</i> , ed. Habiba Anwar, 63-65. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2008	N47	Sylvest, Casper. 2008. "'Our Passion for Legality': International Law and Imperialism in Late Nineteenth-Century Britain." <i>Review of International Studies</i>, 34(3): 403-23. This article deploys a historical analysis of the relationship between law and imperialism to highlight questions about the character and role of international law in global politics. The involvement of two British international lawyers in practices of imperialism in Africa during the late nineteenth century is critically examined: the role of Travers Twiss (1809-1897) in the creation of the Congo Free State and John Westlake's (1828-1913) support for the South African War. The analysis demonstrates the inescapably political character of international law and the dangers that follow from fusing a particular form of liberal moralism with notions of legal hierarchy. The historical cases raise ethico-political questions, the importance of which is only heightened by the character of contemporary world politics and the attention accorded to international law in recent years.
2008	O31	Coriat, Benjamin, and Fabienne Orsi. 2008. "IPR, Innovation and Public Interest: Is the New IPR Regime Enforced Worldwide by the TRIPS Sustainable?" <i>Economica (Fluminense Federal University)</i>, 10(2): 28-54. This paper discusses about the implications of the emergence of a new IPR regime in three dimensions: (1) the basic an upstream research; (2) the North-South trade-related inequalities and conflicts; and, (3) the social usefulness of patent grants. The article pays major attention on IPR over healthcare and alive organisms and its treatment in TRIPS agreement.
2008	O31	Correa, Carlos. 2008. "Designing Patent Policies Suited to Developing Countries Needs." <i>Economica (Fluminense Federal University)</i>, 10(2): 82-105. Despite the internationalization of the patent system that started more than one century ago and, particularly, the establishment of minimum standards of protection under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), States still enjoy a certain degree of discretion to determine key substantive aspects relating to the grant of patents. Initiatives for further harmonization of the system have not materialized yet. Recent trends in some developed countries point to a drastic relaxation of the standards of patentability, particularly in connection with the inventive step. Developing countries need not follow the same approach; they may apply strict standards of patentability compatible with their innovation systems and reward incremental innovations by means of utility models rather than patents. They may also develop rules to deal with the specificities of traditional knowledge.
2008	P25	Kruszka, Michal. 2008. "Trade in Tourism Services: Commitments of New EU Member States under GATT." <i>Journal of International Studies</i>, 1(1): 103-16. One of the core treaties signed by members of the World Trade Organization is General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). This is the first multilateral and legally enforceable liberalisation agreement covering trade in services, including tourism, that aims to eliminate discriminatory barriers to service trade and increase markets for investment. The subject of considerable controversy, the GATS has been criticised by human rights, environmental, and developing world activist groups, many of whom see it as nothing more than a front for corporate domination of global markets. Supporters, on the other hand, see the GATS potential in overcoming trade disputes and hold out the promise of regional development and employment through increased foreign investment. This paper aims to outline the GATS, examine its legal principles, and explain the enthusiasm of its supporters and the concerns of the critics, especially in the context of the situation of new EU members states.

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		Furthermore, it considers the potential impact of the GATS on the sustainability of tourism. Ukraine applied for WTO membership in 1993, and the Working Party concluded the negotiations on 25 January 2008 under the chairmanship of Chile's Ambassador Mario Matus. The General Council approved the Working Party report, the market access schedules on goods and services, the General Council Decision, and the Protocol of Accession. After several years of economic reforms and multilateral negotiations, Ukraine became the WTO's 152nd member on 16 May 2008. It is very important for Ukraine's future economic and trade policy to gather information about past experiences of prior WTO's members concerning the impact of liberalization on tourism.
2008	P29	CV: . 2008. "The Legal Aspects of Japan's Territorial and Maritime Disputes with Neighboring States." In <i>Peace in Northeast Asia: Resolving Japan's Territorial and Maritime Disputes with China, Korea and the Russian Federation</i> , ed. Thomas J. Schoenbaum, 24-64. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	P29	CV: Hahn, Michael. 2008. "Options for Dispute Settlement." In <i>Peace in Northeast Asia: Resolving Japan's Territorial and Maritime Disputes with China, Korea and the Russian Federation</i> , ed. Thomas J. Schoenbaum, 65-82. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	P29	CV: . 2008. "Finding Solutions to the Disputes between China and Japan." In <i>Peace in Northeast Asia: Resolving Japan's Territorial and Maritime Disputes with China, Korea and the Russian Federation</i> , ed. Thomas J. Schoenbaum, 83-104. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	P34	Heymann, Monika C. E. 2008. "International Law and the Settlement of Investment Disputes Relating to China." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i> , 11(3): 507-26. This article examines how international investment law can be used to resolve investment disputes in China. After a general overview over the basic structure of international investment law, it explores the international legal rules applicable to foreign investors in China and Chinese investors in third countries. It focuses on China's obligations under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States; the Convention establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, the WTO/GATT-regime and bilateral investment treaties. It thereby illustrates China's cautious approach to international arbitration and other international standards relating to the protection of foreign investors and the current trend in Chinese politics to turn to international law to protect its investors in third countries. The article concludes that--also caused by increasing Chinese outward investment--the international investment regime relating to China has left its infant stage and provides remedies for foreign investors in China and Chinese investors abroad.
2008	P34	Crosby, Daniel C. 2008. "Banking on China's WTO Commitments: 'Same Bed, Different Dreams' in China's Financial Services Sector." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i> , 11(1): 75-105. Foreign banks and the Chinese Government have different dreams about the business opportunities and obligations that arise under China's World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments on financial services. This article provides an overview of China's banking sector reforms and its gradual opening to foreign participation in the context of General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) rules governing international trade in financial services and the obligations that apply since China's WTO accession in December 2001. The article highlights the contradictory interpretations that China and other Members have issued regarding China's GATS commitments and provides a framework for assessing the WTO consistency of China's banking measures. An analysis is conducted under this framework to evaluate whether China has fully implemented its GATS commitments on (i) the acquisition of Chinese banks by foreign financial institutions, (ii) legitimate 'prudential regulation' in the banking sector, and (iii) full market access for credit card and electronic payment services. Notwithstanding the apparent complexity of GATS rules, the article concludes that the WTO legal framework supports the case for increased access to China's financial services market consistent with its GATS commitments, and fully consistent with China's plans for continuing domestic growth and its medium-term financial services export interests.
2008	Q11	Meilke, Karl. 2008. "Does the WTO Have a Role in Food Crises?" <i>Estey Centre Journal of International Law and Trade Policy</i> , 9(2): 146-55. For a variety of reasons the nominal prices of oil, grains and oilseeds have skyrocketed in the past two years. The rapid increases in staple grain and oilseed prices have led to considerable distress among the poor in many developing countries and to political instability in a few. The focus of this article is on the WTO rules that govern agrifood trade during periods of shortage. The conclusion is that the WTO rules primarily involve reporting requirements and the rules do little to help alleviate food shortages. Time still remains to make some progress on these key issues during the Doha Development Agenda.
2008	Q11	CV: Schmitz, Andrew, Frederick Rossi, and Troy G. Schmitz. 2008. "Agricultural Subsidies under Decoupling." In <i>Applied Benefit-Cost Analysis</i> , ed. Andrew Schmitz and Richard O. Zerbe Jr., 34-51. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 231. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	Q11 Q42	Bruhwieler, Claudia Franziska, and Heinz Hauser. 2008. "Biofuels and WTO Disciplines." <i>Aussenwirtschaft</i> , 63(1): 7-40. Given the sharp rise in crude oil prices and growing awareness of climate change, the potential of biofuels, particularly of bioethanol, has become an ubiquitous topic of public debate and has inspired ambitious policy initiatives. The latter are mostly paired with protectionist measures as the examples of the European Union and the United States show, where domestic producers of energy crops are put at an advantage thanks to subsidisation, direct payments and/or favourable tax schemes. Moreover, the EU is working out a mandatory certification scheme for ethanol imports, imposing social and environmental standards which constitute another hurdle for more efficiently produced ethanol originating in the Southern hemisphere. A similar path is taken by Switzerland's revised mineral oil tax law which imposes social and environmental criteria that result in a ban of biofuels produced from palm oil, soy and grain, but will also set obstacles for sugarcane-based ethanol which is currently said to be the most eco-efficient biofuel. This paper explores where these policy initiatives are at odds with or at least in a grey area of WTO regulations, and where they disrupt markets without necessarily generating environmental benefits. The findings of our study lead to the conclusion that markets should play a stronger role in expanding the use of biofuels, since many risks affiliated with biofuel production are caused rather than alleviated by interventionist practices.
2008	Q42	de Vera, Enrique Rene. 2008. "The WTO and Biofuels: The Possibility of Unilateral Sustainability Requirements." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(2): 661-79.
2009		
2009	A11	CV: Piette, Michael J., and David R. Williams. 2009. "International Data and the Forensic Economist: A Guide to Sources and Uses." In <i>Personal Injury and Wrongful Death Damages Calculations: Transatlantic Dialogue</i> , ed. John O. Ward and Robert J. Thornton, 309-20. Contemporary Studies in Economic and Financial Analysis, vol. 91. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI Press.
2009	C51	Fetzer, James J. 2009. "Inference for Econometric Modeling in Antidumping, Countervailing Duty and Safeguard Investigations." <i>World Trade Review</i> , 8(4): 545-57. This paper examines how to make inferences from econometric models prepared for antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguard investigations. Analysis of these models has typically entailed drawing inferences from point estimates that are significantly different from zero at a fixed level of confidence. This paper suggests

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		a more flexible approach of drawing inferences using confidence intervals at various significance levels and reporting p-values for the relevant test of injury. Use of confidence intervals and p-values to identify insights and data patterns would have more impact on USITC trade remedy determinations than definitive conclusions about injury based on whether estimates are statistically significant.
2009	C73	Chisik, Richard. 2009. <i>Trade Disputes, Quality Choice, and Economic Integration</i>. Florida International University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 0901. Recent work demonstrates the importance of developing high quality output in order to compete in export markets and other recent studies verify the prevalence of fixed and ongoing trade costs while participating in those markets. I consider the joint choice of quality and export promotion costs when trade relationships are subject to temporary disputes. When transparency is low and macroeconomic instability is high, disputes arrive more frequently and, therefore, firms may inefficiently choose lower levels of quality and export promotion. These, in turn, build shallower trading relationships with less trade volumes and higher tariffs, and generate greater trade reductions during the more common trade disputes. Several institutional features of the WTO that are generally lacking in preferential trade agreements such as improved transparency, dispute investigation, and the provision to recommend asymmetric continuation payoffs can ameliorate these inefficient quality choice outcomes. Hence, lower quality output and lower quality trading relationships may be more endemic to countries that depend on preferential trading areas as opposed to the WTO.
2009	C73	Chisik, Richard. 2009. <i>Limited Incremental Linking and Unlinked Trade Agreements</i>. Florida International University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 0902. The broadened scope of the GATT/WTO through successive rounds of trade liberalization is explained as a result of trade partner specificity and cross retaliation or linked punishments. In more recent years, however, countries have pursued trade liberalization through sector specific zero-for-zero agreements and preferential trade agreements, both of which have a reduced chance of suffering cross retaliation. This increase in unlinked agreements can be explained by the inclusion of imperfect observability into our model. If the dispute generating noise is perfectly correlated across sectors, however, then it provides no reason not to link agreements in a static sense and in many cases incremental (or successive round) linking can still generate more liberalization than static linking. It is only when the noise is imperfectly correlated that linking becomes problematic so that some sectors can enforce more liberalization in an unlinked agreement. As the correlation drops and/or the noise increases, static and incremental linking become increasingly burdensome. A further detriment to linking agreements is the number of sectors already covered. There is a natural limit to the number of linked agreements (that depends on the correlation between the noise terms) so that when facing a mature agreement that links many sectors, further liberalization will eventually be pursued through unlinked agreements.
2009	D80	CV: Torterola, Ignacio, and Ronan McHugh. 2009. "To Risk or Not to Risk? The State's Perspective of Investor-State Dispute Resolution at the 20th Anniversary of MIGA." In <i>Investing with Confidence: Understanding Political Risk Management in the 21st Century</i>, ed. Kevin W. Lu, Gero Verheyen and Srilal M. Perera, 173-95. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009	D80	CV: Profazier, Joseph R. 2009. "Emerging Issues in the Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards." In <i>Investing with Confidence: Understanding Political Risk Management in the 21st Century</i>, ed. Kevin W. Lu, Gero Verheyen and Srilal M. Perera, 163-72. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009	D80	CV: Verheyen, Gero, and Srilal M. Perera. 2009. "Investing with Confidence: Concluding Comments." In <i>Investing with Confidence: Understanding Political Risk Management in the 21st Century</i>, ed. Kevin W. Lu, Gero Verheyen and Srilal M. Perera, 253-57. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009	E00 L26 P10 P20	Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Qatar</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. The State of Qatar is driven mainly by hydrocarbon revenues, which are estimated to support this tiny country for hundreds of years. The Qatari economy is becoming diversified with industries such as manufacturing, banking, social services, and tourism. Additionally, government financed health and educational services have increased rapidly. However, the Qatari government is not able to establish necessary laws and procedures which business requires. Despite recent changes, Qatari laws and regulations are not always friendly towards business ventures or foreign investment, hindering economic growth. Furthermore, enforcement of existing business regulations and rules are occasionally lacking.
2009	E00 L26 P10 P20	Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Oman</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. The Sultanate of Oman has a diversified economy, unlike many of its neighboring nations that rely almost entirely on oil revenues. Natural gas and several non-energy business sectors, such as tourism, fishing, light manufacturing, and agriculture are expanding rapidly. The Omani economy is one of the freest in its region. A relatively stable government and low taxes make Oman a desirable location for entrepreneurial ventures. Furthermore, foreign direct investment is welcomed. Tourism is the most attractive area for international entrepreneurs. Oil revenues, coupled with increasing foreign investment are likely to both diversify the Omani economic base and strengthen it.
2009	E32	van Aaken, Anne, and Jurgen Kurtz. 2009. "Prudence or Discrimination? Emergency Measures, the Global Financial Crisis and International Economic Law." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i>, 12(4): 859-94. Economists and political scientists have begun to isolate the causes and implications of the spread of the global financial crisis in late 2008. Critical attention--often accompanied by strident disagreement--has also focused on the efficacy of various domestic plans implemented in response to the crisis. International economic lawyers have started to explore the legal implications of these developments. Our analysis offers a contribution by examining whether and how certain aspects of international economic law might act as a credible constraint on state tendencies toward domestic preference when formalizing emergency responses to the crisis. We begin by offering a typology of emergency measures implemented to date. We then assess whether particular international economic law rules can target the nuanced forms of protectionism embedded in those responses. We survey both treaty commitments on trading relations (especially under the World Trade Organization) and the treatment of foreign investors. We argue that international investment law is, in the short term due to legal and extra-legal factors, more likely than any other area of international economic law to give rise to initiation of legal action and examine the most probable substantive norms likely to be violated.
2009	E52	Herrera-Bernal, Ximena. 2009. "Impuestos sobre ganancias extraordinarias (windfall taxes) y medidas provisionales: Cuatro casos recientes. (Windfall Taxes and Provisional Measures: Four Recent Decisions. With English summary.)" <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(15): 125-54. The article looks at four recent decisions granting provisional measures requested by the Claimants in four investment arbitrations, namely the decisions of the ICSID tribunals in the City Oriente v. Ecuador and Petroecuador case, the Perenco vs. Ecuador and Petroecuador, Burlington v. Ecuador and Petroecuador case, and the decisions in the SC case of Sergei Paushok v. Mongolia. In describing these decisions the article looks at the tension between the State's right to implement its monetary policy and the powers of an arbitral tribunal to impose restrictions to its enforcement via provisional measures pending the resolution of the dispute on its merits.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	G01	Blustein, Paul. 2009. <i>Misadventures of the Most Favored Nations: Clashing Egos, Inflated Ambitions, and the Great Shambles of the World Trade System</i>. New York: Perseus Books, Public Affairs. Explores whether the global trading system, specifically the World Trade Organization (WTO), is at risk of joining the financial system in crisis, and chronicles the major events in the system over the last decade. Discusses the 2001 WTO meeting in Doha, Qatar; the story of the global trading system, including the creation of the WTO and the events leading up to it; the WTO and its discontents; the 1999 WTO meeting in Seattle, focusing on the role of protesters on the outcome; preparing for the 2001 Doha meeting and the effects of September 11th; the 2001 WTO meeting and the launch of the Doha Development Agenda; the Montreal meeting of 2003 and trouble for the Doha Development Agenda; a WTO dispute between Brazil and the United States over cotton subsidies and the organization's dispute settlement system; Bob Zoellick's impact on trade negotiations; Peter Mandelson and preparations for the 2005 WTO meeting in Hong Kong; Mandelson and U.S. Trade Representative Susan Schwab; the Doha Round in 2008 and the global financial crisis; the failure of the WTO's July 2008 meeting; and whether there is a better way.
2009	G01	Evenett, Simon J. 2009. "What Can Be Learned from Crisis-Era Protectionism? An Initial Assessment." <i>Business and Politics</i>, 11(3): Drawing upon a comprehensive database of contemporary protectionism, this paper offers an initial assessment of the extent to which our understanding of protectionism may have to evolve. While some long-standing features of protectionism appear to have endured (such as the distribution of discriminatory measures across economic sectors), specific corporate needs arising from the global financial crisis and particular national attributes are more likely to have influenced the choice of beggar-thy-neighbor policy instruments than binding trade rules and other international accords.
2009	G01	Lamy, Pascal. 2009. "Los retos que afronta el sistema multilateral de comercio. (Challenges Facing the Multilateral Trade System. With English summary)." <i>Informacion Comercial Espanola Revista de Economia</i>, 0(851): 9-15. World trade has been shown to be yet another victim of the world-wide economic crisis. The multilateral trade system is now faced with the task of mitigating the effects of the crisis and contributing to the revitalization of the world economy. And this is to be done within a complex web of long-standing and increasingly pressing challenges, further entangled by new and even more complex issues that are arising on the international arena. The World Trade Organization (WTO) will have to play a dual role: it must fortify the application of existing agreements, enabling member countries to capitalize on existing trade opportunities, while confronting the new challenges without delay. All the foregoing entails conclusion of the Doha Round negotiations, which aim to institute an improved, more inclusive and sustainable multilateral trade system able to generate new trade opportunities for both the developed and the developing worlds.
2009	G01	van Aaken, Anne, and Jurgen Kurtz. 2009. "Prudence or Discrimination? Emergency Measures, the Global Financial Crisis and International Economic Law." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i>, 12(4): 859-94. Economists and political scientists have begun to isolate the causes and implications of the spread of the global financial crisis in late 2008. Critical attention--often accompanied by strident disagreement--has also focused on the efficacy of various domestic plans implemented in response to the crisis. International economic lawyers have started to explore the legal implications of these developments. Our analysis offers a contribution by examining whether and how certain aspects of international economic law might act as a credible constraint on state tendencies toward domestic preference when formalizing emergency responses to the crisis. We begin by offering a typology of emergency measures implemented to date. We then assess whether particular international economic law rules can target the nuanced forms of protectionism embedded in those responses. We survey both treaty commitments on trading relations (especially under the World Trade Organization) and the treatment of foreign investors. We argue that international investment law is, in the short term due to legal and extra-legal factors, more likely than any other area of international economic law to give rise to initiation of legal action and examine the most probable substantive norms likely to be violated.
2009	G01	Van Aaken, Anne, and Jurgen Kurtz. 2009. "Will State Emergency Measures Trigger International Investment Disputes?" <i>Transnational Corporations Review</i>, 1(3): 12-16. The emergency measures for international investment passed to date can generally be grouped into three broad categories: measures designed to bolster the stability of the financial services industry, measures directed at the financial services industry but structured to increase the availability of credit to other sectors of the economy, and general fiscal measures designed to boost public spending and targeting select and strategic industries (including the automotive industry). This paper focuses on the first and second categories, as these are presently regarded as the most likely to engage international investment law.
2009	H75	Randolph, Susan, Michelle Prairie, and John Stewart. 2009. <i>Economic Rights in the Land of Plenty: Monitoring State Fulfillment of Economic and Social Rights Obligations in the United States</i>. University of Connecticut, Human Rights Institute, Economic Rights Working Papers: 12. This paper adapts the economic and social rights index (ESRF) developed by Fukuda-Parr et. al. (2009) to assess the extent to which each of the 50 U.S. states fulfills the economic and social rights obligations set forth in the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights. It then extends the index to incorporate discrimination, and examines differences in economic and social rights fulfillment by race and sex within each of the states. The overall ESRF score varies between states from below 70% to almost 85% with wider variation on some of the six component substantive right (food, education, health, decent work, decent housing, and social security) indices that comprise the overall ESRF Index. More diverse states tend to achieve lower scores overall as well as on specific rights. Although there were only minor differences by sex in the overall ESRF scores, there remain substantial differences with regard to several of the specific component right indices. In particular, women fare better on the right to education, but men fare better on the right to decent work. Race and ethnic discrimination is more pronounced. Upon taking it into account, the overall ESRF score falls by between 3 and 18 percentage points, depending on the state. In most states, blacks endure the greatest marginalization, however, in a number of states with large Hispanic populations, Hispanics suffer the greatest marginalization. Although beyond the scope of the current analysis, the results hold promise in identifying state policies that best promote economic and social rights. In this regard, our analysis reveals that no state holds a monopoly on the policies that best promote all economic and social rights, rather some states do better in promoting certain rights and others excel at promoting others.
2009	J10 J17	CV: Piette, Michael J., and David R. Williams. 2009. "International Data and the Forensic Economist: A Guide to Sources and Uses." In <i>Personal Injury and Wrongful Death Damages Calculations: Transatlantic Dialogue</i>, ed. John O. Ward and Robert J. Thornton, 309-20. Contemporary Studies in Economic and Financial Analysis, vol. 91. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI Press.
2009	L26	THE SAME AS E00 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Oman</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	L26	THE SAME AS E00 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Qatar</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	N10	CV: Yueh, Linda. 2009. "International Economic Law and Economic Growth." In <i>The Law and Economics of Globalisation: New Challenges for a World in Flux</i>, ed. Linda Yueh, 315-33. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	O18	Lopez-Murcia, Julian Daniel, and Gabriela Maldonado-Colmenares. 2009. "La proteccion de la propiedad de la tierra en la jurisprudencia de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos y su aplicacion al caso de las comunidades campesinas en Colombia. (The Protection of Land Property in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights Jurisprudence and Its Application to the Case of Colombian Rural Communities. With English summary.)." <i>Internacional Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(14): 71-105. The American Convention on Human Rights embodied in an extensive way, the protection of the use and enjoyment of property, including land property. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has interpreted this right in an evolutionary way, according with the particular necessities of the people under the jurisdiction of the State Parties of the Convention. This has permitted the Court to properly protect the collective ownership of indigenous and tribal communities. In this article, the authors analyze why and how it should be extended another special protection to the Colombian communities of peasants that have possessed, without a property title, during many years, lands with which their survival as a community is intimately tied, and also regarding the development of the life plans of each one of its members. And based on the existence of the right mentioned above, they consider the "conventionality" of the Colombian legal system, concluding that is precise to modify said legislation.
2009	P10	THE SAME AS E00 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Oman</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	P10	THE SAME AS E00 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Qatar</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	P20	THE SAME AS E00 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Oman</i>.
2009	P20	THE SAME AS E00 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Qatar</i>.
2010		
2010	A33	Joseph, Sarah, and Adam McBeth, eds. 2010. <i>Research Handbook on International Human Rights Law</i>, Research Handbooks in International Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty-one papers explore topics in the field of international human rights law. Papers discuss the United Nations and human rights; economic, social, and cultural rights--an examination of state obligations; extraterritoriality--universal human rights without universal obligations; nonstate actors and international human rights law; nongovernmental organizations and human rights--channels of power; human rights in economic globalization; human rights and development; gender and international human rights law--the intersectionality agenda; refugees and displaced persons--the refugee definition and "humanitarian" protection; international criminal law; the four pillars of transitional justice--a gender-sensitive analysis; the International Court of Justice and human rights; the Council of Europe and the protection of human rights--a system in need of reform; the Inter-American human rights system--selected examples of its supervisory work; African human rights law in theory and practice; the political economy and culture of human rights in East Asia; Islam and the realization of human rights in the Muslim world; religion, belief, and international human rights in the twenty-first century; the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples--the slow reconstruction of self-determination for indigenous peoples; counterterrorism and human rights; and human rights education--a slogan in search of a definition. Joseph is Professor of Law and Director of the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law at Monash University. McBeth is Senior Lecturer and Deputy Director of the Castan Centre for Human Rights Law at Monash University. Index.
2010	C35	Magesan, Arvind. 2010. <i>Human Rights Treaty Ratification of Aid Receiving Countries</i>. Department of Economics, University of Calgary, Working Papers: 2010-17. This paper studies the decision to ratify United Nations Human Rights Treaties (HRT). We present new empirical evidence that sheds light on who ratifies when and why. For a foreign aid receiving country, high levels of predetermined treaty participation relative to other aid recipients has a significant positive effect on foreign aid receipts. We further find that countries with good human rights practices are more likely to participate in HRTs than countries with bad practices, but that the converse is not true. Countries that participate frequently have worse human rights practices than countries who participate less frequently. Furthermore, previous ratifications have a strong negative effect on the country's current ratification decision. This evidence is consistent with the hypothesis that aid donors use HRT ratification as a criterion to allocate foreign aid, and that recipient countries are strategic and forward-looking. Based on these empirical findings, we propose a structural dynamic game of HRT ratification. The model is analogous to a dynamic game of quality competition in an oligopoly industry (eg., Pakes and McGuire, 1994) in which countries compete for foreign aid by ratifying costly HRTs in the same way firms compete for demand by investing in costly product quality improvement. We estimate the model using data from a variety of sources, including the United Nations Treaty Collection. Our estimates show that economic factors play an important role in HRT ratification, and that HRTs have significant influence on the distribution of foreign aid among recipient countries. We also find that the ratification costs countries incur vary significantly across treaties and country regime types. We use the estimated model to evaluate the effects of counterfactual policies on HRT ratification decisions, human rights behavior, and on the distribution of foreign aid.
2010	D14	CV: Niemi, Johanna. 2010. "Personal Insolvency." In <i>Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law</i>, ed. Geraint Howells, Iain Ramsay and Thomas Wilhelmsson, 409-30. With David Kraft. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	F19	Hoffmann, Sandra, and William Harder. 2010. <i>Food Safety and Risk Governance in Globalized Markets</i>. Resources For the Future, Discussion Papers. Today a new generation of food safety policy is emerging in OECD countries and international public health forums. The United States has actively contributed to the thinking and scientific research underlying this new generation of policy. A consensus has emerged among nations about the basic components of an effective food safety system based on modern science and management practices. In shorthand, the vision is of a farm-to-fork, risk-based, scientifically supported safety control system. This system is built on several decades of experience with risk management in national governments, particularly in U.S. environmental and occupational and consumer safety policy. This paper describes the elements of a risk-based, farm-to-fork food safety system as it is emerging in OECD countries guided by discussions through Codex Alimentarius and traces its roots in the development of risk management policy in the United States.
2010	G23	CV: Bossu, Wouter, Obianuju Ezejiofor, Thomas Laryea, and Yan Liu. 2010. "Legal Underpinnings of Capital Account Liberalization for Sovereign Wealth Funds." In <i>Economics of Sovereign Wealth Funds: Issues for Policymakers</i>, ed. Udaibir S. Das, Adnan Mazarei and Han van der Hoorn, 75-84. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2010	H51	Katz, Rebecca, and Sara Rosenbaum. 2010. "Challenging Custom: Rethinking National Population Surveillance Policy in a Global Public Health Age." <i>Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law</i>, 35(6): 1027-55. This article examines the current state of disease surveillance and reporting in the United States and seeks to answer two central questions: first, whether the increasing emphasis on the global importance of public health policies compels a fundamental reexamination of the long-standing deferential approach

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		to state power where matters of population health surveillance are concerned and, second, how the nation's long-standing deferential legal customs might be modified to address the growing emphasis on global public health policy that is undergirded by technological advances. We examine the International Health Regulations, or IHR (2005), and suggest that these regulations offer a powerful impetus for reevaluating U.S. legal custom concerning the policy and practice of population health surveillance, not only as a matter of U.S. law but also as a core dimension of U.S. legal obligations to other nations, as embodied in international agreements and treaties. We find that if the political will exists to change the domestic disease surveillance and reporting system, the federal government has the power to act.
2010	H82	Gaukrodger, David. 2010. <i>Foreign State Immunity and Foreign Government Controlled Investors</i>. OECD, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs. OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2010/2 Discussions at the "Freedom of Investment" Roundtables, hosted by the OECD Investment Committee, have stressed that increased investments by foreign State-controlled investors can bring significant benefits to home and host societies, but have also noted that they can raise concerns. This paper examines two principal issues concerning foreign State-controlled investors: whether the doctrine of foreign state immunity may make it difficult for private parties to pursue legitimate claims against them and whether that doctrine creates regulatory enforcement gaps for host countries. Although the restrictive approach to immunity is now widely recognised, important issues, such as whether the financial investment activities of a sovereign wealth fund are commercial or sovereign acts, remain uncertain. In the area of regulation, the paper analyses state policies in the area of tax, competition law and criminal law, and notes key factors that may influence immunity in such cases.
2010	J12	Calvo-Caravaca, Alfonso Luis, and Javier Carrascosa-Gonzalez. 2010. "Derecho aplicable a la constitucion de la adopcion internacional en la Ley espanola 54/2007 de 28 de diciembre (primera parte). (Applicable Law to International Adoption in the Spanish Act 54/2007 [First Part]. With English summary.)" <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(16): 415-54. The new Spanish Act 54/2007, dated December 28th 2007, on international adoption has introduced a completely new set of Conflict of Laws rules regarding the constitution of international adoptions by Spanish Courts. Those Conflict of Laws rules rely on the application of the Law of the State whose society is affected by the adoption. This is also the State in which society the person who is adopted is going to live permanently. That way, transaction costs connected with the determination of the applicable Law to international adoptions decrease. Therefore, individuals are favoured and "favor minoris" is protected by enhancing the constitution of adoptions in an international context.
2010	J12	Freeman, Michael D. A. 2010. "Upholding the Dignity and Best Interests of Children: International Law and the Corporal Punishment of Children." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i>, 73(2): 211-51. This article focuses away from parents' rights and toward children's rights. The author describes the international human-rights law that applies to discussions of corporal punishment and argues from that law that children have the right to be free from the use of this disciplinary tool.
2010	J14	Parra-Dussan, Carlos. 2010. "Convencion sobre los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad: Antecedentes y sus nuevos enfoques. (Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Background and Its New Approaches. With English summary.)" <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(16): 347-80. This article is the result of the research project Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities a new paradigm for protection, which makes a discussion of this Convention from four perspectives, we consider the most relevant as a starting point of this international instrument in the field of United Nations. The first is the study of the legal background of the Convention, the second is the comparison of the Convention with other instruments of Soft Law on disability, the third section is on a major route for comparison between the Convention and other treaties of universal human rights system, the latter perspective and perhaps most important, the new emphasis on the Convention, addressed obliquely or less considered by other international instruments.
2010	J47	CV: Law, Robin. 2010. "Abolition and Imperialism: International Law and the British Suppression of the Atlantic Slave Trade." In <i>Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain, Africa, and the Atlantic</i>, ed. Derek R. Peterson, 150-74. Cambridge Centre of African Studies Series. Athens: Ohio University Press.
2010	J53	Hall, Mark. 2010. "EU Regulation and the UK Employee Consultation Framework." <i>Economic and Industrial Democracy</i>, 31(0): 55-69. The growth in statutory provisions in the UK requiring employers to inform and consult employee representatives has been driven primarily by EU law rather than domestic policy. The 2002 EU information and consultation Directive was widely seen as having far-reaching implications for UK law and employment relations practice, but the 'reflexive' design of the UK regulations transposing the Directive has limited its impact to date. An assessment of the available evidence suggests that the regulations have prompted considerable voluntary activity in terms of reviewing, modifying, and introducing information and consultation arrangements but that this has been largely employer-led. The article argues that the reform of key aspects of the UK regulations is necessary to overcome trade union ambivalence towards the legislation and the low uptake of its provisions by employees.
2010	K35	CV: Niemi, Johanna. 2010. "Personal Insolvency." In <i>Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law</i>, ed. Geraint Howells, Iain Ramsay and Thomas Wilhelmsson, 409-30. With David Kraft. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	L21	Holden, Chris, Kelley Lee, Gary Jonas Fooks, and Nathaniel Wander. 2010. "The Impact of Regional Trade Integration on Firm Organization and Strategy: British American Tobacco in the Andean Pact." <i>Business and Politics</i>, 12(4): Processes of regional trade integration may have an important impact on firms' strategies and forms of organization. This article provides an empirical case study of the impact of regional trade integration in the Andean Pact in the 1990s on the strategies and organization of British American Tobacco (BAT), using internal tobacco industry documents. BAT conducted an integrated strategy by lobbying on tax and tariff rates and intellectual property regulations, whilst simultaneously adapting its market strategies and attempting to modify its internal organization. The company incorporated substantial sales in illicit markets into its strategy, and launched new legal export operations within the region, in part to assert ownership over contested trademarks. It attempted to significantly modify its internal organization by better integrating its national operating companies on a regional basis, but was only partially successful in this due to resistance from its powerful Brazilian subsidiary. Changes in intellectual property rules also intensified competition between BAT and its main competitor, Philip Morris, culminating in a legal dispute between the two firms and leading BAT to develop a more coherent strategy on trademark ownership. These findings raise implications for understanding, and regulating, tobacco industry activities worldwide.
2010	M38	CV: Nottage, Luke. 2010. "Product Safety Regulation." In <i>Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law</i>, ed. Geraint Howells, Iain Ramsay and Thomas Wilhelmsson, 256-94. With David Kraft. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	M48	Togoe, Dan. 2010. "The Legal Support, Content and Certain Implications of Some of the New Accounting Regulations." <i>Annals of "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati: Fascicle 1: Economics and Applied Informatics</i>, 16(1): 205-12. Romania is a fully-fledged member of the European Union, a status which brings with it a series of rights but also implies the strict following of the

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		agreed upon obligations. A portion of the government's attention must always be devoted to the tuning of the legislative framework with a view to align it to that of the other member countries, according to the standards of the community. Periodically, accounting regulations must be emitted, conforming with European directives, through which Romania must remain permanently connected to the accounting innovations which appear on the European arena.
2010	N33 N36 N37	Peterson, Derek R., ed. 2010. <i>Abolitionism and Imperialism in Britain, Africa, and the Atlantic</i> , Cambridge Centre of African Studies Series. Athens: Ohio University Press. Seven papers, resulting from a lecture series organized by the Centre of African Studies at the University of Cambridge in 2007, explore the diverse contributions of politicians, businessmen, activists, and other actors from West Africa, the Caribbean, and Great Britain to the abolition of the British slave trade. Papers discuss African political ethics and the slave trade (John Thornton); 1807 and all that--why Britain outlawed her slave trade (Boyd Hilton); empire without America--British plans for Africa in the era of the American Revolution (Christopher Leslie Brown); ending the slave trade--a Caribbean and Atlantic context (Philip D. Morgan); emperors of the world--British abolitionism and imperialism (Seymour Drescher); abolition and imperialism--international law and the British suppression of the Atlantic slave trade (Robin Law); and racial violence, universal history, and echoes of abolition in twentieth-century Zanzibar (Jonathon Glassman).
2010	N57	CV: Tefft, James. 2010. "Mali's White Revolution: Smallholder Cotton, 1960-2006." In <i>Successes in African Agriculture: Lessons for the Future</i> , ed. Steven Haggblade and Peter B. R. Hazell, 113-62. Published for the International Food Policy Research Institute. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
2010	P30	Orchard, Phil. 2010. "Protection of Internally Displaced Persons: Soft Law as a Norm-Generating Mechanism." <i>Review of International Studies</i> , 36(2): 281-303. Internal displacement is increasingly perceived as an international problem. This has led to suggestions that international norms have begun to govern state behaviour towards their own displaced populations. I argue that this change occurred through the innovative use of soft law, in particular the guiding principles on internal displacement, by a consortia of norm entrepreneurs including NGOs and a UN Office, that of the Representative of the Secretary-General for Internally Displaced Persons. As soft law, these principles lack the usual markers which suggest an emerging norm. Instead, the article argues that alternative method--including the international recognition of the principles and their adoption in domestic legislation--has triggered a change in state behaviour. This is demonstrated by examining two cases of forcible return of IDPs--the closure of the Kibeho Camp in Rwanda in 1995, before the principles were created, and the closure of the Znamenskoye camp in Ingushetia, Russia in 2002, after their creation. Both situations are similar in that the norm appears to have been rejected--forced repatriation did occur. In the Russian case, however, government statements, along with widespread international condemnation of the closures, suggest rhetorical instantiation of a norm of non forcible return for IDPs.
2010	Q33	Taser, Atil, and B. Zafer Erdogan. 2010. "Avrupa Birliği ve Türkiye'de Tehlikeli Atık Yönetiminin Yasal Gelişimi. (Development of Hazardous Waste Management Law in EU and Turkey. With English summary.)" <i>Eskisehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi</i> , 5(2): 67-84. With the growth of industrialization, all sustainable resources are becoming exhausted and spoiled. Most of the countries noticed that to solve this problem international laws must be in charge. European Union member countries and candidate countries signed BASEL Agreement to develop such a legitimate environment. The purpose of this study is to understand how BASEL agreement has been legally developed at European Union and explore the differences between Turkish legal statements about the subject.
2010	Q35	Affolder, Natasha. 2010. "The Market for Treaties." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 11(1): 159-96. Corporations are consumers of treaty law. In this article, I empirically examine three biodiversity treaty regimes--the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, and World Heritage Convention--to demonstrate that corporations implement or internalize treaty norms in a variety of ways that are not captured by the dominant model of treaty implementation--national implementation. As an exegetical model, I explore how corporations use biodiversity treaties as a source of private environmental standards. I focus on the interactions between mining and oil and gas companies and biodiversity treaties, as revealed through transactional documents, corporate reports, security law filings, and treaty secretariat reports. My central claim is that treaties provide a vital, but overlooked, point of interaction between intergovernmental environmental law and transnational law as developed by private actors. This article reveals that the gravitational pull of treaties on private actors is differentially experienced. The shadow of law (both national and international) works variably across different companies, different industries and different geographies. And the same companies that are 'dumbing down' treaty meanings in one context may be advancing tools that promote stronger and deeper implementation of these same treaty norms in another. While the empirical record is thus littered with inconsistencies and seeming contradictions, one thing is clear: the implications of corporate channelling of treaty meanings and obligations are significant for international law far beyond the context of biodiversity conventions. Growing pressure to define acceptable standards of environmental and social behavior for companies is creating a robust market for 'international standards'--a market for treaties.
2011		
2011	E02	Gonzalez-Salzburg, Damian A. 2011. "Economic and Social Rights within the Inter-American Human Rights System: Thinking New Strategies for Obtaining Judicial Protection." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i> , 0(18): 117-54. After more than half a century of existence of international human rights regimes, a differential degree of protection is still received by the so-called economic and social rights, when compared to the ones named civil and political. However, this article aims to show that certain strategies used within the Inter-American Human Rights System, IAHRs, have proved to be relatively successful for granting judicable character to economic and social rights. Moreover, the paper discusses alternative paths that could be tried in order to obtain an improved judicial protection for these rights within the Americas
2011	E40	Vlcek, William. 2011. "Global Anti-money Laundering Standards and Developing Economies: The Regulation of Mobile Money." <i>Development Policy Review</i> , 29(4): 415-31. This article discusses the confluence of international initiatives to counter money laundering and terrorist finance with migrant remittances and the growing use of mobile telephone technology for more than making a call. The experiences of Kenya and the Philippines with mobile telephone-based financial services are outlined as potential models consistent with the 'risk-based' approach now promoted by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), one objective being to encourage the implementation of regulation of m-money services by recognising the development and social-welfare opportunities offered by the technology in the context of a developing economy
2011	F40	Oatley, Thomas. 2011. "The Reductionist Gamble: Open Economy Politics in the Global Economy." <i>International Organization</i> , 65(2): 311-41. International political economy (IPE) should transition to "third-wave" scholarship because Open Economy Politics (OEP), which dominates current American IPE scholarship, can generate inaccurate knowledge. OEP can produce inaccurate knowledge because it studies domestic politics in isolation from international or macro processes. This methodological reductionism is often inappropriate for the phenomena IPE studies because governments inhabit a complex social system. As a result, the political choices that OEP strives to explain are typically a product of the interplay between domestic politics and macro

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		processes. When OEP omits causally significant macro processes from empirical models, the models yield biased inferences about the domestic political relationships under investigation. Although scholars tolerated such errors when the gains from OEP were large, these errors are less tolerable now that OEP has matured. Consequently, the field should transition toward research that is nonreductionist, problem-driven, and pluralistic.
2011	F59	Caliari, Aldo. 2011. <i>Adapting the international monetary system to face 21st century challenges</i>. United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. Recent calls for more intense debate on and reforms to the international monetary system imply that the current system is unable to respond appropriately and adequately to challenges that have appeared, or become more acute, in recent years. This paper focuses on four such challenges: ensuring an orderly exit from global imbalances, facilitating more complementary adjustments between surplus and deficit countries without recessionary impacts, better supporting international trade by reducing currency volatility and better providing development and climate finance. After describing them, it proposes reforms to enable the international monetary system to better respond to these challenges.
2011	H54	Wills-Valderrama, Santiago. 2011. "Proteccion a la inversion extranjera en infraestructura por medio de acuerdos internacionales de inversion: Un nuevo reto para Colombia. (Protecting Foreign Investment in Infrastructure through International Investment Agreements: A New Challenge for Colombia. With English summary.)" <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(19): 17-38. The construction and maintenance of infrastructure has been identified as one of the main tools for economic development in Colombia. This requires huge amounts of investment. Recent economic studies in developing countries, such as Colombia, have shown that great part of infrastructure projects are financed through investment coming from the private sector. Of this, more than half constitutes foreign direct investment. Colombia has recently adopted a policy of openness towards foreign investment. Through International Investment Agreements, Colombia has committed to protect foreign investment following certain international obligations and standards. A great part of the foreign investment needed for the development of infrastructure in Colombia will fall under such investment agreements, and will thus be protected by the obligations agreed upon under said agreements. This paper seeks to describe how the actual obligations committed by Colombia are not always clear, and sometimes they introduce new concepts that are not well known in Colombian Law. This is the case, respectively, of the "fair and equitable treatment" and "indirect expropriation". Colombia should have caution in its governance of foreign investment, with a view of reducing the risk of being challenged under international arbitration that may result in multimillion disputes; even more in this era of financing projects through foreign direct investment.
2011	I23	CV: George, William P. 2011. "Learning to Love the Law of the Sea." In <i>In Search of the Whole: Twelve Essays on Faith and Academic Life</i>, ed. John C. Haughey, 51-72. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press.
2011	I31 I32	Salomon, Margot E. 2011. "Why Should It Matter That Others Have More? Poverty, Inequality, and the Potential of International Human Rights Law." <i>Review of International Studies</i>, 37(5): 2137-55. A concern with ensuring minimum standards of dignity for all and a doctrine based on the need to secure for everyone basic levels of rights have traditionally shaped the way in which international human rights law addresses poverty. Whether this minimalist, non-relational approach befits international law objectives in the area of world poverty begs consideration. This article offers three justifications as to why global material inequality--and not just poverty--should matter to international human rights law. The article then situates requirements regarding the improvement of living conditions, a system of equitable distribution in the case of hunger, and in particular obligations of international cooperation, within the post-1945 international effort at people-centred development. The contextual consideration of relevant tenets serves to demonstrate that positive international human rights law can be applied beyond efforts at poverty alleviation to accommodate a doctrine of fair global distribution.
2011	O25	CV: Van Harten, Gus. 2011. "Investment Treaties as a Constraining Framework." In <i>Towards New Developmentalism: Market as Means Rather Than Master</i>, ed. Shahrukh Rafi Khan and Jens Christiansen, 154-73. Routledge Studies in Development Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2011	O43 Q49 R10 R13	Alston, Lee J., and Krister Andersson. 2011. <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Forest Protection: The Transaction Costs of REDD</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16756. Understanding and minimizing the transaction costs of policy implementation are critical for reducing tropical forest losses. As the international community prepares to launch REDD+, a global initiative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical deforestation, policymakers need to pay attention to the transactions costs associated with negotiating, monitoring and enforcing contracts between governments and donors. The existing institutional design for REDD+ relies heavily on central government interventions in program countries. Analyzing new data on forest conservation outcomes, we identify several problems with this centralized approach to forest protection. We describe options for a more diversified policy approach that could reduce the full set of transaction costs and thereby improve the efficiency of the market-based approach for conservation.
2011	P24	Xu, Lilai, ed. 2011. <i>China's Economy in the Post-WTO Environment: Stock Markets, FDI and Challenges of Sustainability</i>. Advances in Chinese Economic Studies. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twelve papers, originally presented at a conference held by the Association for Chinese Economic Studies Australia in Melbourne in July 2009, explore the implications of both the extension of the markets mechanism into key parts of the Chinese economy and also the partial integration of China into the global economy. Papers discuss who is more important--a leading power or a close neighbor; condition constraints and player behavior in China's stock market; China's changing demographics and their influence on financial markets; going global--China's outward foreign direct investment; determinants of investment intensity of source economies in China; foreign strategic investment and banking efficiency in China; the role of geographical proximity in foreign direct investment productivity spillovers in China; fluctuations of prices in the world grain market--policy responses by the Chinese government; renminbi appreciation or fiscal stimulus, and their policy implications; the move from policy-driven opening to institutional opening--a discussion on policy-imposed distortion in China's economic development; urban sustainability--the case of the transportation system in big cities; and whether capital has been utilized efficiently in China.
2011	Q49	THE SAME AS O43 Alston, Lee J., and Krister Andersson. 2011. <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Forest Protection: The Transaction Costs of REDD</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16756.
2011	Q55	CV: Bertram, Christine. 2011. "The Potential of Ocean Iron Fertilization as an Option to Mitigating Climate Change." In <i>Emissions Trading: Institutional Design, Decision Making and Corporate Strategies</i>, ed. Ralf Antes, Bernd Hansjurgens, Peter Letmathe and Stefan Pickl, 195-207. Second edition. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	R10	THE SAME AS O43 Alston, Lee J., and Krister Andersson. 2011. <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Forest Protection: The Transaction Costs of REDD</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16756.
2011	R11	David, Eric. 2011. "Les consequences juridiques d'une eventuelle scission de la Belgique au regard du droit international. (The Legal Consequences of a Possible Split of Belgium according to International Law. With English summary.)" <i>Economies et Societes</i>, 45(11): 1985-2007. If Flanders and Wallonia should separate to form new States or to be linked to an existing State (a

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		small portion of Walloon public opinion is in favour of union with France), international law codifies several consequences of such a split. These consequences concern the succession of the new entities to external borders, internal territorial boundaries, treaties, debts, property and State archives, nationality of the inhabitants of the new entities, and the new juridical order. However, these customary and conventional rules do not settle all the problems that would have to be negotiated, should such a split occur.
2011	R13	THE SAME AS O43 Alston, Lee J., and Krister Andersson. 2011. <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Forest Protection: The Transaction Costs of REDD</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16756.
2011	R14	Audet, Rene. 2011. "Le Sud global et les nouvelles figures de l'équité à l'OMC. (With English summary)." <i>Ethics and Economics/Ethique Economique</i>, 8(2): 30-47. In parallel to the fair trade movement activities, the notion of fairness is at the heart of a conflict of interpretation between developed and developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations. Recently, this conflict has mutated along with the rise of numerous Global South inter-state coalitions at the World Trade Organization. This paper, proposes an analysis of these Doha Development Round coalitions by comparing their discourse to the Third World ideology. It describes how the semantic fields of the "policy space" and "proportionality" indicate a higher level of implementation of the new faces of fairness at the WTO and, maybe, a deeper institutionalisation.
2011	R40	Guner-Ozbek, Meltem Deniz, ed. 2011. <i>The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea: An Appraisal of the "Rotterdam Rules"</i>, New York and Heidelberg: Springer. Eleven papers, most previously presented at a conference held by the Koc University Law School's Dr. Nusret-Semahat Arsel International Business Law Implementation and Research Center in May 2010, examine the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea, also known as the Rotterdam Rules. Papers discuss the history of the Rotterdam Rules (Francesco Berlingieri); general principles of transport law and the Rotterdam Rules (Michael F. Sturley); the scope of application of the Rotterdam Rules and freedom of contract (Samim Unan); the extended scope of the Rotterdam Rules--maritime plus and conflict of the extension with the extensions of other transport law conventions (Meltem Deniz Guner-Ozbek); obligations and liabilities of the carrier (M. Fehmi Ulgener); construction problems in the Rotterdam Rules regarding the identity of the carrier (Kerim Atamer and Cuneyt Suzel); compensation for damage (Anders Mollmann); obligations and liabilities of the shipper (Tomotaka Fujita); transport documents in the light of the Rotterdam Rules (Hakan Karan); rights of the controlling party (Gertjan van der Ziel); and jurisdiction and arbitration under the Rotterdam Rules (Zeynep Derya Tarman).
2012		
2012	B41	Petersmann, Ernst-Ulrich. 2012. "JIEL Debate: Methodological Pluralism and Its Critics in International Economic Law Research." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i>, 15(4): 921-70. Section II discusses six different conceptions of justifying international economic law (IEL). Section III argues that the 'dual nature' of modern IEL requires limiting 'Westphalian conceptions' of 'international law among states' through protection of 'cosmopolitan rights' and judicial remedies of citizens in IEL. Section IV explains why past doctrinal disputes among legal positivists, natural law advocates, and social conceptions of law have lost much of their relevance for interpreting IEL. Section V suggests that protecting transnational 'aggregate public goods' requires constitutional approaches to IEL. Section VI explains the need for comparative institutional research so as to improve the functioning of horizontally and vertically interdependent public goods regimes. Section VII discusses why 'cosmopolitan public goods regimes' have protected rights and transnational rule of law more effectively for the benefit of citizens than the prevailing 'Westphalian conceptions'. Section VIII argues that the inadequate parliamentary and civil society control of multilevel economic regulation must be compensated by multilevel judicial protection of cosmopolitan rights protecting 'participatory' and 'deliberative democracy', 'access to justice', 'active liberty', and human rights in IEL. Section IX concludes that the permanent fact of 'reasonable disagreement' requires respect for 'constitutional pluralism' in IEL in accordance with the 'subsidiarity principle'. The legitimate diversity and competing conceptions of 'principles of justice' justify judicial deference vis-a-vis diverse conceptions of human rights, economic cosmopolitan rights, corresponding 'duties to protect', and 'corporate responsibilities' as relevant context for interpreting IEL.
2012	C70	Dietz, Simon, Carmen Marchiori, and Alessandro Tavoni. 2012. <i>Domestic Politics and the Formation of International Environmental Agreements</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2012.76. The theory of international environmental agreements overwhelmingly assumes that governments engage as unitary agents. Each government makes choices based on benefits and costs that are simple national aggregates, and similarly on a single set of national-level motivations, together drawing a strong analogy with the behaviour of an individual or firm in other strategic contexts. In reality, however, various domestic special interests shape environmental policy, including how national governments cooperate on cross-border issues. Therefore in this paper we introduce to a classic model of international environmental cooperation the phenomenon of domestic political competition, whereby lobby groups seek to influence policy by offering to fund political campaigning. We use the model to establish some general conditions for the effects of lobbying on the stringency of policy and the size of coalitions cooperating to provide an environmental good. Using specific functional forms, we obtain a range of further results, including circumstances in which the omission of lobbying results in environmental protection being underestimated.
2012	D40 P13	Marshall, Alex. 2012. <i>The Surprising Design of Market Economies</i>, Constructs series. Austin: University of Texas Press. Provides an overview of how a market economy is constructed and how they came to be. Discusses coming into being--in praise of markets; property, the first market; the laws we don't make, or, the common law; cooperatives; how we cooperate to compete; intellectual property; corporations and the state that creates them; the future of corporations; progress through infrastructure; making places; the great nineteenth-century train robbery; the American road system; waiting for a train station; path dependence and markets; police and prisons--freedom, security, and democracy; government and force; a common tongue, common culture, and common markets; developing countries and markets; international law; and making better markets.
2012	D57	CV: Koopman, Robert B. 2012. "U.S.-China Economic Relations and Value Chains in Global Production Networks." In <i>Dragon versus Eagle: The Chinese Economy and U.S.-China Relations</i>, ed. Wei-Chiao Huang and Huizhong Zhou, 17-78. Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.
2012	E24	CV: Caillaud, Pascal, Dalila Ghailani, and Ramon Pena-Casas. 2012. "Conceptual and Legal Framework for Quality of Work and Employment in International Institutions--The European Union and the International Labour Organisation." In <i>Quality of Employment in Europe: Legal and Normative Perspectives</i>, ed. Silvia Borelli and Pascale Vielle, 33-68. Work and Society series, vol. 74. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2012	F24	CV: Department of Statistics, National Economic Research Institute. 2012. "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Lao PDR." In <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i>, ed. Hossein Jalilian, 190-241. GMS Development Series, vol. 2. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	F63	Gaukrodger, David, and Kathryn Gordon. 2012. <i>Investor-State Dispute Settlement: A Scoping Paper for the Investment Policy Community</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2012/3. Governments are facing an increasing number of arbitration claims by foreign investors relating to important public policies or seeking substantial damages, and many governments are taking a greater joint interest in how such cases are resolved in investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS). This scoping paper has supported inter-governmental dialogue about ISDS at several OECD-hosted investment Roundtable meetings. Part I compares ISDS with other international and domestic processes for resolving disputes including the WTO and European Court of Human Rights, and considers how ISDS may affect domestic policy making processes. Part II examines eight current and emerging issues in ISDS: (i) investors' access to justice; (ii) the costs of ISDS cases; (iii) remedies for foreign investors under investment treaties and their possible impact on a level playing field for domestic and foreign investors; (iv) the enforcement and execution of ISDS awards; (v) third party financing of ISDS; (vi) the characteristics, selection and regulation of arbitrators in ISDS; (vii) forum shopping and treaty shopping by investors; and (viii) the question of the consistency of decision-making in ISDS. Part III outlines key findings from a statistical survey of ISDS provisions in 1,660 bilateral investment treaties. Public comment on this paper, including 46 investment policy questions (as outlined in the paper), was obtained in May-July 2012 and is available on the OECD website.
2012	F64	Mak, Winston Ka-Ming. 2012. "Sustainability of International Trade Law: The Legality of Unilateral Trade Measures for Environmental Protection in the GATT/WTO Framework." <i>International Journal of Green Economics</i>, 6(2): 117-28. Notwithstanding the intensified trade liberalisation that catalyses economic globalisation, the materialistic foundation of free trade is being changed by issues such as environmental degradation and global climate change. While many believe it is agreeable to seek a balance between trade and the environment, the GATT/WTO as an international law regime governing the multilateral trading system should further ensure the smooth execution of the law to facilitate environmental protection efforts by governments worldwide. In the context of promoting free trade, justifying the unilateral trade measures relating to environmental purposes, including import restrictions/prohibitions, licensing systems, and environmental levies, it is one of the instruments which the WTO could employ to achieve the objective of sustainable development as stated in its preamble. Focusing on the evolving constructions of relevant provisions, this paper is to study the recent dispute cases of the legality of these trade-related measures aimed at protecting the environment in GATT/WTO jurisprudence and hence, arriving at the conclusion that the concept of sustainable development is only to some extent implemented by international trade law.
2012	F66	CV: Bonvin, Jean-Michel, Nicola Cianferoni, and Frederic Widmer. 2012. "Promoting Quality of Employment in the European Union and beyond: The Necessary Contribution of Law." In <i>Quality of Employment in Europe: Legal and Normative Perspectives</i>, ed. Silvia Borelli and Pascale Vielle, 257-72. Work and Society series, vol. 74. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2012	H61	Sanchez Mora, Francisco Javier. 2012. "Accion de la UE ante la crisis economica y el Fondo para la Adquisicion de Activos Financieros: Ruptura del principio democratico en la aprobacion de los Presupuestos Generales del Estado. (Community Action against the Economic Crisis and the Fund for the Acquisition of Financial Asset: Rupture of the Democratic Principle in Approving the State Budget. With English summary.)" <i>Revista Universitaria Europea</i>, 0(16): 97-118. Community authorities and the Heads of State and Government of the EU countries have chosen on the one hand a more coordinated European response to the current economic crisis, and on the other several policies to help financial institutions to ensure the flow of credit. Thus, the Royal Decree Law 6/2008, establishing the Fund for the Acquisition of Financial Assets, was justified in the conclusions of the ECOFIN meeting in Luxembourg (6 and 7 October 2008). This decree approves an extraordinary credit and, therefore, an amendment to the State Budget without a sufficient quantity and quality intervention by Parliament, as required by the Spanish Constitution.
2012	H63	Norton, Ellie. 2012. "International Investment Arbitration and the European Debt Crisis." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i>, 13(1): 291-316. Argentina's 2001 default led to a unique development in the realm of sovereign debt restructuring. During the lengthy process of negotiations, exchange offers, and haircuts, some of the country's creditors began to allege violations of their bilateral investment treaties (BITs) with Argentina and filed suit in the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Before this unprecedented action, it had been uncertain whether sovereign debt could be considered an "investment" covered by BITs at all. In August 2011, however, the ICSID determined that it may be and that its tribunals have jurisdiction over these claims. This decision has created a path to increased ICSID involvement in future sovereign debt restructurings and has raised the question of the consequences for the current European debt crisis. This Comment evaluates the ramifications of the introduction of international investment arbitration into the realm of sovereign debt restructuring, particularly in light of the situation in Europe. Despite some legitimate concerns, the Comment suggests that this development may prove positive, increasing creditor protections and balancing negotiations, strengthening the market for sovereign debt, and potentially lessening the gravity of the crisis itself.
2012	J45 J51	Poissonneau, David, and Charles Nolda. 2012. "Building European Social Dialogue: The Experience of the Education Sector." <i>European Journal of Industrial Relations</i>, 18(2): 167-79. From their personal experience in the European organizations of trade unions and employers in the education sector, the authors discuss the process which resulted in the creation of a Sectoral Dialogue Committee.
2012	J51	CV: Caillaud, Pascal. 2012. "The Social Teaching of the Catholic Church and Quality of Work." In <i>Quality of Employment in Europe: Legal and Normative Perspectives</i>, ed. Silvia Borelli and Pascale Vielle, 89-104. Work and Society series, vol. 74. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2012	J51	da Costa, Isabel, Valeria Pulignano, Udo Rehfeldt, and Volker Telljohann. 2012. "Transnational Negotiations and the Europeanization of Industrial Relations: Potential and Obstacles." <i>European Journal of Industrial Relations</i>, 18(2): 123-37. The increasing number of transnational agreements signed in recent years at the EU-company level suggests a form of Europeanization of industrial relations, as these agreements constitute a formal recognition of social dialogue across national borders. However, empirical results based on a multi-level research about the experiences with these agreements in the metal sector offer a more complex picture. The strategies of the actors at European, national and local levels, and more importantly the degree and type of their coordination, are crucial to understanding the processes and mechanisms which encourage or prevent the emergence of cross-national negotiations at company level.
2012	J51	Dufresne, Anne. 2012. "Trade Union Support and Political Blockage: The Actors' Viewpoint." <i>European Journal of Industrial Relations</i>, 18(2): 107-21. This article focuses on the perspectives of unions and employers towards the new areas of opportunity provided by transnational collective bargaining. It examines how the emergence of European framework agreements prompted the European Trade Union Federations, and in particular the European Metalworkers' Federation, to formalize their procedures to regulate the negotiation of such agreements. They also encouraged the European Trade Union Confederation to elaborate key conditions for a possible legal framework for transnational company agreement. Finally, the article highlights the political developments and blockages which affect transnational collective bargaining, and possible solutions.

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2012	J51 J58	Lo Faro, Antonio. 2012. "Bargaining in the Shadow of 'Optional Frameworks'? The Rise of Transnational Collective Agreements and EU Law." <i>European Journal of Industrial Relations</i> , 18(2): 153-65. Roughly 10 million European employees are potentially affected by some 200 transnational texts concluded within multinational companies. Unlike other forms of social dialogue with legal effects determined by the Treaty, transnational collective agreements enjoy no legal certainty as to their enforcement. This is often considered a virtue, since autonomous arrangements entered into by the parties could be seen as an expression of a voluntary system of European industrial relations. This article discusses the plausibility of such a view, also taking into account Commission proposal to draft an 'optional legal framework' aimed at conferring a more definite binding character on transnational agreements.
2012	J71	Sheppard, Colleen. 2012. "Mapping Anti-discrimination Law onto Inequality at Work: Expanding the Meaning of Equality in International Labour Law." <i>International Labour Review</i> , 151(1-2): 1-19. This article explores the evolving relationship between the concept of discrimination in international labour law and the socio-economic phenomenon of inequality at work. While non-discrimination was initially understood as a fairly limited legal principle mandating equal treatment for similarly situated individuals, it subsequently expanded to address indirect discrimination resulting from apparently neutral rules, standards and practices at work. It has expanded further to take on group-based patterns of inequality at work related to the structural constraints of the market, the family and community life, ultimately resulting in convergence between anti-discrimination law and legal initiatives to reduce class-based socio-economic inequality and poverty.
2012	L23	CV: Koopman, Robert B. 2012. "U.S.-China Economic Relations and Value Chains in Global Production Networks." In <i>Dragon versus Eagle: The Chinese Economy and U.S.-China Relations</i> , ed. Wei-Chiao Huang and Huizhong Zhou, 17-78. Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.
2012	N64	Poelmans, Eline. 2012. "Changes in the Structure of Coal and Steel Industries under the ECSC (1952-1967): Was West Germany Kept 'Small'?" <i>Essays in Economic and Business History</i> , 30(0): 5-29. In 1951, six European countries founded the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), which they hoped would be a first step towards more European integration and which they hoped would provide a common legal framework for their coal and steel industries. The main aim of the ECSC was to make sure that the German coal and steel industries would never again reach their prewar capacities, which according to many had played a part in the coming of World War II. Another important aim was to forestall any attempt of the USSR to conquer West Germany. This article constitutes a case study of the regional concentration of the coal and steel industries in the six ECSC countries, and it investigates whether the importance of certain coal and steel producing regions within the ECSC changed between 1952 and 1967. Furthermore, an analysis is conducted of how the concentration ratios of the ECSC's industries differed among the six countries, whether these differences changed over time, how this influenced the size and number of coal and steel firms and whether the ECSC succeeded in its initial aim of keeping West Germany small.
2012	O12	Martyniszyn, Marek. 2012. "Export Cartels: Is It Legal to Target Your Neighbour? Analysis in Light of Recent Case Law." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i> , 15(1): 181-222. Despite the growing sophistication of antitrust regimes around the world, export cartels benefit from special treatment: they are almost universally tolerated, if not encouraged in the countries of origin. Economists do not offer an unambiguous policy recommendation on how to deal with them in part due to the lack of empirical data. This article discusses arguments for and against export cartels and it identifies the existing gaps in the present regulatory framework. The theoretical part is followed by an analysis of the recent case law: a US cartel challenged with different outcomes in India and South Africa, as well as Chinese export cartels pursued in the USA. The Chinese cases are particularly topical as the conduct at stake, apart from being subject to private antitrust actions before US courts, was also challenged within the WTO dispute settlement framework, pointing out to the existing interface between trade and competition. While the recent developments prove that unaddressed issues tend not to vanish, the new South-North dimension has the potential of placing export cartels again on the international agenda. Pragmatic thinking suggests looking for the solution within the WTO framework.
2012	P13	THE SAME AS D40 Marshall, Alex. 2012. <i>The Surprising Design of Market Economies</i> , Constructs series. Austin: University of Texas Press.
2012	Q37	Qin, Julia Ya. 2012. "Reforming WTO Discipline on Export Duties: Sovereignty over Natural Resources, Economic Development and Environmental Protection." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 46(5): 1147-90. The current World Trade Organization (WTO) regime on export restraints comprises two extremes: at one end is the near-complete freedom to levy export duties enjoyed by most Members, which renders the WTO discipline on export restrictions largely ineffective; at the other end, the rigid obligations imposed on several acceding Members prohibiting the use of export duties for any purpose. The recent WTO ruling in China-Raw Materials has only solidified the latter extreme. This article seeks to expose the irrationality of the current regime, especially the problems created by the rigid obligations of the several acceding Members. It contends that such obligations deprive these Members of their ownership right to claim a larger share of their natural resources for domestic use and of an effective tool for managing environmental externalities associated with the resource products exported. The virtual immutability of such obligations is at odds with the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources. To rectify these problems, this article proposes integrating all stand-alone export concessions into General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) schedules, which would provide the acceding Members with the policy space and flexibility available under the GATT. It is also submitted that the key to gaining support from developing countries for the establishment of a system-wide discipline lies in the recognition of legitimate functions of export duties. Rather than pushing for their elimination, the WTO should aim to regulate export duties in the same manner as its regulation of import duties.
2012	Q37	Liu, Han-Wei, and John Maughan. 2012. "China's Rare Earths Export Quotas: Out of the China-Raw Materials Gate, but Past the WTO's Finish Line?" <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i> , 15(4): 971-1005. Several recent studies have discussed the ramifications of the China--Raw Materials case for China's rare earths. However, none of these studies has conducted a thorough investigation of China's current export quota regime for rare earths or how it might stand up under WTO rules, assuming that it would be treated the same. This article makes no such assumption, investigating China's export quota regime for rare earths as it stands in early June 2012. The regime is somewhat improved over that applied during the raw materials case and could allow a more favourable WTO ruling. However, if General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) disciplines are interpreted narrowly, as in China--Raw Materials, this article finds that the current regime still falls short of certain GATT exceptions. This article informs future analyses of China's export quota regime for rare earths. Beyond the case of China, it also invites discussion on the appropriate amount of 'policy space' WTO Members should enjoy for imposing export quotas under the relevant GATT disciplines for resource conservation and environmental protection.
2012	Q37	Gu, Bin. 2012. "Applicability of GATT Article XX in China-Raw Materials: A Clash within the WTO Agreement." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i> , 15(4): 1007-31. The Appellate Body's interpretation in China--Raw Materials regarding the applicability of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Article XX to China's Accession Protocol is highly controversial and stimulates wide debates in academia. The controversy is rooted in the absence of an explicit mention of 'consistency with the GATT 1994' in Paragraph 11.3 of China's Accession Protocol. That absence constrains China's defense in instances when it must

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		violate its export duty elimination commitments under the Accession Protocol by resorting to GATT Article XX. This article disagrees with the Appellate Body's legal interpretation in China--Raw Materials and provides a critical review of the Appellate Body's logical principle that 'absence equates to waiver'. The Appellate Body's interpretation on the relationship between GATT Article XX and China's Accession Protocol contradicted former Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) practices, demonstrated a failure to interpret the WTO Agreement in a systemic manner, and unfortunately resulted in inappropriateness in treaty interpretation.
2012	R38	Lopez Murcia, Nestor Fernando. 2012. "El derecho a una vivienda adecuada I: Una propuesta sobre como medir el cumplimiento de aspecto "lugar". (The Right to an Adequate Housing I: A Proposal on How to Measure the Compliance with the Aspect "Location". With English summary.)" <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i> , 0(21): 393-431. Even though there is no legal debate regarding the existence of the international obligation of respect and guarantee of economic, social and cultural rights, there are still many difficulties on the measuring of the compliance of said obligation. As a consequence of the later, guarantees such as progressivity, in its basic and minimum expression, as well as in its appreciation in the future, become ineffective. Therefore, the development of interdisciplinary analysis, which allow the construction of methodologies for the measuring of the compliance with the guarantee of said rights, is imperative. In this case, the "right to an adequate housing" which, as has been indicated by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the UN, CESCR, has diverse aspects, among others, habitability, legal security of tenure, availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure, and location. This article has the purpose of presenting a methodology that will allow to adequately measure the aspect of "location". Nonetheless, because of the space limits, I will only refer to survey figures and their application. This methodology was developed by the author as a consultant of the Defensoria del Pueblo (Colombian Ombudsman), which is a state entity dedicated to the promotion of human rights, and which, through its program ProSeDHer, is looking to create and divulge the measures for improving their respect and guarantee. The city of Bogota is used as a reference, given that the object of evaluation of the Defensoria del Pueblo are the projects of "vivienda de interes social y de vivienda de interes prioritario" as a development of the expansion areas in said city.
2013		
2013	D62 Q43	Farah, Paolo D., and Riccardo Tremolada. 2013. "A Comparison Between Shale Gas in China and Unconventional Fuel Development in the United States: Health, Water and Environmental Risks." <i>Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2013.95</i> China is appraised to have the world's largest exploitable reserves of shale gas, although several legal, regulatory, environmental and investment-related issues will likely restrain its scope. China's capacity to successfully face these hurdles and produce commercial shale gas will have a crucial impact on the regional gas market and on China's energy mix, as Beijing strives to decrease reliance on imported oil and coal, while attempting to meet growing energy demand and maintain a certain level of resource autonomy. The development of the unconventional natural gas extractive industry will also endow China with further negotiating power to obtain more advantageous prices from Russia and future liquefied natural gas (LNG) suppliers. This paper, adopting a comparative perspective, underlines the trends learned from unconventional fuel development in the United States, emphasizing their potential application to the Chinese context in light of recently signed production-sharing contracts between qualified foreign investors and China. The wide range of regulatory and enforcement problems in this matter are accrued by an extremely limited liberalization of gas prices, lack of technological development, and political hurdles curbing the opening of resource extraction to private investors. These issues are exacerbated by concerns related to the risk of water pollution deriving from mismanaged drilling and fracturing, absence of adequate regulation framework and industry standards, entailing consequences on social stability and environmental degradation.
2013	E44	Siskova, Nadezda. 2013. "The Impact of the Eurozone's Crisis on the Institutional Framework and National Law of Member States--Some Considerations." <i>Danube: Law and Economics Review</i> , 0(4): 293-300. This article focuses on the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in Economic and Monetary union (the so-called Fiscal Compact Treaty). It especially analyses the selected provisions of this international contract instrument and considers its impact on European primary law and the national law of Member States. In this respect, issues relating to reverse majority voting are examined, de facto the new kind of judicial control, the new obligations for Member States concerning the modification of their legal orders, which were not envisaged by the Foundation Treaties, etc. Other key problems addressed in the article are connected with the future "destiny" of the Fiscal Compact Treaty, including two different scenarios: a) the incorporation of its material scope into primary law or b) termination of the legal force of this act after the expiration of a certain period of time.
2013	E58	Herrmann, Christoph, Markus Krajewski, and Jorg Philipp Terhechte, eds. 2013. <i>European Yearbook of International Economic Law 2014, New York and Heidelberg: Springer.</i> Eighteen papers consider the seventieth anniversary of the Bretton Woods Conference (and hence the establishment of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank) and the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in order to reflect on the legacy and current status of these establishments. Papers discuss reflections on the intellectual history of the international regulation of monetary affairs; multiregionalism in the context of the EU sovereign debt crisis--current legal challenges and the way forward; interaction for monetary and financial stability--central banks as main actors in the global financial system; greater coherence in global economic policy making--progress and prospect; reflections on the global trading order twenty years after Marrakesh--a development perspective; moving ahead while standing still--dynamics of institutional evolution in a gridlocked WTO; the multilateral trading system and nontrade issues--how the WTO managed to integrate environmental concerns without integrating international environmental law; twenty years after Marrakesh--reconsidering the effects of preferential rules of origin and anticircumvention rules on trade in inputs and global production networks; the WTO legal framework for telecommunications services and challenges of the information age; settling NAFTA and WTO disputes and whether it is a net of parallel and contradictory commitments; whether the European Union's deep trade agenda is a stumbling block or a stepping stone toward multilateral liberalization; current approaches to the international investment regime in South America; the multilayered system of regional economic integration in West Africa; the tripartite free trade area--what it will be and how it will come about; what lies beneath India and her trade agreements; the World Customs Organization's Framework of Standards and the internationalization of supply chain security; the World Intellectual Property Organization's policy priorities in a world of global legal pluralism--alternative dispute resolution for generic top-level domains and the protection of audiovisual performances; and developments in international investment law. Includes four book reviews that discuss Reinmar Wolff (ed.)'s <i>New York Convention. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 10 June 1958</i> . Commentary; Ingeborg Schwenzer, Christiana Fountoulakis, and Mariel Dimsey's <i>International Sales Law: A Guide to the CISG</i> ; Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann's <i>International Economic Law in the Twenty-First Century: Constitutional Pluralism and Multilevel Governance of Interdependent Public Goods</i> ; and Ariel Ezrachi (ed.)'s <i>Research Handbook on International Competition Law</i> .
2013	F65	CV: Beekarry, Navin. 2013. "The International Anti-money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Regulatory Strategy: A Critical Analysis of Compliance Determinants in International Law." In <i>Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism</i>

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		<i>Finance: Past and Current Challenges</i> , ed. Navin Beekarry, 77-133. Elgar Research Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	F68	CV: Andelic, Kristina. 2013. "International Economic Law as the Answer to Globalization." In <i>The Phenomenon of Globalization: A Collection of Interdisciplinary Globalization Research Essays</i> , ed. Philipp Strobl and Manfred Kohler, 227-35. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, PL Academic Research.
2013	H32	Bradley, Ian. 2013. "Living with the Foreign Affiliate Dumping Rules." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 61(4): 1147-66. The foreign affiliate dumping rules place significant restrictions on investments by foreign-controlled Canadian corporations in foreign affiliates. Such investments may be effectively treated as distributions out of Canada, with corresponding tax consequences. The scope of the foreign affiliate dumping rules is broad, while exceptions are narrow and technically complex. As a result, the rules can apply in unexpected ways to a wide variety of bona fide business arrangements. Foreign-controlled Canadian corporations must consider carefully the effect of these rules on all of their business activities. This article provides a general overview of the foreign affiliate dumping rules and reviews their application to the different stages of a foreign affiliate investment. It highlights the significant practical issues that can result from unexpected applications of the rules, and discusses how investments may be structured to address these concerns.
2013	I13	Greer, Scott L. 2013. "Avoiding Another Directive: The Unstable Politics of European Union Cross-Border Health Care Law: Guest Editorial." <i>Health Economics, Policy and Law</i> , 8(4): 415-21. The European Union's (EU) 2011 Directive on cross-border patient mobility codifies the right of any EU citizen to travel abroad for treatment and be reimbursed on the same terms as they would be at home. Governments hoped it would end the string of court cases that had reshaped EU health law but this article argues that it is likely to produce yet more judicial challenges. Patient mobility is an attractive idea with unclear definitions and divergent implementation. In many cases, providers, insurers, and governments will not communicate and leave the patient with a bill--almost daring the patient to sue, and the courts to make more policy. Governments should try to prevent this by investing in coordination and alternative redress for patients who might otherwise sue.
2013	J44	Le, Toan. 2013. "Vietnam's Experience in Developing International Trade Lawyers Following Five Years of World Trade Organization Accession." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 47(3): 675-705. Research shows the development of institutional and legal capacity is important in managing World Trade Organization (WTO) participation. Vietnam, an emerging economic power in Asia, is expected to face increasing legal challenges in the WTO dispute settlement forum. This article examines Vietnam's experience in developing its legal capacity and critically assesses Vietnam's capacity to develop indigenous legal capacity in WTO law. A conclusion is formed that building capacity is technically and politically difficult for small nations like Vietnam. On the basis of the research conducted, this article is able to recommend three measures and strategies the government could employ to strengthen its legal capacity.
2013	K37	Allveri, Robynn L. 2013. "Protocol No. 24: Fact or Fiction for EU Roma?" <i>Marmara Avrupa Arastirmalari Dergisi/Marmara Journal of European Studies</i> , 21(1): 1-18. The legal systems of the European Union (EU) and the United States (U.S.) are premised upon common norms, resulting in very similar bodies of jurisprudence. Due to these shared legal principles, one would expect the EU and the U.S. to use similar standards in the adjudication of asylum claims. For the most part, this expectation holds true. However, a glaring difference exists when an applicant's country of origin is an EU member state. Asylum adjudicators in the U.S. examine the individual merits of a claim, regardless of the applicant's country of origin. On the other hand, EU adjudicators are required to presume that asylum claims filed by EU nationals are without merit. This presumption comes primarily from the Protocol on Asylum for Nationals of Member States of the European Union (Protocol No. 24), the main subject of this paper. Protocol No. 24 eviscerates the asylum claims of Roma who are persecuted in the EU. It creates an almost irrefutable presumption against EU asylum applicants, stating that EU member states are "safe countries of origin" and EU origin asylum claims are deemed "manifestly unfounded." Protocol No. 24 is discriminatory and conflicts with the reality faced by many EU Roma. The multi-faceted approach of the U.S. asylum regime provides a more thorough and meaningful review of Roma asylum claims. Cases are assessed on an individual basis, with little (if any) legal presumptions against the applicant. The EU should adopt a similar asylum regime and reject the exclusionary mandate of Protocol No. 24.
2013	K37	CV: Friebe, Guido, and Sergei Guriev. 2013. "Human Smuggling." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Migration</i> , ed. Amelie F. Constant and Klaus F. Zimmermann, 121-33. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	K37	Ermumcu, Senem. 2013. "Siginmacilarin ve Multecilerin Sosyal Guvenlik Hakki. (Right to Social Security of Refugees and Asylum Seekers. With English summary)." <i>Calisma Iliskileri Dergisi/Journal of Labour Relations</i> , 4(2): 58-76. Despite the existence of a contract relating to refugees under international law, this agreement is much more than a refuge for asylum seekers that need social security rights. It also seems to have a holistic legislation for a long time when we look at the legislation that regulates the right of asylum in Turkey. The law on foreigners that came into force in 2014 is a step taken to remedy this lack. However, even in that law, Turkey maintains the geographical limitations reservation that it put on the 1951 Convention on Refugees. Turkey's geographical limitation continue to impede the solution of problems in this regard. In particular, social security rights in the context of Act 5510 has not been given to refugees while the refugee definition reinforces the concept of discrimination in this regard. Circulars issued on the subject try to eliminate this distinction, but issued circulars do not meet the full social security rights of asylum seekers. Circulars issued cover more Syrian and Iraqi asylum seekers. Therefore, in terms of the distinction between refugees and asylum seekers would be appropriate to reveal the social security law with legal regulations.
2013	L00	Ramseyer, J. Mark, and Eric Rasmusen. 2013. <i>Lowering the Bar to Raise the Bar: Licensing Difficulty and Attorney Quality in Japan</i> . Indiana University, Kelley School of Business, Department of Business Economics and Public Policy, Working Papers, 2013-12 Under certain circumstance, a relaxation in occupational licensing standards can increase the quality of those who enter the industry. The effect turns on the opportunity costs of preparing for the licensing examination: making the test easier can increase the quality of those passing if it lowers the opportunity costs enough to increase the number of those willing to go to the trouble of taking the test. We explore the theoretical circumstances under which this can occur and the actual effect of the relaxation of the difficulty of the bar exam in Japan from 1992 to 2011.
2013	L42	Hallwood, Paul, and Thomas J. Miceli. 2013. "An Examination of Some Problems with International Law Governing Maritime Piracy." <i>Maritime Policy and Management</i> , 40(1): 65-79. We describe the capture-to-ransom pirate business model, which is proving very successful against merchant shipping, even though the latter enjoys the protection of naval warships. We argue that failure to adequately enforce international law is symptomatic of inherent weaknesses in that law: namely that as "cooperation" between States Parties (Article 100 of the Law of the Sea) is undefined, investment in enforcement by multiple-enforcement agents is left open to free riding problems. We end with an investigation of some suggestions for reforming international law against maritime piracy, but we are skeptical of meaningful progress for several years.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	N35 P36	Zarulli, Virginia. 2013. "The Effect of Mortality Shocks on the Age-Pattern of Adult Mortality." <i>Population</i> , 68(2): 265-92. This article aims to investigate the effect of sudden changes in external conditions on human mortality levels and age-patterns. Although several studies have analysed shocking events such as famines or deportations, a systematic assessment of the effect of the shock on the rate of mortality increase by age is missing. In the case of a shock, three scenarios may occur: mortality may be raised proportionally at all ages, more at older ages, or more at younger ages. Two cases of natural mortality experiments were analysed: Australian civilian prisoners in a Japanese camp during the Second World War and the Ukrainian Famine of 1933. The death rates of the prisoners of war were higher during imprisonment but the slope of the curve appeared to resemble that of the normal mortality regime. During the Ukrainian Famine, by contrast, the mortality curves in the different famine years were raised but the increase was smaller at old ages, resulting in different slopes. When mortality increases less at older ages, the evidence that selection could be the underlying mechanism appears to be weak and inconclusive. However, as other mechanisms could lead to similar patterns, more cases of natural mortality experiments need to be analysed and more evidence collected.
2013	N46 N76	Carbajal Arenas, Lilia. 2013. "Los artesanos de Puebla y el arancel de 1821. (Artisans of Puebla and the 1821 Tariff. With English summary.)." <i>Analisis Economico</i> , 28(68): 135-54. One of the first expressions of economic liberalism during the Empire of Iturbide was the promotion of free trade with other countries through Tariff 1821. England could establish a legal trade with Mexico as of this date and introduced in the country textiles of various types of better quality and lower prices than those offered by Mexican artisans prices. In order to curb the expansion of foreign trade, spinners artisans and weavers Puebla organized to demand before the Constituent Congress Tariff was repealed and a trade law that would allow them to protect their market was applied, it was a long struggle as they clashed with the economic needs of the federal government and the establishment of textile factories that soon gave better yarn and fabric quality.
2013	N74	Weder, Rolf, and Simone Wyss. 2013. "Do Vertical Linkages Limit Protectionism? Switzerland in the Multifibre Arrangement." <i>World Economy</i> , 36(10): 1261-77. The multifibre arrangement (MFA) heavily restricted the world trade in textiles and clothing (T&C) from 1974 to 1994. Switzerland joined the MFA as one of forty-four signatory economies in 1974, but never applied its discriminatory instruments. To explain this peculiar behaviour, we apply international trade theory as well as files gathered from the Swiss Federal Archives. Our analysis suggests that Switzerland used the MFA, first, as an instrument to seek better market access, and second, as an option to protect its T&C industry if required. Switzerland refrained, however, from exercising the option mainly because of the existence of an important vertically related export industry, that is the Swiss textile machinery industry.
2013	N76	THE SAME AS N46 Carbajal Arenas, Lilia. 2013. "Los artesanos de Puebla y el arancel de 1821. (Artisans of Puebla and the 1821 Tariff. With English summary.)." <i>Analisis Economico</i> , 28(68): 135-54.
2013	O21	CV: McInerney-Lankford, Siobhan. 2013. "Human Rights and Development: Regime Interaction and the Fragmentation of International Law." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 4. Legal Innovation and Empowerment for Development</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Sam Muller, Chantal Thomas and Chenguang Wang, 123-59. World Bank Law, Justice and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	P35	CV: Chen, An. 2013. "To Close Again or to open Wider: The Sino-US Economic Interdependence and the Legal Environment for Foreign Investment in China after Tiananmen." In <i>The Voice from China: An Chen on International Economic Law</i> . An Chen, 453-66. Understanding China series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	P35	CV: Chen, An. 2013. "To Open Wider or to Close Again: China's Foreign Investment Policies and Laws." In <i>The Voice from China: An Chen on International Economic Law</i> . An Chen, 407-52. Understanding China series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	P36	THE SAME AS N35 Zarulli, Virginia. 2013. "The Effect of Mortality Shocks on the Age-Pattern of Adult Mortality." <i>Population</i> , 68(2): 265-92.
2013	Q43	THE SAME AS D62 Farah, Paolo D., and Riccardo Tremolada. 2013. <i>A Comparison Between Shale Gas in China and Unconventional Fuel Development in the United States: Health, Water and Environmental Risks</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2013.95.
2013	R41	Couper, Alastair. 2013. "Reflecting on 40 Years of Maritime Policy and Management: The Rights of the Master." <i>Maritime Policy and Management</i> , 40(3): 194-96.
2013	R41 R48	Versluis, Esther, and Erika Tarr. 2013. "Improving Compliance with European Union Law via Agencies: The Case of the European Railway Agency." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 51(2): 316-33. European Union agencies are increasingly used to stimulate domestic compliance with EU law, without concrete evidence for whether and how these bodies actually realize this. Through in-depth analysis of the European Railway Agency, this article enhances our empirical understanding of the working and functioning of EU agencies, and advances our thinking about compliance in international settings. It leads us to the insight that--in order to be capable of stimulating domestic compliance--agencies should be flexible to resort to a mix of compliance strategies in order to be able to cope with the varying domestic compliance situations.
2013	R58	Krasniqi, Armand. 2013. "Legislative Changes for Economic Development on Regional Basis, the Possibilities or Conditions for the Integration of the West Balkan Countries in the European Union--Kosovo Case." <i>Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics</i> , 4(2): 121-27. Most of the countries of the territory of Western Balkan covered by the Constitution regarding the territory and governmental policies regulate and systemise these policies on the local and central level. These public regulations, even in the political and governmental plan, can be functional, but this is not argued in the development plan of Kosovo. The economic indicators of these countries, especially in Kosovo as a long transition economical-social country, are not encouraging and continually are under the influence of global crisis effects. The improvement of this situation is not expected to be encouraging. On the contrary, the chances to deepen the crisis are real. Under the influence of these circumstances, these countries must redesign their own strategic development plans. The country development must be realized based totally on integration policies of the European Union and by looking at the possibilities for a real economic development for all countries in the region. Naturally, all this must be based on available resources and by making their revalorization. There is no possibility to implement these policies and strategies if they are not accompanied with the changes of legislation which will create local governments possibilities to construct institutions and agencies of this character. Above all, the philosophy and practices of the European Union on development are based on regional economy development.

Table K33.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)*
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E41	Demand for Money
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G35	Payout Policy
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J31	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O22	Project Analysis
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K33: Balance of Links

256	Links in 2005
155	New links in 2006-2013
411	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K33.E.

K34 Tax Law ¹

Table K34.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	25	25	N	0.00	0.36	General Economics and Teaching
B	3	10	7	3.33	0.12	0.14	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	4	9	5	2.25	0.16	0.13	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	30	184	154	6.13	1.19	2.66	Microeconomics
E	44	226	182	5.14	1.75	3.27	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	111	215	104	1.94	4.42	3.11	International Economics
G	99	346	247	3.49	3.94	5.01	Financial Economics
H	1,028	2,586	1,558	2.52	40.89	37.43	Public Economics
I	2	30	28	15	0.08	0.43	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	30	152	122	5.07	1.19	2.20	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	956	2,268	1,312	2.37	38.03	32.83	Law and Economics
L	44	226	182	5.14	1.75	3.27	Industrial Organization
M	61	153	92	2.51	2.43	2.21	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	6	40	34	6.67	0.24	0.58	Economic History
O	23	199	176	8.65	0.91	2.88	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	41	132	91	3.22	1.63	1.91	Economic Systems
Q	11	52	41	4.73	0.44	0.75	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	21	46	25	2.19	0.84	0.67	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.14	Other Special Topics
S	2,514	6,909	4,395	2.75	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K34.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics
A2	0	25	25	N	0.00	0.36	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	25	25	N	0.00	0.36	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	3	10	7	3.33	0.12	0.14	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Design of Experiments
C	4	9	5	2.25	0.16	0.13	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	4	59	55	14.75	0.16	0.85	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	12	12	N	0.00	0.17	Production and Organizations
D3	3	10	7	3.33	0.12	0.14	Distribution
D4	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	7	36	29	5.14	0.28	0.52	Welfare Economics
D7	10	49	39	4.9	0.40	0.71	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	3	11	8	3.67	0.12	0.16	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.07	Intertemporal Choice
D	30	184	154	6.13	1.19	2.66	Microeconomics
E0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
E1	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.04	General Aggregative Models
E2	8	32	24	4	0.32	0.46	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	2	8	6	4	0.08	0.12	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	31	178	147	5.74	1.23	2.58	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	44	226	182	5.14	1.75	3.27	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	General
F1	21	29	8	1.38	0.84	0.42	Trade
F2	81	154	73	1.9	3.22	2.23	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	8	19	11	2.38	0.32	0.28	International Finance
F4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.14	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	111	215	104	1.94	4.42	3.11	International Economics
G0	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.10	General
G1	20	50	30	2.5	0.80	0.72	General Financial Markets
G2	20	106	86	5.3	0.80	1.53	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	59	183	124	3.1	2.35	2.65	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	99	346	247	3.49	3.94	5.01	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
H1	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	673	1,824	1,151	2.71	26.77	26.40	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	31	118	87	3.81	1.23	1.71	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.06	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	6	18	12	3	0.24	0.26	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	4	9	5	2.25	0.16	0.13	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	49	94	45	1.92	1.95	1.36	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	263	515	252	1.96	10.46	7.45	Miscellaneous Issues
H	1,028	2,586	1,558	2.52	40.89	37.43	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.10	Health
I2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Education and Research Institutions
I3	2	21	19	10.5	0.08	0.30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	2	30	28	15	0.08	0.43	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	General
J1	13	88	75	6.77	0.52	1.27	Demographic Economics
J2	8	34	26	4.25	0.32	0.49	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	6	16	10	2.67	0.24	0.23	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.07	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	30	152	122	5.07	1.19	2.20	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	10	41	31	4.1	0.40	0.59	Basic Areas of Law
K2	15	49	34	3.27	0.60	0.71	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	912	2,088	1,176	2.29	36.28	30.22	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	19	90	71	4.74	0.76	1.30	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	956	2,268	1,312	2.37	38.03	32.83	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	4	15	11	3.75	0.16	0.22	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	4	43	39	10.75	0.16	0.62	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	8	45	37	5.63	0.32	0.65	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	3	36	33	12	0.12	0.52	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	4	12	8	3	0.16	0.17	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	7	13	6	1.86	0.28	0.19	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	13	56	43	4.31	0.52	0.81	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.06	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	44	226	182	5.14	1.75	3.27	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	2	12	10	6	0.08	0.17	Business Administration
M2	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Business Economics
M3	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Marketing and Advertising
M4	55	130	75	2.36	2.19	1.88	Accounting and Auditing
M5	1	7	6	7	0.04	0.10	Personnel Economics
M	61	153	92	2.51	2.43	2.21	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.06	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	6	33	27	5.5	0.24	0.48	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	6	40	34	6.67	0.24	0.58	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	8	94	86	11.75	0.32	1.36	Economic Development
O2	7	85	78	12.14	0.28	1.23	Development Planning and Policy
O3	7	15	8	2.14	0.28	0.22	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Economywide Country Studies
O	23	199	176	8.65	0.91	2.88	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	3	23	20	7.67	0.12	0.33	Capitalist Systems
P2	4	9	5	2.25	0.16	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	34	98	64	2.88	1.35	1.42	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	41	132	91	3.22	1.63	1.91	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	18	18	N	0.00	0.26	Agriculture
Q2	7	14	7	2	0.28	0.20	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Energy
Q5	4	17	13	4.25	0.16	0.25	Environmental Economics
Q	11	52	41	4.73	0.44	0.75	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General Regional Economics
R2	3	7	4	2.33	0.12	0.10	Household Analysis
R3	9	23	14	2.56	0.36	0.33	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	9	15	6	1.67	0.36	0.22	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	21	46	25	2.19	0.84	0.67	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.14	Other Special Topics
S	2,514	6,909	4,395	2.75	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K34.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B19	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B29	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B52	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C40	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C68	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C81	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C91	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D14	4	51	47	12.75	0.16	0.74	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D31	3	10	7	3.33	0.12	0.14	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D43	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D63	5	16	11	3.2	0.2	0.23	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	2	16	14	8	0.08	0.23	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	7	29	22	4.14	0.28	0.42	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D78	2	8	6	4	0.08	0.12	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D81	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.06	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D91	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.07	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E10	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	General Aggregative Models: General
E21	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.06	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.04	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	1	10	9	10	0.04	0.14	Macroeconomics: Production
E26	2	11	9	5.5	0.08	0.16	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E31	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.07	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E42	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E62	31	178	147	5.74	1.23	2.58	Fiscal Policy
F02	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	International Economic Order
F10	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Trade: General
F13	16	18	2	1.13	0.64	0.26	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.09	Economic Integration
F21	13	25	12	1.92	0.52	0.36	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	68	129	61	1.9	2.7	1.87	Multinational Firms; International Business
F33	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.09	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	5	6	1	1.2	0.2	0.09	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
G10	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.09	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	4	14	10	3.5	0.16	0.2	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	3	8	5	2.67	0.12	0.12	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	2	8	6	4	0.08	0.12	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	4	4	0	1	0.16	0.06	International Financial Markets
G18	4	8	4	2	0.16	0.12	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G21	4	39	35	9.75	0.16	0.56	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	6	18	12	3	0.24	0.26	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	6	19	13	3.17	0.24	0.28	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.06	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	2	26	24	13	0.08	0.38	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G31	4	22	18	5.5	0.16	0.32	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G32	25	73	48	2.92	0.99	1.06	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	21	42	21	2	0.84	0.61	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	5	24	19	4.8	0.2	0.35	Payout Policy
G38	4	11	7	2.75	0.16	0.16	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	48	162	114	3.38	1.91	2.34	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	37	69	32	1.86	1.47	1	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	12	31	19	2.58	0.48	0.45	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	18	44	26	2.44	0.72	0.64	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	219	556	337	2.54	8.71	8.05	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	242	675	433	2.79	9.63	9.77	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	92	280	188	3.04	3.66	4.05	Tax Evasion
H29	5	6	1	1.2	0.2	0.09	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	8	8	0	1	0.32	0.12	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	8	35	27	4.38	0.32	0.51	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	14	74	60	5.29	0.56	1.07	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H41	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Public Goods
H50	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.09	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H55	3	10	7	3.33	0.12	0.14	Social Security and Public Pensions
H61	3	5	2	1.67	0.12	0.07	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	National Deficit; Surplus
H70	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	34	61	27	1.79	1.35	0.88	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	5	6	1	1.2	0.2	0.09	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	3	10	7	3.33	0.12	0.14	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	6	15	9	2.5	0.24	0.22	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	263	510	247	1.94	10.46	7.38	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I38	2	17	15	8.5	0.08	0.25	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J12	2	23	21	11.5	0.08	0.33	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.07	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	1	8	7	8	0.04	0.12	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	5	25	20	5	0.2	0.36	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	4	27	23	6.75	0.16	0.39	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J22	1	10	9	10	0.04	0.14	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	1	11	10	11	0.04	0.16	Labor Demand
J26	6	10	4	1.67	0.24	0.14	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J32	4	8	4	2	0.16	0.12	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Labor Contracts
J65	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.04	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
K10	5	19	14	3.8	0.2	0.28	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K12	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Contract Law
K13	3	11	8	3.67	0.12	0.16	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Criminal Law
K22	14	42	28	3	0.56	0.61	Business and Securities Law
K23	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.06	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	3	8	5	2.67	0.12	0.12	Labor Law
K32	4	6	2	1.5	0.16	0.09	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	67	80	13	1.19	2.67	1.16	International Law
K34	838	1,978	1,140	2.36	33.33	28.63	Tax Law
K41	11	31	20	2.82	0.44	0.45	Litigation Process
K42	8	40	32	5	0.32	0.58	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L11	3	9	6	3	0.12	0.13	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L14	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.07	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L24	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	3	37	34	12.33	0.12	0.54	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L31	8	37	29	4.63	0.32	0.54	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L51	3	34	31	11.33	0.12	0.49	Economics of Regulation
L60	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.04	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L63	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L65	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L71	4	8	4	2	0.16	0.12	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Construction
L81	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.04	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L84	6	40	34	6.67	0.24	0.58	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	4	4	0	1	0.16	0.06	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L96	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Telecommunications
M12	1	9	8	9	0.04	0.13	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M21	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Business Economics
M31	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Marketing
M37	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Advertising
M41	54	109	55	2.02	2.15	1.58	Accounting
M48	1	14	13	14	0.04	0.2	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M55	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N41	3	9	6	3	0.12	0.13	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	2	15	13	7.5	0.08	0.22	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
O13	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.06	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O16	2	18	16	9	0.08	0.26	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	3	55	52	18.33	0.12	0.8	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	7	82	75	11.71	0.28	1.19	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O31	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O33	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.06	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.09	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Technological Change: Government Policy
O52	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
P13	3	20	17	6.67	0.12	0.29	Cooperative Enterprises
P21	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P24	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P28	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P31	4	11	7	2.75	0.16	0.16	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.09	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	2	8	6	4	0.08	0.12	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	18	50	32	2.78	0.72	0.72	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P37	7	21	14	3	0.28	0.3	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
Q24	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q28	5	7	2	1.4	0.2	0.1	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q53	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q58	3	10	7	3.33	0.12	0.14	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R21	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.09	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R30	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	2	10	8	5	0.08	0.14	Housing Supply and Markets
R33	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.06	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.06	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R51	8	13	5	1.63	0.32	0.19	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R58	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Regional Development Planning and Policy
S	2,514	6,568	4,054	2.61	100	95	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K34.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A22	25	0.36	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B31	2	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B53	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	3	0.04	Feminist Economics
C24	1	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C63	1	0.01	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C93	2	0.03	Field Experiments
D02	1	0.01	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	1	0.01	Household Behavior: General
D11	1	0.01	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	2	0.03	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	4	0.06	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D21	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	6	0.09	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	4	0.06	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	1	0.01	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D61	3	0.04	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	0.01	Externalities
D73	8	0.12	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	3	0.04	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D80	1	0.01	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
E01	1	0.01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E12	1	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E24	4	0.06	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E32	3	0.04	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E43	1	0.01	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	1	0.01	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E52	1	0.01	Monetary Policy
F16	1	0.01	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F31	1	0.01	Foreign Exchange
F32	1	0.01	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F35	2	0.03	Foreign Aid
F38	1	0.01	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F44	1	0.01	International Business Cycles
F53	6	0.09	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	4	0.06	International Institutional Arrangements
G01	7	0.1	Financial Crises
G30	2	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G33	9	0.13	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
H00	1	0.01	Public Economics: General
H27	1	0.01	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H43	1	0.01	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H53	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H63	2	0.03	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H81	2	0.03	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	1	0.01	Governmental Property
H83	2	0.03	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I11	2	0.03	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	3	0.04	Health Production
I18	2	0.03	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I23	2	0.03	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I30	2	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
I32	2	0.03	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J00	1	0.01	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J08	1	0.01	Labor Economics Policies
J24	2	0.03	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J28	1	0.01	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J31	2	0.03	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J44	1	0.01	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J51	1	0.01	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	1	0.01	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J61	1	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J64	1	0.01	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J78	2	0.03	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
K11	7	0.1	Property Law
K21	3	0.04	Antitrust Law
K36	16	0.23	Family and Personal Law
K40	19	0.28	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
L16	1	0.01	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L22	1	0.01	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L26	3	0.04	Entrepreneurship
L32	6	0.09	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	2	0.03	Public Policy
L44	2	0.03	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L53	2	0.03	Enterprise Policy
L61	1	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	5	0.07	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L66	1	0.01	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L73	1	0.01	Forest Products
L80	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	1	0.01	Entertainment; Media
L83	6	0.09	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L88	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L92	1	0.01	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L98	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M13	1	0.01	New Firms; Startups
M16	1	0.01	International Business Administration
M40	3	0.04	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	4	0.06	Auditing
M52	6	0.09	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N23	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N31	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N36	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N40	4	0.06	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N44	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N47	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N70	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
O10	2	0.03	Economic Development: General
O11	1	0.01	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	4	0.06	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	4	0.06	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O21	1	0.01	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O24	2	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O41	1	0.01	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	2	0.03	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O57	1	0.01	Comparative Studies of Countries
P16	3	0.04	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P25	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P32	1	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P36	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P43	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P48	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q11	1	0.01	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	8	0.12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	3	0.04	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	1	0.01	Agricultural Finance
Q15	1	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q18	4	0.06	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q23	2	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q30	1	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q34	1	0.01	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q41	1	0.01	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q54	4	0.06	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q57	1	0.01	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
R11	1	0.01	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R23	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R32	4	0.06	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R52	1	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
Z11	1	0.01	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	4	0.06	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	5	0.07	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	341	5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

A22(25), B31(2), B53(1), B54(3), C24(1), C63(1), C93(2), D02(1), D10(1), D11(1), D12(2), D13(4), D21(1), D22(6), D23(4), D24(1), D61(3), D62(1), D73(8), D74(3), D80(1), E01(1), E12(1), E24(4), E32(3), E43(1), E44(1), E52(1), F16(1), F31(1), F32(1), F35(2), F38(1), F44(1), F53(6), F55(4), G01(7), G30(2), G33(9), H00(1), H27(1), H43(1), H53(1), H54(1), H63(2), H81(2), H82(1), H83(2), I11(2), I12(3), I18(2), I23(2), I30(2), I32(2), J00(1), J08(1), J24(2), J28(1), J31(2), J44(1), J51(1), J52(1), J61(1), J64(1), J78(2), K11(7), K21(3), K36(16), K40(19), L16(1), L22(1), L26(3), L32(6), L38(2), L44(2), L53(2), L61(1), L62(5), L66(1), L73(1), L80(1), L82(1), L83(6), L88(1), L92(1), L98(1), M13(1), M16(1), M40(3), M42(4), M52(6), N23(1), N24(1), N31(1), N32(1), N33(1), N36(1), N40(4), N44(1), N45(1), N47(1), N70(1), O10(2), O11(1), O14(4), O15(4), O21(1), O24(2), O41(1), O47(2), O57(1), P16(3), P25(1), P32(1), P36(1), P43(1), P48(1), Q11(1), Q12(8), Q13(3), Q14(1), Q15(1), Q18(4), Q20(1), Q23(2), Q25(1), Q30(1), Q34(1), Q41(1), Q54(4), Q57(1), R11(1), R23(1), R32(4), R52(1), Z11(1), Z12(4), Z13(5).

Table K34.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D61	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
K11	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	7
L16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
D11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D73	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	8
F53	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	6
H00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H81	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
H83	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
J00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L26	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
L44	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
L53	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
L83	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
M52	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	6
N40	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
P16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
B54	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
D13	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	4
D62	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
E32	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
H43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J28	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
J44	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K36	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	12	16
K40	0	0	1	2	14	0	0	2	19
L82	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L88	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O15	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
P43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P48	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Z11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Z12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
D80	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E24	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
I12	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
I23	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
I30	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
J52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J78	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
L62	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	5
L92	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L98	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
M13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q23	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
R23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R32	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Z13	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	5
B31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
D12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
D24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E43	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
G01	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	7
G30	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
H63	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
H82	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
K21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
L80	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
M42	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
O24	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Q12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	8
Q14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q18	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Q34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q41	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
Q57	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
G33	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	9
L32	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	6
L66	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O57	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
C63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
D74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
E01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
I18	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
J24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L73	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
O41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
B53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
H27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
O21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	4	16	19	19	24	8	19	29	138

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K34.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D61	Kaplow, Louis. 2006. <i>Taxation</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12061. This Handbook entry presents a conceptual, normative overview of the subject of taxation. It emphasizes the relationships among the main functions of taxation - notably, raising revenue, redistributing income, and correcting externalities - and the mapping between these functions and various forms of taxation. Different types of taxation as well as expenditures on transfers and public goods are each integrated into a common optimal tax framework with the income tax and commodity taxes at the core. Additional topics addressed include a range of dynamic issues, the unit of taxation, tax administration and enforcement, and tax equity.
2006	K11	Wendler, Michael, Bernd Tremml, and Bernard Buecker, eds. 2006. <i>Key Aspects of German Business Law: A Practical Manual</i>, Third edition. Berlin and New York: Springer. Thirty papers present an overview of the key aspects of German business law. Papers focus on how to establish or acquire a business in Germany; commercial law; labor law; computer law; procedural law; European law; tax law; and patents and trademarks.
2006	L16	CV: Petska, Thomas, Michael Parisi, Kelly Luttrell, Lucy Altounian, and Matt Scoffice. 2006. "An Analysis of Business Organizational Structure and Activity from Tax Data." In <i>Proceedings: Ninety-eighth Annual Conference on Taxation, Miami, Florida, November 17-19, 2005, and Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the National Tax Association, Thursday, November 17, 2005</i>, ed. John Diamond, 40-61. Washington, D.C.: National Tax Association.
2006	L38	CV: Brody, Evelyn. 2006. "The Legal Framework for Nonprofit Organizations." In <i>The Nonprofit Sector: A Research Handbook</i>, ed. Walter W. Powell and Richard Steinberg, 243-66. Second edition. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
2007		
2007	D11 H00 J00	Chetty, Raj, Adam Looney, and Kory Kroft. 2007. <i>Saliency and Taxation: Theory and Evidence</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13330. A central assumption in public finance is that individuals optimize fully with respect to the incentives created by tax policies. In this paper, we test this assumption using two empirical strategies. First, we conducted an experiment at a grocery store where we posted tax-inclusive prices for 750 products subject to sales tax for a three

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		week period. Using scanner data, we find that posting tax-inclusive prices reduced demand by roughly 8 percent among the treated products relative to control products and nearby control stores. Second, we find that state-level increases in excise taxes (which are included in posted prices) reduce aggregate alcohol consumption significantly more than increases in sales taxes (which are added at the register and hence less salient). Both sets of results indicate that tax salience affects behavioral responses. We propose a bounded rationality model to explain why salience matters, and show that it matches our evidence as well as several additional stylized facts. In the model, agents incur second-order (small) utility losses from ignoring some taxes, even though these taxes have first-order (large) effects on social welfare and government revenue. Using this theoretical framework, we develop elasticity-based formulas for the efficiency cost and incidence of commodity taxes when agents do not optimize fully.
2007	D73	Howard, Robert M. 2007. "Controlling Forum Choice and Controlling Policy: Congress, Courts and the IRS." <i>Policy Studies Journal</i>, 35(1): 109-23. Considerable scholarly attention has been paid to litigation and its influence on social and bureaucratic policy. One area of research has focused on interest group litigation. Another area of scholarship has shown that Congress encourages individual use of the courts to monitor and control bureaucratic behavior. In several areas of law, litigants have a choice of forum by deliberate legislative design, which is sometimes derided as "forum shopping." Little attention has been paid to the dominant national political coalition's ability to encourage forum shopping through legislation and the appointment process. One area of law that the coalition can encourage forum shopping is in challenging tax audits. It can do so through implicit legislative signals and the appointment process to influence litigants to sue the Internal Revenue Service in the forum that offers the litigant the greatest chance of success. Given the prominent role of courts in setting and determining policy and given the particular prominence of taxes and tax policy over the past three decades, whether and where tax litigants choose to sue is critically important to understanding the dynamics of both tax policy and tax enforcement, as well as public policy creation and change. To demonstrate the influence of political forces on tax forum choice, I compare tax and district court filings from 1994 through to 2000. I find that as the Tax Court and national political coalition become more conservative, more taxpayers sue in the Tax Court and this "forum shopping" choice is supported by the national political coalition.
2007	F53	Carnahan, Michael. 2007. <i>Options for Revenue Generation in Post-Conflict Environments (revision)</i>. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. In the wake of violent conflict, a key element of building a durable peace is building a state with the ability to collect and manage public resources. To implement peace accords and to provide public services, the government must be able to collect revenue, allocate resources, and manage expenditure in a manner that is regarded by its citizens as effective and equitable. In this new PERI Working Paper, Michael Carnahan of the Australian National University grapples with the impact of conflict on policy, administrative systems, and overall activity, as well as the impact of pressures from the international community. The author makes five specific recommendations, including a link between revenue collections and donor aid, a reassessment of U.N. policies, changes in tax policies for foreign workers and donors' contractors, and establishing urban land taxation systems. This study is part of a series on Public Finance in Post-Conflict Environments, published jointly by PERI and New York University's Center on International Cooperation. (Revised December 2007)
2007	H00	THE SAMR AS D11 Chetty, Raj, Adam Looney, and Kory Kroft. 2007. <i>Salience and Taxation: Theory and Evidence</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13330.
2007	H81 L53	CV ; Sutter, Franz Philipp. 2007. "The Influence of the European State Aid Rules on National Tax Policy." In <i>National Tax Policy in Europe: To Be or Not to Be?</i>, ed. Krister Andersson, Eva Eberhartinger and Lars Oxelheim, 121-64. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	H83	Adam, Stuart, and Glen Loutzenhiser. 2007. <i>Integrating Income Tax and National Insurance: an interim report</i>. Institute for Fiscal Studies, IFS Working Papers: W07/21. Income Tax and National Insurance are now sufficiently similar that merging them appears to be a plausible option, yet still sufficiently different that integration raises significant difficulties. This paper surveys the potential benefits of integration - increased transparency and reduced administrative and compliance costs - and the potential obstacles, assessing the extent to which each of the differences between Income Tax and NICs - in particular the contributory principle, the levying of an employer charge and the differences in tax base - constitute serious barriers to integration. The paper concludes that few of the difficulties look individually prohibitive, but that trying too hard to avoid significant reform of the current policy framework could produce a merged tax so complicated as to nullify much or all of the benefits of integration.
2007	J00	THE SAMR AS D11 Chetty, Raj, Adam Looney, and Kory Kroft. 2007. <i>Salience and Taxation: Theory and Evidence</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13330.
2007	J51	McBean, Melissa. 2007. "Current Cases: To Deduct or Not to Deduct: That's the (Absolute) Question." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 55(2): 346-51.
2007	L22	Taylor, Willard B., Virginia L. Davies, and Janice McCart. 2007. "Policy Forum: A Subsidiary as a Permanent Establishment of Its Parent." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 55(2): 333-45. This article considers the implications of the current international debate on when a subsidiary, or its activities, may be a permanent establishment of its parent. The issue has become a pressing one, particularly in Europe, because of the extent to which multinationals locate significant personnel and functions in countries other than the parent's country of incorporation. The authors analyze this issue in the context of both a Canadian subsidiary and a US subsidiary with reference to relevant domestic law and jurisprudence as well as treaty considerations. They then discuss how profits might be attributed to such an establishment. They conclude by asking whether the "subsidiary as permanent establishment" analysis may, in future, displace more classic transfer-pricing challenges, a question presently being considered in the broader international debate.
2007	L26	Cullen, Julie Berry, and Roger H. Gordon. 2007. "Taxes and Entrepreneurial Risk-Taking: Theory and Evidence for the U.S." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i>, 91(7-8): 1479-1505. How does the tax law affect individual incentives to engage in entrepreneurial risk taking? We first show theoretically that taxes can affect incentives due to differences in tax rates on business vs. wage income, due to differences in the marginal tax rates faced on losses vs. profits through a progressive rate structure and through the option to incorporate, and due to risk sharing with the government. We then provide empirical evidence using U.S. individual tax return data that each of these aspects of the tax law have clear effects on individual behavior, and together have had large effects on the amount of entrepreneurial risk taking.
2007	L44	CV ; Guzman, Andrew T. 2007. "International Competition Law." In <i>Research Handbook in International Economic Law</i>, ed. Andrew T. Guzman and Alan O. Sykes, 418-43. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L53	THE SAMR AS H81 CV ; Sutter, Franz Philipp. 2007. "The Influence of the European State Aid Rules on National Tax Policy."
2007	L83	Welters, Michael J. 2007. "Current Cases: Gambling: No Reop, No Tax." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 55(2): 351-55.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	M52	Narayanan, M. P., Cindy A. Schipani, and H. Nejat Seyhun. 2007. "The Economic Impact of Backdating of Executive Stock Options." <i>Michigan Law Review</i>, 105(8): 1597-1641. This article discusses the economic impact of legal, tax, disclosure, and incentive issues arising from the revelation of dating games with regard to executive option grant dates. It provides an estimate of the value loss incurred by shareholders of firms implicated in backdating and compares it to the potential gain that executives might have obtained through backdating. Using a sample of firms that have already been implicated in backdating, we find that the revelation of backdating results in an average loss to shareholders of about 7%. This translates to about \$400 million per firm. By contrast, we estimate that the average potential gain from backdating to all executives in these firms is about \$500,000 per firm annually. We suggest some remedies not only for backdating, but also for other dubious practices such as springloading.
2007	N40	Cockfield, Arthur. 2007. "Purism and Contextualism within International Tax Law Analysis: How Traditional Analysis Fails Developing Countries." <i>eJournal of Tax Research</i>, 5(2): 199-224. There are two broad approaches to the study of international tax law. Purists adopt a traditional approach, emphasizing conceptually pure tax solutions based on efficiency interests. Contextualists combine economic analysis with political, historical, social, institutional and other perspectives. It is argued that the Purist approach is overly-reliant on international tax economics which, in turn, is challenged by significant theoretical, empirical, and behavioral uncertainty. The Purist analysis nevertheless can be effective in respect of situations in which there are relatively balanced capital flows between countries with developed economies. Developing countries, however, are generally capital importing nations and their interests tend to be downplayed under the Purist approach. In an increasingly integrated global economy, the Contextualist perspective is more effective at taking account of the interests and needs of developing countries and, in so doing, promotes the long-term economic and security interests of developed countries.
2007	N40	Chan, Kathryn. 2007. "Taxing Charities/Imposer les Organismes de Bienfaisance: Harmonization and Dissonance in Canadian Charity Law." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 55(3): 481-556. For many years, the determination of which organizations should qualify for the significant tax benefits accorded to registered charities (organismes de bienfaisance enregistres) under the Canadian income Tax Act (iTA) has been based, in all provinces, on the concept of charity developed by the English common law of charitable trusts. However, there are other sources of meaning for the concept of charity (bienfaisance) in Canada, including ancient civil-law sources that continue to form part of the basic law of Quebec. These diverse "charity-law" sources present a challenge for the registered charity scheme, and for the ongoing project of ensuring that federal laws are accessible to each of Canada's multiple legal and linguistic audiences. This article challenges the prevailing view that there is only one source of meaning for the registered charity provisions. The author makes a number of assertions that contradict the longstanding unijural approach. First, the current interpretive approach to the registered charity provisions, and particularly the position that the iTA concept of charity is "uniform federal law," is at odds with statutory and constitutional principles, as well as Canada's policies on legislative bilingualism and bijuralism, and the explicit terms of sections 8.1 and 8.2 of the interpretation Act. Second, there are at least four legal sources of meaning for the terms "charity" and "bienfaisance" in Canada: the common law of charitable trusts, the civil-law rules regarding legs pieux, the roman laws on foundations and gifts, and the various provincial statutes governing the administration of charities. Third, although the iTA term "charitable" ("de bienfaisance") should likely continue to be given a common-law meaning in the common-law provinces, "de bienfaisance" is a problematic translation of the common-law term "charitable" because it is more consistent with another English term, "benevolent," which has consistently been held to fall outside the legal concept of charity. Fourth, where valid provincial legislation establishes a meaning for the term "charitable" or "de bienfaisance," that statutory meaning should generally be referred to in applying the iTA within that province. Finally, the author asserts that in Quebec, there is no basis for interpreting the term "charitable" ("de bienfaisance") in accordance with the common law of charitable trusts, a body of private law (though admittedly one with public aspects) that has no application in that province. While Quebec's civil-law tradition has never developed a stringent or detailed conception of charity, the reception of the ancien droit from France did ensure that a wide variety of customary law sources on transfers for charitable purposes came to form part of Quebec law. Although these sources will require further study, they form part of the law of property and civil rights in Quebec, and therefore part of the default legislative dictionary applicable to federal legislation such as the iTA. The article concludes with some thoughts on various options for reform of the registered charity scheme.
2007	P16	Andersson, Krister, Eva Eberhartinger, and Lars Oxelheim, eds. 2007. <i>National Tax Policy in Europe: To Be or Not to Be?</i>, Berlin and New York: Springer. Ten papers, examine how much room for national tax policy Member States of the European Union will find necessary and possible to maintain in the future. Papers discuss the role of national tax policies in the European Union (Krister Andersson, Eva Eberhartinger, and Lars Oxelheim); corporate income tax competition and the scope for national tax policy in the enlarged Europe (Christian Bellak and Markus Leibrecht); free factor mobility and fiscal competition - whether the national welfare state can survive in a "united Europe" (Asa Hansson); fiscal competition and activist social policy (Ulrike Schneider and August Osterle); an optional common consolidated corporate tax base in the European Union (Andersson); the influence of the European State aid rules on national tax policy (Franz Philipp Sutter); the European Court of Justice and Direct Taxation - a recent change of direction (Mattias Dahlberg); tax treaty policy (Michael Lang); national tax policy, the directives, and hybrid finance (Eberhartinger and Martin Six); and the room for national tax policy in the future Europe (Andersson, Eberhartinger, and Oxelheim).
2008		
2008	B54 D13	Philippis, Lisa. 2008. "Silent Partners: The Role of Unpaid Market Labor in Families." <i>Feminist Economics</i>, 14(2): 37-57. The term "unpaid market labor" refers to the direct contributions of unpaid family members to market work that officially belongs to another member of the household. Thus one individual may be construed legally as an owner or entrepreneur, but relatives may help out informally with business operations. Likewise, in corporate or public-service settings, certain employees rely on the unpaid help of an executive spouse or political wife. This paper argues that unpaid market labor is conceptually distinct from both paid work and unpaid domestic labor. Legal cases from Canada are used to illustrate the policy implications of this insight and how dichotomous thinking about the market and the family obscures this kind of work. The article discusses insights and challenges for feminist political economy in theorizing unpaid market labor.
2008	D62 H43	Kaplow, Louis. 2008. <i>Optimal Policy with Heterogeneous Preferences</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14170. Optimal policy rules - including those regarding income taxation, commodity taxation, public goods, and externalities - are typically derived in models with homogeneous preferences. This article reconsiders many central results for the case in which preferences for commodities, public goods, and externalities are heterogeneous. When preference differences are observable, standard second-best results in basic settings are unaffected, except those for the optimal income tax. Optimal levels of income taxation may be higher, the same, or lower on types who derive more utility from various goods, depending on the nature of preference differences and the concavity of the social welfare function. When preference differences are

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		unobservable, all policy rules may change. The determinants of even the direction of optimal rule adjustments are many and subtle.
2008	E32	D'Amuri, Francesco, and Maria Rosaria Marino. 2008. "La detassazione del lavoro straordinario in Italia: Prime Valutazioni. (The Reduction of Overtime Income Taxation in Italy: A Preliminary Assessment. (With English summary)." <i> Politica Economica</i> , 24(2): 159-79. This article provides a preliminary assessment of the Law n. 126/2008, lowering taxes on overtime income in Italy. The tax reduction will positively affect workers with high labour market attachment and with relatively high marginal income tax rates, providing an incentive to work extra hours. Employment effects of the reform are expected to be limited, in particular in the long run. The tax reduction will have negligible redistributive effects, while it will lower the horizontal equity of the Italian Personal Income Tax. Given the procyclicality of overtime worked hours, the impact of business cycle on workers' disposable income will increase. Tax administration costs are expected to rise in order to limit the possibility to avoid taxes reducing the standard worked hours and increasing the overtime ones.
2008	H43	THE SAME AS D62 Kaplow, Louis. 2008. <i>Optimal Policy with Heterogeneous Preferences</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14170
2008	J28	Crain, Terry L., and Frances L. Ayres. 2008. "Disability Income Insurance Premiums: An Investigation of the Decision to Pre-tax or Post-tax the Premiums." <i>Financial Services Review</i> , 17(4): 273-88. Individuals who pre-tax their disability insurance premiums must pay tax on any disability benefits they receive. However, individuals who pay for the insurance with after tax dollars may exclude the benefits from their taxable income. In this paper, we investigate whether the expected tax savings are greater for individuals who pre-tax or post-tax disability income insurance premiums. Using disability statistics from the Commissioners Income Disability Table, expected values of tax savings are computed for various income levels and age groups. Generally, younger individuals with lower incomes achieve a reduction in expected taxes if they pre-tax the disability income insurance premiums. Older individuals with higher incomes often achieve a reduction in expected taxes when they pay for disability insurance premiums with post-tax dollars. Individuals who have just entered a higher tax bracket in the year of the insurance payments often achieve a tax savings by pre-taxing the premiums. Finally, individuals with substantial other income besides his or her salary, generally are better off to post-tax the premiums.
2008	J31 O15	Sivadasan, Jagadeesh, and Joel Slemrod. 2008. "Tax Law Changes, Income-Shifting and Measured Wage Inequality: Evidence from India." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> , 92(10-11): 2199-2224. We examine the effects of a 1992 income tax law change in India that eliminated the tax penalty on wages paid to partners in partnership firms using a large dataset covering all registered plants in the manufacturing sector over the period 1986 to 1995. This tax law change provides a unique opportunity to identify the effects of tax policy changes on firm behavior in a developing country context. We find an immediate and pervasive response by partnership firms to the tax law change, reflected in a significant shifting of income from profits to managerial wages. Because about 50% of registered manufacturing plants operate in the form of partnerships (including most family-run businesses), income-shifting by these firms could have a significant impact on measured wage inequality. We find a sizeable jump in the mean and median relative wage of skilled workers (which includes managers and partners) following the tax law change in 1992. Although this sudden increase in measured wage inequality follows major trade liberalization and deregulation reforms announced earlier (in July 1991), we find that the income-shifting induced by the tax law change explains almost all of the observed increase in measured wage inequality following these reforms. This finding is robust to inclusion of controls for a number of other potential sources of post-liberalization increases in wage inequality. Our results show that firms respond strongly to tax incentives for income-shifting, and highlight the need to control for the potential effects of tax incentives in studies of wage inequality. Because wages received by partners were reported as business income on tax returns, the finding of an increasing share of top wage earners in total wages in India in the 1990s, documented by Banerjee and Piketty [Banerjee, Abhijit, and Thomas Piketty. 2005. "Top Indian Incomes, 1922-2000." <i>The World Bank Economic Review</i> 19 (1): 1-20.] using tax return data, is unlikely to be much affected by the tax reform we analyze here.
2008	J44	CV: Job, Jenny. 2008. "Barristers beyond the Law: State and Non-state Actors Work in Partnership to Enforce Legal and Moral Norms." In <i>International Governance and Law: State Regulation and Non-state Law</i> , ed. Hanneke van Schooten and Jonathan Verschuuren, 151-67. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	K36	De Lisser, Maureen. 2008. "Update on the Taxation of Jointly Owned Property." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 56(2): 511-33. Joint ownership of family assets, such as the family home, cottage, bank accounts, and investments, is very common in Canada. Next to having a will and life insurance, it is one of the most popular forms of estate planning undertaken by Canadians. This is partly because placing an asset in joint ownership is a relatively easy way to reduce probate fees and other costs of estate administration. Despite its popularity, the joint ownership of property remains a complex area of property law, with implications crossing over into the areas of tax law, estate law, probate law, and family law. It is therefore not surprising that the decision to hold property in joint ownership is often made without a full understanding of the tax and non-tax implications. This article examines the concept of joint ownership from an income tax perspective, alerts practitioners to possible disadvantages or potential traps related to joint ownership, and considers the impact of two recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada dealing with joint accounts.
2008	K36	De Lisser, Maureen. 2008. "Le point sur l'imposition des biens detenus en propriete. (Update on the Taxation of Jointly Owned Property. With English summary.) conjointe." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 56(2): 534-58. Joint ownership of family assets, such as the family home, cottage, bank accounts, and investments, is very common in Canada. Next to having a will and life insurance, it is one of the most popular forms of estate planning undertaken by Canadians. This is partly because placing an asset in joint ownership is a relatively easy way to reduce probate fees and other costs of estate administration. Despite its popularity, the joint ownership of property remains a complex area of property law, with implications crossing over into the areas of tax law, estate law, probate law, and family law. It is therefore not surprising that the decision to hold property in joint ownership is often made without a full understanding of the tax and non-tax implications. This article examines the concept of joint ownership from an income tax perspective, alerts practitioners to possible disadvantages or potential traps related to joint ownership, and considers the impact of two recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada dealing with joint accounts.
2008	K40	Jacyk, David. 2008. "The Dividing Line between the Jurisdictions of the Tax Court of Canada and Other Superior Courts." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 56(3): 661-707. Tax law is arguably one of the most challenging and complicated areas of the law in Canada. One might expect that one of the simplest and most straightforward questions in the area of tax law would be that of jurisdiction: Which court can adjudicate issues relating to the administration of tax legislation? Surprisingly, this very question has been the subject matter of much litigation for decades, in trial and appellate courts across Canada, illustrating the complexity of the issue of court jurisdiction in the context of a federal state, even in a well-defined area of the law such as taxation. The volume of jurisprudence on the issue of jurisdiction has been high in the last few years, and includes several decisions from appellate courts that have brought greater clarity to this issue. The clarity brought to bear is a welcome development. This article provides a comprehensive review and analysis of the law on jurisdiction by reviewing the structure of the Tax Court and the

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		Federal Court; tracing the development of the case law prior to and following the reorganization of the federal tax appeal system in 1991; considering the decisions of provincial courts that have tackled the issue independently of the federal court system; considering the body of rectification cases, an area that, I argue, has created anomalous but nevertheless manageable and predictable results; considering the developments in recent abuse-of-process and judicial review cases, which, I suggest, have definitively and emphatically clarified the fine parameters of the jurisdictions of the Tax Court and of the other Canadian superior courts; and providing a summary of principles extracted from the jurisprudence regarding the demarcation of jurisdiction between the Tax Court and the other Canadian superior courts.
2008	L82 Z11	Jadd, Mark, Norman Bacal, and Kay Leung. 2008. "Performing in Canada: Taxation of Non-resident Artists, Athletes, and Other Service Providers." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 56(3): 589-638. This article reviews the current state of Canadian tax law and administrative practice applicable to non-residents who provide services in Canada and to the businesses that engage them. Particular emphasis has been placed on the rules pertaining to foreign athletes and service providers within the entertainment industry, including an overview of the special provisions governing taxation of non-resident actors. The article examines the substantive tax liability for foreign service providers under Canadian domestic law and the effect that tax treaties may have on such liability. In particular, the impact of the fifth protocol to the Canada-US income tax convention is considered. In commenting on the tax implications for foreign workers, the authors examine the distinction between employees and independent contractors. They also review the withholding obligations of persons who make payments to non-resident service providers and the administrative relief available in respect of excessive withholding.
2008	L88	CV: Job, Jenny. 2008. "Barristers beyond the Law: State and Non-state Actors Work in Partnership to Enforce Legal and Moral Norms." In <i>International Governance and Law: State Regulation and Non-state Law</i> , ed. Hanneke van Schooten and Jonathan Verschuuren, 151-67. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	M16	CV: El Meouchi, Michel, Raymonde Eid, and Habib Kazzi. 2008. "Qatar's Business Environment: Mergers and Acquisitions." In <i>Qatar's Business Environment</i> , ed. Habiba Anwar, 129-32. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2008	O15	THE SAME AS J31 Sivadasan, Jagadeesh, and Joel Slemrod. 2008. "Tax Law Changes, Income-Shifting and Measured Wage Inequality: Evidence from India." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> , 92(10-11): 2199-2224.
2008	P43 P48 Z12	CV: Amin, Mohammed. 2008. "Taxation." In <i>Islamic Finance: A Guide for International Business and Investment</i> . Habiba Anwar, 149-59. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2008	Q25	CV: Parker, Dominic P. 2008. "The Effects of Public Funding Systems on the Success of Private Conservation through Land Trusts." In <i>Accounting for Mother Nature: Changing Demands for Her Bounty</i> , ed. Terry L. Anderson, Laura E. Huggins and Thomas Michael Power, 167-91. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Economics and Finance.
2008	Z11	THE SAME AS L82 Jadd, Mark, Norman Bacal, and Kay Leung. 2008. "Performing in Canada: Taxation of Non-resident Artists, Athletes, and Other Service Providers." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 56(3): 589-638.
2008	Z12	THE SAME AS P43 CV: Amin, Mohammed. 2008. "Taxation."
2009		
2009	D80	CV: Guy, Alan, and Alastair Sandels. 2009. "Risks and Direct Investment in Forestry." In <i>The Handbook of Personal Wealth Management: How to Ensure Maximum Investment Returns with Security</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 87-93. Fifth edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, LaVergne, Tenn..
2009	E24	Sonedda, Daniela. 2009. "On the Dynamics of Unemployment and Labor Tax Progression: The Case of Italy 1974-1995." <i>FinanzArchiv</i> , 65(3): 271-96. his paper presents some empirical evidence for Italy from 1974 to 1995 on the relationship between the dynamics of unemployment and tax progressivity. To this purpose, the econometric tool is a Bayesian numerical approach based on a three-equation vector autoregression model where the unemployment effects are derived residually from the difference between employment and labor-force participation effects. By simultaneously estimating the labor market effects of changes in labor taxes, the current analysis points to the importance of the supply side of the labor market from a macroeconomic perspective and empirically supports the view that either the individual's or the aggregate labor participation decisions have to be taken explicitly into account when evaluating whether or not tax progressivity is a useful policy device against unemployment.
2009	I12	CV: Seto, Theodore P., and Sande L. Buhai. 2009. "Tax and Disability: Ability to Pay and the Taxation of Difference." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 300-307. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	I12	CV: Duff, David G. 2009. "Disability and the Income Tax." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 316-22. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	I12	CV: Lipman, Francine J. 2009. "Enabling Work for People with Disabilities: A Post-integrationist Revision of Underutilized Tax Incentives." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 308-15. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	I23	CV: Brennen, David A. 2009. "Race and Equality across the Law School Curriculum: The Law of Tax Exemption." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 137-43. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	I30	CV: Livingston, Michael A. 2009. "Women, Poverty, and the Tax Code: A Tale of Theory and Practice." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 270-75. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	I30 J61	CV: Lipman, Francine J. 2009. "The Working Poor Are Paying for Government Benefits: Fixing the Hole in the Anti-poverty Purse." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 276-82. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	J52	Nicita, Antonio, and Matteo Rizzolli. 2009. "The Case for the Virtual Strike." <i>Portuguese Economic Journal</i> , 8(3): 141-60. In this paper, we outline the economic rationale behind the virtual strike, and workers' incentives to use this bargaining solution rather than resorting to standard strike action. We show that, from a welfare perspective, a well-designed virtual strike always dominates a standard strike and it would be most needed precisely when workers have weaker incentives to adopt it. We then

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		discuss the pros and cons of legally regulating the virtual strike rather than leaving it to self-regulation. Finally, we apply our findings to the analysis of Italy's draft legislation on virtual strikes.
2009	J61	THE SAME AS I30 CV : Lipman, Francine J. 2009. "The Working Poor Are Paying for Government Benefits: Fixing the Hole in the Anti-poverty Purse."
2009	J64	Sonedda, Daniela. 2009. "On the Dynamics of Unemployment and Labor Tax Progression: The Case of Italy 1974-1995." <i>FinanzArchiv</i> , 65(3): 271-96. This paper presents some empirical evidence for Italy from 1974 to 1995 on the relationship between the dynamics of unemployment and tax progressivity. To this purpose, the econometric tool is a Bayesian numerical approach based on a three-equation vector autoregression model where the unemployment effects are derived residually from the difference between employment and labor-force participation effects. By simultaneously estimating the labor market effects of changes in labor taxes, the current analysis points to the importance of the supply side of the labor market from a macroeconomic perspective and empirically supports the view that either the individual's or the aggregate labor participation decisions have to be taken explicitly into account when evaluating whether or not tax progressivity is a useful policy device against unemployment.
2009	J78	CV : Brown, Dorothy A. 2009. "Racial Equality in the Twenty-First Century: What's Tax Policy Got to Do with It?." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 42-45. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	J78	CV : Brown, Karen B. 2009. "Not Color- or Gender-Neutral: New Tax Treatment of Employment Discrimination Damages." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 155-61. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	L62	Gorman, Judith. 2009. "Financial Doom - Not All Gloom." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 57(1): 73-78.
2009	L92 L98	CV : Watts, Ross L., and Jerold L. Zimmerman. 2009. "The Demand for and Supply of Accounting Theories: The Market for Excuses." In <i>Financial Accounting and Investment Management. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Werner De Bondt, 125-57. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Financial Economics, vol. 19. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N31 N32	CV : Hyman, Wilton B. 2009. "Race, Class, and the Internal Revenue Code: A Class-Based Analysis of A Black Critique of the Internal Revenue Code." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 290-97. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	Q23	CV : Guy, Alan, and Alastair Sandels. 2009. "Risks and Direct Investment in Forestry." In <i>The Handbook of Personal Wealth Management: How to Ensure Maximum Investment Returns with Security</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 87-93. Fifth edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, LaVergne, Tenn..
2009	Z13	Aalbers, Manuel B. 2009. "Symposium: The Sociology and Geography of Mortgage Markets: Reflections on the Financial Crisis: The Globalization and Europeanization of Mortgage Markets." <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i> , 33(2): 389-410. Do globalization and Europeanization lead to the deterritorialization of European mortgage markets? Neither economic globalization nor EU policies have resulted in one European mortgage market. The various European mortgage markets are still quite different from one another in many respects. In most countries, national lenders continue to dominate the market even though regulation itself has been internationalized to some extent. Deterritorialization has been slow for various reasons: tax, law, cultural, and structural differences play a part, but the limited market share of mortgage intermediaries and the unequal treatment of foreign mortgage lenders in some countries also form a barrier. Path-dependent trajectories are highly important, but can sometimes be bypassed by global processes or downplayed by the entry of foreign firms. The secondary mortgage market is increasingly becoming globalized, while most primary mortgage markets remain largely national. The financial crisis may temporarily slow down securitization, while simultaneously both decreasing and increasing the globalization of mortgage regulation, firms and markets.
2009	Z13	CV : Abreu, Alice G. 2009. "Tax Counts: Bringing Money-Law to LatCrit." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 109-15. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press
2010		
2010	B31	CV : Cockfield, Arthur J. 2010. "Taxing Foreign Direct Investment in a Non-cooperative Setting: Contributions by Alex Easson." In <i>Globalization and Its Tax Discontents: Tax Policy and International Investments: Essays in Honour of Alex Easson</i> . Alex Easson, 18-34. Edited by Arthur J. Cockfield. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press.
2010	D12	Hecht, Carolin, and Katja Hanewald. 2010. <i>Sociodemographic, Economic, and Psychological Drivers of the Demand for Life Insurance: Evidence from the German Retirement Income Act</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649. Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2010-034. We exploit the natural experiment of the 2005 income tax reform in Germany to study the effects of tax incentives on consumer behavior in life insurance markets. Our empirical analysis of sociodemographic, economic, and psychological household characteristics elicited in the German SAVE study shows that two very different consumer groups buy (endowment) life insurance before and after the tax reform. We find that education plays a central role in reactions to the modified tax environment. Our stylized characterization of "arbitrageur" and "straggler" buyers will assist both life insurance firms and regulatory authorities design effective policies.
2010	D24	Lissot, Pierre. 2010. "Une maquette pour évaluer les conséquences de la mesure de défiscalisation des heures supplémentaires sur l'emploi et la production. (A Model for Assessing the Impact of French Overtime Tax Exemptions on Employment. With English summary)." <i>Economie et Prévision</i> , 0(195-196): 53-66. This article studies the impact on employment and production of the overtime tax exemption voted by the French Parliament in summer 2007. We use a general equilibrium model for the assessment. The special feature of our model is that it takes into account the gender division of household labor. The model evaluates the effects of the tax reform on the number of hours worked, labor supply by gender, and GDP growth. The measure leads to a long-term rise in production in the 0.3%-1.9% range, as well as in hours worked. The resulting reallocation of labor supply within households leads to a decrease in the labor force. Female labor force is particularly affected, its decrease being evaluated between 11,000 and 63,000 people.
2010	E43 H63	Mignarri, Enzo. 2010. "Il trattamento fiscale dei Btp indicizzati all'inflazione europea. (The Tax Treatment of Italian Treasury Bonds Linked to Eurozone Inflation. With English summary)." <i>Bancaria</i> , 0(7-8): 50-55. The taxation rules on capital gains from various types of securities and bonds issued in Italy and abroad have introduced a clear distinction between gross and net taxpayers as revenues collectors. This fiscal regime is applied also to the Italian Treasury Bonds linked to Eurozone inflation; however, with

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		some peculiarities for net taxpayers: for them a distinction must be drawn between the principal redeemed at maturity and coupon interest.
2010	F31	Samuel, Jim. 2010. "Stopping the Losses: The Application of Stop-Loss Rules to Transactions Involving Foreign Affiliates." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 58(4): 897-925. The purpose of this article is to provide a consolidated overview of stop-loss rules that are of particular relevance in the cross-border and foreign affiliate contexts. The author reviews selected transactions to illustrate the various issues, anomalies, and potential traps that can arise as a result of the interaction of the stop-loss rules with the foreign affiliate regime. He also reviews certain aspects of the new functional currency regime in section 261, which may be used to help manage the foreign exchange risk of a multinational group in some cases and thus limit the Canadian tax exposure that might arise from the application of the stop-loss rules to transactions involving foreign affiliates.
2010	F32	Graham, John R., Michelle Hanlon, and Terry Shevlin. 2010. "Barriers to Mobility: The Lockout Effect of U.S. Taxation of Worldwide Corporate Profits." <i>National Tax Journal</i> , 63(4): 1111-44. Using data from a survey of tax executives, we examine the corporate response to the one-time dividends received deduction in the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004. We describe the firms' reported sources and uses of the cash repatriated and we also examine non-tax costs companies incurred to avoid the repatriation tax prior to the Act. Finally, we examine whether firms would repatriate cash again if a similar Act were to occur in the future. Overall, the evidence is consistent with a substantial lockout effect resulting from the current U.S. policy of taxing the worldwide profits of U.S. multinationals.
2010	F35	CV; Lahey, Kathleen. 2010. "Missing Women: Gender-Impact Analysis and International Taxation." In <i>Globalization and Its Tax Discontents: Tax Policy and International Investments: Essays in Honour of Alex Easson</i> . Alex Easson, 153-70. Edited by Arthur J. Cockfield. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press.
2010	G01	Ferruz Agudo, Luis, and Mercedes Alda Garcia. 2010. "Valoracion de las amortizaciones fiscalmente deducibles en el marco legal actual espanol. (With English summary)." <i>Analisis Financiero</i> , 0(113): 60-70. The paper analyzes the different depreciation systems addressed under current Spanish financial and tax legal framework: official depreciation rates, constant-percentage method, sum-of-the-years'-digits method and taxpayer's plan depreciation, as well as some special cases and freedom depreciation. The work shows that, from a financial standpoint, accelerated depreciation is higher than straight-line, so with more acceleration of depreciation, companies can get more updated tax savings. As a result, companies can improve their liquidity, increase investment return and reduce financial costs, aspects which have some importance at a time like the present economic crisis.
2010	G01	Faissola, Corrado. 2010. "Le problematiche relative all'applicazione dell'Accordo di Basilea 2. (The Questions Arising from the Enforcement of Basel 2. With English summary)." <i>Bancaria</i> , 0(2): 2-12. Basel 2 has a dominant role in redefining financial markets regulation after the crisis, for which it provides relevant proposals: new rules for banks' capital composition, measures to mitigate pro-cyclicality, the introduction of limits in the leverage ratio, and measures to reduce systemic risk. In Italy, the transition to the new rules is important to achieve some fundamental legislative innovations, most notably the completion of the reform of bankruptcy law and a fairer tax treatment on loans losses.
2010	G30	Murray, Blake, Richard Tremblay, and Susan Wooles. 2010. "The Tax Treatment of Intangibles." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 58(0): 201-10.
2010	H63	THE SAME AS E43 Mignarri, Enzo. 2010. "Il trattamento fiscale dei Btp indicizzati all'inflazione europea. (The Tax Treatment of Italian Treasury Bonds Linked to Eurozone Inflation. With English summary)." <i>Bancaria</i> , 0(7-8): 50-55.
2010	H82 K21	Gaukrodger, David. 2010. <i>Foreign State Immunity and Foreign Government Controlled Investors</i> . OECD, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs. OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2010/2. Discussions at the "Freedom of Investment" Roundtables, hosted by the OECD Investment Committee, have stressed that increased investments by foreign State-controlled investors can bring significant benefits to home and host societies, but have also noted that they can raise concerns. This paper examines two principal issues concerning foreign State-controlled investors: whether the doctrine of foreign state immunity may make it difficult for private parties to pursue legitimate claims against them and whether that doctrine creates regulatory enforcement gaps for host countries. Although the restrictive approach to immunity is now widely recognised, important issues, such as whether the financial investment activities of a sovereign wealth fund are commercial or sovereign acts, remain uncertain. In the area of regulation, the paper analyses state policies in the area of tax, competition law and criminal law, and notes key factors that may influence immunity in such cases.
2010	I32	Alstott, Anne L. 2010. "Why the EITC Doesn't Make Work Pay." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 73(1): 285-313. In her article, the author critically examines the near-consensus claim that the earned income tax credit (EITC) has succeeded in "making work pay" for low-wage parents. She begins by arguing that the official poverty levels are unrealistically low and proposes higher levels based on prevailing social judgments as to what constitutes a decent minimum standard of living. Using her definition of poverty, she concludes that the EITC makes only a small reduction in poverty, does not enable a minimum-wage worker to support herself and even one child at or above the poverty level, and does nothing for the involuntarily unemployed and others willing but unable to work. The author's analysis suggests some intriguing (if ultimately unanswerable) historically based questions. If Congress had not enacted the EITC in 1975, would low-wage families in the United States be better off or worse off today? Is the EITC, despite its inadequacies, the best that Congress is likely ever to do for the working poor? Or has the EITC taken the edge off of poverty just enough to prevent the enactment of a more effective program?
2010	K21	THE SAME AS H82 Gaukrodger, David. 2010. <i>Foreign State Immunity and Foreign Government Controlled Investors</i> . OECD, Directorate for Financial and Enterprise Affairs. OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2010/2.
2010	L80	Reid, Marsha. 2010. "The New Services PE Provision of the Canada-US Tax Treaty." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 58(4): 845-96. The service sector is the fastest-growing economic sector in the world today, and service exports are an important component of the Canadian economy. Canada's principal trading partner with respect to services is the United States. The provision of cross-border services has significant tax implications. Canada, like most countries, taxes the income earned from business activities carried on within its territory. Under international tax treaties, however, this right is modified by the concept of the permanent establishment (PE). Treaties that follow the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) model tax convention define a PE as, essentially, "a fixed place of business through which the business of an enterprise is wholly or partly carried on." In a global service-based economy, however, substantial business activity can occur within a country's territory without any need for a fixed place of business. The fifth protocol to the Canada-US income tax treaty, which came into force on December 15, 2008, amends article V of the treaty to deem services to be provided through a PE if certain conditions are met where the provision of the services would not otherwise create a fixed place of business. Canada is not the only country to be concerned that the traditional concept of a PE as a fixed place of business does not adequately address the taxation of cross-border services. For example, the UN model tax convention, which addresses the economic concerns of developing countries, has long included a services PE provision. In addition, in 2008, the commentary on article V of the OECD model was updated to include an alternative provision

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		with respect to services for member countries that wish to include such additional taxation rights in their treaties. The term "services" can encompass a broad range of activities; therefore, it is important that all businesses involved in cross-border trade between Canada and the United States be aware of and understand the new services PE provision of the Canada-US treaty. The consequences of having a services PE in Canada are significant. The profits attributable to the services PE will be subject to Canadian income tax. The services PE will also create a tax liability for non-resident employees working at the PE, which will result in additional compliance and compensation costs. There may be indirect tax consequences as well. This article reviews the services PE provision of the Canada-US treaty in light of the OECD alternative provision and the UN model provision, discusses the implications for providers of cross-border services, and makes recommendations to assist businesses in monitoring compliance.
2010	M40	Tamaki, Paul K., and Gabrielle Richards. 2010. "The Significance of Commercial and Accounting Principles in Canadian Tax Cases." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 58(0): 101-09.
2010	M42	Hashimzade, Nigar, Zhanyi Huang, and Gareth D. Myles. 2010. "Tax Fraud by Firms and Optimal Auditing." <i>International Review of Law and Economics</i>, 30(1): 10-17. Tax fraud is an issue of increasing importance in China. One particularly significant fraud involves excessive claims for the rebate of VAT on exported goods. This fraud has two interesting features. First, it requires the collusion of an intermediary to supply the false documentation that supports a rebate application. Second, the punishment schedule is convex - with capital punishment used in major fraud cases. These features ensure that the payoff function of a firm engaging in fraud is strictly concave in the level of fraud. This gives a well-defined optimization without the need to appeal to risk aversion. We show that the existence of fraud does not affect the real output decision of the firm nor the tax policy of the government. Audit resources can be used to detect firms engaged in fraud as well as the intermediaries who supply false documents. Under reasonable assumptions it is shown that resources should be focused on detecting firms and not intermediaries. Finally, if the government must take action on fraud a convex punishment scheme is shown to be optimal.
2010	O24	Burson, James M. 1999. "The Blaze Construction Case: An Analysis of the Blaze Construction Tax Cases and the Implications on Avoidance of Taxation in Indian Country." <i>Natural Resources Journal</i>, 39(4): 845-86.
2010	Q12 Q14	Williamson, James M., Michael P. Brady, and Ron Durst. 2010. "Tax-Deferred Exchanges of Farmland: Theory and Evidence from Federal Tax Data." <i>Agricultural Finance Review</i>, 70(2): 214-30. The purpose of this paper is to examine the use of Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), a piece of US tax law that allows for tax-deferred exchanges of like-kind property. The paper derives a theoretical premium value for exchanges and presents the first national level analysis of Federal tax data on the use of like-kind exchanges involving farmland between 1999 and 2005. There is significant interest in Section 1031 from stakeholders in rural communities because there is widespread belief that the recent growth in farmland values may have, in part, been stimulated by Section 1031 exchanges of farmland. Despite these concerns, little is known about the extent of such exchanges.
2010	Q18	Trojanek, Maria. 2010. "Sources of Municipal Incomes in Poland - Current State." <i>Journal of International Studies</i>, 3(1): 9-17. Own incomes, especially taxes and local charges, play a crucial role in a local budget system. By existing regulations, local tax revenues are diversified depending on type of municipality, economic basis, local tax policy, and other circumstances. District councils have the right to set tax and local charges levels or to introduce tax deductions or tax exemptions. The subject of this study is to analyse local governments' incomes with particular emphasis on municipal incomes.
2010	Q34 Q41	Banful, Ama Jantuah. 2010. "The Legal Regime of Ghana's Upstream Petroleum Industry and the Role of GNPC as Player and Regulator." <i>Ghana Policy Journal</i>, 4(0): 68-80. Oil (or 'black gold') has the capacity to make and unmake nations, ensure prosperity, or cause conflict. December 2010 will be remembered as when Ghana joined the league of oil-producing countries. As promising a step as it is, the question on the minds of many is: can Ghana successfully manage its petroleum industry and can the legal and regulatory framework provide effective organization of the industry? The framework to organize the prospective industrial activities was put in place in the 1980s and given legal backing by two main statutes: Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (PNDC Law 64) and The Exploration and Production Law (PNDC Law 84). These were supplemented by the Petroleum Income Tax Law, PNDC Law 188 of 1987. As impressive as these steps were for an industry that was far from promising, a number of questions have arisen recently. Are the extant laws crafted in the early 1980s comprehensive and sustaining enough to guide the emerging petroleum industry? What ought to be the appropriate role of the national oil company? This paper examines the industry's evolution, the legal and regulatory regime that is in place, the role that the national oil company plays as a regulator of the industry and also as a player, and concludes that while separation of roles is inevitable, and indeed desirable, it need not be immediate. Rather there should be a clear defined policy of capacity building to enable separation of functions within a three-year time frame with clearly defined timelines for implementation.
2010	Q57	Zweibel, Ellen, and Karen J. Cooper. 2010. "Charitable Gifts of Conservation Easements: Lessons from the US Experience in Enhancing the Tax Incentive." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 58(1): 25-61. In Canada, the Income Tax Act provides favourable capital gains treatment for gifts of full and partial interests in ecologically sensitive land made to eligible conservation charities, municipalities, and federal and provincial governments through the ecological gifts program (EGP). Such donations increasingly take the form of conservation easements-binding agreements between landowners and conservation organizations that permanently restrict land development or create affirmative obligations in favour of specific conservation objectives. This article compares key features of the current Canadian and US tax incentives for donations of conservation easements with a view to considering whether Canada's EGP should expand its current provisions to include some US features aimed at increasing donations from "land-rich and cash-poor" taxpayers. These features include transferable tax credits, longer carryforward periods, the possibility of carrybacks, limited refundable tax credits, and intergenerational transfers of unused charitable credits.
2011		
2011	D23	Shavell, Steven. 2011. "Corrective Taxation versus Liability as a Solution to the Problem of Harmful Externalities." <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 54(4): S249-66. Although the corrective tax has long been viewed by economists as a desirable remedy for the problem of harmful externalities, its actual use has been limited, mainly to the domain of pollution. Liability, in contrast, has great importance in controlling harmful externalities. I compare the tax and liability in theory and suggest that the conclusions help explain the observed predominance of liability over taxation, except in the area of pollution. The following factors are emphasized: inefficiency of incentives under taxes when the state cannot practically take into account all variables that significantly affect expected harm; efficiency of incentives under strict liability, which requires only that actual harms be measured; efficiency of incentives under the negligence rule; administrative cost advantages of liability deriving from its being applied only when harm occurs; and dilution of incentives under liability when suit is unlikely or injurers cannot pay fully for harm.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	G33	Leyman, Bart, Koen J. L. Schoors, and Peter Coussement. 2011. "Does Court-Supervised Reorganization Work? Evidence from Post-confirmation Firm Failure." <i>International Review of Law and Economics</i>, 31(3): 149-68. Unlike the US Chapter 11, the Belgian reorganization legislation requires that distressed firms remain temporarily under court-supervision during the post-confirmation stage. Using a hand-collected sample of firms, we analyze the likelihood of business failure and the time to failure during this period. Less viable firms are more likely to fail and do faster so, indicating relatively effective reorganization proceedings. Firms that are indebted to highly secured banks or owe high sums of unpaid taxes are more likely to fail. Judicial discretion affects the likelihood of failure only in a subsample of sole proprietorships.
2011	G33	Howe, Harry, and Jeffrey W. Lippitt. 2011. "Uncertainty Disclosure in Disputed Business Valuations." <i>Journal of Legal Economics</i>, 18(1): 27-46. For every circumstance that leads to the need for a business valuation - e.g., M&A, a shareholder derivative action, estate planning, bankruptcy - there are at least as many reasons for the valuation to be disputed as there are entities who will be affected by a relatively high or relatively low value: buyer and seller negotiating a purchase price, minority and majority shareholder arguing over the value of an interest, business owner and the U.S. Treasury calculating a tax exposure, senior and junior creditors bargaining in a reorganization, etc. This paper presents a metric for incorporating valuator-generated measures of uncertainty in competing valuations, and a resolution protocol based on that metric which avoids some of the well-known problems associated with simple averaging or final offer arbitration. Considering the dispersion of each valuator's estimate and creating the threat of a third-party unbiased estimate increases the likelihood that an extreme estimate will be discarded or discounted. By focusing not only on the point estimate but also on its variability, the process creates incentives for settlement.
2011	G33 L32	CV: Ramseyer, J. Mark, and Eric B. Rasmusen. 2011. "Can the Treasury Exempt Its Own Companies from Tax? The \$45 Billion GM NOL Carryforward." In <i>Cato Papers on Public Policy. Volume 1</i>, ed. Jeffrey Miron, 1-42. Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute.
2011	G33 L32	CV: Benmelech, Efraim. 2011. "Can the Treasury Exempt Its Own Companies from Tax? The \$45 Billion GM NOL Carryforward: Comment." In <i>Cato Papers on Public Policy. Volume 1</i>, ed. Jeffrey Miron, 43-46. Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute.
2011	G33 L32	CV: Buckley, F. H. 2011. "Can the Treasury Exempt Its Own Companies from Tax? The \$45 Billion GM NOL Carryforward: Comment." In <i>Cato Papers on Public Policy. Volume 1</i>, ed. Jeffrey Miron, 47-54. Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute.
2011	L66	Sen, Anindya, and Nafeez Fatima. 2011. "Do Lower Cigarette Taxes Increase Smoking? Evidence from the Canadian National Experiment." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 59(2): 221-38. In 1994, in response to widespread tobacco smuggling, the Canadian government and the governments of five provinces - Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island - reduced excise tobacco taxes by 45-60 percent. The excise taxes in the other five provinces, however, remained relatively unchanged. We exploit this quasi-experimental variation in order to evaluate the effects of lower taxes on daily smoking. In contrast, most US-based research has relied on rather modest annual changes to taxes at the state level and focused on the impact of increases to excise and sales taxes on cigarette consumption. Our study pools cross-sectional data from the 1991 General Social Survey and the 1994-95, 1996-97, and 1998-99 cycles of the National Population Health Survey. Our results offer some evidence that the reduction in taxes increased daily smoking among males, but not females. We also find differences in implied tax elasticities by age.
2011	N44	Visco, Vincenzo. 2011. "L'evoluzione dell'imposta sulle societa in Italia. (The Evolution of the Taxation of Business Income in Italy. With English summary.)." <i>Politica Economica</i>, 27(1): 5-24. The article examines some aspects of the evolution of the taxation of business income in Italy during the last 100 years. For a very long period business taxation in Italy followed a scheduler approach which lasted until 1954 when a corporation income tax was introduced. The tax was subsequently changed by the tax reforms of 1971-73, 1997, 2003 and 2006. The prospects for a further evolution of the tax are also examined.
2011	N45	Brownlee, W. Elliot. 2011. "Shoup vs. Dodge: Conflict over Tax Reform in Japan, 1947-1951." <i>Keio Economic Studies</i>, 47(1): 91-122. The 1949-1950 mission of Carl S. Shoup to Japan failed to accomplish its objective of reforming the Japanese tax system in comprehensive ways, making it more equitable and efficient. Scholars have suggested many reasons for that failure; this paper describes and analyzes the weak support of the American occupation authorities for the Shoup mission. Divisions within the occupation, and particularly the conflict between Shoup and Joseph Dodge, each of whom had allies within GHQ, doomed Shoup. With greater support from GHQ, Shoup's recommendations might have had more time to win support from the Japanese government.
2011	O57	CV: Misawa, Mitsuru. 2011. "Bad Loans: A Comparative Study of US and Japanese Regulations Concerning Loan Loss Reserves." In <i>Current Business and Legal Issues in Japan's Banking and Finance Industry</i>. Mitsuru Misawa, 95-119. Second edition. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	Q13	Mari Vidal, Sergio. 2011. "La limitacion de las bases imposables del IBI rustico para las cooperativas agrarias en el regimen fiscal de cooperativas y su necesaria reforma. (Limitations of the Tax Base on the Land Tax for Agricultural Cooperatives in the Cooperative Tax System, and Its Necessary Reform. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Estudios Cooperativos</i>, 0(104): 125-42. Cooperatives in Spain, as in other countries, have been enjoying tax benefits under the protection that legislator intended to confer on them. The legislation currently in force in Spain is the cooperative tax system (CTS), which provides different levels of benefits depending on the degree of protection afforded to the cooperative. In the case of agricultural cooperatives certain requirements are established to achieve the highest degree of protection, which is the tax base on the land tax. It can't exceed 39,065.79 euros. In the present paper we analyze whether the failure to update this limit since the publication of the CTS in 1990 can be a problem for the performance thereof by the agricultural cooperatives to continue to enjoy special protection. In this sense we will show how cadastral values (which determine the tax base of the land tax) have been updated annually, with their consequent increase and therefore it becomes necessary to reform this limit in CTS.
2012		
2012	C63	CV: Fuenmayor, Amadeo. 2012. "Automobile Taxation in Spain: Recent Reforms and Future Proposals." In <i>Green Taxation and Environmental Sustainability</i>, ed. Larry Kreiser, Ana Yabar Sterling, Pedro Herrera, Janet E. Milne and Hope Ashiabor, 130-43. Critical Issues in Environmental Taxation, vol. 12. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	D10	CV: Logue, Kyle D. 2012. "The Current Life Insurance Crisis: How the Law Should Respond." In <i>Law and Economics of Insurance. Volume 2.</i>, ed. Daniel Schwarcz, 397-463. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	D21	CV: Bodie, Matthew T. 2012. "Employees and the Boundaries of the Corporation." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Corporate Law</i> , ed. Claire A. Hill and Brett H. McDonnell, 85-105. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	D22	Lagunas Puls, Sergio, Miguel Angel Olivares Urbina, and Natascha Tamara Post. 2012. "Impuesto federal a los sueldos generado por las microempresas: Caso Cancun, Mexico. (Federal Income Tax on Salaries Generated by Micro-enterprises: Case Cancun, Mexico. With English summary.)." <i>Investigaciones Europeas de Direccion y Economia de la Empresa</i> , 18(3): 200-205. The objective was given to identify which salary scales exist within micro-enterprises (SMEs) of the economical sector depending on tourism, through representative sample taking, as well as determining the sector to which the SMEs belong that generate greater revenue or, on the contrary, those that are largely subsidized by the government. The tax requirements for Mexican SMEs are multiple. There is therefore a necessity for specific research and articles on this subject that can provide investors with elements of evaluation. The article focuses on Benito Juarez County, Quintana Roo, Mexico, home to tourist destination Cancun. The article begins with an outline of the importance of the SME's and a basis is established according to which we can consider SME's as being Mexican together with the origin of tax obligations. Furthermore a mechanism is introduced which calculates the federal tax fee on incomes, according to the main sectors a stratified sample of SME's is being determined, in accordance with the sample an estimation of revenue is made and finally the conclusions are presented. The presented information has added value as it constitutes a manual with regard to the payment of federal income tax generated in Mexico.
2012	D22	Langham, Jo'Anne, Neil Paulsen, and Charmine E. J. Hartel. 2012. "Improving Tax Compliance Strategies: Can the Theory of Planned Behaviour Predict Business Compliance?" <i>eJournal of Tax Research</i> , 10(2): 364-402. For many taxpayers the uncertainty inherent in the tax system makes paying taxes akin to a game of chance. Some people gamble on the ambiguity of the law and intentionally under-report their earnings, whilst at the other end of the spectrum, others overcompensate for any possible misdemeanours and pay more than they owe. There is great variety of taxpayer behaviour patterns in between these extremes. Existing theories have failed to clarify the complexities of taxpayer decision making and thus failed to establish a useful platform for agencies to influence and encourage voluntary compliance. This study investigated the factors influencing business tax payers' decision on whether to report income and deductions correctly in their 2011 income tax return. The proposed model based on Ajzen and Fishbein's reasoned action approach (the Theory of Planned Behaviour - TPB) has genuine applicability in the tax compliance context. The research was conducted in two phases. Firstly, an online pilot survey was used to elicit salient beliefs in order to construct the primary (TPB) questionnaire. The resulting online survey was distributed to taxpayers who were asked to identify whether, in the previous 12 months they had (i) self-initiated contact or received assistance from the Tax Office; (ii) been contacted via an audit or other verification scenario; or (iii) had no personal contact with the Tax Office. The aim was to determine whether the TPB can reliably predict taxpayers' intention to fulfil their tax obligations and if so, whether it can be used to develop intervention strategies to improve voluntary compliance. The results show that intention to comply is not always a strong predictor of compliance behaviour. The majority of taxpayers who wanted to comply, failed. As complexity and difficulty in performance increases, additional factors are required to predict compliance, such as awareness of the rules. Complexity also reduces the predictability of behaviour. Behaviour prediction can be enhanced by quantifying environmental complexity, providing performance support, and eliminating potential obstacles. Intention can only be leveraged for compliance strategies when the tax system creates the optimal environment for taxpayers to successfully comply. The paper reports the findings and discusses their theoretical and practical implications. The results have significant implications for both behaviour prediction and tax compliance strategy development. The study has broad generalisability as it provides a new model for government agencies to assist them to understand and engage effectively with the people they serve.
2012	D22	Wu, Shih-Ying. 2012. "Taxation, Organizational Form and Efficiency Loss. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Taiwan Economic Review</i> , 40(1): 37-71. Previous studies document the taxation effect on firms' organizational choice and the welfare losses associated with this organizational distortion. However, studies examining firms' organizational distortion due to Taiwan's tax system are rare. This study utilizes industry-level data from profit-making enterprise income taxes to estimate the tax effect on firms' organizational choice. The estimates reveal that the ratios of sales and taxable income in each organizational form are affected by the tax gaps between organizations, implying that the distribution of the firms' business activities among different organizations are affected by the tax gaps. Based on the estimates, this study also evaluates the efficiency loss of firms' organizational distortion from tax differentials between organizations and finds that the efficiency loss was substantial before the 1998 tax integration but was lessened by the tax integration.
2012	D22	Fan, Joseph P. H., Sheridan Titman, and Garry Twite. 2012. "An International Comparison of Capital Structure and Debt Maturity Choices." <i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i> , 47(1): 23-56. This study examines how the institutional environment influences capital structure and debt maturity choices of firms in 39 developed and developing countries. We find that a country's legal and tax system, corruption, and the preferences of capital suppliers explain a significant portion of the variation in leverage and debt maturity ratios. Specifically, firms in more corrupt countries and those with weaker laws tend to use more debt, especially short-term debt; explicit bankruptcy codes and deposit insurance are associated with higher leverage and more long-term debt. More debt is used in countries where there is a greater tax gain from leverage.
2012	D74	Zaccarini, Pierpaolo. 2012. "Gli effetti della mediazione tributaria sull'operativita bancaria. (Mediation in Tax Disputes and Banking Operations. With English summary.)." <i>Bancaria</i> , 0(10): 74-86. The introduction in the Italian legislation of the new instrument of mediation in tax disputes of an amount not exceeding 20,000 euros is aimed to increase the use of out of court disputes resolution and to develop tax compliance.
2012	E01	Bagirzade, Elsen. 2012. "Kayit Disi Ekonomi Kavramina Ortak Yaklasim Sorunu: Makroiktisat Kapsamli Kavramsals Analiz. (A Problem of Common Approach to Conception of Hidden Economy: Conceptual Analysis in Extent of Macroeconomics. With English summary.)." <i>Sosyoekonomi</i> , 8(18): 195-223. The purpose of the paper is to form a common approach to term and conception of hidden economy with revealing general sides of existing different approaches. For this purpose, different methods of the theoretical analysis have been used. Also, the methodology of the system of national accounts has been accepted as a basic method in forming a common approach connected with hidden economy. Our research showed that the widest spread approach, as a result of the scientific searches connected with the giving of common definition of hidden economy, is the macroeconomic approach which formed in frame the System of National Accounts. Original aspects of the paper include: revealing general tendencies of usage of terms connected with hidden economy, determining causes of diversities of approach to conception of hidden economy, designation of definite structure of hidden economy according to the macroeconomic approach, explaining of relations between hidden economy and public sector, social economy, external economies, tax evasion, corruption, bribe, dirty money, money laundering, and informal employment.
2012	E44	Mussari, Giuseppe. 2012. "Stabilita, crescita ed equita per l'Italia e per le banche. (Italy and the Banking Industry, in Search of Stability and Growth. With English summary.)." <i>Bancaria</i> , 0(7-8): 2-15. Regulation and tax burden are seriously affecting the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		profitability of Italian banks, already struck by the crisis. Nevertheless, Italian banks are an element of strength and a vital resource for the recovery and, as the country, are facing a great opportunity for carrying out the restructuring processes already launched.
2012	I11 I18	McPherson, Bruce. 2012. "Hospital Tax Exemption: How Did We Get Here?" <i>Inquiry</i> , 49(3): 191-96.
2012	I11 I18	McPherson, Bruce. 2012. "Hospital Tax Exemption: Where Do We Go from Here?" <i>Inquiry</i> , 49(3): 197-201.
2012	J24	CV: Bodie, Matthew T. 2012. "Employees and the Boundaries of the Corporation." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Corporate Law</i> , ed. Claire A. Hill and Brett H. McDonnell, 85-105. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L73	Colborne, Michael, and Steve Suarez. 2012. "Timber! Consequences of Assuming Reforestation Obligations." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 60(1): 137-43.
2012	O11	Dalu, Tatenda, Vincent Gamuchirayi Maposa, Stanford Pabwaungana, and Tapiwa Dalu. 2012. "The Impact of Tax Evasion and Avoidance on the Economy: A Case of Harare, Zimbabwe." <i>African Journal of Economic and Sustainable Development</i> , 1(3): 284-96. The twin devils (tax evasion and avoidance) are problems which seem to have defied solution, and have bedevilled the Zimbabwe tax system ever since independence. While others put the blame on the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) for not living up to expectation ever since the inception with regards to tax administration, others attribute it to the unpatriotic attitude of the taxpayers. Hence the study tries to come up with the causes, effects and the perpetrations of the twin devils and their economic and social impact. It was therefore found that tax loopholes and taxpayers interference with revenue agents through corruption and bribery are the major problems and the best way of curbing this problem is to continually train and re-train revenue officers. Also, coming up with stiffer penalties like as in developed countries such as the USA and Britain where tax evasion or tax avoidance is considered as felony and a very serious crime which carries stiffer penalties and fines.
2012	O14	Coolidge, Jacqueline. 2012. "Findings of Tax Compliance Cost Surveys in Developing Countries." <i>eJournal of Tax Research</i> , 10(2): 250-87. The World Bank Group (WBG) has carried out a number of tax compliance cost surveys (TCCS) for businesses in developing and transition countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East between 2006 and 2011. While there has long been plenty of evidence of regressivity in tax compliance costs in the developed world, the WBG has documented extremely regressive patterns in the developing world, with small businesses incurring tax compliance costs of up to 15% or more of turnover. Complex tax accounting requirements are associated with high tax compliance costs, while well-designed tax accounting software and e-filing in middle-income countries appear to yield significant reductions in such costs. The WBG surveys have also documented very high rates of tax inspections and audits (including all kinds of visits, official and unofficial, by tax authorities). While both tax evasion and corruption seem to be common issues in the majority of developing countries, some show more evidence of the problem than others, and in some countries, tax officials appear to have a significantly better reputation for competence, helpfulness and integrity than other government officials. Most surveys also include questions about tax morale and evasion, and questionnaires for informal businesses regarding their perceptions about tax compliance and likelihood of future registration.
2012	O41	Chu, Hsun. 2012. "Optimal Thin Capitalisation Rule in a Simple Endogenous Growth Model with Tax Havens." <i>Australian Economic Papers</i> , 51(3): 123-33. In this paper we study the optimal thin capitalisation rules by developing a simple dynamic general-equilibrium growth model incorporating tax havens. It is found that a stricter thin capitalisation rule will reduce the incentive to invest, and is therefore harmful to growth. This effect is ignored in previous static studies on the welfare analysis of tax havens. Accordingly, when taking the growth effect into consideration, reducing the utilisation of tax havens has ambiguous effects on social welfare. We also show that a looser thin capitalisation rule could be favourable for the policymakers if (i) the production technology is high; (ii) the existing income tax rate is high; (iii) the rate of time preference is low; or (iv) the weight factor of public consumption in utility is small.
2012	O47	THE SAME AS O11 Dalu, Tatenda, Vincent Gamuchirayi Maposa, Stanford Pabwaungana, and Tapiwa Dalu. 2012. "The Impact of Tax Evasion and Avoidance on the Economy: A Case of Harare, Zimbabwe." <i>African Journal of Economic and Sustainable Development</i> , 1(3): 284-96
2012	P36	Altiparmakov, Nikola. 2012. "Da li su fiskalni nameti na zarade u Srbiji regresivni? (With English summary)." <i>Ekonomске ideje i praksa</i> , 0(5): 33-51. The two priorities of economic policy in Serbia in the coming period will be a decisive action to bring down the extremely high unemployment rate and systemic personal income tax reform. Thus, there exists a need to thoroughly analyze the magnitude and structure of fiscal burden (wage tax and social contributions) on wages - since valid diagnosis of a problem is a precondition for adopting an appropriate remedy. Positive economic analysis is especially important when discussing optimal tax treatment of workers' wages, since political and ideological preconceptions often get mixed with economic reality in this case. This article presents statistical data and economic analysis that challenge some professional views that have characterized fiscal burden on wages in Serbia as regressive. Fiscal burden on wages in the period 2001 to 2006 can be best described as proportional, and slightly progressive in the period 2007 to date. There exist valid socio-economic arguments in support of more progressive wage taxation in the coming period. However, attempts to increase progressivity by introducing multiple-rate global personal income tax system - would clearly be counterproductive. Optimal approach to increasing progressivity is to maintain the existing single-rate flat tax system and to significantly increase the tax-exempt threshold, with possible upward adjustment to the existing tax rate as well.
2012	R11	Stornaiuolo, Gaetano. 2012. "Il sistema di perequazione fiscale in Germania e gli effetti sulla riduzione dei divari. (Germany Tax Equalization System and Its Effects on Gap Reduction. With English summary)." <i>Rivista Economica del Mezzogiorno</i> , 26(3): 333-88. It is under debate if the organization of the German Federal State, with its features and its peculiarities, has been adequate or not to reduce or possibly to equalize territorial differences. This research paper proves that the reduction of economic differences in Germany has been strictly dependent on some principles present in the fundamental law. These principles, up to now, have influenced and bonded some variables, such as the degree of approval that the community as a whole reserved to solidarity, the repartition of duties among the different levels of the country's government, the fiscal system influencing financial relationships, the tools, and the mechanisms used to reach such results. The concepts of interpersonal equity and solidarity among territories discussed in this research paper provide useful information applicable to the Italian scenario, often referring to the German experience as benchmark.
2013		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	A22	CV: Chatterjee, Swarn, and Lance Palmer. 2013. "Characteristics, Uses, and Taxation of Investment Vehicles." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 215-22. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Palmer, Lance. 2013. "Income Tax Law Fundamentals." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 279-87. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Burns, Sharon A. 2013. "Basis." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 321-25. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Palmer, Lance, and Martin C. Seay. 2013. "Tax Consequences of the Disposition of Property." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 327-32. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Gifting Strategies." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 451-58. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Types, Features, and Taxation of Trusts." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 495-502. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Qualified Interest Trusts." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 503-09. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Marital Deduction." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 525-30. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Deferral and Minimization of Estate Tax." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 531-36. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 547-52. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Income in Respect of a Decedent." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 559-64. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Postmortem Estate Planning Techniques." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 565-69. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Estate Planning for Nontraditional Relationships." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 571-78. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Charitable Transfers." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 511-16. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Seay, Martin C., and Lance Palmer. 2013. "Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 313-19. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Gift Tax Compliance and Tax Calculation." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 459-66. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Estate Tax Compliance and Tax Calculation." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 475-81. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Palmer, Lance. 2013. "Income Tax Fundamentals and Calculations." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 295-302. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Hewitt, Webster, and Lance Palmer. 2013. "Characteristics and Income Taxation of Business Entities." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 303-12. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Palmer, Lance. 2013. "Passive Activity and At-Risk Rules." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 351-56. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Palmer, Lance. 2013. "Tax Implications of Special Circumstances." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 357-64. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Hewitt, Webster, and Lance Palmer. 2013. "Charitable Contributions and Deductions." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 365-71. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Burns, Sharon A. 2013. "Tax Compliance." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 289-94. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Palmer, Lance. 2013. "Tax Reduction and Management Techniques." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 341-49. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Burns, Sharon A. 2013. "Distribution Rules, Alternatives, and Taxation." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 427-34. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	B53	CV: Weber, Cameron. 2013. "Taming Leviathan with a Basic Income." In <i>Basic Income and the Free Market: Austrian Economics and the Potential for Efficient Redistribution</i> , ed. Guinevere Liberty Nell, 81-96. Exploring the Basic Income Guarantee series. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2013	C24 D02	Borek, T. Christopher, Angelo Frattarelli, and Oliver Hart. 2013. <i>Tax Shelters or Efficient Tax Planning? A Theory of The Firm Perspective On the Economic Substance Doctrine</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19081. Courts have articulated a number of legal tests to distinguish corporate transactions that have a legitimate business or economic purpose from those carried out largely, if not solely, for favorable tax treatment. We outline an approach to analyzing the economic substance of corporate transactions based on the property rights theory of the firm, and describe its application in two recent tax cases.
2013	C93	Torgler, Benno. 2013. "A Field Experiment in Moral Suasion and Tax Compliance Focusing on Underdeclaration and Overdeduction." <i>FinanzArchiv</i>, 69(4): 393-411. One of very few field experiments in tax compliance, this study generates a unique data set on Swiss taxpayers' underdeclaration of income and wealth and overdeduction of tax credits by obtaining exclusive access to tax-return corrections made by the tax administration. Using this commune-level data from Switzerland, it explores the influence on tax compliance of moral suasion, introduced through a treatment in which taxpayers receive a letter containing

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		normative appeals signed by the commune's fiscal commissioner. This letter also serves to operationalize elements of social identity and (mutual) trust. Interestingly, the results not only echo the earlier finding that moral suasion has barely any effect on taxpayer compliance, but show clear differences between underdeclaration and overdeduction.
2013	C93	Fochmann, Martin, and Joachim Weimann. 2013. "The Effects of Tax Salience and Tax Experience on Individual Work Efforts in a Framed Field Experiment." <i>FinanzArchiv</i> , 69(4): 511-42. We present a simple model with tax biases that shows that tax perception depends on (1) the tax rate, (2) tax salience, and (3) tax experience. To test our model predictions, we first draw on the results of Fochmann et al. (2013) and show that tax misperceptions are lower with a higher tax rate. Second, we conduct a framed field experiment with 118 employees (no students) as subjects and a tax levied on the subjects' income from working in a real-effort experiment. In four treatments employing a direct and an indirect progressive tax scale, we show that a higher tax salience and tax experience level lead to lower tax misperception. Interestingly, the tax-experience effect does not play a role in simple cases with a proportional income tax.
2013	D02	THE SAME AS C24 Borek, T. Christopher, Angelo Frattarelli, and Oliver Hart. 2013. <i>Tax Shelters or Efficient Tax Planning? A Theory of The Firm Perspective On the Economic Substance Doctrine</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19081.
2013	D03	Hashimzade, Nigar, Gareth D. Myles, and Binh Tran-Nam. 2013. "Applications of Behavioural Economics to Tax Evasion." <i>Journal of Economic Surveys</i> , 27(5): 941-77. The paper reviews recent models that have applied the techniques of behavioural economics to the analysis of the tax compliance choice of an individual taxpayer. The construction of these models is motivated by the failure of the Yitzhaki version of the Allingham-Sandmo model to predict correctly the proportion of taxpayers who will evade and the effect of an increase in the tax rate upon the chosen level of evasion. Recent approaches have applied non-expected utility theory to the compliance decision and have addressed social interaction. The models we describe are able to match the observed extent of evasion and correctly predict the tax effect but do not have the parsimony or precision of the Yitzhaki model.
2013	D03	LaLumia, Sara, and James M. Sallee. 2013. "The Value of Honesty: Empirical Estimates from the Case of the Missing Children." <i>International Tax and Public Finance</i> , 20(2): 192-224. How much are people willing to forego to be honest, to follow the rules? When people do break the rules, what can standard data sources tell us about their behavior? Standard economic models of crime typically assume that individuals are indifferent to dishonesty, so that they will cheat or lie as long as the expected pecuniary benefits exceed the expected costs of being caught and punished. We investigate this presumption by studying the response to a change in tax reporting rules that made it much more difficult for taxpayers to evade taxes by inappropriately claiming additional dependents. The policy reform induced a substantial reduction in the number of dependents claimed, which indicates that many filers had been cheating before the reform. Yet, the number of filers who availed themselves of this evasion opportunity is dwarfed by the number of filers who passed up substantial tax savings by not claiming extra dependents. By declining the opportunity to cheat, these taxpayers reveal information about their willingness to pay to be honest. In our analysis, we develop a novel method for inferring the characteristics of taxpayers in the absence of audit data. Our findings indicate both that this willingness to pay to be honest is large on average and that it varies significantly across the population of taxpayers.
2013	E12	Kalbasi Anaraki, Nahid. 2013. "The U.S. Corporate Tax Reform and Its Macroeconomic Outcomes." <i>Research in World Economy</i> , 4(1): 14-21. The corporate tax reform has been among the most controversial issues during the past U.S. presidential debates. Though much has been said about the adverse macroeconomic effects of the corporate tax hike, less attention has been paid to the magnitude of such effects. This study attempts to measure the adverse effects of the corporate tax hike on macroeconomic variables such as investment, real GDP, productivity growth, hourly wages, unemployment rate, natural rate of unemployment, and consumer price index (CPI). The estimated regression results with quarterly data from 1960 to 2010 suggest that a 10% increase in the effective corporate tax rate reduces private investment by 3.1%, real GDP by 1.5%, productivity by 2.6%, and hourly wages by 4%. The results also indicate that this increase in the effective corporate tax rate raises short-term unemployment rate by 0.5%, the natural rate of unemployment by 1%, and the consumer price index (CPI) by 0.9%.
2013	E52	Flores-Macias, Gustavo A., and Sarah E. Kreps. 2013. "Political Parties at War: A Study of American War Finance, 1789-2010." <i>American Political Science Review</i> , 107(4): 833-48. What determines when states adopt war taxes to finance the cost of conflict? We address this question with a study of war taxes in the United States between 1789 and 2010. Using logit estimation of the determinants of war taxes, an analysis of roll-call votes on war tax legislation, and a historical case study of the Civil War, we provide evidence that partisan fiscal differences account for whether the United States finances its conflicts through war taxes or opts for alternatives such as borrowing or expanding the money supply. Because the fiscal policies implemented to raise the revenues for war have considerable and often enduring redistributive impacts, war finance - in particular, war taxation - becomes a high-stakes political opportunity to advance the fiscal interests of core constituencies. Insofar as the alternatives to taxation shroud the actual costs of war, the findings have important implications for democratic accountability and the conduct of conflict.
2013	F16	Huberman, Michael. 2013. "One World of Labour Regulation, Two Worlds of Trade: Examples of Belgium and Brazil." <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , 17(3): 251-71. Supposedly, labour regulation makes firms less competitive in international markets. This paper studies the adoption of labour laws in Belgium before 1914 and Brazil in the 1920s. In the two countries, regulation induced investments in new plants and equipment. The rise in labour productivity made Belgian firms better exporters in the context of expanding world trade. Brazil did not reap similar gains because international trade was collapsing.
2013	F44	Abuselidze, George. 2013. "Optimal Tax Policy - Financial Crisis Overcoming Factor." <i>Asian Economic and Financial Review</i> , 3(11): 1451-59. Among economic reforms implemented for overcoming of world financial and economic recessions, a special accent is brought to macroeconomic stabilization; strengthening of the financial sphere is recognized as one of imperatives of economic policy and considerable precondition of its ensuring includes adjustment of tax policy. Creation of optimal tax policy is one of the most difficult problems of economic sciences. One of the main lines of tax budget reformation includes formation of a tax code taking into consideration optimal tax burden. Besides, realization of the tax strategy shall be economically grounded. Tax rates and preferences and the forms of punishment of tax violators shall be selected not mechanically, but by means of mathematic calculation taking into consideration the real economic situation. Just these matters are covered by the present work.
2013	F55	CV: Greggi, Marco. 2013. "Revisiting "Schumacker": The Role of Limited Tax Liability in EU Law." In <i>Allocating Taxing Powers within the European Union</i> , ed. Isabelle Richelle, Wolfgang Schon and Edoardo Traversa, 43-62. MPI Studies in Tax Law and Public Finance, vol. 2. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	F55	CV: Traversa, Edoardo, and Barbara Vintras. 2013. "The Territoriality of Tax Incentives within the Single Market." In <i>Allocating Taxing Powers within the European Union</i> , ed. Isabelle Richelle, Wolfgang Schon and Edoardo Traversa, 171-96. MPI Studies in Tax Law and Public Finance, vol. 2. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	F55	CV: Reimer, Ekkehart. 2013. "Taxation - An Area without Mutual Recognition?." In <i>Allocating Taxing Powers within the European Union</i> , ed. Isabelle Richelle, Wolfgang Schon and Edoardo Traversa, 197-220. MPI Studies in Tax Law and Public Finance, vol. 2. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	F55	CV: Garcia Prats, F. Alfredo. 2013. "Revisiting "Schumacker": Source, Residence and Citizenship in the ECJ Case Law on Direct Taxation." In <i>Allocating Taxing Powers within the European Union</i> , ed. Isabelle Richelle, Wolfgang Schon and Edoardo Traversa, 1-42. MPI Studies in Tax Law and Public Finance, vol. 2. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	H27 L61	Oz, Ersan, and Aysin Fidan. 2013. "Turkiye'de Altin Bankaciligi Faaliyetleri ve Vergilendirilmesi. (Gold Banking Activities and Taxation Hereof in Turkey. With English summary.)." <i>Maliye Dergisi</i>, 0(164): 120-30. Gold, which has undertaken various tasks in different periods of time, has been a serious investment tool in modern times. Jewelers which have been the main factor of gold market have encountered with some alternatives over time. Banks are one of these alternatives. Previously have conducted gold-related transactions over deposit accounts, banks later aimed at physical gold accounts. In this study, the historical process in gold banking sector and an overview of gold market in Turkey will be emphasized. Furthermore, the study will point out the taxation method for the income obtained from the gold banking, which is core objective of the study.
2013	H53	Colombino, Ugo. 2013. "A New Equilibrium Simulation Procedure with Discrete Choice Models." <i>International Journal of Microsimulation</i>, 6(3): 25-49. Many microeconomic models of discrete choice include alternative-specific constants meant to account for (possibly besides other factors) the density or accessibility of particular types of alternatives. A notable area of application is labour supply where, for example, part-time jobs vs. full-time jobs might be more or less accessible. The most common use of these models is the simulation of tax-transfer reforms. The simulation is usually interpreted as a comparative statics exercise, i.e., the comparison of different equilibria induced by different policy regimes. The simulation procedure, however, typically keeps fixed the estimated alternative-specific constants. In this note, we argue that this procedure is not consistent with the comparative statics interpretation. Since the constants reflect the number of jobs and since the number of people willing to work changes as a response to the change in tax-transfer regime, the new equilibrium induced by the reform implies that the constants should also change. A structural interpretation of the alternative-specific constants leads to the development of a simulation procedure consistent with the comparative statics interpretation. The procedure is illustrated with a simulation of alternative reforms of the income support policies in Italy.
2013	J08	Huberman, Michael. 2013. "One World of Labour Regulation, Two Worlds of Trade: Examples of Belgium and Brazil." <i>European Review of Economic History</i>, 17(3): 251-71. Supposedly, labour regulation makes firms less competitive in international markets. This paper studies the adoption of labour laws in Belgium before 1914 and Brazil in the 1920s. In the two countries, regulation induced investments in new plants and equipment. The rise in labour productivity made Belgian firms better exporters in the context of expanding world trade. Brazil did not reap similar gains because international trade was collapsing.
2013	L61	THE SAME AS H27 Oz, Ersan, and Aysin Fidan. 2013. "Turkiye'de Altin Bankaciligi Faaliyetleri ve Vergilendirilmesi. (Gold Banking Activities and Taxation Hereof in Turkey. With English summary.)." <i>Maliye Dergisi</i>, 0(164): 120-30.
2013	N23 N24	Coyle, Christopher, and John D. Turner. 2013. "Law, Politics, and Financial Development: The Great Reversal of the U.K. Corporate Debt Market." <i>Journal of Economic History</i>, 73(3): 810-46. This article examines the role of creditor protection in the development of the U.K. corporate bond market. This market grew rapidly in the late nineteenth century, but in the twentieth century it experienced a reversal, albeit with a short-lived post-1945 renaissance. Such was the extent of the reversal that the market from the 1970s onwards was smaller than it had been in 1870. We find that law does not explain the variation in the size of this market over time. Alternatively, our evidence suggests that inflation and taxation policies were major drivers of this market in the post-1945 era.
2013	N33 N36	Huberman, Michael. 2013. "One World of Labour Regulation, Two Worlds of Trade: Examples of Belgium and Brazil." <i>European Review of Economic History</i>, 17(3): 251-71. Supposedly, labour regulation makes firms less competitive in international markets. This paper studies the adoption of labour laws in Belgium before 1914 and Brazil in the 1920s. In the two countries, regulation induced investments in new plants and equipment. The rise in labour productivity made Belgian firms better exporters in the context of expanding world trade. Brazil did not reap similar gains because international trade was collapsing.
2013	N47	Taylor, C. John. 2013. "The Negotiation and Drafting of the First Australia-Canada Taxation Treaty (1957)." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 61(4): 915-87. The 1957 Australia-Canada taxation treaty was the third comprehensive taxation treaty entered into by Australia and the 11th entered into by Canada. Neither the negotiation and drafting of the treaty nor its relevance for understanding the development of the treaty practice and policy of each country has previously been the subject of published research. This article is based on archival sources located in the National Archives of Australia and in Library and Archives Canada. The impetus for the treaty came from Canada following submissions by Canadian businesses (initially shipping companies and subsequently Ford and Massey-Harris-Ferguson), which, after the signing of the 1946 Australia-UK taxation treaty and the 1953 Australia-US taxation treaty, regarded themselves as being at a competitive disadvantage as compared with UK or US businesses investing in or doing business with Australia. The active lobbying by Canadian business reflected the high levels of source taxation in Australia and Canada's then net capital export position in relation to Australia. Australia was initially reluctant to enter into further taxation treaties; but in 1953, awareness of the direct benefit that could flow to foreign investors through treaties, coupled with a desire not to offend Canada and notions of Commonwealth solidarity, meant that Australia was then willing to enter into a treaty with Canada on similar terms to those in the 1953 Australia-US treaty. Remarkably, following face-to-face negotiations in 1953, officials continued to negotiate via correspondence until 1957, even though the only technical issue of substantial disagreement between them concerned Australian undistributed profits tax. Canadian Department of Finance officials may have been concerned about a possible adverse US reaction if Canada conceded more to Australia on undistributed profits tax than it had to the United States in the 1946 Canada-US treaty. Once the technical issues had been resolved, following a concession by Canada on undistributed profits tax, the Australian Treasury reignited its general opposition to taxation treaties in response to adverse public reaction to high levels of dividend remittances by the Australian subsidiary of General Motors to its us parent. In both countries, the departments of External Affairs and relevant ministers were more concerned with promoting Commonwealth solidarity and direct investment between the two countries than with technical issues. Ultimately, this pragmatic and foreign-policy-oriented perspective prevailed, leading to the signing of the treaty in 1957. The treaty entered into was similar to earlier Canadian treaties but with variations resulting from Australia's desire to protect the operation of specific features of its domestic law. Some of those distinctive features continue in Australian treaty practice to this day. The impression gained from the negotiations is that, in this period, Canada was prepared to agree to unusual features in some treaties provided that they did not conflict with key features that Canada considered essential to all its taxation treaties.
2013	N70	Isai, Violeta, and Riana Iren Radu. 2013. "Accounting and Fiscality in the Ottoman Empire." <i>Annals of "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati: Fascicle 1: Economics and Applied Informatics</i>, 0(1): 53-58. The Ottoman Empire was an imperial

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		superpower that manifested its domination in the Mediterranean zone between 1299 and 1922. At the moment of their maximum glory, the Ottomans ruled over three continents, meaning 19.9 millions km ² . The tax system applied during 600 years, but also the accounting methods used, prove a remarkable administrative and fiscal organization in the Empire. There were taxes based on Islamic law, but also taxes established by the sultan concerning the salaries of employees and the military campaigns. The necessity of correct evidence of tax collecting and distribution required keeping registers "in stairs", according to an accounting method overtook from the Arabs, named the "Merdivan Method". The method was based on principles available until nowadays. It was applied until the end of 19th century, when it was replaced with the method based on double-entry recording, taken from the West.
2013	O10	CV: Gutuza, Tracy. 2013. "Economic Development and the Role of Tax in Southern Africa: The South African Headquarter Company Structure." In <i>Tax, Law and Development</i> , ed. Yariv Brauner and Miranda Stewart, 77-105. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	O10 O21	Rakesh, C., and K. Manjunatha. 2013. "Direct Tax Code in India: A Major Tax Reform for the Emerging Economy." <i>International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics and Management</i> , 3(11): 107-12. In India, Tax is one of the major sources of revenue to the Government. In view of federal structure of governance in India, there is a multiplicity of taxes on both direct taxes and indirect taxes. Besides these, there is plethora of taxes like cesses, surcharges, stamp duty, entertainment tax, road tax etc. This shows the rigidity and complexity of the Indian tax system. So in order to avoid this rigidity and complexity the Central Government is focusing towards changing some of the tax methods. Among them, the Direct Tax Code is one. The present tax system is facing with the problem of uniformity in all the phases which brings to more complexity to assessee. So in order to wash these complexities, the Central Government is spotlighting to introduce the Direct Tax Code system in India. This major direct tax reforms helps to boost up the Indian Economy as much as possible. Here an attempt is made to analyze in detail about the major issues in Direct Tax Code and its relationship between developments of the Indian Economy. Along together, the study covers few other relevant aspects of the Direct Tax Code.
2013	P25	Fan, Ziyang, and Binbin Tian. 2013. "Tax Competition, Tax Enforcement and Tax Avoidance. (In Chinese. With English summary.)" <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i> , 48(9): 99-111. This paper uses the Income Tax Sharing Reform in 2002 to identify the tax enforcement and estimate its effect on the avoidance of corporate income tax. The reform attributes the firms to two tax agencies, National Tax Bureau and Local Tax Bureau, according their established date. Tax competition will decrease the tax enforcement of Local Tax Bureau, while does not affect the National Tax Bureau, so the difference of tax enforcement perfectly measures tax competition. Based on 170 000 firms' data, we find the decreased tax enforcement of Local Tax Bureau induces tax avoidance of firms, which is only robust in firms with enough mobility, such as private firms. These results also explain the helping hand of China local governments and the abnormal increasing of tax revenue.
2013	P32	Simonovic, Zoran, Marko Jelocnik, and Jonel Subic. 2013. "Tax Policy in Serbian Agriculture." <i>Economics of Agriculture</i> , 60(3): 637-51. In this paper the tax policy in agriculture of Serbia was analysed. Tax policy was observed through the current legal framework, such as: Individual Income Tax Law and Corporate Profit Tax Law. Special attention was paid to the Value Added Tax Law, primarily from the aspect of family agricultural husbandries, as from the stand point of the rules that were valid under the old VAT Law, as well as based on the last amendments and supplements adopted at the end of 2012. The mentioned approach of VAT studying leaned on the fact that it represents modern form of tax applicable in the field of consumption. It was implemented primarily to facilitate the reduction of the grey economy, to harmonize national tax policy with European Union (EU) standards, as well as to increase tax collection.
2013	Q11 R52	Diss: Casaburi, Lorenzo. 2013. Essays in Development Economics and Political Economy. PhD diss. Harvard University. Chapter 1 studies the electoral response to the Ghost Buildings program, a nationwide anti tax evasion policy in Italy which used innovative monitoring technologies to target buildings hidden from tax authorities. The difference-in-differences identification strategy exploits both variation across towns in the ex ante program scope to increase enforcement as well as administrative data on actual building registrations. Local incumbents experience an increase in their reelection likelihood as a consequence of the policy. In addition, these political returns are higher in areas with higher speed of public good provision and with lower tax evasion tolerance, implying complementarity among enforcement policies, government efficiency, and the underlying tax culture. Chapter 2 uses a road-level regression discontinuity design in Sierra Leone to study the impact of improvements in rural road infrastructure on agricultural markets. We show that the improved roads reduced the market prices of local crops. These price effects are stronger in markets that are further from major urban centers and in less productive areas. We also find that these price effects are reversed in areas with better cell phone penetration. We show that our empirical findings are consistent with a search cost framework a la Mortensen, but inconsistent with other models, such as Bertrand competition, bilateral bargaining, and Cournot oligopsony. Chapter 3 present results from a randomized controlled experiment designed to study the multiple margins through which value is passed from traders to agricultural producers in the presence of interlinked transactions. Consistent with other studies, we find limited price pass-through in response to an increase in the trader resale price. However, there is a large response in credit provision. We develop a model of interlinked transactions that highlights the substitutability of price and credit pass-through across markets, and verify its predictions empirically. Calibration suggests that to ignore margins of pass-through other than price has substantial implications for welfare analysis.
2013	Q15	Ward, Ruby, Trent Teegerstrom, and Joseph G. Hiller. 2013. "IRS Tax Rules and Native American Producers: One Size Does Not Fit All." <i>Choices</i> , 28(2):
2013	Q20 Q30	Jodoin, Claude E. 2013. "Federal and Quebec Incentives for Resource Exploration - Flowthrough Shares." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i> , 61(0): 147-66. The issuance of flowthrough shares has been, for a number of years, the cornerstone in the financing of exploration expenses in Canada, and particularly in Quebec. The popularity of this financing mechanism is attributable to tax incentives offered by both the Canadian and the Quebec governments. While the two tax regimes are to a large extent harmonized, Quebec offers some incentives that are not provided under the federal regime, making the province a destination of choice for carrying out exploration activities. The treatment of gains on the disposition of flowthrough shares has always been unique, given that their cost base is nil for tax purposes. In addition, until recently, a generous tax exemption has been available for donations of flowthrough shares to charities. The author reviews the federal and Quebec incentives, and discusses recent amendments relating to the taxation of gains resulting from the disposition or donation of flowthrough shares.
2013	R52	THE SAME AS Q11 Diss: Casaburi, Lorenzo. 2013. Essays in Development Economics and Political Economy. PhD diss. Harvard University.

Table K34.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General*
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014–2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K34: Balance of Links

162	Links in 2005
138	New links in 2006-2013
522	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

К34 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for К34 is equal to 4.77 AS.

Общий объем раздела К34 — 4,77 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table К343.Е.

K35 Personal Bankruptcy Law ¹

Table K35.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	General Economics and Teaching
B	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	3	3	0	1	2.54	0.55	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	22	120	98	5.45	18.64	21.94	Microeconomics
E	3	26	23	8.67	2.54	4.75	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	2	2	0	1	1.69	0.37	International Economics
G	16	76	60	4.75	13.56	13.89	Financial Economics
H	1	13	12	13	0.85	2.38	Public Economics
I	1	4	3	4	0.85	0.73	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	4	17	13	4.25	3.39	3.11	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	47	212	165	4.51	39.83	38.76	Law and Economics
L	3	16	13	5.33	2.54	2.93	Industrial Organization
M	4	6	2	1.5	3.39	1.10	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	8	17	9	2.13	6.78	3.11	Economic History
O	1	5	4	5	0.85	0.91	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	2	8	6	4	1.69	1.46	Economic Systems
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	19	19	N	0.00	3.47	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	Other Special Topics
S	118	547	429	4.64	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K35.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	2	2	0	1	1.69	0.37	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	3	3	0	1	2.54	0.55	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	21	108	87	5.14	17.80	19.74	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	1	3	2	3	0.85	0.55	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.37	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare Economics
D7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.37	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.55	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.37	Intertemporal Choice
D	22	120	98	5.45	18.64	21.94	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	1	11	10	11	0.85	2.01	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	1	4	3	4	0.85	0.73	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	9	9	N	0.00	1.65	Money and Interest Rates
E5	1	2	1	2	0.85	0.37	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	3	26	23	8.67	2.54	4.75	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Trade
F2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	International Finance
F4	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	2	2	0	1	1.69	0.37	International Economics
G0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.37	General
G1	0	11	11	N	0.00	2.01	General Financial Markets
G2	5	29	24	5.8	4.24	5.30	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	11	34	23	3.09	9.32	6.22	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	16	76	60	4.75	13.56	13.89	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.55	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	3	2	3	0.85	0.55	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.37	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.55	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	1	13	12	13	0.85	2.38	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	Health
I2	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.37	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	1	4	3	4	0.85	0.73	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	0	6	6	N	0.00	1.10	Demographic Economics
J2	3	7	4	2.33	2.54	1.28	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.37	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	4	17	13	4.25	3.39	3.11	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.37	General
K1	4	12	8	3	3.39	2.19	Basic Areas of Law
K2	3	15	12	5	2.54	2.74	Regulation and Business Law
K3	37	169	132	4.57	31.36	30.90	Other Substantive Areas of Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K4	3	14	11	4.67	2.54	2.56	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	47	212	165	4.51	39.83	38.76	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	1	8	7	8	0.85	1.46	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.37	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	2	5	3	2.5	1.69	0.91	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	3	16	13	5.33	2.54	2.93	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	2	4	2	2	1.69	0.73	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	2	2	0	1	1.69	0.37	Personnel Economics
M	4	6	2	1.5	3.39	1.10	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	1	2	1	2	0.85	0.37	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	1	2	1	2	0.85	0.37	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	6	13	7	2.17	5.08	2.38	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	8	17	9	2.13	6.78	3.11	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	1	4	3	4	0.85	0.73	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economywide Country Studies
O	1	5	4	5	0.85	0.91	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems
P2	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	1	6	5	6	0.85	1.10	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	2	8	6	4	1.69	1.46	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Environmental Economics
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Regional Economics
R2	0	8	8	N	0.00	1.46	Household Analysis
R3	0	10	10	N	0.00	1.83	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	Regional Government Analysis
R	0	19	19	N	0.00	3.47	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.18	Other Special Topics
S	118	547	429	4.64	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K35.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B52	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C13	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Estimation: General
C71	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Cooperative Games
C78	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
D12	3	5	2	1.67	2.54	0.91	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	17	102	85	6	14.41	18.65	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Consumer Protection
D31	1	3	2	3	0.85	0.55	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
E21	1	10	9	10	0.85	1.83	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E32	1	4	3	4	0.85	0.73	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E51	1	2	1	2	0.85	0.37	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
F30	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	International Finance: General
F41	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Open Economy Macroeconomics
G21	4	23	19	5.75	3.39	4.2	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G28	1	4	3	4	0.85	0.73	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G32	1	8	7	8	0.85	1.46	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	10	25	15	2.5	8.47	4.57	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
H31	1	2	1	2	0.85	0.37	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
I21	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Analysis of Education
J22	2	3	1	1.5	1.69	0.55	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	1	2	1	2	0.85	0.37	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J78	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
K11	2	4	2	2	1.69	0.73	Property Law
K12	2	6	4	3	1.69	1.1	Contract Law
K22	3	13	10	4.33	2.54	2.38	Business and Securities Law
K35	37	166	129	4.49	31.36	30.35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K41	3	9	6	3	2.54	1.65	Litigation Process
L25	1	4	3	4	0.85	0.73	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L83	1	2	1	2	0.85	0.37	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	1	2	1	2	0.85	0.37	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
M13	2	4	2	2	1.69	0.73	New Firms; Startups
M51	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Personnel Economics: Training
N21	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N31	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N41	3	4	1	1.33	2.54	0.73	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	1	2	1	2	0.85	0.37	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	3	2	3	0.85	0.55	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
O17	1	2	1	2	0.85	0.37	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
P21	1	1	0	1	0.85	0.18	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P37	1	4	3	4	0.85	0.73	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
S	118	433	315	3.67	100	79.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K35.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	1	0.18	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
D53	2	0.37	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D72	2	0.37	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D82	2	0.37	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D86	1	0.18	Economics of Contract: Theory
D91	2	0.37	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E24	1	0.18	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E42	1	0.18	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E44	5	0.91	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E49	3	0.55	Money and Interest Rates: Other
G01	2	0.37	Financial Crises
G11	4	0.73	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G18	7	1.28	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	1	0.18	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G24	1	0.18	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G38	1	0.18	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H23	1	0.18	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H25	1	0.18	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	0.18	Tax Evasion
H32	1	0.18	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H41	1	0.18	Public Goods
H51	1	0.18	National Government Expenditures and Health
H55	1	0.18	Social Security and Public Pensions
H62	1	0.18	National Deficit; Surplus
H73	1	0.18	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H76	2	0.37	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
I13	1	0.18	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I32	1	0.18	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	1	0.18	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J12	4	0.73	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	1	0.18	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	1	0.18	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J23	2	0.37	Labor Demand
J32	1	0.18	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J64	1	0.18	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	0.18	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
K00	2	0.37	Law and Economics: General
K10	2	0.37	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K20	1	0.18	Regulation and Business Law: General
K23	1	0.18	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K33	1	0.18	International Law
K36	2	0.37	Family and Personal Law
K40	1	0.18	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	3	0.55	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	1	0.18	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L10	1	0.18	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L26	4	0.73	Entrepreneurship
L51	2	0.37	Economics of Regulation
L82	1	0.18	Entertainment; Media
N22	1	0.18	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N32	1	0.18	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N40	1	0.18	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N45	2	0.37	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
O11	1	0.18	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O15	1	0.18	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O47	1	0.18	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
P34	2	0.37	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P48	1	0.18	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
R21	7	1.28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R28	1	0.18	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R31	10	1.83	Housing Supply and Markets
R51	1	0.18	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
Z13	1	0.18	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	114	20.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

A12(1), D53(2), D72(2), D82(2), D86(1), D91(2), E24(1), E42(1), E44(5), E49(3), G01(2), G11(4), G18(7), G20(1), G24(1), G38(1), H23(1), H25(1), H26(1), H32(1), H41(1), H51(1), H55(1), H62(1), H73(1), H76(2), I13(1), I32(1), I38(1), J12(4), J13(1), J14(1), J23(2), J32(1), J64(1), J65(1), K00(2), K10(2), K20(1), K23(1), K33(1), K36(2), K40(1), K42(3), K49(1), L10(1), L26(4), L51(2), L82(1), N22(1), N32(1), N40(1), N45(2), O11(1), O15(1), O47(1), P34(2), P48(1), R21(7), R28(1), R31(10), R51(1), Z13(1).

Table K35.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D53	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
E24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E44	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
G18	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	7
G24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J64	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D72	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
H62	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H73	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K00	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
K36	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
K42	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
N45	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
P34	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
D86	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K49	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L26	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4
R31	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3	10
G20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R21	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	7
R28	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D82	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
G11	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H26	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J12	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
K33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E49	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
G01	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
J23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
K10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
K20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P48	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D91	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
H41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H76	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L82	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Z13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	9	8	8	5	8	6	15	4	63

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K35.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D53	Li, Wenli, and Pierre-Daniel Sarte. 2006. "U.S. Consumer Bankruptcy Choice: The Importance of General Equilibrium Effects." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 53(3): 613-31. We study the implications of U.S. personal bankruptcy rules for resource allocation and welfare. Our analysis shows that general equilibrium considerations along with bankruptcy chapter choice and production matter crucially for the effects of policy reform. Contrary to previous work, we find that completely eliminating bankruptcy provisions causes significant declines in output and welfare by reducing capital formation and labor input. Furthermore, subjecting Chapter 7 filers to means testing, as suggested by recent legislative proposals, would not improve upon current bankruptcy provisions and, at best, leave aggregate filings, output, and welfare unchanged. However, we do find that an alternative tightening of Chapter 7, in the form of lower asset exemptions, can increase economic efficiency.
2006	E24	Athreya, Kartik B., and Nicole B. Simpson. 2006. "Unsecured Debt with Public Insurance: From Bad to Worse." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 53(4): 797-825. In U.S. data, income interruptions, the receipt of public insurance, and the incidence of personal bankruptcy are all closely related. The central contribution of this paper is to evaluate bankruptcy protection and public insurance in a unified setting where each program alters incentives in the other. Our analysis delivers two striking conclusions. First, we find that U.S. personal bankruptcy law is an important barrier that prevents the public insurance system from improving welfare. Second, contrary to popular belief, we find that increases in the generosity of public insurance will lead to more, not less, bankruptcy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	E42 G24	2006. "Recent Developments in Consumer Credit and Payments: Conference Summary." <i>Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Business Review</i> , 0(0): 35-43. In September 29 and 30, 2005, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's Research Department and Payment Cards Center organized the fourth in a series of conferences exploring new academic research on the topic of consumer credit and payments. Nearly 100 participants attended the conference, which included seven research papers on topics such as the design of consumer bankruptcy law, predatory lending, consumers' choice of borrowing terms and indebtedness, the function of credit reporting agencies, and pricing in credit card and ATM networks.
2006	E44 G18	Livshits, Igor, James MacGee, and Michele Tertilt. 2006. <i>Accounting for the Rise in Consumer Bankruptcies</i> . University of Western Ontario, RBC Financial Group Economic Policy Research Institute, University of Western Ontario, RBC Financial Group Economic Policy Research Institute Working Papers: 20066. Personal bankruptcies in the United States have increased dramatically, rising from 1.4 per thousand working age population in 1970 to 8.5 in 2002. We use a heterogeneous agent life-cycle model with competitive financial intermediaries who can observe households' earnings, age and current asset holdings to evaluate several commonly offered explanations. We find that increased uncertainty (income shocks, expense uncertainty) cannot quantitatively account for the rise in bankruptcies. Instead, stories related to a change in the credit market environment are more plausible. In particular, we find that a combination of a decrease in the transactions cost of lending and a decline in the cost of bankruptcy does a good job in accounting for the rise in consumer bankruptcy. We also argue that the abolition of usury laws and other legal changes are unimportant.
2006	G24	THE SAME AS E42 2006. "Recent Developments in Consumer Credit and Payments: Conference Summary." <i>Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Business Review</i> , 0(0): 35-43.
2006	I38	Mateos-Planas, Xavier, and Giulio Secchia. 2006. "Welfare Implications of Endogenous Credit Limits with Bankruptcy." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 30(11): 2081-2115. This paper studies the aggregate welfare consequences of changes in the prescribed penalty for personal bankruptcy and in social insurance policies when borrowing limits may respond to these changes. It uses a dynamic general equilibrium model of an exchange economy with incomplete markets and a continuum of agents. The borrowing constraint and the risk of default are endogenous, and the default penalty restricts an individual's access to the markets for a fixed period of time. The effect on the stationary equilibrium of an exogenous reduction of 1 and 2 years in this exclusion period is explored quantitatively. For comparison purposes, the same experiment is carried out under the assumption made in related studies that the borrowing limit is fixed. A small welfare loss follows in either case. In contrast, in a small open economy, welfare may increase substantially but only if the borrowing constraint is endogenous. Similar results follow from an exogenous change in social policy that reduces individual income variability.
2006	J64 J65	Athreya, Kartik B., and Nicole B. Simpson. 2006. "Unsecured Debt with Public Insurance: From Bad to Worse." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i> , 53(4): 797-825. In U.S. data, income interruptions, the receipt of public insurance, and the incidence of personal bankruptcy are all closely related. The central contribution of this paper is to evaluate bankruptcy protection and public insurance in a unified setting where each program alters incentives in the other. Our analysis delivers two striking conclusions. First, we find that U.S. personal bankruptcy law is an important barrier that prevents the public insurance system from improving welfare. Second, contrary to popular belief, we find that increases in the generosity of public insurance will lead to more, not less, bankruptcy.
2007		
2007	D72	Hansen, Bradley A., and Mary Eschelbach Hansen. 2007. "The Role of Path Dependence in the Development of US Bankruptcy Law, 1880-1938." <i>Journal of Institutional Economics</i> , 3(2): 203-25. We illustrate mechanisms that can give rise to path dependence in legislation. Specifically, we show how debtor-friendly bankruptcy law arose in the United States as a result of a path dependent process. The 1898 Bankruptcy Act was not regarded as debtor-friendly at the time of its enactment, but the enactment of the law gave rise to changes in interest groups, changes in beliefs about the purpose of bankruptcy law, and changes in the Democratic Party's position on bankruptcy that set the United States on a path to debtor-friendly bankruptcy law. An analysis of the path dependence of bankruptcy law produces an interpretation that is more consistent with the evidence than the conventional interpretation that debtor-friendliness in bankruptcy law began with political compromises to obtain the 1898 Bankruptcy Act.
2007	H62	Todorova, Zdravka. 2007. "Deficits and Institutional Theorizing about Households and the State." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i> , 41(2): 575-82. The paper focuses on the federal budget deficit and on household financial positions. The household-state analogy with reference to deficits does not differentiate households and the state as distinct institutions with specific characteristics, powers and liabilities. An Institutional discussion of this analogy reveals some questions of importance for theorizing about households and the state as institutions in a pecuniary culture.
2007	H73	CV: Sterk, Stewart E. 2007. "Asset Protection Trusts: Trust Law's Race to the Bottom?." In <i>Economics of Conflicts of Laws. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Erin A. O'Hara, 421-503. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K00	Dolfsma, Wilfred, and Robert McMaster. 2007. "Revisiting Institutional Law and Economics--The Inadequacy of the Chicago School: The Case of Personal Bankruptcy Law." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i> , 41(2): 557-65. For Chicago style law & economics, bankruptcy is a utility maximizing choice agents make. Preventing personal bankruptcy requires raising its price. We analyze the developments of personal bankruptcy law as a way of allocating risks within a society. As bankruptcy is in large part something that befalls individuals and households, an institutional law & economics, based on instrumental value principles (IVP), suggests that risks should be reduced and shared rather than be shifted from firms to individuals. In addition to evaluating a specific policy area, we, therefore, also suggest a specific way in which institutional law & economics and IVP may be developed.
2007	K36	CV: Sterk, Stewart E. 2007. "Asset Protection Trusts: Trust Law's Race to the Bottom?." In <i>Economics of Conflicts of Laws. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Erin A. O'Hara, 421-503. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K42	Djankov, Simeon, Caralee McLiesh, and Andrei Shleifer. 2007. "Private Credit in 129 Countries." <i>Journal of Financial Economics</i> , 84(2): 299-329. We investigate cross-country determinants of private credit, using new data on legal creditor rights and private and public credit registries in 129 countries. Both creditor protection through the legal system and information-sharing institutions are associated with higher ratios of private credit to gross domestic product, but the former is relatively more important in the richer countries. An analysis of legal reforms shows that credit rises after improvements in creditor rights and in information sharing. Creditor rights are remarkably stable over time, contrary to the hypothesis that legal rules are converging. Finally, legal

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		origins are an important determinant of both creditor rights and information-sharing institutions. The analysis suggests that public credit registries, which are primarily a feature of French civil law countries, benefit private credit markets in developing countries.
2007	N45	CV: Anderson, Kent, and Makoto Ito. 2007. "Insolvency Law for a New Century: Japan's Revised Framework for Economic Failures." In <i>Law in Japan: A Turning Point</i> , ed. Daniel H. Foote, 589-621. Asian Law Series, no. 19. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.
2007	P34	Safavian, Mehnaz, and Siddharth Sharma. 2007. "When Do Creditor Rights Work?" <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i>, 35(3): 484-508. Creditor-friendly laws are generally associated with more credit to the private sector and deeper financial markets. But laws mean little if not upheld in the courts. We hypothesize that the effectiveness of creditor rights is strongly linked to the efficiency of contract enforcement. This hypothesis is tested using firm level data on 27 European countries in 2002 and 2005. We find that firms have more access to bank credit in countries with better creditor rights, but the association between creditor rights and bank credit is much weaker in countries with inefficient courts. Exploiting the panel dimension of our data and the fact that creditor rights change over time, we show that the effect of a change in creditor rights on change in bank credit increases with court enforcement. In particular, we show that a unit increase in the creditor rights index will increase the share of bank loans in firm investment by 27 percent in a country at the 10th percentile of the enforcement time distribution (Lithuania). However, the increase will be only 7 percent in a country at the 80th percentile of this distribution (Kyrgyzstan). Legal protections of creditors and efficient courts are strong complements.
2008		
2008	D86	Elul, Ronel, and Piero Gottardi. 2008. <i>Bankruptcy: Is it enough to Forgive or must we also Forget?</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2313. In many countries, lenders are not permitted to use information about past defaults after a specified period of time has elapsed. We model this provision and determine conditions under which it is optimal. We develop a model in which entrepreneurs must repeatedly seek external funds to finance a sequence of risky projects under conditions of both adverse selection and moral hazard. Forgetting a default typically makes incentives worse, ex-ante, because it reduces the punishment for failure. However, following a default it may be good to forget, because by improving an entrepreneur's reputation, forgetting increases the incentive to exert effort to preserve this reputation. Our key result is that if (i) borrowers' incentives are sufficiently strong, (ii) their average quality is not too low, (iii) the output loss from low effort is not too large, and (iv) agents are sufficiently patient, then the optimal law would prescribe some amount of forgetting--that is, it would not permit lenders to fully utilize past information. We also argue that forgetting must be the outcome of a regulatory intervention by the government--no lender would willingly agree to ignore information available to him. Finally, we show that the predictions of our model are consistent with the cross-country relationship between credit bureau reporting regulations and the provision of credit, as well as Musto (2004)'s evidence on the impact of these regulations on individual borrower and lender behavior.
2008	G38 R31	White, Michelle J., and Ning Zhu. 2008. <i>Saving Your Home in Chapter 13 Bankruptcy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14179. This paper examines how filing for bankruptcy under Chapter 13 helps financially distressed debtors save their homes. Filing under Chapter 13 stops lenders from foreclosing and gives debtors extra time to repay mortgage arrears, but does not reduce the total amount owed. We develop a model of debtors' decisions to default on their mortgages and file for bankruptcy and we evaluate it using a new dataset of debtors who filed for bankruptcy under Chapter 13 in 2006. We also examine the effect of allowing "strip-down" of residential mortgages in Chapter 13, so that bankruptcy judges could reduce the total amount owed. The paper documents that 96% of Chapter 13 filers are homeowners and that more than 90% of Chapter 13 plans involve repayment of mortgages or car loans. The model predicts that introducing strip-down would allow an additional 100,000 debtors to save their homes each year.
2008	H25 H32 J32 K49	Grubb, Michael D., and Paul Oyer. 2008. <i>Who Benefits from Tax-Advantaged Employee Benefits?: Evidence from University Parking</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14062. We use university parking permits to study how firms and employees split the value of employee benefit tax subsidies. Starting in 1998, the IRS allowed employees to pay for parking passes with pre-tax income. This subsidized the parking pass purchases of faculty and staff, but did not affect students. We show that the typical university raised its parking rates by 8-10% extra when it implemented a pre-tax payment system, but that this increase was the same for those affected by the tax change and those that were not affected. We conclude that university employees captured much of the new tax benefit, that faculty and staff that purchase permits benefited relative to those that do not purchase permits, and that students that purchase permits were made worse off relative to those that do not buy permits. We discuss what these results suggest about universities' objectives in setting their parking prices and about the demand for university parking.
2008	L26	CV: Fan, Wei, and Michelle J. White. 2008. "Personal Bankruptcy and the Level of Entrepreneurial Activity." In <i>The Political Economy of Entrepreneurship. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Magnus Henrekson and Robin Douhan, 218-42. An Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Entrepreneurship, vol. 11. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	R31	THE SAME AS G38 White, Michelle J., and Ning Zhu. 2008. <i>Saving Your Home in Chapter 13 Bankruptcy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14179.
2008	R31	White, Michelle J. 2008. <i>Bankruptcy: Past Puzzles, Recent Reforms, and the Mortgage Crisis</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14549. This paper discusses four bankruptcy-related policy issues. First, what is the economic rationale for having a bankruptcy procedure at all and what defines an economically efficient bankruptcy procedure? Second, why did the number of U.S. bankruptcy filings increase so dramatically between 1980 and 2005? Third, a major bankruptcy reform went into effect in the U.S. in 2005--what did it do and how did it affect credit and mortgage markets? Finally, the paper discusses the mortgage crisis, the high social cost of foreclosures, and the difficulty of avoiding foreclosure by voluntarily renegotiation of mortgage contracts, even when such renegotiations are in the joint interest of debtors and creditors. I also discuss the pros and cons of government programs to refinance mortgages and the possibility of giving bankruptcy judges new power to change the terms of mortgage contracts in bankruptcy.
2009		
2009	G20 R21 R28 R51	Li, Wenli, and Michelle J. White. 2009. <i>Mortgage Default, Foreclosure, and Bankruptcy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15472. In this paper we examine the relationship between homeowners' bankruptcy decisions and their mortgage default decisions and the relationship between homeowners' bankruptcy decisions and lenders' decisions to foreclose. In theory, both relationships could be either substitutes or complements. Bankruptcy and default tend to be substitutes because homeowners' budgets are limited and, if they spend less on payments to unsecured lenders, then they have more money

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		to pay their mortgages. But bankruptcy and default may also be complements if homeowners use bankruptcy to reduce the cost of defaulting on their mortgages. Bankruptcy and foreclosure similarly may be either substitutes or complements. In fact we show that both relationships are complementary, although homeowners reacted to the 2005 bankruptcy reform by treating them as substitutes. We also show that bankruptcies, defaults and foreclosures all tend to spread, i.e., higher bankruptcy rates in the neighborhood raise homeowners' probability of filing, higher default rates raise homeowners' probability of defaulting, and higher foreclosure rates raise homeowners' probability of foreclosure. We provide estimates of the size of these effects. The paper argues that these relationships have important public policy implications. In particular, foreclosures have very high social costs, and some of these costs are external to both borrowers and lenders. As a result, there is a social gain from discouraging bankruptcies, since fewer bankruptcies mean fewer defaults and foreclosures. We show that these considerations shift optimal bankruptcy law in a pro-creditor direction, because pro-creditor bankruptcy policies reduce the number of filings and therefore reduce foreclosures. But the same considerations shift other policies that affect bankruptcy in a pro-debtor direction. This is because pro-debtor shifts in, for example, wage garnishment policy reduce the number of bankruptcy filings and therefore reduce foreclosures.
2009	H23	Grant, Charles, and Winfried Koeniger. 2009. "Redistributive Taxation and Personal Bankruptcy in U.S. States." <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 52(3): 445-67. Personal bankruptcy regulation and redistributive taxes and transfers vary considerably across U.S. states and over time. Our hypothesis is that both policies are imperfect substitutes in insuring consumption of risk-averse agents in incomplete markets. Exploiting data variation over time for 18 U.S. states for the period 1980-2003, we find considerable support for this hypothesis: redistributive taxation and bankruptcy exemptions are negatively correlated, and both policies are associated with more equal consumption growth.
2009	R21	THE SAME AS G20 Li, Wenli, and Michelle J. White. 2009. <i>Mortgage Default, Foreclosure, and Bankruptcy</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15472.
2009	R28	THE SAME AS G20 Li
2009	R51	THE SAME AS G20 Li
2010		
2010	A12	CV: Niemi, Johanna. 2010. "Personal Insolvency." In <i>Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law</i> , ed. Geraint Howells, Iain Ramsay and Thomas Wilhelmsson, 409-30. With David Kraft. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	D82	Grochulski, Borys. 2010. "Optimal Personal Bankruptcy Design under Moral Hazard." <i>Review of Economic Dynamics</i> , 13(2): 350-78. In this paper, we develop a normative theory of unsecured consumer credit and personal bankruptcy based on the optimal trade-off between incentives and insurance. First, in order to characterize this trade-off, we solve a dynamic moral hazard problem in which agents' private effort decisions influence the life-cycle profiles of their earnings. We then show how the optimal allocation of individual effort and consumption can be implemented in a market equilibrium in which (i) agents and intermediaries repeatedly trade secured and unsecured debt instruments, and (ii) agents obtain (restricted) discharge of their unsecured debts in bankruptcy. The structure of this equilibrium and the associated restrictions on debt discharge closely match the main qualitative features of personal credit markets and bankruptcy law that actually exist in the United States.
2010	G11	Corradin, Stefano, Reint Gropp, Harry Huizinga, and Luc Laeven. 2010. <i>Who Invests in Home Equity to Exempt Wealth from Bankruptcy?</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8097. Homestead exemptions to personal bankruptcy allow households to retain their home equity up to a limit determined at the state level. Households that may experience bankruptcy thus have an incentive to bias their portfolios towards home equity. Using US household data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation for the period 1996-2006, we find that especially households with low net worth maintain a larger share of their wealth as home equity if a larger homestead exemption applies. This home equity bias is also more pronounced if the household head is in poor health, increasing the chance of bankruptcy on account of unpaid medical bills. The bias is further stronger for households with mortgage finance, shorter house tenures, and younger household heads, which taken together reflect households that face more financial uncertainty.
2010	H26	Tonin, Mirco. 2010. <i>Too Low to be True: The Use of Minimum Thresholds To Fight Tax Evasion</i> . Economics Division, School of Social Sciences, University of Southampton, Discussion Paper Series In Economics And Econometrics. The enforcement of compliance with tax regulation is a complex task. This is particularly the case when the administrative capacity of the tax authority is low, as is often the case in developing and transition countries. In this paper, I first formally model the impact of minimum thresholds by explicitly taking into account the low administrative capacity. The model shows that the introduction of a threshold creates a spike and a "missing middle" in the distribution of declared incomes and highlights under which conditions introducing a threshold is likely to increase net revenues for the tax authority. Then, I draw on some international experiences in fighting tax evasion to identify tools that can be used to reduce underreporting by employed labour, small and medium enterprises, self-employed, and professionals. In particular, I analyze the Italian "Business Sector Analysis" and the Bulgarian "Minimum Social Insurance Thresholds".
2010	J12	Hackney, Donald D., Matthew Q. McPherson, Daniel L. Friesner, and Candice Correia. 2010. "Domestic Support Obligations and Bankruptcy: An Analysis of Chapter 13 Filings." <i>Atlantic Economic Journal</i> , 38(4): 457-58.
2010	K33	CV: Niemi, Johanna. 2010. "Personal Insolvency." In <i>Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law</i> , ed. Geraint Howells, Iain Ramsay and Thomas Wilhelmsson, 409-30. With David Kraft. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	K40	Dugar, Boris-Anze. 2010. "Unovcevanje zastavljenih vrednostnih papirjev. (Realisation upon Securities Pledged as Collateral With English summary.)." <i>Bančni Vestnik</i> , 59(6): 33-37. The intention of the following contribution is to introduce to the reader procedures of first establishing lien on securities and also of cashing these securities in if liabilities consolidated with lien securities are not met with in full. Regulation concerning this matter in the Slovenian legal system is inconclusive and dispensed in various legislative acts. Jurisprudence in this area is modest as well, therefore numerous question and dilemmas occur while implementing enforced regulation. If and when overdue claims are not paid in full, the creditor decides, whether he will cash in the pledged securities or not, in order to settle the borrower's debt. The procedure of cashing in depends on the type of the securities and above all on the actual contract between creditor and borrower.
2010	N40	CV: Niemi, Johanna. 2010. "Personal Insolvency." In <i>Handbook of Research on International Consumer Law</i> , ed. Geraint Howells, Iain Ramsay and Thomas Wilhelmsson, 409-30. With David Kraft. Research Handbooks in International Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011		
2011	E49	Livshits, Igor, James MacGee, and Michele Tertilt. 2011. <i>Costly Contracts and Consumer Credit</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17448. Financial innovations are a common explanation of the rise in consumer credit and bankruptcies. To evaluate this story, we develop a simple model that incorporates two key frictions: asymmetric information about borrowers' risk of default and a fixed cost to create each contract offered by lenders. Innovations which reduce the fixed cost or ameliorate asymmetric information have large extensive margin effects via the entry of new lending contracts targeted at riskier borrowers. This results in more defaults and borrowing, as well as increased dispersion of interest rates. Using the Survey of Consumer Finance and interest rate data collected by the Board of Governors, we find evidence supporting these predictions, as the dispersion of credit card interest rates nearly tripled, and the share of credit card debt of lower income households nearly doubled.
2011	G01	Li, Wenli, Michelle J. White, and Ning Zhu. 2011. "Did Bankruptcy Reform Cause Mortgage Defaults to Rise?" <i>American Economic Journal: Economic Policy</i>, 3(4): 123-47. Homeowners in financial distress can use bankruptcy to avoid defaulting on their mortgages, since filing loosens their budget constraints. But the 2005 bankruptcy reform made bankruptcy less favorable to homeowners and therefore caused mortgage defaults to rise. We test this relationship and find that the reform caused prime and subprime mortgage default rates to rise by 23% and 14%, respectively. Default rates rose even more for homeowners who were particularly negatively affected by the reform. We calculate that bankruptcy reform caused mortgage default rates to rise by one percentage point even before the start of the financial crisis.
2011	J23	Akyol, Ahmet, and Kartik Athreya. 2011. "Credit and Self-Employment." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 35(3): 363-85. The US personal bankruptcy system allows debtors to discharge uncollateralized debts if they give up assets in excess of a threshold known as an "exemption". However, since exemptions erode repayment incentives, they may increase borrowing costs. Our paper evaluates the tradeoff between credit costs and the insurance against failure created by bankruptcy exemptions. We find that exemptions change self-employment rates and the timing, size, and financing of projects. We also find that the positive relationship between wealth and self-employment rates may not arise from credit constraints: such a relationship is present even when credit is plentiful at low interest rates.
2011	K10 P48	CV: Sgard, Jerome. 2011. "Bankruptcy Laws: East versus West." In <i>Law and Long-Term Economic Change: A Eurasian Perspective</i>, ed. Debin Ma and Jan Luiten van Zanden, 198-220. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Economics and Finance.
2011	K20	White, Michelle J. 2011. <i>Corporate and Personal Bankruptcy Law</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17237. Bankruptcy is the legal process by which the debts of firms, individuals, and occasionally governments in financial distress are resolved. Bankruptcy law always includes three components. First, it provides a collective framework for simultaneously resolving all debts of the bankrupt entity, regardless of when they are due. Second, it provides rules for determining how the assets and earnings used to repay are divided among creditors. Third, bankruptcy law specifies punishments intended to discourage debtors from defaulting on their debts and filing for bankruptcy. This review discusses and evaluates bankruptcy law by examining whether and when the law encourages debtors and creditors to behave in economically efficient ways. It also considers how bankruptcy law might be changed to improve economic efficiency. The review shows that there are multiple economic objectives of bankruptcy law, because the law affects has very diverse effects. Some of these objectives differ for individuals versus corporations in bankruptcy.
2011	P48	THE SAME AS K10 CV: Sgard, Jerome. 2011. "Bankruptcy Laws: East versus West."
2012		
2012	D91	Athreya, Kartik B., Xuan S. Tam, and Eric R. Young. 2012. "Debt Default and the Insurance of Labor Income Risk." <i>Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond Economic Quarterly</i>, 98(4): 255-307. In this article, we evaluate in detail the role of debt forgiveness in altering the transmission of labor income risk in the absence of catastrophic out-of-pocket "expense shocks" used in the literature on consumer default. The experiments we present can be thought of as: "If we insure the out-of-pocket expenses that constitute expenditure shocks, is there still a role of debt relief as a form of insurance against 'pure labor income risk'?" We address this question by studying a range of specifications for households' attitudes toward the intra- and intertemporal properties of income risk alone. Our main finding is that, absent expense shocks, the ability to default very generally hinders the ability of households to protect themselves against labor income risk. Our findings suggest the scope of shocks that debt forgiveness is providing insurance against may be limited, perhaps principally to relatively catastrophic outcomes.
2012	D91 H41	Chen, M. Keith, and Alan Schwartz. 2012. "Intertemporal Choice and Legal Constraints." <i>American Law and Economics Review</i>, 14(1): 1-43. We study the effect of legal constraints in an environment in which agents face demand shocks they would like to smooth but also have weakness of will: agents' long and short run preferences are misaligned. Some agents are sophisticated--they know they will make inconsistent intertemporal choices--while other agents are naive. The consequent public policy problem is complex. The state should facilitate consumer borrowing to help agents' smooth consumption and cushion the effect of shocks, but should also facilitate precommitment, to help agents control excessive present-biased preferences. We show that in many simple settings, naive and sophisticated agents make similar consumption/savings choices, which simplifies the policy problem. We also show that all agents borrow when they experience consumption shocks and that agents with relatively strong present-biased preferences who face relatively mild consumption shocks will borrow to finance excessive current consumption. Other agents save appropriately. Legal constraints that severely restrict agents' access to credit thus would be over-inclusive. Offering agents access to both a liquid and an illiquid savings vehicle appears to be welfare improving relative to either allowing agents complete freedom to borrow or strongly restricting their access to the credit market. Creating and regulating such vehicles are public goods that the market will not supply.
2012	H51 I13	Mahoney, Neale. 2012. <i>Bankruptcy as Implicit Health Insurance</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18105. This paper examines the implicit health insurance households receive from the ability to declare bankruptcy. Exploiting cross-state and within-state variation in asset exemption law, I show that uninsured households with greater seizable assets make higher out-of-pocket medical payments, conditional on the amount of care received. In turn, I find that households with greater wealth-at-risk are more likely to hold health insurance. The implicit insurance from bankruptcy distorts the insurance coverage decision. Using a microsimulation model, I calculate that the optimal Pigovian penalties are similar on average to the penalties under the Affordable Care Act (ACA).
2012	H55	Nevondwe, Lufuno, Mashele Rapatsa, and Nicholas Matloga. 2012. "Payment of Divorce Benefits to the Former Spouse upon Divorce and Changes Brought by the South African Government Employees Pension Law Amendment Bill, 2011." <i>Pensions: An</i>

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		International Journal, 17(2): 94-102 . This article analyses the laws relating to the payment of divorce benefits to the former spouse upon divorce and recent amendments to the South African Government Employees Pension Law Amendment Bill. It will further evaluate the payment of divorce benefits before and after the Bill. It will further analyse the definition of pension interest with specific reference to relevant statutory provisions and case laws jurisprudence. It will also finally clarify whether between the member spouse and former spouse, who is responsible to pay tax upon divorce.
2012	H76	CV: Berkowitz, Jeremy, and Michelle J. White. 2012. "Bankruptcy and Small Firms' Access to Credit." In <i>Economics of Bankruptcy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Edward R. Morrison, 352-67. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 34. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H76	CV: Gropp, Reint, John Karl Scholz, and Michelle J. White. 2012. "Personal Bankruptcy and Credit Supply and Demand." In <i>Economics of Bankruptcy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Edward R. Morrison, 662-96. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 34. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	I13	THE SAME AS H51 Mahoney, Neale. 2012. <i>Bankruptcy as Implicit Health Insurance</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18105.
2012	J13	Allen, Douglas W., and Margaret Brinig. 2012. "Child Support Guidelines and Divorce Incentives." <i>International Review of Law and Economics</i>, 32(3): 309-16. A child support guideline is a formula used to calculate support payments based on a few family characteristics. Guidelines began replacing court awarded support payments in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and were eventually mandated by the federal government in 1988. Two fundamentally different types of guidelines are used: percentage of obligor income, and income shares models. This paper explores the incentives to divorce under the two schemes, and uses the NLSY data set to test the key predictions. We find that percentage of obligor income models are destabilizing for some families with high incomes. This may explain why several states have converted from obligor to income share models, and it provides a subtle lesson for the no-fault divorce debate.
2012	K23 L10 L82	Mulligan, James G., and Daniel J. Wedziewski. 2012. "Government Intervention to Prevent Bankruptcy: the Effect of Blind-Bidding Laws on Movie Theaters". University of Delaware, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 12-03. In the 1970s motion picture studios increased their use of blind bidding and non-refundable guarantees in an attempt to reduce the risks associated with producing a small number of large budget films. However, theater owners claimed that blind bidding and guarantees shifted risk to them and increased the likelihood of bankruptcy, since they were required to bid for the right to exhibit a movie without seeing it first. In response to the lobbying of theater owners, twenty-four states passed laws between 1978 and 1984 that banned blind bidding, while seven states also banned non-refundable guarantees. This paper provides the first empirical analysis of the conflicting claims made by theater owners and movie studios about the impact of these laws on the survival rates of independent theaters, admission prices, and delays in the release of movies. We find that the laws were not only ineffective in keeping theater owners at risk of bankruptcy from exiting the market; they may have been even detrimental to those theater owners converting theaters to multiplexes at that time.
2012	L51	CV: Adler, Barry, Ben Polak, and Alan Schwartz. 2012. "Regulating Consumer Bankruptcy: A Theoretical Inquiry." In <i>Economics of Bankruptcy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Edward R. Morrison, 617-45. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 34. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L82	THE SAME AS K23 Mulligan, James G., and Daniel J. Wedziewski. 2012. "Government Intervention to Prevent Bankruptcy: the Effect of Blind-Bidding Laws on Movie Theaters". University of Delaware, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 12-03.
2012	N22 N32	Hansen, Mary Eschelbach, and Bradley A. Hansen. 2012. "Crisis and Bankruptcy: The Mediating Role of State Law, 1920-1932." <i>Journal of Economic History</i>, 72(2): 448-68. The onset of the Great Depression did not spark a surge in personal bankruptcy. For debtors in default, state garnishment law played a significant role in the decision to file for bankruptcy. Only states that made it easy to garnish a debtor's wages experienced significant increases in bankruptcy as a consequence of the Depression.
2012	O15	Nevondwe, Lufuno, Mashele Rapatsa, and Nicholas Matloga. 2012. "Payment of Divorce Benefits to the Former Spouse upon Divorce and Changes Brought by the South African Government Employees Pension Law Amendment Bill, 2011." <i>Pensions: An International Journal</i>, 17(2): 94-102. This article analyses the laws relating to the payment of divorce benefits to the former spouse upon divorce and recent amendments to the South African Government Employees Pension Law Amendment Bill. It will further evaluate the payment of divorce benefits before and after the Bill. It will further analyse the definition of pension interest with specific reference to relevant statutory provisions and case laws jurisprudence. It will also finally clarify whether between the member spouse and former spouse, who is responsible to pay tax upon divorce.
2012	Z13	Lopes, C. Abreu, and C. Frade. 2012. "The Way into Bankruptcy: Market Anomie and Sacrifice among Portuguese Consumers." <i>Journal of Consumer Policy</i>, 35(4): 477-96. Portugal ranks among the EU27 countries with higher levels of consumer indebtedness. Contrary to the trend observed in countries with similar indebtedness rates, Portugal has one of the lowest rates of consumer default. Previous studies (e.g., Frade et al. 2006) have identified three strategies that have contributed to keep levels of credit default low: reliance on savings, financial support from relatives and friends, and cuts in household expenses. These strategies have been widely used for the last decade and have been strained since the very beginning of the global financial crisis in 2007. We argue that these three strategies are near to collapse and consequently the levels of consumer default will rise steeply in the next years. The savings rate in Portugal has been declining over time, and the social networks are limited in their action due to the current crisis that affects everyone. In this article, we advance the hypothesis that sacrificing living standards is rooted on collective beliefs about the current economic crisis in Portugal and trust in political and market agents in line with the Theory of Market Anomie (Karstedt and Farrall 2006). The conclusions are based on macroeconomic statistics and on the results of a Web survey of 1244 Portuguese households, which focuses on attitudes towards the financial crisis, trust in political and economic institutions, and strategies to cope with the crisis. The results show that trust in financial companies (banks and insurance companies) and in the European Parliament promotes a sense of empowerment to contribute to the country economic restoration. This attitude induces citizens to avoid default by sacrificing living standards. But in the current austerity context, with low levels of trust in political institutions and detachment of the economy, consumers will be less prone to sacrifice. In this scenario, credit default and insolvency is expected to rise especially in those households most exposed to unemployment and to cuts in social benefits. This reality puts a huge and growing pressure on bankruptcy procedure, civil courts, and economic and social policies. Some adjustments should be made to the Portuguese Bankruptcy Code by facilitating and simplifying the bankruptcy regime in order to accommodate the increase in insolvency cases. But the improvement of the insolvency procedure will not resolve the situation of financial distress if the structural causes persist, such as unemployment and deterioration of salaries, and cuts in social benefits. A reform of the Bankruptcy Code facilitating and simplifying the bankruptcy regime should

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		be coupled with measures that boost the economy and stimulate the labour market. Otherwise, Portuguese households will not have the resources necessary to benefit from the bankruptcy process and regain the control over their financial lives.
2013		
2013	I32	Diss: Pace, Levi Nelson. 2013. Debtors in Consumer Bankruptcy: Navigating 2005 Bankruptcy Reform. PhD diss. University of Utah. In response to rising consumer bankruptcy filing rates, federal bankruptcy reform under the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Prevention Act of 2005 (BAPCPA) reduced households' demand for bankruptcy through a variety of measures that made it less generous. To evaluate impacts of reform beyond plummeting filing rates, this study introduces a unique dataset of Utah bankruptcy filers from 2003-2007 that reveals changing consumer characteristics and outcomes during the bankruptcy process. Compared to the state's general population, households in the bankruptcy sample have lower incomes, higher poverty rates, more unmarried individuals, and lower home ownership rates. More of the debtors filing since BAPCPA attempted partial repayment under Chapter 13 rather than seeking a Chapter 7 discharge. Cases under both chapters took longer to complete and were more likely to be dismissed. Households entering bankruptcy postreform were more likely to have a recent debt collection proceeding before filing and a subsequent bankruptcy after filing. The percentage of medical debt rose and share of credit card debt fell for cases filed under BAPCPA compared to before. Among Chapter 7 filers, we observe higher income and more households with nonexempt assets. Chapter 13 cases postreform exhibit a lower share of secured debt and the absence of a significant increase in the percentage of debt repaid. Relative to those filing for the first time in 8 years, repeat bankruptcy filers were more likely to have children, mortgages, and medical debt. BAPCPA appears to have reduced repeat filings. Self-employed, repeat bankruptcy filers in large households with an income-earning spouse tended to choose Chapter 13 over Chapter 7. More income and student loans are also associated with preferring Chapter 13. Married filers with higher levels of debt, particularly medical and secured debt, are more likely to file jointly than individually, as are filers with government assistance as an income source. Joint filings were less common after BAPCPA reform than before.
2013	J14	Greenhalgh-Stanley, Nadia, and Shawn Rohlin. 2013. "How Does Bankruptcy Law Impact the Elderly's Business and Housing Decisions?" <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 56(2): 417-51. The elderly are the population most likely to file for bankruptcy, with filings increasing by 150 percent from 1991 to 2007. This is likely because they live with relatively flat incomes and high medical expenses, and their retirement and housing assets are typically exempt from bankruptcy filings. In addition, nine states adopted higher asset exemptions specifically for the elderly. Using the Health and Retirement Study and recent state-by-time variation in homestead exemptions, we are the first to test whether the benefits of partial wealth insurance or the cost of supply-side credit constraints are predominant for the elderly. Using pooled cross-sectional analysis, we find that an increase in a state's homestead exemption increases the elderly's home equity and business ownership; however, the credit constraint is dominant in unlimited-exemption states, which decreases home and business ownership. Panel analysis reveals that an increase in the homestead exemption positively affects home ownership rates and home equity.
2013	O11 O47	Diss: Pouokam, Nathalie. 2013. Essays in Public Economics. PhD diss. University of Minnesota. This dissertation consists of two essays of public economics. In the first essay, I build a new and rich quantitative model of unsecured and secured debt to study the impact of the 2005 bankruptcy reform law on the foreclosure crisis during the great recession. In the second essay, I use a game theoretical model to show how political institutions shape prospects of economic growth. In October 2005, a bankruptcy reform law was implemented with the intent to reduce the proportion of bankrupts among U.S. households. Prior to the bankruptcy reform law, U.S. households in bankruptcy had to repay their unsecured debts only up to the amount of their non-exempt home equity. The 2005 bankruptcy reform law imposed that above-median income earners repay their unsecured debts in bankruptcy up to the maximum between their non-exempt home equity and 5 years of "disposable income" (income over necessary living expenses). After the bankruptcy reform had fully taken place, housing prices fell steeply in most U.S. states, with certain states like the state of Nevada facing a percentage fall above 50% between 2007 and 2009. For the U.S. economy overall, the average price for U.S. single-family houses fell by 26% between the first quarter of 2007 and the last quarter of 2009. The U.S. average foreclosure rate rose from 0.16% in the period 2002-2004 to 0.9% in the period 2007-2009. The first essay investigates the impact of the 2005 bankruptcy reform law on this surge in the foreclosure rate. To assess the quantitative impact of the bankruptcy reform law on the foreclosure crisis, I model a life-cycle economy in which households face idiosyncratic income and expense risks; they access homeownership by entering into 30-year fixed interest rate mortgage contracts with a "piggyback lien" option; they smooth consumption by borrowing in a second mortgage market and in an unsecured credit market; and they discharge unsecured debts through a bankruptcy system that mimics key features of both Chapter 7 and Chapter 13 of the U.S. bankruptcy code. I model the U.S. economy as a recourse economy in which following a mortgage default, households are liable for the fraction of the mortgage loan that is not covered by the proceeds of the foreclosure sale with a probability that is estimated using foreclosure data from the LPS Analytics Inc. database. I find that the bankruptcy reform did not significantly affect the foreclosure rate, but it moderately lowered the foreclosure rate by raising the opportunity cost of a bad credit record, thereby making households less likely to default simultaneously on mortgage contracts and on unsecured credit contracts. The second essay is motivated by the observation that the standard neoclassical growth model fails to explain why during the last decade South-East Asian countries appeared to be catching up with leading economies while Sub-Saharan African and Latin American countries did not. While good performances from South-East Asian countries support the standard neoclassical growth model, economic stagnation in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America calls for a different theory that is capable of explaining both growth miracles and growth tragedies. The second essay of this dissertation shows that a high degree of patience in the preferences of citizens and politicians and the ability of citizens to replace a politician in power are key ingredients for economic growth. I characterize the necessary conditions for growth to occur in a context where technological progress is available and free, but requires the approval of self-interested politicians to be adopted. In the model proposed, when politicians in power have a low discount factor, they find it optimal to stop technological progress in exchange for static rewards that the representative citizen does not control. The study predicts that everything else equal, economies that are the most likely to grow are those with the strongest political institutions: the lowest probabilities of occurrence of a coup d'etat and the lowest probabilities of falling in an absorbing state of dictatorship. Consistently with empirical facts on growth, the relationship predicted between dictatorship and economic growth by the model is a non-linear one: given a probability of falling in the state of dictatorship, the occurrence of growth depends on the discount factor of citizens. The essay also shows that even when the economy is already growing as a dictatorship, a one-shot transition to democracy is still desirable to citizens as it reduces the payoffs that are necessary to provide dynamic incentives to politicians in power.

Table K35.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals*
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	Externalities
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D83	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E22	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	Fiscal Policy
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	International Migration
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K21	Antitrust Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K34	Tax Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O10	Economic Development: General
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O16	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O23	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014–2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014–2015 гг.

K35: Balance of Links

42	Links in 2005
63	New links in 2006-2013
717	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

K35 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for K35 is equal to 2.85 AS.

Общий объем раздела К35 — 2,85 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K35.E.

K36 Family and Personal Law ¹

Table K36.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	18	18	N	0.00	1.64	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.36	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	0	77	77	N	0.00	7.01	Microeconomics
E	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.27	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	0	14	14	N	0.00	1.27	International Economics
G	0	14	14	N	0.00	1.27	Financial Economics
H	0	39	39	N	0.00	3.55	Public Economics
I	0	58	58	N	0.00	5.28	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	3	312	309	104	60.00	28.39	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	2	356	354	178	40.00	32.39	Law and Economics
L	0	33	33	N	0.00	3.00	Industrial Organization
M	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	13	13	N	0.00	1.18	Economic History
O	0	60	60	N	0.00	5.46	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	36	36	N	0.00	3.28	Economic Systems
Q	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.27	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	53	53	N	0.00	4.82	Other Special Topics
S	5	1,099	1,094	219.8	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K36.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	General Economics
A2	0	17	17	N	0.00	1.55	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	18	18	N	0.00	1.64	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.27	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.36	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2016.

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	0	55	55	N	0.00	5.00	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Production and Organizations
D3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.73	Welfare Economics
D7	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.55	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.27	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.27	Intertemporal Choice
D	0	77	77	N	0.00	7.01	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.27	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.27	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Trade
F2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	13	13	N	0.00	1.18	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	0	14	14	N	0.00	1.27	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	General Financial Markets
G2	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.73	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.36	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	0	14	14	N	0.00	1.27	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	23	23	N	0.00	2.09	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.27	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.82	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	0	39	39	N	0.00	3.55	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	29	29	N	0.00	2.64	Health
I2	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.73	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	21	21	N	0.00	1.91	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	58	58	N	0.00	5.28	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	3	275	272	91.67	60.00	25.02	Demographic Economics
J2	0	23	23	N	0.00	2.09	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.73	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.27	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Labor Standards: National and International
J	3	312	309	104	60.00	28.39	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	50	50	N	0.00	4.55	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.73	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	2	284	282	142	40.00	25.84	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	14	14	N	0.00	1.27	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	2	356	354	178	40.00	32.39	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.45	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	23	23	N	0.00	2.09	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	0	33	33	N	0.00	3.00	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.45	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.64	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	0	13	13	N	0.00	1.18	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	0	56	56	N	0.00	5.10	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	Economywide Country Studies
O	0	60	60	N	0.00	5.46	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.36	Capitalist Systems
P2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	28	28	N	0.00	2.55	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	0	36	36	N	0.00	3.28	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Environmental Economics
Q	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Regional Economics
R2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.18	Household Analysis
R3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.09	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.27	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	53	53	N	0.00	4.82	Other Special Topics
S	5	1,099	1,094	219.8	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K36.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J12	2	128	126	64	40	11.65	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	1	45	44	45	20	4.09	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
K36	2	253	251	126.5	40	23.02	Family and Personal Law
S	5	426	421	85.2	100	38.8	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K36.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	1	0.09	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A22	17	1.55	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B52	1	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B54	1	0.09	Feminist Economics
C23	1	0.09	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C78	3	0.27	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
D10	7	0.64	Household Behavior: General
D12	1	0.09	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	8	0.73	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	37	3.37	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	2	0.18	Consumer Protection
D23	1	0.09	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D30	1	0.09	Distribution: General
D61	1	0.09	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	2	0.18	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	5	0.45	Altruism; Philanthropy
D72	4	0.36	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	2	0.18	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D81	1	0.09	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	2	0.18	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D91	3	0.27	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E21	1	0.09	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E24	2	0.18	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
F22	1	0.09	International Migration
F53	9	0.82	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	2	0.18	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	2	0.18	International Institutional Arrangements
G11	1	0.09	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G18	1	0.09	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	1	0.09	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	2	0.18	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	3	0.27	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	2	0.18	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G32	2	0.18	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	0.09	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	1	0.09	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H11	1	0.09	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H24	21	1.91	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H26	2	0.18	Tax Evasion
H31	2	0.18	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H42	1	0.09	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H55	3	0.27	Social Security and Public Pensions
H73	3	0.27	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H75	1	0.09	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H76	1	0.09	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	3	0.27	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	1	0.09	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
I11	5	0.45	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	11	1	Health Production
I13	2	0.18	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I18	11	1	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	3	0.27	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	3	0.27	Analysis of Education
I23	1	0.09	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I28	1	0.09	Education: Government Policy
I30	3	0.27	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	0.09	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	5	0.45	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	12	1.09	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J10	2	0.18	Demographic Economics: General
J11	2	0.18	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J14	23	2.09	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	9	0.82	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	55	5	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	11	1	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	1	0.09	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	1	0.09	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	11	1	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	7	0.64	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	3	0.27	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	2	0.18	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	5	0.45	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	1	0.09	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J44	1	0.09	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J52	1	0.09	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J71	3	0.27	Labor Discrimination
J80	1	0.09	Labor Standards: General
K10	25	2.27	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	12	1.09	Property Law
K12	7	0.64	Contract Law
K13	2	0.18	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	4	0.36	Criminal Law
K20	2	0.18	Regulation and Business Law: General
K22	5	0.45	Business and Securities Law
K23	1	0.09	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	1	0.09	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	5	0.45	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	6	0.55	International Law
K34	16	1.46	Tax Law
K35	2	0.18	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K39	1	0.09	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	2	0.18	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	4	0.36	Litigation Process
K42	8	0.73	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L12	1	0.09	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L24	1	0.09	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L31	1	0.09	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L51	5	0.45	Economics of Regulation
L68	1	0.09	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L72	1	0.09	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L84	22	2	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L88	1	0.09	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
M14	1	0.09	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M41	1	0.09	Accounting
N21	1	0.09	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N30	2	0.18	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	2	0.18	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	1	0.09	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N40	1	0.09	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	2	0.18	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N43	1	0.09	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	3	0.27	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
O14	1	0.09	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	9	0.82	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O17	46	4.19	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O43	2	0.18	Institutions and Growth
O55	1	0.09	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O57	1	0.09	Comparative Studies of Countries
P14	4	0.36	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P36	1	0.09	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	3	0.27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P43	2	0.18	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P46	1	0.09	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	25	2.27	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q15	2	0.18	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
R21	1	0.09	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	1	0.09	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R41	1	0.09	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
Z10	1	0.09	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	29	2.64	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	23	2.09	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	673	61.2	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

A12(1), A22(17), B52(1), B54(1), C23(1), C78(3), D10(7), D12(1), D13(8), D14(37), D18(2), D23(1), D30(1), D61(1), D63(2), D64(5), D72(4), D74(2), D81(1), D82(2), D91(3), E21(1), E24(2), F22(1), F53(9), F54(2), F55(2), G11(1), G18(1), G20(1), G21(2), G22(3), G23(2), G32(2), G33(1), G34(1), H11(1), H24(21), H26(2), H31(2), H42(1), H55(3), H73(3), H75(1), H76(1), H77(3), H79(1), I11(5), I12(11), I13(2), I18(11), I20(3), I21(3), I23(1), I28(1), I30(3), I31(1), I32(5), I38(12), J10(2), J11(2), J14(23), J15(9), J16(55), J18(11), J20(1), J21(1), J22(11), J24(7), J26(3), J31(2), J32(5), J38(1), J44(1), J52(1), J71(3), J80(1), K10(25), K11(12), K12(7), K13(2), K14(4), K20(2), K22(5), K23(1), K30(1), K32(5), K33(6), K34(16), K35(2), K39(1), K40(2), K41(4), K42(8), L12(1), L24(1), L31(1), L51(5), L68(1), L72(1), L84(22), L88(1), M14(1), M41(1), N21(1), N30(2), N31(2), N33(1), N40(1), N41(2), N43(1), N45(3), O14(1), O15(9), O17(46), O43(2), O55(1), O57(1), P14(4), P36(1), P37(3), P43(2), P46(1), P48(25), Q15(2), R21(1), R23(1), R41(1), Z10(1), Z12(29), Z13(23).

Table K36.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D14	2	0	2	11	0	1	1	20	37
G21	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
H24	1	0	2	3	0	1	1	13	21
I12	1	2	1	3	0	0	4	0	11
I30	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
J14	2	3	1	11	1	1	4	0	23
J16	3	6	7	13	2	2	16	6	55
J26	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
J80	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K11	1	4	3	1	0	0	1	2	12

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
K14	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
K23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K42	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	8
M41	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O17	3	3	6	1	2	1	25	5	46
P14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
P48	1	0	1	0	1	1	21	0	25
Q15	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Z12	1	0	2	0	1	0	23	2	29
D10	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	7
D12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D13	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	8
D61	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D64	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	5
D72	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
D82	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
F53	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	9
H31	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
H42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H73	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
H77	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
I11	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	5
I18	0	1	0	3	2	0	3	2	11
I21	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
I38	0	1	0	8	0	1	1	1	12
J10	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
J22	0	1	0	4	1	0	2	3	11
J24	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	7
J32	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
J71	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
K10	0	3	2	2	0	0	14	4	25
K12	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
K13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
K22	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	5
K35	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
K40	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
L68	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L72	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N30	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
O15	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	9
P37	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Z13	0	2	3	1	0	1	13	3	23
C78	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
D30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D91	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
E21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
E24	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
F55	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
I20	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
J15	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	6	9
J18	0	0	4	2	1	2	1	1	11
J20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K33	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	6
K34	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	12	16
N33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O43	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
A12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D18	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
G22	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
G32	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
G34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H55	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
I23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I32	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5
J31	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
K41	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
L51	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	5
L84	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	18	22
L88	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J44	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K20	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
K30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P43	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
C23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D74	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
F22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H79	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
K39	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
G11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
G18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
H11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
J38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K32	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
L31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
N40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
N45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
O55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O57	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Z10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17
H26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	19	33	15	15	10	10	23	6	131

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K36.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D14 J14	Palmer, Lance, Vibha Bhargava, and Gong-Soog Hong. 2006. "Will Adoption and Life Events among Older Adults." <i>Financial Services Review</i> , 15(4): 281-95. This study examines the relation between life events and the adoption of wills among older adults using the 1996 and 2000 surveys of the Health and Retirement Study. The results suggest that the adoption of wills and trusts is associated with four life events (i.e., becoming a widow, being diagnosed with cancer, retiring, and having a positive change in assets). Older adults experiencing these events appear to be taking financial planning actions; therefore, appropriate educational and marketing efforts targeting these individuals may be more effective, readily accepted, and more cost efficient compared to general outreach and marketing campaigns.
2006	D14 I12 J14 J26	CV: Savulescu, Julian, and Tony Hope. 2006. "The Elderly and Ethical Financial Decision-Making." In <i>Oxford Handbook of Pensions and Retirement Income</i> , ed. Gordon L. Clark, Alicia H. Munnell and J. Michael Orszag, 638-58. With the assistance of Kate Williams. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	G21 I30 K11 O17 P14 Q15	CV: Rolfes, Leonard, Jr. 2006. "A Framework for Land Market Law with the Poor in Mind." In <i>Land Law Reform: Achieving Development Policy Objectives</i> . John W. Bruce, Renee Giovarelli, Leonard Rolfes Jr., David Bledsoe and Robert Mitchell, 107-42. Law, Justice, and Development series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	H24 K14 K42	CV: Chapman, Bruce, Arie Freiberg, John Quiggin, and David Tait. 2006. "Criminal Reparations: Using the Tax System to Collect Fines." In <i>Government Managing Risk: Income Contingent Loans for Social and Economic Progress</i> . Bruce Chapman, 140-55. Routledge Studies in Business Organizations and Networks, vol. 40. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2006	I12	THE SAME AS D14 CV: Savulescu, Julian, and Tony Hope. 2006. "The Elderly and Ethical Financial Decision-Making."

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	I30	THE SAME AS G21 CV: Rolfes, Leonard, Jr. 2006. "A Framework for Land Market Law with the Poor in Mind."
2006	J14	THE SAME AS D14 Palmer, Lance, Vibha Bhargava, and Gong-Soog Hong. 2006. "Will Adoption and Life Events among Older Adults." <i>Financial Services Review</i> , 15(4): 281-95.
2006	J14	THE SAME AS D14 CV: Savulescu, Julian, and Tony Hope. 2006. "The Elderly and Ethical Financial Decision-Making."
2006	J16 O17 P48 Z12	CV: Abdo, Nahla. 2006. "Muslim Family Law: Articulating Gender, Class, and the State." In <i>Islam and the Everyday World: Public Policy Dilemmas</i> , ed. Sohrab Behdad and Farhad Nomani, 88-112. Routledge Political Economy of the Middle East and North Africa Series, vol. 4. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2006	J16	Festy, Patrick. 2006. "Legal Recognition of Same-Sex Couples in Europe." <i>Population</i> , 61(4): 417-53. Between 1989 and 2003, nine European countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, Germany, Belgium and France) gave same-sex couples the possibility of having their union registered by a state representative and of thereby acquiring legal rights and obligations. To determine the frequency of these alternative forms of union recognition, the classic measurement tools must be adapted to a new reality that gives prominence to categories that were habitually neglected. Legal recognition of same-sex couples is considerably less frequent than that of different-sex couples, despite the shift away from the institution of marriage. The new laws are probably judged too far short of the marriage laws to be attractive, and at the same time are too similar to them to match the specific needs of the couples they target. In addition, the frequency of registration varies between the different countries, and to a much greater extent than that of marriage. However, the countries that have granted the most extensive rights to registered couples are not always those where the law is the most widely used. Finally, the laws have been adopted in a general context of declining interest in marriage and widespread questioning of traditional family forms. Hence the hypothesis that this environment influences the attitude of the affected couples towards the new legislation.
2006	J16 J80 K42 O17	McKinley, Michelle A. 2006. "Emancipatory Politics and Rebellious Practices: Incorporating Global Human Rights in Family Violence Laws in Peru." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(1): 75-139.
2006	J26	THE SAME AS D14 CV: Savulescu, Julian, and Tony Hope. 2006. "The Elderly and Ethical Financial Decision-Making."
2006	J80	THE SAME AS J16 McKinley, Michelle A. 2006. "Emancipatory Politics and Rebellious Practices: Incorporating Global Human Rights in Family Violence Laws in Peru." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(1): 75-139.
2006	K11	THE SAME AS G21 CV: Rolfes, Leonard, Jr. 2006. "A Framework for Land Market Law with the Poor in Mind."
2006	K14	THE SAME AS H24 CV: Chapman, Bruce, Arie Freiberg, John Quiggin, and David Tait. 2006. "Criminal Reparations: Using the Tax System to Collect Fines."
2006	K23	Hansen, Mary, and Daniel Pollack. 2006. <i>Tradeoffs in Formulating a Consistent National Policy on Adoption</i> . American University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 2006-14. Just as the courts must consider the tradeoff between the best interest of the child and parental rights in involuntary termination of parental rights, policy on international adoption must consider the tradeoffs between the best interest of the child and the long-term interests of the nation. We argue that countries that suspend international adoptions do not maximize social welfare. A consistent national policy to maximize the well-being of the children and society at large would be to devote resources today to the oversight of international adoption in accord with child protections under the Hague Convention, while at the same time developing a domestic system of care that provides for the physical and developmental needs of orphaned children in the context of permanent families.
2006	K42	THE SAME AS H24 CV: Chapman, Bruce, Arie Freiberg, John Quiggin, and David Tait. 2006. "Criminal Reparations: Using the Tax System to Collect Fines."
2006	K42	THE SAME AS J16 McKinley, Michelle A. 2006. "Emancipatory Politics and Rebellious Practices: Incorporating Global Human Rights in Family Violence Laws in Peru." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(1): 75-139.
2006	M41	Brody, Richard G., and James A. Fellows. 2006. "Divorce and the Role of the Forensic Accountant." <i>Journal of Forensic Economics</i> , 19(1): 11-27.
2006	O17	THE SAME AS G21 CV: Rolfes, Leonard, Jr. 2006. "A Framework for Land Market Law with the Poor in Mind."
2006	O17	THE SAME AS J16 CV: Abdo, Nahla. 2006. "Muslim Family Law: Articulating Gender, Class, and the State."
2006	O17	THE SAME AS J16 McKinley, Michelle A. 2006. "Emancipatory Politics and Rebellious Practices: Incorporating Global Human Rights in Family Violence Laws in Peru." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(1): 75-139.
2006	P14	THE SAME AS G21 CV: Rolfes, Leonard, Jr. 2006. "A Framework for Land Market Law with the Poor in Mind."
2006	P48	THE SAME AS J16 CV: Abdo, Nahla. 2006. "Muslim Family Law: Articulating Gender, Class, and the State."
2006	Q15	THE SAME AS G21 CV: Rolfes, Leonard, Jr. 2006. "A Framework for Land Market Law with the Poor in Mind."
2006	Z12	THE SAME AS J16 CV: Abdo, Nahla. 2006. "Muslim Family Law: Articulating Gender, Class, and the State."
2006		
2007	D10	Pollak, Robert A. 2007. <i>Bargaining Around the Hearth</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13142. In "Unpacking the Household: Informal Property Rights Around the Hearth" (Yale Law Journal, 2006) Robert Ellickson argues that as long as members of a household expect their relationship to continue, norms, rather than law, will determine allocations among them. More specifically, Ellickson argues that in "midgame" household members either ignore the "endgame" completely or, if they do take endgame considerations into account, the relevant endgame considerations are determined by norms rather than by law. This paper examines the fit between Ellickson's claims and four bargaining models that economists have used to understand interactions within household and families.
2007	D10 H31 J10	Stevenson, Betsey, and Justin Wolfers. 2007. <i>Marriage and Divorce: Changes and their Driving Forces</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12944. We document key facts about marriage and divorce, comparing trends through the past 150 years and outcomes across demographic groups and countries. While divorce rates have risen over the past 150 years, they have been falling for the past quarter century. Marriage rates have also been falling, but more strikingly, the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	N30	importance of marriage at different points in the life cycle has changed, reflecting rising age at first marriage, rising divorce followed by high remarriage rates, and a combination of increased longevity with a declining age gap between husbands and wives. Cohabitation has also become increasingly important, emerging as a widely used step on the path to marriage. Out-of-wedlock fertility has also risen, consistent with declining "shotgun marriages". Compared with other countries, marriage maintains a central role in American life. We present evidence on some of the driving forces causing these changes in the marriage market: the rise of the birth control pill and women's control over their own fertility; sharp changes in wage structure, including a rise in inequality and partial closing of the gender wage gap; dramatic changes in home production technologies; and the emergence of the internet as a new matching technology. We note that recent changes in family forms demand a reassessment of theories of the family and argue that consumption complementarities may be an increasingly important component of marriage. Finally, we discuss the welfare implications of these changes.
2007	D10 H31 I38	Cohen, Alma, Rajeev Dehejia, and Dmitri Romanov. 2007. <i>Do Financial Incentives Affect Fertility?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13700. This paper investigates empirically whether financial incentives, and in particular governmental child subsidies, affect fertility. We use a comprehensive, nonpublic, individual-level panel dataset that includes fertility histories and detailed individual controls for all married Israeli women with two or more children from 1999-2005, a period with substantial variation in the level of governmental child subsidies but no changes in eligibility and coverage. We find a significant positive effect on fertility, with the mean level of child subsidies producing a 7.8 percent increase in fertility. The positive effect of child subsidies on fertility is concentrated in the bottom half of the income distribution. It is present across all religious groups, including the ultra-Orthodox Jewish population whose religious principles forbid birth control and family planning. Using a differences-in-differences specification, we find that a large, unanticipated reduction in child subsidies that occurred in 2003 had a substantial negative impact on fertility. Overall, our results support the view that fertility responds to financial incentives and indicate that the child subsidy policies used in many countries can have a significant influence on incremental fertility decisions.
2007	D12 D72 J24 K12	CV: Brinig, Margaret F., and Douglas W. Allen. 2007. "'These Boots Are Made for Walking': Why Most Divorce Filers Are Women." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 137-80. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D13	CV: Nock, Steven L., and Margaret F. Brinig. 2007. "Weak Men and Disorderly Women: Divorce and the Division of Labor." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 497-516. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D13	Gramain, Agnes, Jerome Wittwer, Cyril Rebillard, and Michel Duee. 2007. "Les contributions privees au financement de la dependance dans le cadre de l'obligation alimentaire: Pratiques judiciaires et implications distributives. (Private Contributions of the Financing of Long-Term Care under the Support Obligation: Court Decisions and Macroeconomic Implications. With English summary.)" <i>Economie et Prevision</i> , 0(177): 35-54. This paper seeks to analyze economic transfers relating to the financing of long-term care for the elderly, as they arise from court decisions on the legal duty to financially support ascendants. The first section reviews the computation of the support obligation based on a sample of court decisions between 2000 and 2003. The financial contribution rule estimated from the decisions is found to be anti-redistributive in interfamily distribution terms but redistributive in intrafamily distribution terms. The second section uses the DESTINE model to simulate a representative sample of persons aged 75 or older and those legally responsible for their financial support, and uses the sample to examine the distributive effects of the financial contribution rule.
2007	D61 D64 J24	CV: Becker, Gary S., and Kevin M. Murphy. 2007. "The Family and the State." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 357-74. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D64 J24 J32	CV: Langbein, John H. 2007. "The Twentieth-Century Revolution in Family Wealth Transmission." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 317-46. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D72	THE SAME AS D12 CV: Brinig, Margaret F., and Douglas W. Allen. 2007. "'These Boots Are Made for Walking': Why Most Divorce Filers Are Women."
2007	D82	CV: Peters, H. Elizabeth. 2007. "Marriage and Divorce: Informational Constraints and Private Contracting." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 89-106. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	F53	Root, Veronica S. 2007. "Angelina and Madonna: Why All the Fuss? An Exploration of the Rights of the Child and Intercountry Adoption within African Nations." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 323-54.
2007	H31	THE SAME AS D10 Stevenson, Betsey, and Justin Wolfers. 2007. <i>Marriage and Divorce: Changes and their Driving Forces</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12944.
2007	H31	THE SAME AS D10 Cohen, Alma, Rajeev Dehejia, and Dmitri Romanov. 2007. <i>Do Financial Incentives Affect Fertility?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13700.
2007	H42	CV: Glendon, Mary Ann. 2007. "The Economic Consequences of Divorce from Abortion and Divorce in Western Law." In <i>An Anthology Regarding Merit Goods: The Unfinished Ethical Revolution in Economic Theory</i> , ed. Wilfried Ver Eecke, 599-628. West Lafayette, Ind.: Purdue University Press.
2007	H73 K35	CV: Sterk, Stewart E. 2007. "Asset Protection Trusts: Trust Law's Race to the Bottom?." In <i>Economics of Conflicts of Laws. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Erin A. O'Hara, 421-503. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	H73 K10 K12	CV: Buckley, F. H., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "Calling a Truce in the Marriage Wars." In <i>Economics of Conflicts of Laws. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Erin A. O'Hara, 369-418. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	H73 H77 K10	CV: O'Hara, Erin A., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "From Politics to Efficiency in Choice of Law." In <i>Economics of Federalism. Volume 2</i> , ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 193-274. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	K12 K13	
2007	I11	CV: Nock, Steven L., and Margaret F. Brinig. 2007. "Weak Men and Disorderly Women: Divorce and the Division of Labor." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 497-516. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	I18	CV: Gramain, Agnes, Jerome Wittwer, Cyril Rebillard, and Michel Duce. 2007. "Les contributions privees au financement de la dependance dans le cadre de l'obligation alimentaire: Pratiques judiciaires et implications distributives. (Private Contributions of the Financing of Long-Term Care under the Support Obligation: Court Decisions and Macroeconomic Implications. With English summary.)." <i>Economie et Prevision</i> , 0(177): 35-54.
2007	I21	Diss: Leo, Teng Wah. 2007. Three Essays on the Impact of Child Custody Law on Child Educational Attainment. PhD diss. University of Toronto. AB: I examine in this thesis, the impact changes in Child Custody Law can have on children of differing family structures in terms of their educational attainment, and educational mobility between parents and their children. I then explore possible explanations for these changes. Chapter 2 studies the impact of the regime shift from maternal preference to joint custody in the U.S., in custody dispute adjudication during the 1980s using the one percent Integrated Public Use Microsample Series (IPUMS) of the decennial Census for the decades from 1970 to 1990. We focused on children between the ages of 15 to 18, who were living with a single divorced or separated parent and children of intact families. Educational attainment was used to quantify child outcomes. Using cross state and year variation in the timing of adoption of those laws, we found strong evidence that the children of these single parent households, living in states which adopted joint custody, had a higher probability of high school graduation by age 18. On the other hand, we found that children from intact families suffered a decrease in probability of high school graduation by age 18. This suggests that the law has important unintended negative effects that had been thus far neglected. The result on children from intact families was replicated using the IPUMS Current Population Survey Sample, and results concur with the findings from the census dataset. The results were also replicated when we relaxed the distributional assumption using stochastic dominance techniques. Chapter 3 addresses the intergenerational mobility question by examining the role of family structure in the transmission of educational attainment within a family using the same dataset. We first examined whether production technology itself has changed between 1970 and 1990 using a distribution overlap and a Gini based measure. We found some evidence of reduction in alienation between children of intact and single parent families, and particularly between divorced and separated (endogenously single) parent families compared with children of widowed parents. The latter comparison accords with the findings of chapter 2 since widowed parent households would not have been affected by the changes in family law. With the positive impact we found in chapter 2 among children of endogenously single parent families, expectations would inform us that attainment between children of these two single parent family structures would have converged. We next assume that human capital production for children is of a quadratic form, and performed similar comparisons. Our results suggest that parental income, and attainment effects have waned since the 1970s, implying movement towards greater equality of opportunity. We then introduce mobility indices and tests which examine the proximity of the transition matrix to that which would pertain in the perfectly mobile state. Unlike existing transition matrix based mobility indices, these indices and tests can be employed when the transition matrix is not square, and when the transition matrix is between states that are defined multivariately or more generally when the quantiles of the marginal states are unmatched. Using educational attainment as a proxy for permanent income for children and both educational attainment and income as proxies for parents, the tests indicate that mobility significantly increased, both in the population as a whole and within intact parent and single parent sub-populations, over the period. Within the single parent group there was much less evidence for significant mobility change for children from widowed parent families than for children from endogenously single parent families. There is also some evidence of convergence between intact and single parent groups, suggesting that there is a trend towards equal opportunity for children of intact and endogenously single parent families as noted before. Chapter 4 develops a model of familial choices in labor supply and investments in the quality of children in the shadow of evolving child custody legislations, from the perspective of differential fecundity. Relying on biological differences in fertility between men and women, it shows the higher remarriage rates among men allow them to substitute between child quality from different marriages. The shift to joint custody and consequent increase in support obligations reduces the value of child quality from a remarriage, hence raising paternal valuation of his children, and child quality from the first marriage, while reducing parental labor participation rates. The reduction in weight placed on remarriage, reduces the incidence of remarriage, and consequently raises lifetime welfare of women. As a result of higher support payments commensurate with greater custody, men's welfare falls. Further, endogenizing support payment choices, it is shown that distortions created by the remarriage option prevent the realization of optimal intact family outcomes in divorced families under any custody regime, but the socially optimal arrangement remains Joint Child Custody.
2007	I38	THE SAME AS D10 Cohen, Alma, Rajeev Dehejia, and Dmitri Romanov. 2007. Do Financial Incentives Affect Fertility? National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13700.
2007	J10	THE SAME AS D10 Stevenson, Betsey, and Justin Wolfers. 2007. Marriage and Divorce: Changes and their Driving Forces. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12944.
2007	J22	CV: Parkman, Allen M. 2007. "Why Are Married Women Working So Hard?." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 588-96. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	J24	THE SAME AS D61 CV: Becker, Gary S., and Kevin M. Murphy. 2007. "The Family and the State."
2007	J24	THE SAME AS D12 CV: Brinig, Margaret F., and Douglas W. Allen. 2007. ""These Boots Are Made for Walking": Why Most Divorce Filers Are Women."
2007	J24	CV: Parkman, Allen M. 2007. "Human Capital as Property in Celebrity Divorces." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 257-85. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	J24	THE SAME AS D64 CV: Langbein, John H. 2007. "The Twentieth-Century Revolution in Family Wealth Transmission."
2007	J32	THE SAME AS D64 CV: Langbein
2007	J32	Rayho, Sarabeth A. 2007. "Note: Divorcees Turn About in Their Graves as Ex-spouses Cash In: Codified Constructive Trusts Ensure an Equitable Result Regarding ERISA-Governed Employee Benefits Plans." Michigan Law Review, 106(2): 373-97. A revocation-by-divorce statute essentially nullifies a devise in a divorced decedent's will when the devise bequeaths property to the decedent's ex-spouse and the will was executed during their marriage. Until recently, state revocation-by-divorce statutes unquestionably applied not only to wills but also to will substitutes, including ERISA-governed employee benefit plans. In 2001,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the Supreme Court held in <i>Egelhoff v. Egelhoff ex rel. Breiner</i> that ERISA preempts traditional state revocation-by-divorce statutes as applied to ERISA-governed employee benefit plans. In the wake of the <i>Egelhoff</i> decision, plan administrators may automatically pay proceeds to the listed beneficiary, even an ex-spouse, regardless of the existence of a traditional state revocation-by-divorce statute. One solution to this preemption is the use of a constructive trust. Uniform Probate Code section 2-804(h)(2) imposes a constructive trust against an ex-spouse when the ex-spouse receives proceeds from an employee benefit plan because ERISA preempts a state revocation-by-divorce statute. The constructive trust is in favor of those persons who would take if the corresponding state revocation-by-divorce law were not preempted. This note argues that state statutory constructive trusts adopting Uniform Probate Code section 2-804(h)(2) can resurrect the revocation-by-divorce doctrine as applied to ERISA-governed employee benefit plans. In doing so, constructive trusts would achieve an equitable result consistent with the law's treatment of other will substitutes as well as wills themselves. The Note begins by discussing the revocation-by-divorce doctrine and ERISA jurisprudence and explains how ERISA intertwines with traditional revocation-by-divorce statutes. The note then reviews currently suggested methods to harmonize ERISA-governed employee benefit plans with the treatment of other will substitutes and contends that those proposals are inadequate because they undermine ERISA's goals. The note concludes that state constructive trust statutes will avoid ERISA preemption while also furthering ERISA's goals.
2007	J71 K10 O15 Z13	CV: Sen, Gita. 2007. "Informal Institutions and Gender Equality." In <i>Informal Institutions: How Social Norms Help or Hinder Development</i> , ed. Johannes Jutting, Denis Drechsler, Sebastian Bartsch and Indra de Soysa, 49-72. Development Centre Studies. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	K10	THE SAME AS H73 CV: Buckley, F. H., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "Calling a Truce in the Marriage Wars."
2007	K10	THE SAME AS H73 CV: O'Hara, Erin A., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "From Politics to Efficiency in Choice of Law." I
2007	K12	THE SAME AS D12 CV: Brinig, Margaret F., and Douglas W. Allen. 2007. ""These Boots Are Made for Walking": Why Most Divorce Filers Are Women."
2007	K12	CV: Cohen, Lloyd. 2007. "Marriage, Divorce, and Quasi Rents: or, "I Gave Him the Best Years of My Life". In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 52-88. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K12	THE SAME AS H73 CV: Buckley, F. H., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "Calling a Truce in the Marriage Wars."
2007	K12	THE SAME AS H73 CV: O'Hara, Erin A., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "From Politics to Efficiency in Choice of Law." I
2007	K12 K13 K22	CV: Levmore, Saul. 2007. "Love It or Leave It: Property Rules, Liability Rules, and Exclusivity of Remedies in Partnership and Marriage." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 533-61. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K13	THE SAME AS H73 CV: O'Hara, Erin A., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "From Politics to Efficiency in Choice of Law." I
2007	K22	THE SAME AS K12 CV: Levmore, Saul. 2007. "Love It or Leave It: Property Rules, Liability Rules, and Exclusivity of Remedies in Partnership and Marriage."
2007	K35	THE SAME AS H73 CV: Sterk, Stewart E. 2007. "Asset Protection Trusts: Trust Law's Race to the Bottom?."
2007	K40 L68 L72	CV: Brinig, Margaret F., Gerald Jogerst, Jeanette Daly, Gretchen Schmuck, and Jeffrey Dawson. 2007. "The Public Choice of Elder Abuse Law." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 362-94. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	N30	THE SAME AS D10 Stevenson, Betsey, and Justin Wolfers. 2007. <i>Marriage and Divorce: Changes and their Driving Forces</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12944.
2007	O15	THE SAME AS J71 CV: Sen, Gita. 2007. "Informal Institutions and Gender Equality."
2007	P37	Palmer, Michael. 2007. "Transforming Family Law in Post-Deng China: Marriage, Divorce and Reproduction." <i>China Quarterly</i>, 0(191): 675-95. This article considers the principal changes in family law in the People's Republic of China during the post-Deng period. The developments that have occurred during the period of review have been notable for their pace and their contribution to a growing legal sophistication in China's corpus of family law. They expand on a series of major reforms in family law documented in my earlier <i>China Quarterly</i> article. Overall, it is in the area of divorce that the most dramatic changes have taken place in family law over the past decade.
2007	P37	Fu, Hualing. 2007. "Commentary on 'Transforming Family Law in Post-Deng China'." <i>China Quarterly</i>, 0(191): 696-98. Michael Palmer's article examines the development of three important aspects in Chinese family law: divorce, adoption and family planning. It is a commendable effort to approach Chinese family law broadly in order to bring family planning policy within its study. There remains a glaring gap in Chinese legal scholarship between the study of family law and the study of population. The disciplines are divided into two camps with little cross-fertilization. Palmer's article clearly demonstrates the importance and necessity of including family planning within the study of family law. The article is also a laudable attempt to examine the dynamic interaction between family law and socioeconomic changes.
2007	Z13	CV: Scott, Elizabeth S., and Robert E. Scott. 2007. "Parents as Fiduciaries." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 375-450. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	Z13	THE SAME AS J71 CV: Sen, Gita. 2007. "Informal Institutions and Gender Equality."
2008		
2008	C78	Wilkinson-Ryan, Tess, and Jonathan Baron. 2008. "The Effect of Conflicting Moral and Legal Rules on Bargaining Behavior: The Case of No-Fault Divorce." <i>Journal of Legal Studies</i>, 37(1): 315-38. We hypothesize that the no-fault divorce law is in conflict with moral intuitions favoring punishment for people who break the marriage contract and that people will be either unwilling or unable to fully ignore marital fault in the context of divorce settlement negotiations. In four Web-based experiments, we asked subjects to read vignettes about divorcing couples and then to rate proposals by each party about how to divide the marital property. Under instructions to ignore fault, subjects nonetheless rated wrongdoers' proposals lower than victims' proposals. Some subjects ignored fault purposely, while others were unaware of their own bias. We also find evidence of self-serving bias; subjects taking

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the perspective of a victim showed more fault-based bias than did subjects taking the perspective of a wrongdoer. We conclude that under certain conditions of unilateral fault, the no-fault divorce law may actually increase the likelihood of impasse in divorce negotiations.
2008	D30 E24 I20 O43	Saint-Paul, Gilles. 2008. <i>Genes, Legitimacy and Hypergamy: Another Look at the Economics of Marriage</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6828. In order to credibly "sell" legitimate children to their spouse, women must forego more attractive mating opportunities. This paper derives the implications of this observation for the pattern of matching in marriage markets, the dynamics of human capital accumulation, and the evolution of the gene pool. A key consequence of the trade-off faced by women is that marriage markets will naturally tend to be hypergamous - that is, a marriage is more likely to be beneficial to both parties relative to remaining single, the greater the man's human capital, and the lower the woman's human capital. As a consequence, it is shown that the equilibrium can only be of two types. In the "Victorian" type, all agents marry somebody of the same rank in the distribution of income. In the "Sex and the City" (SATC) type, women marry men who are better ranked than themselves. There is a mass of unmarried men at the bottom of the distribution of human capital, and a mass of single women at the top of that distribution. It is shown that the economy switches from a Victorian to an SATC equilibrium as inequality goes up. The model sheds light on how marriage affects the returns to human capital for men and women. Absent marriage, these returns are larger for women than for men but the opposite may occur if marriage prevails. Finally, it is shown that the institution of marriage may or may not favour human capital accumulation depending on how genes affect one's productivity at accumulating human capital.
2008	D91 E21	Luna, Libertad Gonzalez, and Berkay Ozcan. 2008. <i>The Risk of Divorce and Household Saving Behavior</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. We analyze the impact of an increase in the risk of divorce on the saving behaviour of married couples. From a theoretical perspective, the expected sign of the effect is ambiguous. We take advantage of the legalization of divorce in Ireland in 1996 as an exogenous increase in the likelihood of marital dissolution. We analyze the saving behaviour over time of couples who were married before the law was passed. We propose a difference-in-differences approach where we use as comparison groups either married couples in other European countries (not affected by the law change), or Irish families who did not experience a significant increase in the expected risk of divorce (such as very religious families, or single individuals). Our results suggest that the increase in the risk of divorce brought about by the law was followed by an increase in the propensity to save of married couples, consistent with a rise in precautionary savings interpretation. An increase in the risk of marital dissolution of about 40 percent led to a 7 to 13 percent rise in the proportion of married couples reporting positive savings.
2008	E24	THE SAME AS D30 Saint-Paul, Gilles. 2008. <i>Genes, Legitimacy and Hypergamy: Another Look at the Economics of Marriage</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6828.
2008	F55	CV: van Loon, Hans. 2008. "Remarks on the Needs and Methods for Governance in the Field of Private International Law - At the Global and Regional Levels." In <i>Making European Private Law: Governance Design</i>, ed. Fabrizio Cafaggi and Horatia Muir-Watt, 197-208. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	I20	THE SAME AS D30 Saint-Paul, Gilles. 2008. <i>Genes, Legitimacy and Hypergamy: Another Look at the Economics of Marriage</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6828.
2008	J15	Hall, Ronald E., Ellen E. Whipple, and Cynthia Jackson-Elmoore. 2008. "Blaming the Victim' vis-a-vis Child-Focused Western Law: Implications of Evidence-Based Policy-Making for the Rescue of Black Families." <i>Policy Studies</i>, 29(1): 51-69. Blaming the victim' policies remain largely intact under the facade of family law and policy construction. Based on empirical evidence, lack of employment for Black men is a major factor in their inability to sustain the Black family as a functional unit. The existence of child-focused family laws has had a devastating effect upon the construction of family policies vis-a-vis Black men. Evidence-based policy-making (EBPM) is intended to provide a means for creating legislation independent of politics. EBPM is predicated on the most rigorous scientific evidence available from recognized experts in relevant fields. Accordingly, policy-makers loyal to the Black family may simultaneously rescue its children and play a pivotal role in its viability.
2008	J18	CV: Roy, Kartik C. 2008. "Institutions and Gender Empowerment in India." In <i>Institutions and Gender Empowerment in the Global Economy</i>, ed. Kartik Roy, Hans Blomqvist and Cal Clark, 67-102. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 5. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2008	J18	CV: Kiriti-Nganga, Tabitha W. 2008. "Institutions and Women's Empowerment in Kenya." In <i>Institutions and Gender Empowerment in the Global Economy</i>, ed. Kartik Roy, Hans Blomqvist and Cal Clark, 151-92. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 5. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2008	J18	CV: Dellios, Rosita. 2008. "Institutions and Gender Empowerment in Greece." In <i>Institutions and Gender Empowerment in the Global Economy</i>, ed. Kartik Roy, Hans Blomqvist and Cal Clark, 277-92. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 5. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2008	J18	CV: Garrow, David J. 2008. "Significant Risks: Gonzales v Carhart and the Future of Abortion Law." In <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2007</i>, ed. Dennis J. Hutchinson, David A. Strauss and Geoffrey R. Stone, 1-50. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2008	J20	Stevenson, Betsey. 2008. <i>Divorce Law and Women's Labor Supply</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14346. Divorce law changes made in the 1970s affected marital formation, dissolution, and bargaining within marriage. By altering the terms of the marital contract these legal changes impacted the incentives for women to enter and remain in the labor force. Whereas earlier work had suggested that the impact of unilateral divorce on female employment depended critically on laws governing property division, I show that these results are not robust to alternative specifications and controls. I find instead that unilateral divorce led to an increase in both married and unmarried female labor force participation, regardless of the pre-existing laws regarding property division.
2008	K33	CV: van Loon, Hans. 2008. "Remarks on the Needs and Methods for Governance in the Field of Private International Law - At the Global and Regional Levels." In <i>Making European Private Law: Governance Design</i>, ed. Fabrizio Cafaggi and Horatia Muir-Watt, 197-208. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	K34	De Lisser, Maureen. 2008. "Update on the Taxation of Jointly Owned Property." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 56(2): 511-33. Joint ownership of family assets, such as the family home, cottage, bank accounts, and investments, is very common in Canada. Next to having a will and life insurance, it is one of the most popular forms of estate planning undertaken by Canadians. This is partly because placing an asset in joint ownership is a relatively easy way to reduce probate fees and other costs of estate administration. Despite its popularity, the joint ownership of property remains a complex area of property law, with implications crossing over into the areas of tax law, estate law, probate law, and family law. It is therefore not surprising that the decision to hold property in

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		joint ownership is often made without a full understanding of the tax and non-tax implications. This article examines the concept of joint ownership from an income tax perspective, alerts practitioners to possible disadvantages or potential traps related to joint ownership, and considers the impact of two recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada dealing with joint accounts.
2008	K34	De Lisser, Maureen. 2008. "Le point sur l'imposition des biens detenus en propriete. (Update on the Taxation of Jointly Owned Property. With English summary.) conjointe." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 56(2): 534-58. Joint ownership of family assets, such as the family home, cottage, bank accounts, and investments, is very common in Canada. Next to having a will and life insurance, it is one of the most popular forms of estate planning undertaken by Canadians. This is partly because placing an asset in joint ownership is a relatively easy way to reduce probate fees and other costs of estate administration. Despite its popularity, the joint ownership of property remains a complex area of property law, with implications crossing over into the areas of tax law, estate law, probate law, and family law. It is therefore not surprising that the decision to hold property in joint ownership is often made without a full understanding of the tax and non-tax implications. This article examines the concept of joint ownership from an income tax perspective, alerts practitioners to possible disadvantages or potential traps related to joint ownership, and considers the impact of two recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada dealing with joint accounts.
2008	N33 N43	Steiner, Philippe. 2008. "L'heritage au XIXe siecle en France: Loi, interet de sentiment et interets economiques. (Inheritance in 19th Century France: The Law, the Family and the Market. With English summary.)." <i>Revue Economique</i>, 59(1): 75-97. The French egalitarian law of bequests is a social device for distributing wealth from one generation to the other. The law of bequest is the result of a political debate within the Conseil d'Etat in which political considerations (the new democratic social state) are of considerable importance. However, the law of bequests takes into account the affective (within the family) and the economic dimensions. Grounded on historical material related to the 19th century, this paper examines what are these political, affective and economical dimensions and how they are inter related in the French context.
2008	O43	THE SAME AS D30 Saint-Paul, Gilles. 2008. <i>Genes, Legitimacy and Hypergamy: Another Look at the Economics of Marriage</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6828.
2009		
2009	A12	CV : Kaplan, Richard L. 2009. "A Law and Economics Approach." In <i>Theories on Law and Ageing: The Jurisprudence of Elder Law</i> , ed. Israel Doron, 75-92. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	B54	CV : Dayton, A. Kimberley. 2009. "A Feminist Approach to Elder Law." In <i>Theories on Law and Ageing: The Jurisprudence of Elder Law</i> , ed. Israel Doron, 45-57. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	D03 D18 G22 L51	CV : Camerer, Colin, Samuel Issacharoff, George Loewenstein, Ted O'Donoghue, and Matthew Rabin. 2009. "Regulation for Conservatives: Behavioral Economics and the Case for "Asymmetric Paternalism"." In <i>Foundations of Law and Economics</i> , ed. Robert D. Cooter and Francesco Parisi, 42-85. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 239. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D03 D18 G22 L51	CV : Camerer, Colin, Samuel Issacharoff, George Loewenstein, Ted O'Donoghue, and Matthew Rabin. 2009. "Regulation for Conservatives: Behavioral Economics and the Case for "Asymmetric Paternalism"." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 3</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 387-430. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	G32 G34	DiGabriele, James. 2009. "Gender, Valuation of Private Companies, and State Specific Variables in the Division of Marital Assets." <i>Journal of Legal Economics</i>, 15(2): 1-16. The value of a closely held company may represent a significant component of a marital estate. Business valuation services play an increasingly crucial role in determining the value of a closely held family business and often facilitate a divorce settlement by providing an appraisal estimate in the absence of an actual sale as a basis to distributing marital assets. The results of the current study investigate family courts' decisions in cases where the marital estate includes a closely held company. In each case a valuation expert was retained by both spouses. The favorable decision was the verdict that selected either the husband's or wife's expert. The decisions were influenced by two factors: state law (community property versus equitable distribution) and the owner of the business (the husband alone or either the wife alone or as co-owner). Cases in equitable distribution states had an odds ratio that was four times higher for a decision for the wife than cases in community property states, and cases in which the wife was either the sole owner or co-owner of the business had an odds ratio that was over four times higher to render a decision for the wife.
2009	H55	CV : Kaplan, Richard L. 2009. "A Law and Economics Approach." In <i>Theories on Law and Ageing: The Jurisprudence of Elder Law</i> , ed. Israel Doron, 75-92. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	H55	CV : Dayton, A. Kimberley. 2009. "A Feminist Approach to Elder Law." In <i>Theories on Law and Ageing: The Jurisprudence of Elder Law</i> , ed. Israel Doron, 45-57. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	I23	CV : Flaquer, Lluís, and Anna Garriga. 2009. "Marital Disruption in Spain: Class Selectivity and Deterioration of Economic Conditions." In <i>When Marriage Ends: Economic and Social Consequences of Partnership Dissolution</i> , ed. Hans-Jurgen Andresz and Dina Hummelsheim, 178-210. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	I32	CV : Flaquer, Lluís, and Anna Garriga. 2009. "Marital Disruption in Spain: Class Selectivity and Deterioration of Economic Conditions." In <i>When Marriage Ends: Economic and Social Consequences of Partnership Dissolution</i> , ed. Hans-Jurgen Andresz and Dina Hummelsheim, 178-210. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	I32	CV : Andresz, Hans-Jurgen, and Dina Hummelsheim. 2009. "When Marriage Ends: Results and Conclusions." In <i>When Marriage Ends: Economic and Social Consequences of Partnership Dissolution</i> , ed. Hans-Jurgen Andresz and Dina Hummelsheim, 361-83. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	I32	CV : Sigle-Rushton, Wendy. 2009. "Great Britain: 'Things Can Only Get Better . . .'" In <i>When Marriage Ends: Economic and Social Consequences of Partnership Dissolution</i> , ed. Hans-Jurgen Andresz and Dina Hummelsheim, 155-77. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	I32	CV : Symeonidou, Haris. 2009. "Low Divorce Incidence in Greece: Facts and Figures." In <i>When Marriage Ends: Economic and Social Consequences of Partnership Dissolution</i> , ed. Hans-Jurgen Andresz and Dina Hummelsheim, 211-29. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	J31	Chichilnisky, Graciela. 2009. "Gender Pay Gap." <i>International Journal of Green Economics</i>, 3(2): 157-74. The article explains the origins of the gender pay gap as a Nash equilibrium of a game with incomplete information about women's work at home and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		in the marketplace based on the earlier results of Chichilnisky (2005, 2008a, 2008b). Expectations about women's lower market wages leads to the over utilisation of women in the household, and this, in turn, leads to lower productivity and lower wages for women in the marketplace. The situation is rational, but (as the prisoner's dilemma) it is generally Pareto inferior. Inequity at home breeds inequity in the marketplace and reciprocally, leading to a persistent gender gap. With learning by doing, at high levels of skill there is a Pareto superior equilibrium where men and women share efforts equally at home and receive the same pay in the marketplace, firms enhance their profits, and there is additionally more welfare at home. Updated Family Law and appropriate contracts can help resolve this Pareto inferior situation as well as increase productivity and economic growth in the economy as a whole (Pyle, 1990).
2009	K41 L51 L84 L88	CV: Kapp, Marshall B. 2009. "A Therapeutic Approach." In <i>Theories on Law and Ageing: The Jurisprudence of Elder Law</i> , ed. Israel Doron, 31-44. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	L51	THE SAME AS D03 CV: Camerer, Colin, Samuel Issacharoff, George Loewenstein, Ted O'Donoghue, and Matthew Rabin. 2009. "Regulation for Conservatives: Behavioral Economics and the Case for "Asymmetric Paternalism"." In <i>Foundations of Law and Economics</i> , ed. Robert D. Cooter and Francesco Parisi, 42-85. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 239. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	L51	THE SAME AS D03 CV: Camerer, Colin, Samuel Issacharoff, George Loewenstein, Ted O'Donoghue, and Matthew Rabin. 2009. "Regulation for Conservatives: Behavioral Economics and the Case for "Asymmetric Paternalism"." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 3.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 387-430. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	L84	CV: Bogutz, Allan D. 2009. "Elder Law: A Personal Perspective." In <i>Theories on Law and Ageing: The Jurisprudence of Elder Law</i> , ed. Israel Doron, 1-9. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer. Morgan, Rebecca C. 2009. "The Future of Elder Law." In <i>Theories on Law and Ageing: The Jurisprudence of Elder Law</i> , ed. Israel Doron, 145-53. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	L84	CV: Morgan, Rebecca C. 2009. "The Future of Elder Law." In <i>Theories on Law and Ageing: The Jurisprudence of Elder Law</i> , ed. Israel Doron, 145-53. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	L84	THE SAME AS K41 CV: Kapp, Marshall B. 2009. "A Therapeutic Approach."
2009	L88	THE SAME AS K41 CV: Kapp, Marshall B. 2009. "A Therapeutic Approach."
2009	R21	CV: Andress, Hans-Jurgen, and Dina Hummelsheim. 2009. "When Marriage Ends: Results and Conclusions." In <i>When Marriage Ends: Economic and Social Consequences of Partnership Dissolution</i> , ed. Hans-Jurgen Andress and Dina Hummelsheim, 361-83. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010		
2010	B52 D23 J52 L12	CV: Williamson, Oliver E. 2010. "Transaction-Cost Economics: The Governance of Contractual Relations." In <i>The New Institutional Economics of Markets</i> , ed. Eirik G. Furubotn and Rudolf Richter, 361-89. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	I28 J21 J44 K30	Stevenson, Betsey. 2010. <i>Beyond the Classroom: Using Title IX to Measure the Return to High School Sports</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15728. Between 1972 and 1978 U.S. high schools rapidly increased their female athletic participation rates - to approximately the same level as their male athletic participation rates - in order to comply with Title IX, a policy change that provides a unique quasi-experiment in female athletic participation. This paper examines the causal implications of this expansion in female sports participation by using variation in the level of boys' athletic participation across states before Title IX to instrument for the change in girls' athletic participation. Analysis of differences in outcomes across states in changes between pre- and post-cohorts reveals that a 10-percentage point rise in state-level female sports participation generates a 1 percentage point increase in female college attendance and a 1 to 2 percentage point rise in female labor force participation. Furthermore, greater opportunities to play sports leads to greater female participation in previously male-dominated occupations, particularly in high-skill occupations.
2010	J52	THE SAME AS B52 CV: Williamson, Oliver E. 2010. "Transaction-Cost Economics: The Governance of Contractual Relations."
2010	K20 P43	CV: Venardos, Angelo M., and Aimi Zulhazmi Abdul Rashid. 2010. "An Introduction to the Laws and Practices of Islamic Trusts and the Distribution of a Trust upon Maturity." In <i>Current Issues in Islamic Banking and Finance: Resilience and Stability in the Present System</i> , ed. Angelo M. Venardos, 145-66. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	K30	THE SAME AS I28 Stevenson, Betsey. 2010. <i>Beyond the Classroom: Using Title IX to Measure the Return to High School Sports</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15728.
2010	L12	THE SAME AS B52 CV: Williamson, Oliver E. 2010. "Transaction-Cost Economics: The Governance of Contractual Relations."
2010	P43	THE SAME AS K20 CV: Venardos, Angelo M., and Aimi Zulhazmi Abdul Rashid. 2010. "An Introduction to the Laws and Practices of Islamic Trusts and the Distribution of a Trust upon Maturity."
2011		
2011	C23	Lee, Jin Young, and Gary Solon. 2011. <i>The Fragility of Estimated Effects of Unilateral Divorce Laws on Divorce Rates</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16773. Following an influential article by Friedberg (1998), Wolfers (2006) explored the sensitivity of Friedberg's results to allowing for dynamics in the response of divorce rates to the adoption of unilateral divorce laws. We in turn explore the sensitivity of Wolfers's results to variations in estimation method and functional form, and we find that the results are extremely fragile. We conclude first that the impact of unilateral divorce laws remains unclear. Second, extending Wolfers's methodological insight about sensitivity of differences-in-differences estimation to allowance for dynamic response, we suggest that identification in differences-in-differences research becomes weaker in the presence of dynamics, especially in the presence of unit-specific time trends.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	D74 F22	Ben Nefissa, Sarah, and Blandine Destremau, eds. 2011. <i>Protestations sociales, revolutions civiles. Transformations du politique dans la Mediterranee arabe. (In French.)</i> , Hors serie 2011. Paris: Revue Tiers-Monde. Eleven papers, all in French and with English summaries, examine the mobilizations before, during, and after the Arab Spring. Papers discuss whether protest movements in Gafsa (Tunisia) and Sidi Ifni (Morocco) are for state involvement or against the political order (Amin Allal and Karine Bennafla); moving from Redeyef to Nantes - social mobilization and international migration (Antoine Dumont); saying "no to the enterprise state, yes to the welfare state" - the rationale and constraints of social mobilizations in post-war Lebanon (Marie-Noelle AbiYaghi and Myriam Catusse); workers' protests in Egypt since 2004 - casualization and local mobilization in the textile sector (Marie Duboc); new strategies of mobilization for family law reform - the "Khul' law" in Egypt (Nathalie Bernard-Maugiron); contemporary Coptic contests in Egypt (Laure Guirguis); collective mobilization in the context of a changing Morocco (Bouchra Sidi Hida); social movements and immobility in the hinterland of Tangier-Med - a consequence of the reform of the state (Sabine Planel); the transition from misery to dignity - the Tunisian revolution of 2011 (Michael Beechir Ayari); the power of civil disobedience - understanding the fault of the Ben Ali regime (Larbi Chouikha and Eric Gobe); and the eighteen days that changed Egypt - civil and political revolution (Sarah Ben Neefissa).
2011	G33	White, Michelle J. 2011. <i>Corporate and Personal Bankruptcy Law</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17237. Bankruptcy is the legal process by which the debts of firms, individuals, and occasionally governments in financial distress are resolved. Bankruptcy law always includes three components. First, it provides a collective framework for simultaneously resolving all debts of the bankrupt entity, regardless of when they are due. Second, it provides rules for determining how the assets and earnings used to repay are divided among creditors. Third, bankruptcy law specifies punishments intended to discourage debtors from defaulting on their debts and filing for bankruptcy. This review discusses and evaluates bankruptcy law by examining whether and when the law encourages debtors and creditors to behave in economically efficient ways. It also considers how bankruptcy law might be changed to improve economic efficiency. The review shows that there are multiple economic objectives of bankruptcy law, because the law affects has very diverse effects. Some of these objectives differ for individuals versus corporations in bankruptcy.
2011	H79	CV: Hanlon, Michael. 2011. "The State's Choice of Divorce Law." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Family Law</i> , ed. Lloyd R. Cohen and Joshua D. Wright, 109-21. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	I31	Bourreau-Dubois, Cecile, and Myriam Doriat-Duban. 2011. "Analyse economique de la prestation compensatoire: Entre logique redistributive et logique reparatrice. (With English summary.)." <i>Economie Publique</i> , 0(26-27): 193-218. Since an Act in 2000, the French system of alimony has been deeply reformed, from a life annuity payment to a lump sum payment. We show that alimony is justified in that sense it contributes, in case of divorce, to protect its beneficiaries against the risk of standard of living reduction in one hand and against the opportunistic behavior from the partner in the other hand. So alimony might pursue two functions - - distributive and compensatory - which determine its mode of payment, life annuity or lump sum.
2011	J11	CV: Dnes, Antony W. 2011. "Partnering and Incentive Structures." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Family Law</i> , ed. Lloyd R. Cohen and Joshua D. Wright, 122-31. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J11 K39	Degtyareva, Victoria. 2011. "Defining Family in Immigration Law: Accounting for Nontraditional Families in Citizenship by Descent." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 120(4): 862-908. Most immigrants who gain permanent residence or citizenship in the United States do so through familial relations. As a result, immigration authorities must constantly decide what constitutes a family. Unfortunately, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) provides little guidance. While the INA provides some definitions of what constitutes a family, the definitions generally assume a traditional view of the family in which all parental roles lie with only two individuals. This assumption creates substantial problems when applying the INA's provisions to nontraditional families in which parental roles may be split between three or more people. Because the INA does not account for such families, it is often unclear whether the families are entitled to the plethora of immigration and citizenship benefits available to those with familial relations in the United States. In response to the lack of clarity, this Note proposes the adoption of a unified definition of family that is based on interpersonal, rather than biological, relationships. The proposed solution is consistent with existing provisions of the INA, finds support in state family law, and provides an effective way of dealing with nontraditional families.
2011	R23	CV: Hanlon, Michael. 2011. "The State's Choice of Divorce Law." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Family Law</i> , ed. Lloyd R. Cohen and Joshua D. Wright, 109-21. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012		
2012	D63	CV: Anwar, Zainah, and Jana S. Rumminger. 2012. "Justice and Equality in Muslim Family Laws: Challenges, Possibilities, and Strategies for Reform." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 2. Contentious Rights and Case Studies.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 579-99. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	D81	Halla, Martin, and Johann Scharler. 2012. "Marriage, Divorce, and Interstate Risk Sharing." <i>Scandinavian Journal of Economics</i> , 114(1): 55-78. In this paper, we study the importance of marriage for interstate risk sharing in the US. We find that US federal states in which married couples account for a higher share of the population are less exposed to state-specific output shocks. Thus, in addition to improving the allocation of risk at the individual level, marriage also has implications for risk sharing at the more aggregated state level. Quantitatively, the impact of marriage on interstate risk sharing varies over divorce regimes.
2012	F54	CV: 2012. "Saving Amina Lawal: Human Rights Symbolism and the Dangers of Colonialism." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 2. Contentious Rights and Case Studies.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 613-34. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	G11 G23 M14	CV: Richardson, Benjamin J. 2012. "Fiduciary and Other Legal Duties." In <i>Socially Responsible Finance and Investing: Financial Institutions, Corporations, Investors, and Activists</i> , ed. H. Kent Baker and John R. Nofsinger, 69-85. Robert W. Kolb Series in Finance, vol. 612. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2012	G18 G23 O55 Z10	Kutsoati, Edward, and Randall Morck. 2012. <i>Family Ties, Inheritance Rights, and Successful Poverty Alleviation: Evidence from Ghana</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18080. Ghanaian custom views children as members of either their mother's or father's lineage (extended family), but not both. Patrilineal custom charges a man's lineage with caring for his widow and children, while matrilineal custom places this burden on the widows' lineage - her father, brothers, and uncles. Deeming custom inadequate, and to promote the nuclear family, Ghana enacted the Intestate Succession (PNDC) Law 111, 1985 and 1998 Children's Act 560 to force men to provide for their widows and children, as in Western cultures. Our survey shows that,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		although most people die intestate and many profess to know Law 111, it is rarely implemented. Knowledge of the law correlates with couples accumulating assets jointly and with inter-vivos husband to wife transfers, controlling for education. These effects are least evident for widows of matrilineal lineage men, suggesting a persistence of traditional norms. Widows with closer ties with their own or their spouse's lineage report greater financial support, as do those very few who benefit from legal wills or access Law 111 and, importantly, widows of matrilineal lineage. Some evidence also supports Act 560 benefiting nuclear families, especially if the decedent's lineage is matrilineal. Overall, our study confirms African traditional institutions' persistent importance, and the limited effects of formal law.
2012	G20 N21 N31 N41	CV: Blackmar, Elizabeth. 2012. "Inheriting Property and Debt: From Family Security to Corporate Accumulation." In <i>Capitalism Takes Command: The Social Transformation of Nineteenth-Century America</i> , ed. Michael Zakim and Gary J. Kornblith, 93-117. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	G23	THE SAME AS G18 Kutsoati, Edward, and Randall Morck. 2012. <i>Family Ties, Inheritance Rights, and Successful Poverty Alleviation: Evidence from Ghana</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18080.
2012	G23	THE SAME AS G11 CV: Richardson, Benjamin J. 2012. "Fiduciary and Other Legal Duties."
2012	H11	CV: Lerner, Hanna. 2012. "Consociationalism versus Twin Tolerations: Religion and State in Israel." In <i>Problems Confronting Contemporary Democracies: Essays in Honor of Alfred Stepan</i> . Alfred Stepan, 424-49. Edited by Douglas Chalmers and Scott Mainwaring. Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies series. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press.
2012	I13 K32	CV: Frank-Stromborg, Marilyn, and Kenneth R. Burns. 2012. "Legal Issues in Cancer Caregiving." In <i>Cancer Caregiving in the United States: Research, Practice, Policy</i> , ed. Ronda C. Talley, Ruth McCorkle and Walter F. Baile, 249-63. Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving Caregiving: Research-Practice-Policy series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	I13 K32	CV: Bove, Frank G. 2012. "Legal Issues Related to Caregiving for an Individual with Disabilities." In <i>Multiple Dimensions of Caregiving and Disability: Research, Practice, Policy</i> , ed. Ronda C. Talley and John E. Crews, 153-68. Caregiving: Research, Practice, Policy series. An official publication of the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	J38 R41	CV: Young, Ernest A. 2012. ""The Ordinary Diet of the Law": The Presumption against Preemption in the Roberts Court." In <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2011</i> , ed. Dennis J. Hutchinson, David A. Strauss and Geoffrey R. Stone, 253-344. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	K32	CV: Schwartz, Jack, and Leslie B. Fried. 2012. "Legal Issues for Caregivers of Individuals with Alzheimer's Disease." In , ed. Steven H. Zarit and Ronda C. Talley, 165-79. Caregiving: Research, Practice, Policy series. An official publication of the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	K32	THE SAME AS I13 CV: Frank-Stromborg, Marilyn, and Kenneth R. Burns. 2012. "Legal Issues in Cancer Caregiving."
2012	K32	CV: Kaufman, Dale L., Ann O'Mara, and Christine M. Schrauf. 2012. "Cancer Caregiving: Policy and Advocacy." In <i>Cancer Caregiving in the United States: Research, Practice, Policy</i> , ed. Ronda C. Talley, Ruth McCorkle and Walter F. Baile, 265-86. Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving Caregiving: Research-Practice-Policy series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	K32	THE SAME AS I13 CV: Bove, Frank G. 2012. "Legal Issues Related to Caregiving for an Individual with Disabilities."
2012	L31	CV: Montagu, Caroline. 2012. "Civil Society and the Voluntary Sector in Saudi Arabia." In <i>The Political Economy of Arab Gulf States</i> , ed. Kristian Coates Ulrichsen, 436-52. Elgar Research Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	M14	THE SAME AS G11 CV: Richardson, Benjamin J. 2012. "Fiduciary and Other Legal Duties."
2012	N21	THE SAME AS G20 CV: Blackmar, Elizabeth. 2012. "Inheriting Property and Debt: From Family Security to Corporate Accumulation."
2012	N31	THE SAME AS G20 CV: Blackmar
2012	N40	CV: Bielefeldt, Heiner. 2012. ""Western" versus "Islamic" Human Rights Conceptions? A Critique of Cultural Essentialism in the Discussion on Human Rights." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 1. Key Issues in the Debates.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 272-303. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	N41	THE SAME AS G20 CV: Blackmar, Elizabeth. 2012. "Inheriting Property and Debt: From Family Security to Corporate Accumulation."
2012	N45 O57	CV: Mir-Hosseini, Ziba. 2012. "How the Door of Ijtihad Was Opened and Closed: A Comparative Analysis of Recent Family Law Reforms in Iran and Morocco." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 1. Key Issues in the Debates.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 588-600. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	O55	THE SAME AS G18 Kutsoati, Edward, and Randall Morck. 2012. <i>Family Ties, Inheritance Rights, and Successful Poverty Alleviation: Evidence from Ghana</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18080.
2012	O57	THE SAME AS N45 CV: Mir-Hosseini, Ziba. 2012. "How the Door of Ijtihad Was Opened and Closed: A Comparative Analysis of Recent Family Law Reforms in Iran and Morocco."
2012	P46	CV: Bop, Codou. 2012. "Islam and Women's Sexual Health and Rights in Senegal." In <i>Islam and Human Rights. Volume 2. Contentious Rights and Case Studies.</i> , ed. Abdullah Saeed, 307-36. Elgar Research Collection. Human Rights Law series, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	R41	THE SAME AS J38 CV: Young, Ernest A. 2012. ""The Ordinary Diet of the Law": The Presumption against Preemption in the Roberts Court."
2012	Z10	THE SAME AS G18 Kutsoati, Edward, and Randall Morck. 2012. <i>Family Ties, Inheritance Rights, and Successful Poverty Alleviation: Evidence from Ghana</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18080.
2013		
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Incapacity Planning." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 467-74. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	A22	CV: Burns, Sharon A. 2013. "Powers of Appointment." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 489-93. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Burns, Sharon A. 2013. "Methods of Property Transfer at Death." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 439-44. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Sources for Estate Liquidity." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 483-88. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Intrafamily and Other Business Transfer Techniques." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 537-45. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Burns, Sharon A. 2013. "Estate Planning Documents." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 445-50. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Gifting Strategies." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 451-58. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Types, Features, and Taxation of Trusts." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 495-502. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Qualified Interest Trusts." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 503-09. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Marital Deduction." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 525-30. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Deferral and Minimization of Estate Tax." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 531-36. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 547-52. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Income in Respect of a Decedent." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 559-64. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Postmortem Estate Planning Techniques." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 565-69. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Buie, Elissa. 2013. "Estate Planning for Nontraditional Relationships." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 571-78. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	A22	CV: Seay, Martin C., and Lance Palmer. 2013. "Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates." In <i>CFP Board Financial Planning Competency Handbook</i> . Charles R. Chaffin, 313-19. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2013	H75	CV: Gray, Christopher Berry. 2013. "Economic Justice in the Oikos: Freedom and Equality in Family Law." In <i>Economic Justice: Philosophical and Legal Perspectives</i> , ed. Helen M. Stacy and Win-Chiat Lee, 63-73. AMINTAPHIL: The Philosophical Foundations of Law and Justice. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	H76	CV: Geddes, R. Richard, and Sharon Tennyson. 2013. "Passage of the Married Women's Property Acts and Earnings Acts in the United States: 1850 to 1920." In <i>Research in Economic History</i> , ed. Christopher Hanes and Susan Wolcott, 145-89. Research in Economic History, vol. 29. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2013	L24	CV: Berkowitz, Dana. 2013. "Gay Men and Surrogacy." In <i>LGBT-Parent Families: Innovations in Research and Implications for Practice</i> , ed. Abbie E. Goldberg and Katherine R. Allen, 71-85. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	P36	CV: Yao, Shuntian, and Euston Quah. 2013. "Economics behind the Law: Why Number of Divorce Cases Grows When Families Become Wealthier?" <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 35(1): 137-43. In this paper, we study the effects of increasing family wealth on the number of divorce cases in a society. We assume that, when one party of a married couple seeks for divorce, the physical family wealth is equally divided between the homemaker and the breadwinner according to the law. Through some simple mathematical analysis, we discover that the number of divorce cases will increase when the amounts of family wealth increase. Our theoretical result is well-justified by the observation from the Chinese society after the Reforms.

Table K36.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian*
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D62	Externalities
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D83	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E22	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	Fiscal Policy
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G01	Financial Crises
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J23	Labor Demand
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K21	Antitrust Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K31	Labor Law
K37	Immigration Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O10	Economic Development: General
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O16	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O23	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change: Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O47	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K36: Balance of Links

3	Links in 2005
131	New links in 2006-2013
688	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K36 is equal to 3.61 AS.

Общий объем раздела K36 — 3,61 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K36.E.

K37 Immigration Law ¹

Table K37.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	0	30	30	N	0.00	5.24	Microeconomics
E	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	0	30	30	N	0.00	5.24	International Economics
G	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Financial Economics
H	0	17	17	N	0.00	2.97	Public Economics
I	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.35	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	3	290	287	96.67	42.86	50.70	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1	129	128	129	14.29	22.55	Law and Economics
L	2	16	14	8	28.57	2.80	Industrial Organization
M	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	14	14	N	0.00	2.45	Economic History
O	1	17	16	17	14.29	2.97	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	16	16	N	0.00	2.80	Economic Systems
Q	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.52	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.87	Other Special Topics
S	7	572	565	81.7	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K37.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN10	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.35	Welfare Economics
D7	0	27	27	N	0.00	4.72	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	0	30	30	N	0.00	5.24	Microeconomics
E	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Trade
F2	0	20	20	N	0.00	3.50	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	8	8	N	0.00	1.40	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	0	30	30	N	0.00	5.24	International Economics
G3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Corporate Finance and Governance

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DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN10	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
G	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.70	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	12	12	N	0.00	2.10	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	0	17	17	N	0.00	2.97	Public Economics
I3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.35	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.35	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	1	171	170	171	14.29	29.90	Demographic Economics
J2	1	10	9	10	14.29	1.75	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	6	6	N	0.00	1.05	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	1	89	88	89	14.29	15.56	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	7	7	N	0.00	1.22	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.87	Labor Standards: National and International
J	3	290	287	96.67	42.86	50.70	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	10	10	N	0.00	1.75	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	1	100	99	100	14.29	17.48	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	19	19	N	0.00	3.32	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1	129	128	129	14.29	22.55	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.35	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	2	8	6	4	28.57	1.40	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.52	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.35	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	2	16	14	8	28.57	2.80	Industrial Organization
M5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Personnel Economics
M	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	13	13	N	0.00	2.27	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	0	14	14	N	0.00	2.45	Economic History
O1	1	17	16	17	14.29	2.97	Economic Development
O	1	17	16	17	14.29	2.97	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems

DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN10	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
P2	0	8	8	N	0.00	1.40	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	8	8	N	0.00	1.40	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	0	16	16	N	0.00	2.80	Economic Systems
Q5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.52	Environmental Economics
Q	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.52	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Household Analysis
R	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.17	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.87	Other Special Topics
S	7	572	565	81.7	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K37.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN10	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J15	1	55	54	55	14.29	9.62	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J23	1	4	3	4	14.29	0.7	Labor Demand
J61	1	48	47	48	14.29	8.39	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
K37	1	91	90	91	14.29	15.91	Immigration Law
L25	1	4	3	4	14.29	0.7	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	1	4	3	4	14.29	0.7	Entrepreneurship
O15	1	12	11	12	14.29	2.1	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
S	7	218	211	31.1	100	38.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K37.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D14	1	0.17	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D61	2	0.35	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D72	25	4.37	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	2	0.35	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
F18	1	0.17	Trade and Environment
F22	16	2.8	International Migration
F24	4	0.7	Remittances
F52	2	0.35	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	3	0.52	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	3	0.52	International Institutional Arrangements
F64	1	0.17	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
G33	1	0.17	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
H23	1	0.17	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H51	1	0.17	National Government Expenditures and Health
H55	1	0.17	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	2	0.35	National Security and War
H70	2	0.35	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	1	0.17	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	1	0.17	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	3	0.52	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H76	1	0.17	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	4	0.7	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I32	1	0.17	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	1	0.17	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J11	54	9.44	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J16	3	0.52	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	59	10.31	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J22	3	0.52	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	3	0.52	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J31	1	0.17	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J43	1	0.17	Agricultural Labor Markets
J52	3	0.52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	3	0.52	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J68	41	7.17	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J71	7	1.22	Labor Discrimination
J82	3	0.52	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	2	0.35	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K10	8	1.4	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K14	2	0.35	Criminal Law
K31	5	0.87	Labor Law
K32	1	0.17	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	3	0.52	International Law
K42	19	3.32	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L16	2	0.35	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L31	3	0.52	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L51	1	0.17	Economics of Regulation
L84	2	0.35	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
M51	1	0.17	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
N30	3	0.52	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N32	1	0.17	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	9	1.57	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N40	1	0.17	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
O17	5	0.87	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
P23	8	1.4	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P37	8	1.4	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
Q54	1	0.17	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q58	2	0.35	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R23	1	0.17	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
Z12	3	0.52	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	2	0.35	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	354	61.8	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

J18(59), J11(54), J68(41), D72(25), K42(19), F22(16), N34(9), K10(8), P23(8), P37(8), J71(7), K31(5), O17(5), F24(4), H77(4), F54(3), F55(3), H73(3), J16(3), J22(3), J24(3), J52(3), J53(3), J82(3), K33(3), L31(3), N30(3), Z12(3), D61(2), D74(2), F52(2), H56(2), H70(2), J83(2), K14(2), L16(2), L84(2), Q58(2), Z13(2), D14(1), F18(1), F64(1), G33(1), H23(1), H51(1), H55(1), H71(1), H72(1), H76(1), I32(1), I38(1), J31(1), J43(1), K32(1), L51(1), M51(1), N32(1), N40(1), Q54(1), R23(1).

Table K37.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J15	0	0	0	0	1	8	14	32	55
J23	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
J61	0	0	0	0	1	8	14	25	48
K37	0	0	0	0	1	13	24	53	91
L25	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
L26	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
O15	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	12
D72	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	12	25
F54	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
H73	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
H77	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
J11	0	0	0	0	0	9	14	31	54

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J16	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
J18	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	34	59
J22	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
J52	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
J53	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
J68	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	22	41
J71	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	7
J82	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
K10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	8
K31	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
L31	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
N30	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
N34	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	9
P23	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	8
P37	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	8
Z12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
D61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
F22	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	16
F24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
F52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
F55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
H70	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
J24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
J83	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
K42	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	19
L16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L84	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
O17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
D14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
K32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
L51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
R23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	0	0	0	0	7	21	13	26	67

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K37.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2010—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010		
2010	J15 J23 J61 L25 L26 O15	Kalitanyi, Vivence, and Kobus Visser. 2010. "African Immigrants in South Africa: Job Takers or Job Creators?" <i>South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences, N.S.</i> , 13(4): 376-90. During the last decade African immigrants have been met with and exposed to severe forms of hostility towards their presence in this country. A significant number of these migrants have successfully applied their entrepreneurial flair in establishing small enterprises and employing workers, often to the envy of their local counterparts. This paper presents the findings of an empirical study conducted in 2007 on job creation by African immigrant entrepreneurs for South Africans with face-to-face interviews with 120 African immigrant entrepreneurs. These findings triangulated 7 non-governmental organisations that interact with immigrants in Cape Town. A review of the literature on migration, entrepreneurship and immigrant entrepreneurs formed the basis for the study. The findings indicate that more than 80% of African immigrant entrepreneurs interviewed employ South Africans in their businesses. Despite a generally negative national perception towards immigrants, this study has also revealed that entrepreneurial skills are transferred from immigrant entrepreneurs to their South African employees. Whilst the study was only conducted in the suburban areas of Cape Town, the researcher believes that the results represent the general trend for South Africa. Furthermore, the study only involved those migrants who come from African continent. The overall result is the acknowledgement of the contribution that non-citizens are making to the country's growth and development. The findings suggest recommendations geared towards policy changes regarding South African immigration law, an inclusive research about the role of immigrants on job creation in South Africa, as well as the consideration of immigrant entrepreneurs when allocating financial support.
2011		
2011	D72 J11 J18 N34 P23 P37	CV: Kicinger, Anna, and Izabela Korys. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Poland." In <i>Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present</i> , ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 347-76. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	D72 J11 J18 N34	CV: Zincone, Giovanna. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Italy." In <i>Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present</i> , ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 247-90. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	D72 J11 J18 J68	CV: D'Amato, Gianni. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Switzerland." In <i>Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present</i> , ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 165-93. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	D72 F54 J11 J18 Z12	CV: Zincone, Giovanna. 2011. "Conclusion: Comparing the Making of Migration Policies." In <i>Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present</i> , ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 377-441. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	D72 J18 J68	Banaian, King, Orn B. Bodvarsson, and Anton D. Lowenberg. 2011. "Determinants of Immigration Policy: An Empirical Study of US Legislative Voting." <i>Journal of Public Finance and Public Choice/Economia delle Scelte Pubbliche</i> , 29(1-3): 77-103. Immigration policy is supplied endogenously through a political process that weighs the impacts of immigration on factor owners, together with other interests, in determining policy outcomes. The relative significance of constituent interests and legislator ideology in shaping policy is tested by identifying the correlates of congressional voting on immigration legislation in the United States. Conservative lawmakers are found to generally support stricter immigration controls. Legislators representing border states and urban areas favor looser restrictions, possibly reflecting the political influence of recent immigrants. There is evidence that immigration reform is a normal good and that substitutability between native and immigrant labor promotes tighter immigration restrictions.
2011	D72 J11 J18 J68	CV: Wihtol de Wenden, Catherine. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of France." In <i>Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present</i> , ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 61-93. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	F54	THE SAME AS D72 CV: Zincone, Giovanna. 2011. "Conclusion: Comparing the Making of Migration Policies."
2011	H73 J16 J22 J68 J71 K10	CV: Konsta, Anna-Maria. 2011. "Gender and 'Plastic' Citizenship in European Social Law." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 129-38. With assistance from Iryna Uliasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	H77 J11 J18 J68	CV: Bruquetas-Callejo, Maria, Blanca Garces-Mascarenas, Ricard Moren-Alegret, Rinus Penninx, and Eduardo Ruiz-Vieytez. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Spain." In <i>Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present</i> , ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 291-323. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	J11	THE SAME AS D72 CV: Kicinger, A., and I. Korys. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Poland."
2011	J11	THE SAME AS D72 CV: Zincone, Giovanna. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Italy."
2011	J11	THE SAME AS D72 CV: D'Amato, Gianni. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Switzerland."
2011	J11	THE SAME AS D72 CV: Zincone, Giovanna. 2011. "Conclusion: Comparing the Making of Migration Policies."

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	J11	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Wihtol de Wenden, C. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of France."
2011	J11	THE SAME AS H77 CV : Bruquetas-Callejo, Maria, Blanca Garces-Mascarenas, Ricard Moren-Alegret, Rinus Penninx, and Eduardo Ruiz-Vieytez. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Spain."
2011	J11 J18 N30 P23 P37	CV : Caneq, Marek, and Pavel Cizinsky. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of the Czech Republic." In <i>Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present</i> , ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 327-46. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	J11 J18 J68 N34	CV : Cerna, Lucie, and Almuth Wietholtz. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of the United Kingdom." In <i>Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present</i> , ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 195-244. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	J11 J18 J68 L31	CV : Borkert, Maren, and Wolfgang Bosswick. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Germany." In <i>Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present</i> , ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 95-127. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	J16	THE SAME AS H73 CV : Konsta, Anna-Maria. 2011. "Gender and 'Plastic' Citizenship in European Social Law."
2011	J18	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Kicinger, A., and I. Korys. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Poland."
2011	J18	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Zincone, Giovanna. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Italy."
2011	J18	THE SAME AS D72 CV : D'Amato, Gianni. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Switzerland."
2011	J18	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Zincone, Giovanna. 2011. "Conclusion: Comparing the Making of Migration Policies."
2011	J18	THE SAME AS D72 Banaian, King, Orn B. Bodvarsson, and Anton D. Lowenberg. 2011. "Determinants of Immigration Policy: An Empirical Study of US Legislative Voting." <i>Journal of Public Finance and Public Choice/Economia delle Scelte Pubbliche</i>, 29(1-3): 77-103.
2011	J18	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Wihtol de Wenden, C. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of France."
2011	J18	THE SAME AS H73 CV : Bruquetas-Callejo, Maria, Blanca Garces-Mascarenas, Ricard Moren-Alegret, Rinus Penninx, and Eduardo Ruiz-Vieytez. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Spain."
2011	J18	THE SAME AS J11 CV : Caneq, Marek, and Pavel Cizinsky. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of the Czech Republic."
2011	J18	THE SAME AS J11 CV : Cerna, Lucie, and Almuth Wietholtz. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of the United Kingdom."
2011	J18	THE SAME AS J11 CV : Borkert, Maren, and Wolfgang Bosswick. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Germany."
2011	J22	THE SAME AS H73 CV : Konsta, Anna-Maria. 2011. "Gender and 'Plastic' Citizenship in European Social Law."
2011	J52 J53 J71 J82 K31	CV : Ryan, Bernard. 2011. "Transnationalism and Labour Law: The 'British Jobs' Protests of 2009." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 72-88. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J68	THE SAME AS D72 CV : D'Amato, Gianni. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Switzerland."
2011	J68	THE SAME AS D72 Banaian, King, Orn B. Bodvarsson, and Anton D. Lowenberg. 2011. "Determinants of Immigration Policy: An Empirical Study of US Legislative Voting." <i>Journal of Public Finance and Public Choice/Economia delle Scelte Pubbliche</i>, 29(1-3): 77-103.
2011	J68	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Wihtol de Wenden, C. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of France."
2011	J68	THE SAME AS H73 CV : Konsta, Anna-Maria. 2011. "Gender and 'Plastic' Citizenship in European Social Law."
2011	J68	THE SAME AS H77 CV : Bruquetas-Callejo, Maria, Blanca Garces-Mascarenas, Ricard Moren-Alegret, Rinus Penninx, and Eduardo Ruiz-Vieytez. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Spain."
2011	J68	THE SAME AS J11 CV : Cerna, Lucie, and Almuth Wietholtz. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of the United Kingdom."
2011	J68	THE SAME AS J11 CV : Borkert, M., and W. Bosswick. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Germany."
2011	J71	THE SAME AS H73 CV : Konsta, Anna-Maria. 2011. "Gender and 'Plastic' Citizenship in European Social Law."
2011	J71	THE SAME AS J52 CV : Ryan, B. 2011. "Transnationalism and Labour Law: The 'British Jobs' Protests of 2009."
2011	J82	THE SAME AS J52 CV : Ryan, B. 2011. "Transnationalism and Labour Law: The 'British Jobs' Protests of 2009."
2011	K10	THE SAME AS H73 CV : Konsta, Anna-Maria. 2011. "Gender and 'Plastic' Citizenship in European Social Law."
2011	K31	THE SAME AS J52 CV : Ryan, B. 2011. "Transnationalism and Labour Law: The 'British Jobs' Protests of 2009."
2011	L31	THE SAME AS J11 CV : Borkert, M., and W. Bosswick. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Germany."
2011	N30	THE SAME AS J11 CV : Caneq, Marek, and Pavel Cizinsky. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of the Czech Republic."
2011	N34	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Kicinger, A., and I. Korys. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Poland".
2011	N34	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Zincone, Giovanna. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Italy."

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	N34	THE SAME AS J11 CV : Cerna, Lucie, and Almuth Wietholtz. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of the United Kingdom."
2011	P23	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Kicinger, A., and I. Korys. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Poland".
2011	P23	THE SAME AS J11 CV : Canek, Marek, and Pavel Cizinsky. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of the Czech Republic."
2011	P37	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Kicinger, A., and I. Korys. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Poland".
2011	P37	THE SAME AS J11 CV : Canek, Marek, and Pavel Cizinsky. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of the Czech Republic."
2011	Z12	THE SAME AS D72 CV : Zincone, Giovanna. 2011. "Conclusion: Comparing the Making of Migration Policies."
2012		
2012	D61 F22 F24 L16	CV : Srawooth, Paitoonpong, Chalamwong Yongyuth, Sukaruji Chothiga, and Piamkulwanich Angkana. 2012. "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Thailand." In <i>Costs and Benefits of Cross-Country Labour Migration in the GMS</i> , ed. Hossein Jalilian, 242-304. GMS Development Series, vol. 2. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
2012	D74 F22 J24 K42	CV : Clemente, Jesus, and Gemma Larramona. 2012. "Can a Legalization Programme for Immigrants Generate Conflict among Natives?." In <i>Migration Impact Assessment: New Horizons</i> , ed. Peter Nijkamp, Jacques Poot and Mediha Sahin, 365-86. New Horizons in Regional Science. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F22	CV : Money, Jeannette. 2012. "No Vacancy: The Political Geography of Immigration Control in Advanced Industrial Countries." In <i>Key Concepts in the New Global Economy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. David A. Baldwin, 96-131. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Writings on the New Global Economy, vol. 7. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F22 K42	CV : Bommès, Michael. 2012. "Illegal Migration in Modern Society: Consequences and Problems of National European Migration Policies." In <i>Immigration and Social Systems: Collected Essays of Michael Bommès</i> . Michael Bommès, 157-75. Edited by Christina Boswell and Gianni D'Amato. IMISCOE Research series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2012	F22 F24	Ortmeyer, David L., and Michael A. Quinn. 2012. "Coyotes, Migration Duration, and Remittances." <i>Journal of Developing Areas</i>, 46(2): 185-203. The migration of Mexican immigrants to the U.S. is one of the largest bilateral migration flows in the world and remittances from these immigrants represent a crucial source of income for Mexican households. As the United States tightens controls on illegal migration, this may impact both migration durations and remittances. Tighter borders increase crossing costs, often because migrants need to pay smugglers (coyotes). Using data from the Mexican Migration Project, we find that higher crossing costs increase the probability of remitting, the remittance rate and the duration of stay as undocumented workers pay off the crossing debt. If immigrants did not incur these crossing debts, then more of their earnings could be spent in the United States or by their households in Mexico on productive activities and durations in the U.S. might be lessened at the margin. This suggests some potential gain to both the U.S. and Mexican economies through expanding guest worker programs and consequently reducing the hiring of coyotes.
2012	F22 F52 F55	Sirin Oner, N. Asli. 2012. "In Which Direction Do the Efforts Proceed? The European Union's Attempts to Develop a Common Immigration and Asylum Policy." <i>Marmara Avrupa Arastirmalari Dergisi/Marmara Journal of European Studies</i>, 20(2): 121-40. In the period which began in the mid-1980s and continued until today, there has been an increase in the number of refugees, asylum-seekers and irregular migrants. The Central and Eastern Europeans, who had the opportunity to participate in the migration movements with the removal of the political barriers and the persons displaced as a result of bloody conflicts in the Balkans played an important role in the increase in the number of people migrating to Western Europe. The increase in the migratory pressures since the 1990s paved the way for the Western European states to tighten measures about immigration. This situation brought about the discussions on "fortress Europe" because the European Union tried to decrease the number of migrants entering the Union countries. However, the measures do not seem to be effective since more and more people enter the Union countries in an illegal way. This fact lies at the centre of the EU's wish to develop a common immigration and asylum policy. In this regard, the aim of this article is to elaborate on the attempts to develop a common immigration and asylum policy within the context of turning the EU territories into an "area of justice, freedom and security".
2012	F24	THE SAME AS D61 CV : Srawooth, Paitoonpong, Chalamwong Yongyuth, Sukaruji Chothiga, and Piamkulwanich Angkana. 2012. "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Thailand."
2012	F52	THE SAME AS F22 Sirin Oner, N. Asli. 2012. "In Which Direction Do the Efforts Proceed? The European Union's Attempts to Develop a Common Immigration and Asylum Policy." <i>Marmara Avrupa Arastirmalari Dergisi/Marmara Journal of European Studies</i>, 20(2): 121-40.
2012	F55	THE SAME AS F22 Sirin One
2012	H70 K42 L84	CV : Zatz, Marjorie S., and Hilary Smith. 2012. "Immigration, Crime, and Victimization: Rhetoric and Reality." In <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science. Volume 8</i> , ed. John Hagan, 141-59. Associate Editors: Kim Lane Scheppele and Tom R. Tyler. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews.
2012	J24	THE SAME AS D74 CV : Clemente, Jesus, and Gemma Larramona. 2012. "Can a Legalization Programme for Immigrants Generate Conflict among Natives?."
2012	J83 O17	Neuwahl, Nanette. 2012. "Case C-371/08, Nural Ziebell v. Land Baden-Wurttemberg. (Judgment of the Court of 8 December 2011, Not Yet Reported)." <i>Marmara Avrupa Arastirmalari Dergisi/Marmara Journal of European Studies</i>, 20(2): 165-75. This case is about the scope of certain provisions of EU law: is the so-called 'citizens' directive' (replacing the EU worker's directive) applicable by analogy to a Turkish worker resident in Germany if the long-term resident directive is not applied? In reply, the Court acts as a doctor who cuts out a sore without spending much time on explaining the diagnosis. Its answer comes down to saying that for Turkish workers the citizens' directive does not entail any rights that extend beyond those already applicable under the EU-Turkey Association Council Decisions and associated case law. As a result, in the case at hand, the EU restriction of the reasons for the expulsion of foreign nationals to public security did not apply as a matter of EU law to Turkish workers. No analogy was drawn to the situation of workers of the European Economic Area in this case.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	K42	CV: Joppke, Christian. 2012. "Why Liberal States Accept Unwanted Immigration." In <i>Key Concepts in the New Global Economy. Volume 2</i> , ed. David A. Baldwin, 3-30. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Writings on the New Global Economy, vol. 7. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	K42	THE SAME AS D74 CV: Clemente, Jesus, and Gemma Larramona. 2012. "Can a Legalization Programme for Immigrants Generate Conflict among Natives?."
2012	K42	THE SAME AS H70 CV: Zatz, M. S., and H. Smith. 2012. "Immigration, Crime, and Victimization: Rhetoric and Reality."
2012	L16	THE SAME AS D61 CV: Srawooth, Paitoonpong, Chalamwong Yongyuth, Sukaruji Chothiga, and Piamkulwanich Angkana. 2012. "Economic Costs and Benefits of Labour Migration: Case of Thailand."
2012	L84	THE SAME AS H70 CV: Zatz, M. S.
2012	O17	THE SAME AS J83 Neuwahl, Nanette. 2012. "Case C-371/08, Nural Ziebell v. Land Baden-Württemberg. (Judgment of the Court of 8 December 2011, Not Yet Reported.)." <i>Marmara Avrupa Arastirmalari Dergisi/Marmara Journal of European Studies</i> , 20(2): 165-75.
2013		
2013	D14 I32 N32	CV: Massey, Douglas S. 2013. "Immigration Enforcement as a Race-Making Institution." In <i>Immigration, Poverty, and Socioeconomic Inequality</i> , ed. David Card and Steven Raphael, 257-81. National Poverty Center Series on Poverty and Public Policy. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
2013	F18 F64 Q54 Q58	Mota Borges, Isabel. 2013. "Protection Starts at Home but Does Not Stop There! The Dynamics of the Human Rights Obligations of States for Protecting Environmentally Displaced Persons." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i> , 0(22): 17-49. Environmental degradation and the effects of climate change have direct and indirect impacts on the effective enjoyment of human rights. Countries where the effects of environmental change and degradation occur are mostly likely to be vulnerable to human displacement, due to the lack of available adaptation resources, poor human resource implementation capacity and often a deficient human rights protection record. Such countries are also the ones least likely to proactively lobby governments at the national and international levels. While the exact number of people displaced is hard to estimate predictions are of approximately 150 million of environmentally displaced persons by 2050. This analysis starts by portraying the human impacts of environmental change, and then concentrates on the home states obligations under international human rights standards in parallel scrutiny with regional and international jurisprudence. The aim is to establish which duties home states have with regards to respecting human rights and ensuring a healthy and safe environment by avoiding environmental degradation. A further aim is to establish how states duties are transferable in the environmental change context; in particular, what protecting obligations states have towards environmentally displaced persons. This paper explores the duty of states to protect environmentally displaced people through a dynamic model of internalisation of protection obligations: respecting and fulfilling people's needs in an interactive, international assistance, cooperative and participatory process. Ultimately, the global polity of states must find ways to deal with new legislative challenges in this current world of permanent emergencies of natural and human made environmental degradation and change.
2013	G33 H51 H56 L51	Hutchinson, Dennis J., David A. Strauss, and Geoffrey R. Stone, eds. 2013. <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2012, Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press</i> . Nine papers examine topics in U.S. Supreme Court decisions. Papers discuss Commerce Clause revision and the Affordable Care Act (David A. Strauss); enforcement redundancy and the future of immigration law (Adam B. Cox); the curious history of Fourth Amendment searches (Orin S. Kerr); confronting science--expert evidence and the Confrontation Clause (Jennifer Mnookin and David Kaye); lies and the Constitution (Helen Norton); bankruptcy step zero (Douglas G. Baird and Anthony J. Casey); one voice or many?--the political question doctrine and acoustic dissonance in foreign affairs (Daniel Abebe); "to regulate," not "to prohibit"--limiting the commerce power (Barry Friedman and Genevieve Lakier); and Carolene Products and constitutional structure (Barry Cushman). No index.
2013	H23 H71 H72 I38	CV: Fox, Cybelle, Irene Bloemraad, and Christel Kesler. 2013. "Immigration and Redistributive Social Policy." In <i>Immigration, Poverty, and Socioeconomic Inequality</i> , ed. David Card and Steven Raphael, 381-420. National Poverty Center Series on Poverty and Public Policy. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
2013	H51	THE SAME AS G33 Hutchinson, Dennis J., David A. Strauss, and Geoffrey R. Stone, eds. 2013. <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2012, Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press</i> .
2013	H56	THE SAME AS G33 Hutchinson
2013	H56	CV: Chacon, Jennifer M. 2013. "The Security Myth: Punishing Immigrants in the Name of National Security." In <i>Governing Immigration through Crime: A Reader</i> , ed. Julie A. Dowling and Jonathan Xavier Inda, 77-93. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Social Sciences.
2013	H71	THE SAME AS H23 CV: Fox, C., I. Bloemraad, and C. Kesler. 2013. "Immigration and Redistributive Social Policy."
2013	H72	THE SAME AS H23 CV: Fox
2013	H76	CV: Cox, Adam B. 2013. "Enforcement Redundancy and the Future of Immigration Law." In <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2012</i> , ed. D. J. Hutchinson, D. A. Strauss and G. R. Stone, 31-65. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	I32	THE SAME AS D14 CV: Massey, Douglas S. 2013. "Immigration Enforcement as a Race-Making Institution."
2013	I38	THE SAME AS H23 CV: Fox, C., I. Bloemraad, and C. Kesler. 2013. "Immigration and Redistributive Social Policy."
2013	J31 J43	Sampaio, Breno, Gustavo Ramos Sampaio, and Yony Sampaio. 2013. "On Estimating the Effects of Immigrant Legalization: Do U.S. Agricultural Workers Really Benefit?" <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i> , 95(4): 932-48. The question of whether legalization affects immigrants' economic returns has been the focus of many empirical studies in recent decades. Results have consistently shown that there are significant wage differences between legal and illegal workers. However, the validity of such findings has been questioned, given the lack of good identification strategies to account for omitted variables. In this article we propose using techniques designed to address the issue of selection into treatment based (to some degree) on unobservables. Our results suggest that lower skill levels--not discrimination--explain differences in immigrants' economic outcomes.
2013	K14	CV: Inda, Jonathan Xavier, and Julie A. Dowling. 2013. "Governing Migrant Illegality: Introduction." In <i>Governing Immigration through Crime: A Reader</i> , ed. Julie A. Dowling and Jonathan Xavier Inda, 1-36. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Social Sciences.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	K14	CV: Stumpf, Juliet P. 2013. "The Crimmigration Crisis: Immigrants, Crime, and Sovereign Power." In <i>Governing Immigration through Crime: A Reader</i> , ed. Julie A. Dowling and Jonathan Xavier Inda, 59-76. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Social Sciences.
2013	K32 Q58	Da Silva, Cesar Augusto Silva. 2013. "Brazil: Human Rights and Environmental Refugees." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i> , 0(22): 211-41. These notes seek to establish a discussion regarding the evolution of the refugee definition, particularly the so-called environmental refugees in the context of human rights and environmental law in order to establish possible proposals for the modification or extension of the concept, in the international treatise and in the Brazilian law, with regard to the issue of forced displacement in the contemporary world. The text aims to analyze the trajectory and the advancement of human rights in view of the category of refugees in Brazilian and international legislation in the context of new phenomena that challenges the current definition, like desertification, soil degradation, biodiversity loss and insecurity food, which can also cause displacement. These environmental phenomena have gained the centrality of the political debate of the world's political agenda since the end of the Cold War until nowadays, since few times in history, there have been so many people moving from one country to another, from one continent to another, or even one region to another, fleeing from persecution or natural phenomena or lack of food.
2013	K33	Allveri, Robynn L. 2013. "Protocol No. 24: Fact or Fiction for EU Roma?" <i>Marmara Avrupa Arastirmalari Dergisi/Marmara Journal of European Studies</i> , 21(1): 1-18. The legal systems of the European Union (EU) and the United States (U.S.) are premised upon common norms, resulting in very similar bodies of jurisprudence. Due to these shared legal principles, one would expect the EU and the U.S. to use similar standards in the adjudication of asylum claims. For the most part, this expectation holds true. However, a glaring difference exists when an applicant's country of origin is an EU member state. Asylum adjudicators in the U.S. examine the individual merits of a claim, regardless of the applicant's country of origin. On the other hand, EU adjudicators are required to presume that asylum claims filed by EU nationals are without merit. This presumption comes primarily from the Protocol on Asylum for Nationals of Member States of the European Union (Protocol No. 24), the main subject of this paper. Protocol No. 24 eviscerates the asylum claims of Roma who are persecuted in the EU. It creates an almost irrefutable presumption against EU asylum applicants, stating that EU member states are "safe countries of origin" and EU origin asylum claims are deemed "manifestly unfounded." Protocol No. 24 is discriminatory and conflicts with the reality faced by many EU Roma. The multi-faceted approach of the U.S. asylum regime provides a more thorough and meaningful review of Roma asylum claims. Cases are assessed on an individual basis, with little (if any) legal presumptions against the applicant. The EU should adopt a similar asylum regime and reject the exclusionary mandate of Protocol No. 24.
2013	K33	CV: Friebe, Guido, and Sergei Guriev. 2013. "Human Smuggling." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Migration</i> , ed. Amelie F. Constant and Klaus F. Zimmermann, 121-33. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	K33	Ermumcu, Senem. 2013. "Siginmacilarin ve Multecilerin Sosyal Guvenlik Hakki. (Right to Social Security of Refugees and Asylum Seekers. With English summary.)." <i>Calisma Iliskileri Dergisi/Journal of Labour Relations</i> , 4(2): 58-76. Despite the existence of a contract relating to refugees under international law, this agreement is much more than a refuge for asylum seekers that need social security rights. It also seems to have a holistic legislation for a long time when we look at the legislation that regulates the right of asylum in Turkey. The law on foreigners that came into force in 2014 is a step taken to remedy this lack. However, even in that law, Turkey maintains the geographical limitations reservation that it put on the 1951 Convention on Refugees. Turkey's geographical limitation continue to impede the solution of problems in this regard. In particular, social security rights in the context of Act 5510 has not been given to refugees while the refugee definition reinforces the concept of discrimination in this regard. Circulars issued on the subject try to eliminate this distinction, but issued circulars do not meet the full social security rights of asylum seekers. Circulars issued cover more Syrian and Iraqi asylum seekers. Therefore, in terms of the distinction between refugees and asylum seekers would be appropriate to reveal the social security law with legal regulations.
2013	L51	THE SAME AS G33 Hutchinson, Dennis J., David A. Strauss, and Geoffrey R. Stone, eds. 2013. <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2012</i>, Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	M51	CV: Bacon, David, and Bill Ong Hing. 2013. "The Rise and Fall of Employer Sanctions." In <i>Governing Immigration through Crime: A Reader</i> , ed. Julie A. Dowling and Jonathan Xavier Inda, 149-64. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Social Sciences.
2013	N32	THE SAME AS D14 CV: Massey, Douglas S. 2013. "Immigration Enforcement as a Race-Making Institution."
2013	N40	CV: De Genova, Nicholas. 2013. "The Legal Production of Mexican/Migrant "Illegality"." In <i>Governing Immigration through Crime: A Reader</i> , ed. Julie A. Dowling and Jonathan Xavier Inda, 41-57. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Social Sciences.
2013	Q54	THE SAME AS F18 Mota Borges, Isabel. 2013. "Protection Starts at Home but Does Not Stop There! The Dynamics of the Human Rights Obligations of States for Protecting Environmentally Displaced Persons." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(22): 17-49.
2013	Q58	THE SAME AS F18 Mota Borges
2013	Q58	THE SAME AS K32 Da Silva, Cesar Augusto Silva. 2013. "Brazil: Human Rights and Environmental Refugees." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(22): 211-41.
2013	R23	Atehortua-Arredondo, Clara, and Diana Fuentes-Becerra. 2013. "Efectos desapercibidos de la sentencia T/025 de 2004: Sobre la necesidad de una aproximacion cualitativa a las realidades de la poblacion en situacion de desplazamiento. (Disregarded Effect of Court Ruling T/025 of 2004: On the Need of a Qualitative Approach to the Situation of Displaced Populations. With English summary.)." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i> , 0(22): 121-45. Most of the analyses on court ruling T/025 of 2004 have been centred on the conditions necessary to overcome the unconstitutional state of things regarding the situation of displaced people. In this sense, attention has been focused on the ruling's direct and indirect effects on institutions, and on improving their capacity to fulfil the rights of displaced people. Nevertheless, this type of studies has overlooked the day-to-day implementation of the measures set by the Government in order to comply with the judicial orders included in the ruling. For this reason, the present paper presents the results of a field research carried out in the neighbourhoods of Bosa and Soacha (in Cundinamarca, Colombia) where displaced and host populations coexist. These reveal a series of disregarded effects in the daily lives of these people resulting from the execution of forced displacement public policies.
2013	Z12	CV: Scoca, Franco Gaetano. 2013. "Protection of Diversity and Legal Treatment of the Foreigner: The Italian Model." In <i>Citizenship and Solidarity in the European Union: From the Charter of Fundamental Rights to the Crisis, the State of the Art</i> , ed. Alessandra Silveira, Mariana Canotilho and Pedro Madeira Froufe, 433-44. Euroclio series, no. 77. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	Z12	Velasco Retamosa, Jose Manuel. 2013. "Libre circulacion de personas en la union europea: Los nacionales de terceros estados como beneficiarios de esta libertad. (Free Circulation of People in the European Union: Third State Citizens as Its Beneficiaries. With English summary.)." <i>Internacional Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i> , 0(22): 51-85. One of the greatest challenges of the European Union in the following years will be the correct regulation and control of migratory fluxes with the EU as their destination. In this sense, the entrance and movement of non-Community citizens and their access to the different rights established by community norms constitute a particular preoccupation for the legislator. Controlling the entrance of third state citizens by using norms such as the Schengen acquis, regulating types of visas, establishing residence models and their beneficiaries, and acknowledging certain fundamental rights, like the right to family life, would solve many questions regarding the right to free circulation of non-Community citizens. Nevertheless, it is clear that a lot remains to be done in this field, for in a changing society such as ours, in the middle of an economic crisis, the factors that determine the work market, a key element in the displacement of people from one state to another, is bound to be variable and unpredictable and requires a constant updating of new forms of regulation to match the existing realities. The present paper analyses the current situation of Community freedom, by observing both the norms that regulate extreme cases and the jurisprudence that determines its interpretation and evolution.

Table K37.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines*
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D62	Externalities
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	Fiscal Policy
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F10	Trade: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G01	Financial Crises
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O10	Economic Development: General
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O16	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O23	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O47	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K37: Balance of Links

7	Links in 2010
60	New links in 2010-2013
755	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K37 is equal to 2.37 AS.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K37.E.

K39 Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other ¹

Table K39.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	4	4	0	1	1.54	1.01	General Economics and Teaching
B	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	9	20	11	2.22	3.47	5.06	Microeconomics
E	2	3	1	1.5	0.77	0.76	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	13	19	6	1.46	5.02	4.81	International Economics
G	8	12	4	1.5	3.09	3.04	Financial Economics
H	11	17	6	1.55	4.25	4.30	Public Economics
I	13	16	3	1.23	5.02	4.05	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	88	121	33	1.38	33.98	30.63	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	94	137	43	1.46	36.29	34.68	Law and Economics
L	2	8	6	4	0.77	2.03	Industrial Organization
M	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	3	3	0	1	1.16	0.76	Economic History
O	3	9	6	3	1.16	2.28	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.51	Economic Systems
Q	2	9	7	4.5	0.77	2.28	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	3	10	7	3.33	1.16	2.53	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Other Special Topics
S	259	395	136	1.53	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K39.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	4	4	0	1	1.54	1.01	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	4	4	0	1	1.54	1.01	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	3	4	1	1.33	1.16	1.01	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	3	3	0	1	1.16	0.76	Welfare Economics
D7	2	8	6	4	0.77	2.03	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.76	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	9	20	11	2.22	3.47	5.06	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	2	3	1	1.5	0.77	0.76	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	2	3	1	1.5	0.77	0.76	Trade
F2	8	10	2	1.25	3.09	2.53	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	3	5	2	1.67	1.16	1.27	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	13	19	6	1.46	5.02	4.81	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	4	4	0	1	1.54	1.01	General Financial Markets
G2	2	5	3	2.5	0.77	1.27	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	2	3	1	1.5	0.77	0.76	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	8	12	4	1.5	3.09	3.04	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.51	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	2	3	1	1.5	0.77	0.76	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	4	6	2	1.5	1.54	1.52	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Miscellaneous Issues
H	11	17	6	1.55	4.25	4.30	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Health
I2	4	6	2	1.5	1.54	1.52	Education and Research Institutions
I3	8	9	1	1.13	3.09	2.28	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	13	16	3	1.23	5.02	4.05	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	70	96	26	1.37	27.03	24.30	Demographic Economics
J2	4	6	2	1.5	1.54	1.52	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	4	5	1	1.25	1.54	1.27	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	6	7	1	1.17	2.32	1.77	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	3	4	1	1.33	1.16	1.01	Labor Discrimination
J8	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Labor Standards: National and International
J	88	121	33	1.38	33.98	30.63	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	General
K1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Basic Areas of Law
K2	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Regulation and Business Law
K3	87	126	39	1.45	33.59	31.90	Other Substantive Areas of Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K4	5	8	3	1.6	1.93	2.03	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	94	137	43	1.46	36.29	34.68	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	4	4	N	0.00	1.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	1	3	2	3	0.39	0.76	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	2	8	6	4	0.77	2.03	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	3	3	0	1	1.16	0.76	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	2	7	5	3.5	0.77	1.77	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economywide Country Studies
O	3	9	6	3	1.16	2.28	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems
P2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.51	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.51	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	2	9	7	4.5	0.77	2.28	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Environmental Economics
Q	2	9	7	4.5	0.77	2.28	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	General Regional Economics
R2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Household Analysis
R3	3	7	4	2.33	1.16	1.77	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Regional Government Analysis
R	3	10	7	3.33	1.16	2.53	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Other Special Topics
S	259	395	136	1.53	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K39.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	Relation of Economics to Social Values
B31	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
D12	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D18	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Consumer Protection
D44	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Auctions
D63	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Altruism; Philanthropy
D72	2	6	4	3	0.77	1.52	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
E42	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E61	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
F13	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F15	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Economic Integration
F22	8	10	2	1.25	3.09	2.53	International Migration
F31	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	Foreign Exchange
F33	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
G15	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	International Financial Markets
G18	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G22	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G28	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G33	2	3	1	1.5	0.77	0.76	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
H19	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H23	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Taxation and Subsidies; Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H41	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Public Goods
H43	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H53	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	1	3	2	3	0.39	0.76	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	National Security and War
H77	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H83	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I11	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I22	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	2	3	1	1.5	0.77	0.76	Education: Government Policy
I31	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	4	5	1	1.25	1.54	1.27	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J11	2	5	3	2.5	0.77	1.27	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	35	41	6	1.17	13.51	10.38	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	17	22	5	1.29	6.56	5.57	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	1	3	2	3	0.39	0.76	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	13	15	2	1.15	5.02	3.8	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	2	8	6	4	0.77	2.03	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J22	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	2	3	1	1.5	0.77	0.76	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J32	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J61	5	5	0	1	1.93	1.27	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J68	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J71	3	4	1	1.33	1.16	1.01	Labor Discrimination
J83	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K00	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Law and Economics: General
K21	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Antitrust Law
K31	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Labor Law
K39	86	121	35	1.41	33.2	30.63	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Litigation Process
K42	3	5	2	1.67	1.16	1.27	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L44	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L83	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
M37	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Advertising
N42	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N72	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O15	2	2	0	1	0.77	0.51	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O30	1	2	1	2	0.39	0.51	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
Q11	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q18	1	4	3	4	0.39	1.01	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
R31	1	3	2	3	0.39	0.76	Housing Supply and Markets
R38	2	4	2	2	0.77	1.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
Z10	1	1	0	1	0.39	0.25	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
S	259	352	93	1.36	100	89.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K39.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D02	1	0.25	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D13	1	0.25	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D73	2	0.51	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D82	2	0.51	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	1	0.25	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
F34	1	0.25	International Lending and Debt Problems
F37	1	0.25	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F68	1	0.25	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
G21	1	0.25	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G23	1	0.25	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
H32	2	0.51	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
I23	1	0.25	Higher Education; Research Institutions
J14	2	0.51	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J45	1	0.25	Public Sector Labor Markets
K10	1	0.25	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K33	2	0.51	International Law
K36	1	0.25	Family and Personal Law
L10	2	0.51	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L12	2	0.51	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L81	1	0.25	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L86	1	0.25	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
O13	1	0.25	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O17	4	1.01	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
P36	1	0.25	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P37	1	0.25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
Q13	3	0.76	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q17	1	0.25	Agriculture in International Trade
R11	1	0.25	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R21	1	0.25	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R58	1	0.25	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z13	1	0.25	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	43	10.8	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

D02(1), D13(1), D73(2), D82(2), D83(1), F34(1), F37(1), F68(1), G21(1), G23(1), H32(2), I23(1), J14(2), J45(1), K10(1), K33(2), K36(1), L10(2), L12(2), L81(1), L86(1), O13(1), O17(4), P36(1), P37(1), Q13(3), Q17(1), R11(1), R21(1), R58(1), Z13(1).

Table K39.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
K33	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
R11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L81	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L86	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q13	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Q17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D82	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
R21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F37	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H32	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
L10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
L12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Z13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O17	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
D02	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
K36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
D83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	3	6	2	7	1	3	0	9	31

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K39.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	K33	Hallwood, Paul, and Thomas J. Miceli. 2006. "Murky Waters: The Law and Economics of Salvaging Historic Shipwrecks." <i>Journal of Legal Studies</i> , 35(2): 285-302. The salvage of historic shipwrecks involves a debate between salvors, who wish to maximize profit, and archaeologists, who wish to preserve historical value. Traditionally, salvage of shipwrecks has been governed by admiralty law, but the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 transferred title of historically important wrecks in U.S. waters to the state in whose waters the wreck is found, thereby abrogating admiralty law. This paper examines incentives to locate and salvage historic wrecks under traditional admiralty law and proposes an efficient reward scheme. It then reconsiders current U.S. and international law in light of the results.
2006	R11 R58	Facer, Rex L., II. 2006. "Annexation Activity and State Law in the United States." <i>Urban Affairs Review</i> , 41(5): 697-709.
2007		
2007	D13	Cigno, Alessandro. 2007. <i>A Theoretical Analysis of the Effects of Legislation on Marriage, Fertility, Domestic Division of Labour and the Education of Children</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2143. Decisions concerning marriage, fertility, participation, and the education of children are explained using a two-stage game-theoretical model. The paper examines the effects of (i) family law (cost of obtaining a divorce, alimony, availability of quasi-marriages such as PACS in France, and civil partnership in the UK), (ii) legislation concerning the assignment of property rights over total goods and assets acquired within marriage, (iii) enforceability of bride-price contracts, and (iv) length and effective enforcement of compulsory education. The predictions are consistent with two empirical observations. One is that, the tendency in developed countries is towards mother and father sharing market work and the care of the children equally between them, while the predominant pattern in developing countries is for the father to specialize in market work leaving the care of the children to the mother. The other is that the sign of the cross-country correlation between fertility and female labour market participation, negative until the mid-1970s, has turned positive where developed, but not developing countries are concerned since that date. The model provides a gender-neutral explanation of why girls in developing countries tend to get less education than boys of the same educational ability, and of why a substantial minority of women in some developed countries work and earn more than their male partners. We also derive and discuss the implications of a number of normative propositions.
2007	L81 O13 Q13 Q17	Matheny, Gaverick, and Cheryl Leahy. 2007. "Farm-Animal Welfare, Legislation, and Trade." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 70(1): 325-58.
2007	L86	Popovici, Ioana. 2007. <i>The Determinants of Open Source Quality: An Empirical Investigation</i> . Florida International University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 0704. Open source (OS) licenses differ in the conditions under which licensors and OS contributors are allowed to modify and redistribute the source code. While recent research has explored the determinants of license choice, we know little about the impact of license choice on project success. In this paper, we measure success by the speed with which programming bugs are fixed. Using data obtained from SourceForge.net, a free service that hosts OS projects, we test whether the license chosen by project leaders influences bug resolution rates. In initial regressions, we find a strong correlation between the hazard of bug resolution and the use of highly restrictive licenses. However, license choices are likely to be endogenous. We instrument license choice using (i) the human language in which contributors operate and (ii) the license choice of the project leaders for a previous project. We then find weak evidence that restrictive licenses adversely affect project success.
2007	O13	THE SAME AS L81 Matheny, Gaverick, and Cheryl Leahy. 2007. "Farm-Animal Welfare, Legislation, and Trade." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 70(1): 325-58.
2007	Q13	Welty, Jeff. 2007. "Humane Slaughter Laws." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 70(1): 175-206.
2007	Q13	Sullivan, Mariann, and David J. Wolfson. 2007. "What's Good for the Goose . . . The Israeli Supreme Court, Foie Gras, and the Future of Farmed Animals in the United States." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 70(1): 139-73.
2007	Q13	THE SAME AS L81 Matheny, Gaverick, and Cheryl Leahy. 2007. "Farm-Animal Welfare, Legislation, and Trade." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 70(1): 325-58.
2007	Q17	THE SAME AS L81 Matheny
2008		
2008	D82	Daughety, Andrew, and Jennifer Reinganum. 2008. <i>Settlement</i> . Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Working Papers: 0809. We develop and explore a new model of the economics of privacy. Previous work has focused on "privacy of type," wherein an agent privately knows an immutable characteristic. We consider "privacy of action," wherein privacy means that an agent's choice of action is unobservable to others. To show how a policy of privacy can be socially optimal, we assume that an agent derives utility from an action he takes, from the aggregate of all agents' actions, and from other agents' perceptions of the agent's type (that are based on his action). If his action is observable, then he distorts it (relative to his full-information optimal action) so as to enhance the perceptions that others have of him. This contributes to aggregate welfare through increasing the public good, but the disutility associated with the distortion of agents' actions is also a social cost. If his action is unobservable, then he can take his full-information optimal action and still be "pooled" with other types. When the disutility of distortion is high relative to the marginal utility of the public good, a policy of privacy is optimal. We also consider a policy of waivable privacy, and find that equilibria exist in which some, but not all, types waive privacy. More significantly, if policies of privacy or publicity are costlessly enforceable, then a policy of waivable privacy is never socially preferred. Finally, we consider a number of examples (some of which involve a public bad and/or social disapproval): open-source software development; charitable giving; recycling; consumption of health services; DNA dragnets; student rankings; constraints on information disclosure at trial; electricity and water usage during periods of voluntary rationing; shaming of speeders; and the use of earmarks by Congress.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	R21	Nanda, Anupam. 2008. "Property Condition Disclosure Law: Why Did States Mandate 'Seller Tell All'?" <i>Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics</i>, 37(2): 131-46. Thirty-four US states have already enacted some form of seller's Property Condition Disclosure Law. At a time when there is a movement in this direction nationally, this paper attempts to ascertain the factors that lead states to adopt disclosure law. Motivation for the study stems from the fact that not all states have yet adopted the law, and states that have enacted the law have done so in different years. The analytical structure employs hazard models, using a unique set of economic and institutional attributes for a panel of 50 US States spanning 21 years, from 1984 to 2004. The proportional hazard analysis of law adoption reveals that greater number of disciplinary actions tends to favor passage of the law. Greater broker supervision, implying generally higher awareness among real estate agents, seems to have a negative impact on the likelihood of a state adopting a Property Condition Disclosure Law.
2009		
2009	F34 F37 G21	Haselmann, Rainer, Katharina Marsch, and Beatrice Weder di Mauro. 2009. <i>Real Effects of Bank Governance: Bank Ownership and Corporate Innovation</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7488. In this paper we analyze the impact of government and private ownership of banks on firms' probability to innovate. We estimate firms' decision to innovate and their selection of a main lender for a sample of 9000 German manufacturing companies. Since these two decisions may be simultaneously made we use the number of private and government bank branches located in close proximity to our sample firms as an instrument for the selection of each firm's main lender. We find that the probability of a firm to innovate is about 10 to 13 percent higher if the main lender is a private compared to a government bank (after controlling for firm characteristics and selectivity bias). The ownership type of the main lender is especially important for small firms since their access to finance is more dependent on the local supply of lenders. Therefore, extensive government involvement in the allocation of credit comes at the cost of lower corporate innovation and economic growth.
2009	H32 L10 L12	Vichyanond, Jade. 2009. <i>Intellectual Property Protection and Patterns of Trade</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1201. The paper provides a simple theoretical model for understanding how the difference in the level of intellectual property rights protection determines trade patterns. In particular, I examine how countries' levels of patent rights protection affect exports in industries with different degrees of reliance on innovation. In contrast to most models of institutional comparative advantage, which predict that countries with superior institutions specialize in industries that are very dependent on institutions, I show that higher patent rights protection does not necessarily lead to specialization in industries that rely heavily on innovation. There may exist a threshold beyond which occurs a reversal of specialization patterns, a consequence of monopoly power inherent in intellectual property rights protection. I then use the model's implications to assess empirically whether such predicted patterns hold in cross-country trade data and find evidence for general patterns of specialization as well as a reversal of such patterns among countries with high levels of patent rights protection.
2009	Z13	Johnson, Kevin R. 2009. "The Intersection of Race and Class in U.S. Immigration Law and Enforcement." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i>, 72(4): 1-35.
2010		
2010	O17	Shalhoub, Zeinab Karake, and Sheikha Lubna Al Qasimi. 2010. <i>Cyber Law and Cyber Security in Developing and Emerging Economies</i>. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Proposes an empirical and theoretical framework for understanding the impact of cyber law and its determinants in terms of growth and development of emerging and developing economies. Discusses establishing the context; security and trust in cyberspace; resource-based view and theory; methodology and development of hypotheses; and data collection and empirical results.
2011		
2011	D02	CV: Roth, Markus. 2011. "German Private Pension Law: Current State and Future Directions." In <i>Imagining the Ideal Pension System: International Perspectives</i>, ed. Dana M. Muir and John A. Turner, 131-48. Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.
2011	J14	Pratt, Robert W. 2011. "Whither the Disability Rights Movement?" <i>Michigan Law Review</i>, 109(6): 1103-08. While reading this book in 2010, almost twenty years to the date after President George H.W. Bush signed the Americans with Disability Act ("ADA"), one realizes how much the world of politics has changed. It is difficult to remember a time when such major legislation passed the U.S. Senate by a vote of 91 to 6 and the House of Representatives by 377 to 28. Even more surprising, as we look back to 1990, is the fact that the executive branch was controlled by a different political party than the legislative branch. Contrast this legislative record with the milieu surrounding the health care reform legislation of 2010 and the economic stimulus bill of 2009, and the overwhelming bipartisan vote on the ADA seems quite remarkable. This unique legislative history provides the context for Professor Bagenstos's new book, <i>Law and the Contradictions of the Disability Rights Movement</i> . In his book, Professor Bagenstos traces how the often-diverging strands of the disability rights movement coalesced to create change, and how the diversity of the movement is now inhibiting future change. In short, Bagenstos's book is about the contradictions and tensions within the disability rights movement and the law it forged. His analysis and conclusions are very insightful and appear to be drawn from both his numerous articles on the subject and his experience in the movement, including arguing several significant ADA cases before the Supreme Court. Indeed, while there are many aspects of Bagenstos's book that make it worth reading, his analysis of the movement's core contradiction, its history, and its ongoing impact are particularly helpful, even to those who have already had significant exposure to the ADA.
2011	K36	Degtyareva, Victoria. 2011. "Defining Family in Immigration Law: Accounting for Nontraditional Families in Citizenship by Descent." <i>Yale Law Journal</i>, 120(4): 862-908. Most immigrants who gain permanent residence or citizenship in the United States do so through familial relations. As a result, immigration authorities must constantly decide what constitutes a family. Unfortunately, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) provides little guidance. While the INA provides some definitions of what constitutes a family, the definitions generally assume a traditional view of the family in which all parental roles lie with only two individuals. This assumption creates substantial problems when applying the INA's provisions to nontraditional families in which parental roles may be split between three or more people. Because the INA does not account for such families, it is often unclear whether the families are entitled to the plethora of immigration and citizenship benefits available to those with familial relations in the United States. In response to the lack of clarity, this Note proposes the adoption of a unified definition of family that is based on interpersonal, rather than biological, relationships. The proposed solution is consistent with existing provisions of the INA, finds support in state family law, and provides an effective way of dealing with nontraditional families.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013		
2013	D73	Kropf, Martha, Timothy Vercellotti, and David C. Kimball. 2013. "Representative Bureaucracy and Partisanship: The Implementation of Election Law." <i>Public Administration Review</i>, 73(2): 242-52. Studies of representative bureaucracy argue that public administrators hold attitudes that are generally representative of the public and will implement policy in accordance with those attitudes. However, studies of representative bureaucracy generally have not considered the partisanship of local administrators. Many local election officials affiliate with a political party, and there is concern that partisan officials will manipulate election procedures to help their party. The authors analyze a survey of local election officials about their attitudes toward provisional voting. Findings show that Democratic local election officials have significantly more positive attitudes toward provisional voting programs in highly Democratic jurisdictions and significantly less positive attitudes in highly Republican jurisdictions. No such relationship occurs for Republican administrators. In addition, positive attitudes toward provisional voting are associated with more provisional votes being cast and counted in the 2004 presidential election. This work questions whether representative bureaucracy--when it concerns partisanship--is always a desirable outcome.
2013	D73 D83	Costa, Samia. 2013. "Do Freedom of Information Laws Decrease Corruption?" <i>Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization</i>, 29(6): 1317-43. International organizations have encouraged countries to adopt Freedom of Information (FOI) laws as a means to increase transparency and thus combat corruption. This article uses the recent introduction of FOI laws in several countries as a natural experiment to determine their effect on corruption perceptions and the quality of governance. Using different corruption perception indices, both at the macro- and micro-level, I find that countries that adopted FOI laws saw an increase in perceived corruption and a decrease in the quality of governance, rather than the expected improvement. This increase in corruption perception seems to take place in the initial years of the reform, with no significant decrease in the long term. Countries with a free press appear to be the ones experiencing the increase. Results are robust throughout different samples and specifications.
2013	F68	Margaritis, Konstantinos. 2013. <i>FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN THE EEC TREATY AND WITHIN COMMUNITY FREEDOMS</i>. Centre for European Studies, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, CES Working Papers. It has been widely argued that the European Economic Community (EEC) was based on principles of economic integrity and growth through the creation of a common market; this is not far from reality. The Treaty of Rome was full of provisions that enhanced economic co-operation and increased the sense of liberalization in Europe, such as the four, now traditional, Community freedoms. Although all the above applied, there were articles within the EEC Treaty where fundamental rights were guaranteed; more than that, fundamental rights that occurred from the Community freedoms, even in a basic level. This is of highest importance since the interpretation of those provisions gave the initiative for further development in the field of fundamental rights protection within the Community legal order, throughout legislative procedure and case law. The aim of this paper is to present the fundamental rights as highlighted in the EEC Treaty and critically approach their concept under Community law.
2013	G23 J45	Ghasemi, Mojtaba. 2013. "Economic Analysis of Pension Fund's Laws for Female Heirs: Case of Iran's Civil Servants Pension Fund (CSPF)." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 36(2): 407-21. The key twin objectives of pension and retirement system are income security and consumption smoothing for members and their family (heirs). Accordingly, pension funds worldwide devise laws that preserve and improve these key objectives. Laws that failed to take into account these objectives not only impose extra financial burden on the pension system, but also may pose undesirable social and economic effects. In this respect, economic analysis of pension laws would help lawmakers to make workable and implementable laws. Generally, economic analysis of law seeks to answer two basic questions regarding legal rules: what are the effects of legal rules on the behavior of relevant actors and are these effects socially desirable? This paper examines the pension law of Iran's civil servant pension fund (CSPF) for female heirs in light of the aforementioned key objectives of pension system, and from social justice point of view. The results from the analysis reveal that this does not only adhere to social justice and pension system's main purpose, but also it imposes economic and social costs. The weak side of the law also creates financial burden on the pension fund, the young generation (paying pension benefits to the considered heirs from its contribution), and the public at large. The study also shows that lifetime payment of pensions to heirs by CSPF encourages late or informal marriages hence defecting acceptable social norms and may increase informal labor supply, creating a further problem in the labor market. The study thus recommends the need for reforming the existing law and rules of CSPF for female heirs.
2013	I23 K10	Kennedy, Randall. 2013. <i>For Discrimination: Race, Affirmative Action, and the Law</i>, New York: Random House, Pantheon Books. Explores the complexities surrounding the practice of affirmative action in the United States, including its legal history, arguments made by the left and right, the impacts of Supreme Court decisions on higher education, and the future of affirmative action. Discusses affirmative action in the history of American race relations; the affirmative action policy debate--the key arguments pro and con; the colorblind challenge to affirmative action; the Supreme Court and affirmative action--the case of higher education; and reflections on the future of the affirmative action controversy.
2013	J45	THE SAME AS G23 Ghasemi, Mojtaba. 2013. "Economic Analysis of Pension Fund's Laws for Female Heirs: Case of Iran's Civil Servants Pension Fund (CSPF)." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 36(2): 407-21.
2013	K10	THE SAME AS I23 Kennedy, Randall. 2013. <i>For Discrimination: Race, Affirmative Action, and the Law</i>, New York: Random House, Pantheon Books.
2013	P36 P37	Bowmaker, Simon W., and Patrick M. Emerson. 2013. "Still Waiting for Mister Right? Asymmetric Information, Abortion Laws and the Timing of Marriage." <i>Applied Economics</i>, 45(22-24): 3151-69. Previous studies have suggested that more liberal abortion laws should lead to a decrease in marriage rates among young women as 'shotgun weddings' are no longer necessary. Empirical evidence from the United States lends support to that hypothesis. This article presents an alternative theory of abortion access and marriage based on the cost of search which suggests that more liberal abortion laws may actually promote young marriage. An empirical examination of marriage data from Eastern Europe shows that countries that liberalized their abortion laws saw an increase in marriage rates among nonteenage women.

Table K39.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian*
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	Externalities
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E62	Fiscal Policy
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G01	Financial Crises
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	Crisis Management
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J23	Labor Demand
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K37	Immigration Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	Economics of Regulation
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	Entertainment; Media
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O10	Economic Development: General
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O16	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O23	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O47	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014–2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K39: Balance of Links

76	Links in 2005
31	New links in 2006-2013
715	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K39.E.

K4 Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior

K40 Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General ¹

Table K40.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	21	36	15	1.71	1.12	0.59	General Economics and Teaching
B	15	60	45	4	0.80	0.98	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	28	59	31	2.11	1.50	0.96	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	203	621	418	3.06	10.87	10.13	Microeconomics
E	10	49	39	4.9	0.54	0.80	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	47	174	127	3.7	2.52	2.84	International Economics
G	24	146	122	6.08	1.29	2.38	Financial Economics
H	86	305	219	3.55	4.61	4.98	Public Economics
I	23	63	40	2.74	1.23	1.03	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	79	265	186	3.35	4.23	4.32	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	996	2,905	1,909	2.92	53.35	47.40	Law and Economics
L	67	358	291	5.34	3.59	5.84	Industrial Organization
M	9	42	33	4.67	0.48	0.69	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	44	152	108	3.45	2.36	2.48	Economic History
O	113	472	359	4.18	6.05	7.70	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	76	253	177	3.33	4.07	4.13	Economic Systems
Q	7	35	28	5	0.37	0.57	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	10	52	42	5.2	0.54	0.85	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	9	82	73	9.11	0.48	1.34	Other Special Topics
S	1,867	6,129	4,262	3.28	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K40.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	20	33	13	1.65	1.07	0.54	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Collective Works
A	21	36	15	1.71	1.12	0.59	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	5	10	5	2	0.27	0.16	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	1	8	7	8	0.05	0.13	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	3	10	7	3.33	0.16	0.16	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	Economic Methodology
B5	4	30	26	7.5	0.21	0.49	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	15	60	45	4	0.80	0.98	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
C1	4	5	1	1.25	0.21	0.08	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	16	34	18	2.13	0.86	0.55	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C8	2	3	1	1.5	0.11	0.05	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	4	13	9	3.25	0.21	0.21	Design of Experiments
C	28	59	31	2.11	1.50	0.96	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	2	30	28	15	0.11	0.49	General
D1	9	21	12	2.33	0.48	0.34	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	18	46	28	2.56	0.96	0.75	Production and Organizations
D3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Distribution
D4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	18	46	28	2.56	0.96	0.75	Welfare Economics
D7	113	354	241	3.13	6.05	5.78	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	39	107	68	2.74	2.09	1.75	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	4	13	9	3.25	0.21	0.21	Intertemporal Choice
D	203	621	418	3.06	10.87	10.13	Microeconomics
E0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	1	14	13	14	0.05	0.23	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	3	6	3	2	0.16	0.10	Money and Interest Rates
E5	3	8	5	2.67	0.16	0.13	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	3	17	14	5.67	0.16	0.28	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	10	49	39	4.9	0.54	0.80	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	6	9	3	1.5	0.32	0.15	General
F1	16	41	25	2.56	0.86	0.67	Trade
F2	9	27	18	3	0.48	0.44	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	10	21	11	2.1	0.54	0.34	International Finance
F4	4	5	1	1.25	0.21	0.08	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	2	69	67	34.5	0.11	1.13	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	47	174	127	3.7	2.52	2.84	International Economics
G0	1	8	7	8	0.05	0.13	General
G1	4	16	12	4	0.21	0.26	General Financial Markets
G2	7	33	26	4.71	0.37	0.54	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	12	89	77	7.42	0.64	1.45	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	24	146	122	6.08	1.29	2.38	Financial Economics
H0	4	9	5	2.25	0.21	0.15	General
H1	26	85	59	3.27	1.39	1.39	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	11	34	23	3.09	0.59	0.55	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	10	9	10	0.05	0.16	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	13	26	13	2	0.70	0.42	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	8	39	31	4.88	0.43	0.64	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	4	7	3	1.75	0.21	0.11	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	18	74	56	4.11	0.96	1.21	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	1	21	20	21	0.05	0.34	Miscellaneous Issues
H	86	305	219	3.55	4.61	4.98	Public Economics
I0	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	General
I1	10	27	17	2.7	0.54	0.44	Health
I2	5	17	12	3.4	0.27	0.28	Education and Research Institutions
I3	7	17	10	2.43	0.37	0.28	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	23	63	40	2.74	1.23	1.03	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	1	13	12	13	0.05	0.21	General
J1	31	104	73	3.35	1.66	1.70	Demographic Economics
J2	11	23	12	2.09	0.59	0.38	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	2	8	6	4	0.11	0.13	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	9	42	33	4.67	0.48	0.69	Particular Labor Markets
J5	12	33	21	2.75	0.64	0.54	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	4	14	10	3.5	0.21	0.23	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	7	19	12	2.71	0.37	0.31	Labor Discrimination
J8	2	9	7	4.5	0.11	0.15	Labor Standards: National and International

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J	79	265	186	3.35	4.23	4.32	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	17	53	36	3.12	0.91	0.86	General
K1	168	502	334	2.99	9.00	8.19	Basic Areas of Law
K2	31	171	140	5.52	1.66	2.79	Regulation and Business Law
K3	43	174	131	4.05	2.30	2.84	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	737	2,005	1,268	2.72	39.48	32.71	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	996	2,905	1,909	2.92	53.35	47.40	Law and Economics
L0	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	General
L1	18	72	54	4	0.96	1.17	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	5	31	26	6.2	0.27	0.51	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	7	19	12	2.71	0.37	0.31	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	4	87	83	21.75	0.21	1.42	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	19	86	67	4.53	1.02	1.40	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	2	10	8	5	0.11	0.16	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	10	41	31	4.1	0.54	0.67	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	10	9	10	0.05	0.16	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	67	358	291	5.34	3.59	5.84	Industrial Organization
M0	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	General
M1	4	21	17	5.25	0.21	0.34	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.08	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.07	Accounting and Auditing
M5	3	11	8	3.67	0.16	0.18	Personnel Economics
M	9	42	33	4.67	0.48	0.69	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	4	8	4	2	0.21	0.13	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	10	26	16	2.6	0.54	0.42	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	25	106	81	4.24	1.34	1.73	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.07	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Micro-Business History
N9	2	4	2	2	0.11	0.07	Regional and Urban History
N	44	152	108	3.45	2.36	2.48	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	93	388	295	4.17	4.98	6.33	Economic Development
O2	3	20	17	6.67	0.16	0.33	Development Planning and Policy
O3	7	36	29	5.14	0.37	0.59	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	7	23	16	3.29	0.37	0.38	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	3	5	2	1.67	0.16	0.08	Economywide Country Studies
O	113	472	359	4.18	6.05	7.70	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	7	42	35	6	0.37	0.69	Capitalist Systems
P2	16	53	37	3.31	0.86	0.86	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	38	128	90	3.37	2.04	2.09	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	12	11	12	0.05	0.20	Other Economic Systems
P5	14	18	4	1.29	0.75	0.29	Comparative Economic Systems
P	76	253	177	3.33	4.07	4.13	Economic Systems
Q0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
Q1	2	6	4	3	0.11	0.10	Agriculture
Q2	3	9	6	3	0.16	0.15	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	2	4	2	2	0.11	0.07	Energy
Q5	0	15	15	N	0.00	0.24	Environmental Economics
Q	7	35	28	5	0.37	0.57	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	2	8	6	4	0.11	0.13	General Regional Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R2	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.11	Household Analysis
R3	3	13	10	4.33	0.16	0.21	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	4	10	6	2.5	0.21	0.16	Transportation Economics
R5	1	14	13	14	0.05	0.23	Regional Government Analysis
R	10	52	42	5.2	0.54	0.85	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	9	82	73	9.11	0.48	1.34	Other Special Topics
S	1,867	6,129	4,262	3.28	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K40.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	6	10	4	1.67	0.32	0.16	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	10	19	9	1.9	0.54	0.31	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	4	4	0	1	0.21	0.07	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A31	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Collected Writings of Individuals
B10	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.07	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B15	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B25	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.11	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	3	10	7	3.33	0.16	0.16	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic Methodology: General
B41	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic Methodology
B52	2	20	18	10	0.11	0.33	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	2	10	8	5	0.11	0.16	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C10	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C14	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C25	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C50	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Econometric Modeling: General
C70	7	9	2	1.29	0.37	0.15	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	2	4	2	2	0.11	0.07	Noncooperative Games
C78	2	5	3	2.5	0.11	0.08	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	5	14	9	2.8	0.27	0.23	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C91	3	7	4	2.33	0.16	0.11	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.08	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D02	2	29	27	14.5	0.11	0.47	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D11	3	6	3	2	0.16	0.1	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	5	9	4	1.8	0.27	0.15	Consumer Protection
D20	2	3	1	1.5	0.11	0.05	Production and Organizations: General
D21	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	15	36	21	2.4	0.8	0.59	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D60	3	4	1	1.33	0.16	0.07	Welfare Economics: General
D62	6	9	3	1.5	0.32	0.15	Externalities
D63	9	31	22	3.44	0.48	0.51	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D70	4	9	5	2.25	0.21	0.15	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	6	12	6	2	0.32	0.2	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	68	236	168	3.47	3.64	3.85	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	17	44	27	2.59	0.91	0.72	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	17	47	30	2.76	0.91	0.77	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.1	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	14	26	12	1.86	0.75	0.42	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D81	4	9	5	2.25	0.21	0.15	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	14	37	23	2.64	0.75	0.6	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	2	17	15	8.5	0.11	0.28	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D89	5	14	9	2.8	0.27	0.23	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	4	4	0	1	0.21	0.07	Intertemporal Choice: General
E26	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E40	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Demand for Money
E42	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E50	3	3	0	1	0.16	0.05	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E60	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.08	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
F02	6	9	3	1.5	0.32	0.15	International Economic Order
F10	3	4	1	1.33	0.16	0.07	Trade: General
F13	12	21	9	1.75	0.64	0.34	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F15	1	9	8	9	0.05	0.15	Economic Integration
F20	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.1	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	5	7	2	1.4	0.27	0.11	International Migration
F23	2	13	11	6.5	0.11	0.21	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	5	5	0	1	0.27	0.08	International Finance: General
F33	3	8	5	2.67	0.16	0.13	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	International Lending and Debt Problems
F40	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F50	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F55	1	44	43	44	0.05	0.72	International Institutional Arrangements
G00	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Financial Economics: General
G10	2	6	4	3	0.11	0.1	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.08	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G15	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	International Financial Markets
G20	4	5	1	1.25	0.21	0.08	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	1	11	10	11	0.05	0.18	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.07	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G28	1	11	10	11	0.05	0.18	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	5	9	4	1.8	0.27	0.15	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	2	15	13	7.5	0.11	0.24	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.11	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	3	40	37	13.33	0.16	0.65	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G38	1	17	16	17	0.05	0.28	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H00	4	9	5	2.25	0.21	0.15	Public Economics: General
H10	10	23	13	2.3	0.54	0.38	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	16	62	46	3.88	0.86	1.01	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	5	15	10	3	0.27	0.24	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H23	3	6	3	2	0.16	0.1	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H26	3	7	4	2.33	0.16	0.11	Tax Evasion
H30	1	9	8	9	0.05	0.15	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H40	8	14	6	1.75	0.43	0.23	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	5	12	7	2.4	0.27	0.2	Public Goods
H50	3	5	2	1.67	0.16	0.08	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H53	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H55	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	3	24	21	8	0.16	0.39	National Security and War
H60	2	3	1	1.5	0.11	0.05	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	National Deficit; Surplus
H70	14	24	10	1.71	0.75	0.39	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H72	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.07	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.11	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	2	19	17	9.5	0.11	0.31	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H80	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
I00	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	4	8	4	2	0.21	0.13	Health: General
I12	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.11	Health Production
I18	5	11	6	2.2	0.27	0.18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	3	5	2	1.67	0.16	0.08	Education and Research Institutions: General
I28	2	7	5	3.5	0.11	0.11	Education: Government Policy
I30	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	2	3	1	1.5	0.11	0.05	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	3	10	7	3.33	0.16	0.16	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J11	2	10	8	5	0.11	0.16	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J13	2	6	4	3	0.11	0.1	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	3	6	3	2	0.16	0.1	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	10	34	24	3.4	0.54	0.55	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	10	30	20	3	0.54	0.49	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	2	9	7	4.5	0.11	0.15	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	4	8	4	2	0.21	0.13	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J23	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Labor Demand
J24	4	8	4	2	0.21	0.13	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J44	5	29	24	5.8	0.27	0.47	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	4	7	3	1.75	0.21	0.11	Public Sector Labor Markets
J51	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.07	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	11	18	7	1.64	0.59	0.29	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J61	2	6	4	3	0.11	0.1	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J64	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J70	2	4	2	2	0.11	0.07	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	5	11	6	2.2	0.27	0.18	Labor Discrimination
J80	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Labor Standards: General
J82	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
K00	17	53	36	3.12	0.91	0.86	Law and Economics: General
K10	106	309	203	2.92	5.68	5.04	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	9	37	28	4.11	0.48	0.6	Property Law
K12	11	37	26	3.36	0.59	0.6	Contract Law
K13	19	63	44	3.32	1.02	1.03	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	23	54	31	2.35	1.23	0.88	Criminal Law
K20	19	32	13	1.68	1.02	0.52	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	2	85	83	42.5	0.11	1.39	Antitrust Law
K22	8	41	33	5.13	0.43	0.67	Business and Securities Law
K23	2	13	11	6.5	0.11	0.21	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	4	8	4	2	0.21	0.13	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	12	30	18	2.5	0.64	0.49	Labor Law
K32	6	15	9	2.5	0.32	0.24	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	20	98	78	4.9	1.07	1.6	International Law
K39	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	713	1,889	1,176	2.65	38.19	30.82	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	14	73	59	5.21	0.75	1.19	Litigation Process
K42	9	42	33	4.67	0.48	0.69	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K49	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Industrial Organization: General
L10	6	9	3	1.5	0.32	0.15	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L12	1	14	13	14	0.05	0.23	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	1	19	18	19	0.05	0.31	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	9	21	12	2.33	0.48	0.34	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	3	5	2	1.67	0.16	0.08	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Business Objectives of the Firm
L25	1	15	14	15	0.05	0.24	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L30	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L33	6	10	4	1.67	0.32	0.16	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	3	68	65	22.67	0.16	1.11	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L50	3	3	0	1	0.16	0.05	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	15	77	62	5.13	0.8	1.26	Economics of Regulation
L52	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L80	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	2	11	9	5.5	0.11	0.18	Entertainment; Media
L84	6	19	13	3.17	0.32	0.31	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L93	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Air Transportation
M00	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Business Administration: General
M13	3	5	2	1.67	0.16	0.08	New Firms; Startups
M31	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Marketing
M50	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Personnel Economics: General
M53	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N01	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N20	3	3	0	1	0.16	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N23	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N30	2	5	3	2.5	0.11	0.08	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	3	7	4	2.33	0.16	0.11	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	2	5	3	2.5	0.11	0.08	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N37	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.11	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	15	34	19	2.27	0.8	0.55	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	1	14	13	14	0.05	0.23	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	1	10	9	10	0.05	0.16	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	5	17	12	3.4	0.27	0.28	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.1	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	1	15	14	15	0.05	0.24	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N70	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N83	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N96	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N97	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O10	13	37	24	2.85	0.7	0.6	Economic Development: General
O15	7	24	17	3.43	0.37	0.39	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	24	23	24	0.05	0.39	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	70	268	198	3.83	3.75	4.37	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	13	12	13	0.05	0.21	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	2	8	6	4	0.11	0.13	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.08	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	3	10	7	3.33	0.16	0.16	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O34	3	12	9	4	0.16	0.2	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O40	5	8	3	1.6	0.27	0.13	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O47	2	7	5	3.5	0.11	0.11	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O55	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O57	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	2	3	1	1.5	0.11	0.05	Capitalist Systems: General
P14	3	20	17	6.67	0.16	0.33	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	2	17	15	8.5	0.11	0.28	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	2	4	2	2	0.11	0.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	12	23	11	1.92	0.64	0.38	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P27	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	2	4	2	2	0.11	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	2	10	8	5	0.11	0.16	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P37	34	102	68	3	1.82	1.66	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P48	1	9	8	9	0.05	0.15	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P50	6	7	1	1.17	0.32	0.11	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	8	10	2	1.25	0.43	0.16	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Agriculture: General
Q15	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q20	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q25	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q28	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	2	2	0	1	0.11	0.03	Energy: General
R10	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R12	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R30	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R38	2	5	3	2.5	0.11	0.08	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R40	2	4	2	2	0.11	0.07	Transportation Economics: General
R41	2	4	2	2	0.11	0.07	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R50	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.05	Regional Government Analysis: General
Z12	1	20	19	20	0.05	0.33	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	8	57	49	7.13	0.43	0.93	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	1,867	5,613	3,746	3.01	100	91	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K40.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A33	2	0.03	Handbooks
B21	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
C01	1	0.02	Econometrics
C11	1	0.02	Bayesian Analysis: General
C38	1	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C71	1	0.02	Cooperative Games
C73	1	0.02	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C83	1	0.02	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C90	1	0.02	Design of Experiments: General
D01	1	0.02	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D12	1	0.02	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	3	0.05	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D19	1	0.02	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D24	5	0.08	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	1	0.02	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	1	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D44	1	0.02	Auctions
D45	1	0.02	Rationing; Licensing
D61	2	0.03	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D86	3	0.05	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	1	0.02	Neuroeconomics
D91	9	0.15	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E02	1	0.02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E22	3	0.05	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	6	0.1	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	2	0.03	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E31	1	0.02	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	2	0.03	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E44	2	0.03	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E51	1	0.02	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	2	0.03	Monetary Policy
E58	2	0.03	Central Banks and Their Policies
E62	3	0.05	Fiscal Policy
E63	1	0.02	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	2	0.03	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	4	0.07	General Outlook and Conditions
F12	3	0.05	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F14	3	0.05	Empirical Studies of Trade
F16	1	0.02	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F35	6	0.1	Foreign Aid
F42	1	0.02	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F51	3	0.05	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	2	0.03	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	15	0.24	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	2	0.03	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F60	2	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
G01	6	0.1	Financial Crises
G11	2	0.03	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G18	1	0.02	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G23	1	0.02	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	1	0.02	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G31	1	0.02	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
H21	1	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H24	3	0.05	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	2	0.03	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H32	1	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H51	2	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Health
H54	4	0.07	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H71	1	0.02	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H74	1	0.02	State and Local Borrowing
H75	6	0.1	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	12	0.2	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H83	18	0.29	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	1	0.02	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	1	0.02	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I21	2	0.03	Analysis of Education

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
I22	1	0.02	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	2	0.03	Higher Education; Research Institutions
J01	6	0.1	Labor Economics: General
J08	4	0.07	Labor Economics Policies
J10	4	0.07	Demographic Economics: General
J12	3	0.05	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J22	1	0.02	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J29	1	0.02	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	1	0.02	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	2	0.03	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J40	2	0.03	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	3	0.05	Labor Contracts
J48	1	0.02	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J50	1	0.02	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J53	6	0.1	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	4	0.07	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J68	5	0.08	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J78	4	0.07	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J81	1	0.02	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J83	4	0.07	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	1	0.02	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K19	2	0.03	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K34	19	0.31	Tax Law
K35	1	0.02	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	2	0.03	Family and Personal Law
L11	5	0.08	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L15	3	0.05	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L22	1	0.02	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L24	2	0.03	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	6	0.1	Entrepreneurship
L31	3	0.05	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	3	0.05	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	1	0.02	Public Policy
L42	2	0.03	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L44	14	0.23	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L53	5	0.08	Enterprise Policy
L61	1	0.02	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	1	0.02	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	1	0.02	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L65	2	0.03	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	2	0.03	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	1	0.02	Other Consumer Nondurables
L78	1	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L81	2	0.03	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	3	0.05	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L88	3	0.05	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L90	1	0.02	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	1	0.02	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L95	1	0.02	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	2	0.03	Telecommunications
L98	4	0.07	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M12	1	0.02	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	8	0.13	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M16	4	0.07	International Business Administration
M37	3	0.05	Advertising
M40	1	0.02	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	1	0.02	Accounting
M42	1	0.02	Auditing
M48	1	0.02	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M51	2	0.03	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	1	0.02	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M55	1	0.02	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N21	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N27	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N47	7	0.11	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	1	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N53	1	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N73	2	0.03	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N90	1	0.02	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	1	0.02	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
O11	4	0.07	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	4	0.07	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	5	0.08	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	6	0.1	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O20	3	0.05	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	2	0.03	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O25	2	0.03	Industrial Policy
O32	2	0.03	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	4	0.07	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	6	0.1	Technological Change: Government Policy
O43	8	0.13	Institutions and Growth
P13	1	0.02	Cooperative Enterprises
P17	1	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P23	2	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	2	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	3	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	16	0.26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P29	1	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P33	6	0.1	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	5	0.08	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	1	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P40	1	0.02	Other Economic Systems: General
P43	2	0.03	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P52	1	0.02	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q00	1	0.02	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q14	1	0.02	Agricultural Finance
Q17	1	0.02	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	1	0.02	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q23	1	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	3	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q48	2	0.03	Energy: Government Policy
Q51	1	0.02	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q53	4	0.07	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	2	0.03	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	1	0.02	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	7	0.11	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	3	0.05	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R14	1	0.02	Land Use Patterns
R15	1	0.02	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R20	3	0.05	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	2	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	2	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R31	4	0.07	Housing Supply and Markets
R33	1	0.02	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R42	1	0.02	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	1	0.02	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R52	6	0.1	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	5	0.08	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	4	0.07	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z18	1	0.02	Cultural Economics: Public Policy

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
S	516	9	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

A33(2), B21(1), C01(1), C11(1), C38(1), C71(1), C73(1), C83(1), C90(1), D01(1), D12(1), D14(3), D19(1), D24(5), D31(1), D40(1), D44(1), D45(1), D61(2), D86(3), D87(1), D91(9), E02(1), E22(3), E23(6), E24(2), E31(1), E32(2), E44(2), E51(1), E52(2), E58(2), E62(3), E63(1), E65(2), E66(4), F12(3), F14(3), F16(1), F35(6), F42(1), F51(3), F52(2), F53(15), F54(2), F60(2), G01(6), G11(2), G18(1), G23(1), G24(1), G31(1), H21(1), H24(3), H25(2), H32(1), H51(2), H54(4), H71(1), H74(1), H75(6), H76(12), H83(18), H87(1), I11(1), I21(2), I22(1), I23(2), J01(6), J08(4), J10(4), J12(3), J22(1), J29(1), J32(1), J38(2), J40(2), J41(3), J48(1), J50(1), J53(6), J58(4), J68(5), J78(4), J81(1), J83(4), J88(1), K19(2), K34(19), K35(1), K36(2), L11(5), L15(3), L22(1), L24(2), L26(6), L31(3), L32(3), L38(1), L42(2), L44(14), L53(5), L61(1), L62(1), L63(1), L65(2), L66(2), L67(1), L78(1), L81(2), L83(3), L88(3), L90(1), L92(1), L95(1), L96(2), L98(4), M12(1), M14(8), M16(4), M37(3), M40(1), M41(1), M42(1), M48(1), M51(2), M52(1), M55(1), N21(1), N27(1), N47(7), N50(1), N53(1), N73(2), N90(1), N91(1), O11(4), O12(4), O13(5), O14(6), O20(3), O21(2), O25(2), O32(2), O33(4), O38(6), O43(8), P13(1), P17(1), P23(2), P24(2), P25(3), P26(16), P29(1), P33(6), P34(5), P35(1), P40(1), P43(2), P52(1), Q00(1), Q14(1), Q17(1), Q18(1), Q23(1), Q24(3), Q48(2), Q51(1), Q53(4), Q54(2), Q56(1), Q58(7), R11(3), R14(1), R15(1), R20(3), R21(2), R23(2), R31(4), R33(1), R42(1), R48(1), R52(6), R58(5), Z10(4), Z18(1).

Table K40.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E66	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
F35	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	6
G11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
H76	1	0	1	3	3	0	2	2	12
H83	1	3	1	4	2	0	0	7	18
J10	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
J40	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
J41	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
L53	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5
M14	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	8
M42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O11	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
O12	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
O20	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
O43	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	8
P26	2	1	2	4	2	0	1	4	16
P52	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q24	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
R20	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
C11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C73	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F54	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
H54	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4
J01	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	6
J08	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
J12	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
J68	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
K36	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
L11	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	5
L44	0	2	0	1	0	1	7	3	14
L61	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L65	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
L83	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
L88	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
L96	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
M16	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
O13	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
O14	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	6
O33	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
P23	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Q00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q54	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Q58	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	7
D86	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
E31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
E52	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
E58	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
F12	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
G23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H25	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
H32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J38	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
J78	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
K34	0	0	1	2	14	0	0	2	19
L26	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	6
L31	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
L98	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
P29	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P33	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	6
P34	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	5
R31	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
R33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
R52	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	6
R58	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	5
Z10	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4
C01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D14	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
D19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D40	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D44	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
D91	0	0	0	5	1	2	0	1	9
E23	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	6
E24	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
E51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F14	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
F53	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	6	15

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
G01	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	6
G31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H75	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	6
I11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
J29	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L24	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
L42	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
L81	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
L95	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
M12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
M37	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
N50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N73	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
P24	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
P25	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
P40	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q53	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
R11	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
R15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R21	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
A33	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
D24	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	5
D31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
E44	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
E62	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
G24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H24	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
H71	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H87	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J48	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J53	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	6
J83	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
J88	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L32	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
L38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L78	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L90	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M48	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M51	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
M55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N90	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
O25	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
P13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P43	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
R14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E22	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
F51	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
F52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
G18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H51	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
H74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I23	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
J22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J58	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
J81	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K19	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
L22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L66	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
M40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Q17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C83	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N47	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
O38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Q48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
L62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
P35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
R48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	21	25	23	35	30	22	11	19	186

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K40.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D01	CV: Haidt, Jonathan. 2006. "Group Report: What Is the Role of Heuristics in Making Law?." In <i>Heuristics and the Law</i> , ed. Gerd Gigerenzer and Christoph Engel, 239-57. Dahlem Workshop Reports series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	E66	CV: Randall, Laura. 2006. "Reinventing Mexico." In <i>Changing Structure of Mexico: Political, Social, and Economic Prospects</i> , ed. Laura Randall, 3-18. Second edition. Columbia University Seminar Series. Armonk, N.Y. and London: Sharpe.
2006	F35	CV: Stone, Christopher. 2006. "Crime, Justice Systems, and Development Assistance." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review: Law, Equity, and Development. Volume 2.</i> World Bank, 215-33. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	G11	CV: Lombardo, Davide, and Marco Pagano. 2006. "Legal Determinants of the Return on Equity." In <i>Corporate and Institutional Transparency for Economic Growth in Europe</i> , ed. Lars Oxelheim, 235-70. International Business and Management series, vol. 19. Amsterdam and Boston: Elsevier.
2006	H76	Raghav, Manu. 2006. Why do budgets received by state prosecutors vary across districts in the United States?. Center for Applied Economics and Policy Research, Economics Department, Indiana University Bloomington. Caep Working Papers: 2006-018. This paper analyzes how the budget allocated to state prosecutors varies from one district to another and the reasons for such variation by using theoretical and empirical methods. The main results of this paper are as follows: Other factors being equal, more politically conservative prosecutorial districts get less budget, this decrease in budget with political conservatism is steeper in more affluent and also in more populous districts, and that there are fixed costs in operating a prosecutor's office. Other less surprising results are that other factors remaining same, prosecutorial budget increases with the population, the crime rate, and with the affluence of the district.
2006	H83	Vizzard, William. 2006. "Transforming the FBI: A Challenge of Culture, Resources, and Mission." <i>Public Administration Review</i>, 66(5): 764-66. A recent review of restructuring efforts at the Federal Bureau of Investigation published by the National Academy of Public Administration examines several studies that precipitated the reorganization and discusses the current state of counterterrorism, intelligence, and internal security functions within the agency. However, the report fails to seriously engage the benefits of restructuring federal agencies to separate criminal investigation from antiterrorism or to address the financial implications of the current reorganization. Although it provides a useful overview of current changes within the FBI, it lacks theoretical linkages.
2006	J10 J40	McCrary, Justin. 2006. The Effect of Court-Ordered Hiring Quotas on the Composition and Quality of Police. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12368. Arguably the most aggressive affirmative action program ever implemented in the United States was a series of court-ordered racial hiring quotas imposed on municipal police departments. My best estimate of the effect of court-ordered affirmative action on workforce composition is a 14 percentage point gain in the fraction African American among newly hired officers. Evidence on police performance is mixed. Despite substantial black-white test score differences on police department entrance examinations, city crime rates appear unaffected by litigation. However, litigation lowers slightly both arrests per crime and the fraction black among serious arrestees.
2006	J41	Haruvy, Ernan, Alvin E. Roth, and M. Utku Unver. 2006. "The Dynamics of Law Clerk Matching: An Experimental and Computational Investigation of Proposals for Reform of the Market." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 30(3): 457-86. In September of 1998, the Judicial Conference of the United States abandoned as unsuccessful the attempt – the sixth since 1978 – to regulate the dates at which law students are hired as clerks by Federal appellate judges. The market promptly resumed the unraveling of appointment dates that had been temporarily slowed by these efforts. In the academic year 1999-2000 many judges hired clerks in the fall of the second year of law school, almost two years before employment would begin, and before hardly any information about candidates other than first year grades was available. Hiring dates moved still earlier in the Fall of 2000 and 2001. The present paper explores proposed reforms of the market, experimentally in the laboratory, and computationally using genetic algorithms. Our results suggest that some of the special features of the judge/law-clerk market – in particular the feeling among many students and judges that students must accept offers when they are made – present obstacles to the success of the proposed reforms, including the latest reforms proposed by the judges, in 2002 and 2003. Unlike markets in which the inability to make binding contracts contributes to market failure, in the law clerk market it is the ease with which binding contracts are forged that harms efficiency.
2006	L53	CV: Fisman, Ray, and Roberta Gatti. 2006. "Bargaining for Bribes: The Role of Institutions." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption</i> , ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 127-39. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

2006	L53	CV: Kaufmann, Daniel, Aart Kraay, and Massimo Mastruzzi. 2006. "Measuring Governance Using Cross-Country Perceptions Data." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption</i> , ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 52-104. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	M14	Parry, Craig. 2006. "The Importance of Wa When Doing Business in Japan." <i>Journal of Asia-Pacific Business</i> , 7(3): 105-15. Japan has a reputation for being a non-litigious society. In Japan, the law and the minutiae of a written contract are not the guiding principles of relationships, but rather something to reluctantly fall back on if business people cannot act reasonably and fairly of their own accord. Under such a view, litigation serves only to make society more confrontational, less harmonious, and less orderly. An examination of the reactions of most Japanese in business settings can yield productive suggestions for those desiring to do business with the Japanese.
2006	M14	CV: Fisman, Ray, and Roberta Gatti. 2006. "Bargaining for Bribes: The Role of Institutions." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption</i> , ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 127-39. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	M42	CV: Lombardo, Davide, and Marco Pagano. 2006. "Legal Determinants of the Return on Equity." In <i>Corporate and Institutional Transparency for Economic Growth in Europe</i> , ed. Lars Oxelheim, 235-70. International Business and Management series, vol. 19. Amsterdam and Boston: Elsevier.
2006	O11	CV: Randall, Laura. 2006. "Reinventing Mexico." In <i>Changing Structure of Mexico: Political, Social, and Economic Prospects</i> , ed. Laura Randall, 3-18. Second edition. Columbia University Seminar Series. Armonk, N.Y. and London: Sharpe.
2006	O12	Hunt, Jennifer. 2006. <i>HOW CORRUPTION HITS PEOPLE WHEN THEY ARE DOWN</i> . McGill University, Department of Economics, Departmental Working Papers. Using cross – country and Peruvian data, I show that victims of misfortune, particularly crime victims, are much more likely than non – victims to bribe public officials. Misfortune increases victims' demand for public services, raising bribery indirectly, and also increases victims' propensity to bribe certain officials conditional on using them, possibly because victims are desperate, vulnerable, or demanding services particularly prone to corruption. The effect is strongest for bribery of the police, where the increase in bribery comes principally through increased use of the police. For the judiciary the effect is also strong, and for some misfortunes is composed equally of an increase in use and an increase in bribery conditional on use. The expense and disutility of bribing thus compound the misery brought by misfortune.
2006	O20	Root, Hilton L., and Karen May. 2006. "Judicial Systems and Authoritarian Transitions." <i>Pakistan Development Review</i> , 45(4): 1301-21. A casual link between the judicial system, economic growth, and democracy is a staple of the literature on development policy. Yet the linkage between the judiciary and political liberalisation has been difficult to demonstrate empirically. Legal reforms that are narrowly focused, such as better enforcement of property rights and contract law, enhance trade and investment. Nevertheless, studies are usually unable to substantiate causality between the rule of law, economic growth, and democracy. Our investigation of the political role of the courts during economic transition indicates that the incentives for strengthening the role of courts as a framework for investment and trade, fiscal discipline, and administrative centralisation exist in various political regimes. Autocratic and democratic regimes both require judicial independence for legitimacy but with different effects on political rents, corruption, and aggregate economic activity. The distributional consequences of judicial development exhibit significant variation according to regime type, and there is insufficient evidence to link judicial development with political liberalisation.
2006	O43	CV: Feld, Lars P., and Stefan Voigt. 2006. "Judicial Independence and Economic Growth: Some Proposals Regarding the Judiciary." In <i>Democratic Constitutional Design and Public Policy: Analysis and Evidence</i> , ed. Roger D. Congleton and Birgitta Swedenborg, 251-88. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	O43	CV: Woodruff, Christopher. 2006. "Measuring Institutions." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption</i> , ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 105-24. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	P26	Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2006. <i>The Role of Law in China's Economic Development</i> . University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers. This paper surveys China's legal system in the economic reform era. We analyze the role of law in the economy, assessing whether China's formal legal system contributed to those expectations of stable and predictable rights of property and contract that are prerequisites for growth. The paper begins by detailing legal developments. The relationship between legal and economic development was bidirectional - a coevolutionary process. We then examine three spheres of activity - property rights, agreements to trade, and corporate governance - asking whether law plays an important role, how that role has changed, and what the current problems are. Common themes arise. First, there have been profound changes, with law playing an increasingly important role. Second, formal legal institutions have not made a critical contribution to China's remarkable economic success. This latter conclusion leaves open the question of which mechanisms generated the necessary expectations of reasonable returns from decentralized economic activity. We briefly reflect on mechanisms other than law that might have produced such expectations, for example, the role of local Communist Party officials. However, lack of empirical information suggests this is a topic for future research.
2006	P52	McLeod, Ross H. 2006. <i>Doing Business in Indonesia: Legal and Bureaucratic Constraints</i> . Australian National University, Economics RSPAS, Departmental Working Papers. The World Bank's new series of Doing Business reports attempt to measure the relative ease of doing business in countries around the world. The output of this research is a set of rankings that enable each country to see how it looks relative to the others from the point of view of private sector businesses. This paper highlights a number of concerns about the Doing Business methodology, and presents a critique of the 'law and finance' view regarding the influence of legal system origins on countries' economic performance, which was highly influential in the first of the Doing Business reports. Selected data from the 2006 report are used to explain why Indonesia is having difficulty getting back to Soeharto-era rates of economic growth. The report's findings in relation to Indonesia are then interpreted within the framework of an analysis of the way the Soeharto 'franchise' operated.
2006	Q23 Q24	Casari, Marco. 2006. <i>Emergence of Endogenous Legal Institutions: Property Rights and Community Governance in the Italian Alps</i> . Purdue University, Department of Economics, Purdue University Economics Working Papers. This paper studies the legal institutions set up by communities in the Italian Alps in the 13th - 19th century to manage their common pastures and forests. Over time, private-order institutions in the form of charters replaced informal arrangements sustained by the long-run interaction among villagers. Although costly to run, the charters accomplished several tasks that increased resource use efficiency. We present an empirical analysis of institutional choice of about two hundred communities and show that relative efficiency was an important factor in the selection of a governance regime.
2006	R20	Linden, Leigh L., and Jonah E. Rockoff. 2006. <i>There Goes the Neighborhood? Estimates of the Impact of Crime Risk on Property Values From Megan's Laws</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12253. We combine data from the housing market with data from the North Carolina Sex Offender Registry to estimate how individuals value living in close proximity to a convicted criminal. We use the exact location of these offenders to exploit variation in the threat of crime within small homogenous groupings of homes, and we use the timing of sex offenders' arrivals to control for baseline property

		values in the area. We find statistically and economically significant negative effects of sex offenders' locations that are extremely localized. Houses within a one-tenth mile area around the home of a sex offender fall by four percent on average (about \$5,500) while those further away show no decline. These results suggest that individuals have a significant distaste for living in close proximity to a known sex offender. Using data on crimes committed by sexual offenders against neighbors, we estimate costs to victims of sexual offenses under the assumptions that all of the decline in property value is due to increased crime risk and that neighbors' perceptions of risk are in line with objective data. We estimate victimization costs of over \$1 million – far in excess of estimates taken from the criminal justice literature. However, we cannot reject the alternative hypotheses that individuals overestimate the risk posed by offenders or view living near an offender as having costs exclusive of crime risk.
2007		
2007	C11	Strnad, Jeff. 2007. "Should Legal Empiricists Go Bayesian?" <i>American Law and Economics Review</i>, 9(1): 195-303. Bayesian empirical approaches appear frequently in fields such as engineering, computer science, political science and medicine, but almost never in law. This article illustrates how such approaches might be very useful in empirical legal studies. In particular, Bayesian approaches enable a much more natural connection between the normative or positive issues that typically motivate such studies and the empirical results.
2007	C73	CV: Picker, Randal C. 2007. "Simple Games in a Complex World: A Generative Approach to the Adoption of Norms." In <i>Social Norms, Nonlegal Sanctions, and the Law</i> , ed. Eric A. Posner, 197-264. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 4. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	F54	Bertocchi, Graziella, and Chiara Strozzi. 2007. <i>The Age of Mass Migration: Economic and Institutional Determinants</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6050. We study the determinants of 19th century mass migration with special attention to the role of institutional factors beside standard economic fundamentals. We find that economic forces associated with income and demographic differentials had a major role in the determination of this historical event, but that the quality of institutions also mattered. We evaluate separately the impact of political institutions linked to democracy and suffrage and of those institutions more specifically targeted at attracting migrants, i.e., citizenship acquisition, land distribution, and public education policies. We find that both sets of institutions contributed to this event, even after controlling for their potential endogeneity through a set of instruments exploiting colonial history and the quality of institutions inherited from the past.
2007	H54	CV: Egset, Willy, and Stephanie Kuttner. 2007. "Governance and Institutions." In <i>Social Resilience and State Fragility in Haiti</i> . World Bank, 43-66. A World Bank Country Study. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2007	J01	Moehling, Carolyn, and Anne Morrison Piehl. 2007. <i>Immigration and Crime in Early 20th Century America</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13576. Research on crime in the late 20th century has consistently shown that immigrants have lower rates of involvement in criminal activity than natives. We find that a century ago immigrants may have been slightly more likely than natives to be involved in crime. In 1904 prison commitment rates for more serious crimes were quite similar by nativity for all ages except ages 18 and 19 when the commitment rate for immigrants was higher than for the native born. By 1930, immigrants were less likely than natives to be committed to prisons at all ages 20 and older. But this advantage disappears when one looks at commitments for violent offenses. Aggregation bias and the absence of accurate population data meant that analysts at the time missed these important features of the immigrant-native incarceration comparison. The relative decline of the criminality of the foreign born reflected a growing gap between natives and immigrants at older ages, one that was driven by sharp increases in the commitment rates of the native born, while commitment rates for the foreign born were remarkably stable.
2007	J08 J68	CV: Bloom, Dan, and David Butler. 2007. "Overcoming Employment Barriers: Strategies to Help the "Hard to Employ"." In <i>Reshaping the American Workforce in a Changing Economy</i> , ed. Harry J. Holzer and Demetra Smith Nightingale, 155-80. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press.
2007	J12	Aizer, Anna, and Pedro Dal Bo. 2007. <i>Love, Hate and Murder: Commitment Devices in Violent Relationships</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13492. Many violent relationships are characterized by a high degree of cyclicity: women who are the victims of domestic violence often leave and return multiple times. To explain this we develop a model of time inconsistent preferences in the context of domestic violence. This time inconsistency generates a demand for commitment. We present supporting evidence that women in violent relationships display time inconsistent preferences by examining their demand for commitment devices. We find that "no-drop" policies – which compel the prosecutor to continue with prosecution even if the victim expresses a desire to drop the charges – result in an increase in reporting. No-drop policies also result in a decrease in the number of men murdered by intimates suggesting that some women in violent relationships move away from an extreme type of commitment device when a less costly one is offered.
2007	J68	THE SAME AS J08 CV: Bloom, Dan, and David Butler. 2007. "Overcoming Employment Barriers: Strategies to Help the "Hard to Employ"."
2007	J68	Monar, Jorg. 2007. "Justice and Home Affairs." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i>, 45(0): 107-24.
2007	K36	CV: Brinig, Margaret F., Gerald Jogerst, Jeanette Daly, Gretchen Schmuck, and Jeffrey Dawson. 2007. "The Public Choice of Elder Abuse Law." In <i>Economics of Family Law. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Margaret F. Brinig, 362-94. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 2. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L11 L44 L61	CV: de Paula, Germano Mendes. 2007. "Competition Policy and the Legal System in Brazil." In <i>Competitive Advantage and Competition Policy in Developing Countries</i> , ed. Paul Cook, Raul Fabella and Cassey Lee, 109-35. CRC Series on Competition, Regulation and Development. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L44	CV: Lee, Cassey. 2007. "Legal Traditions and Competition Policy." In <i>Competitive Advantage and Competition Policy in Developing Countries</i> , ed. Paul Cook, Raul Fabella and Cassey Lee, 54-78. CRC Series on Competition, Regulation and Development. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L61	THE SAME AS L11 CV: de Paula, Germano Mendes. 2007. "Competition Policy and the Legal System in Brazil."
2007	L65	Junod, Valerie. 2007. "An End to Parallel Imports of Medicines? Comments on the Judgment of the Court of First Instance in GlaxoWellcome." <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i>, 30(2): 291-305. In September 2006, the Court of First Instance of the European Union (CFI) issued its judgment in the case opposing GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) to the European Commission. The Commission had found that the dual pricing system introduced by GSK violated the European antitrust rules (Article 81 of the EC Treaty), because it constituted an agreement with wholesalers whose object was to restrict competition by blocking parallel imports of pharmaceuticals. For the Commission, the agreement could not be exempted and was therefore to be prohibited. The CFI disagreed with the Commission and found that the agreement could qualify for an exemption. More importantly, the CFI ruled

		that, at least in the pharmaceutical sector, an agreement whose object is to prevent parallel imports by imposing a dual pricing system is not automatically contrary to Article 81, as it cannot be automatically inferred that the end consumer is harmed. This holding is highly questionable in view of the prior EU case law, prohibiting per se agreements with anticompetitive objects. Therefore, the change brought about by the CFI's judgment could have major ramifications on the innovative pharmaceutical industry which is vigorously opposed to the principle of parallel imports.
2007	L83	Leveque, Francois. 2007. "UK Tractors, Paris Luxury Hotels and French Mobile Telephony Operators: Are All Oligopoly Information Exchanges Bad for Competition?" <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i>, 30(2): 231-41. The European Commission handed down its first decision relating to a pure information exchange in 1992 with UK Agricultural Tractor Registration Exchange. France's competition authority recently referred to that decision when it found against seven Parisian luxury hotels and three mobile telephony operators. The companies shared sales information with each other on a regular basis for several years. This article discusses the UK Tractors case from an economic standpoint and its application to the French competition authority's recent two decisions. The author calls for a clarification in the enforcement of Article 81 of the EC Treaty between evidence of tacit collusion and evidence of static anticompetitive effects of information exchanges.
2007	L83 L88	CV ; Barani, Luca. 2007. "The Regulation of Sport in the European Union: Courts and Markets." In <i>The Regulation of Sport in the European Union</i> , ed. Barbara Bogusz, Adam Cygan and Erika Szyszczak, 107-31. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L96	Leveque, Francois. 2007. "UK Tractors, Paris Luxury Hotels and French Mobile Telephony Operators: Are All Oligopoly Information Exchanges Bad for Competition?" <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i>, 30(2): 231-41. The European Commission handed down its first decision relating to a pure information exchange in 1992 with UK Agricultural Tractor Registration Exchange. France's competition authority recently referred to that decision when it found against seven Parisian luxury hotels and three mobile telephony operators. The companies shared sales information with each other on a regular basis for several years. This article discusses the UK Tractors case from an economic standpoint and its application to the French competition authority's recent two decisions. The author calls for a clarification in the enforcement of Article 81 of the EC Treaty between evidence of tacit collusion and evidence of static anticompetitive effects of information exchanges.
2007	M16	CV ; Anderson, James H., and Cheryl W. Gray. 2007. "Transforming Judicial Systems in Europe and Central Asia." In <i>Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics - Regional 2007: Beyond Transition</i> , ed. Francois Bourguignon and Boris Pleskovic, 329-55. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2007	O13	Barnett, Barry J., and Olivier Mahul. 2007. "Weather Index Insurance for Agriculture and Rural Areas in Lower-Income Countries." <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i>, 89(5): 1241-47.
2007	O14	CV ; de Paula, Germano Mendes. 2007. "Competition Policy and the Legal System in Brazil." In <i>Competitive Advantage and Competition Policy in Developing Countries</i> , ed. Paul Cook, Raul Fabella and Cassey Lee, 109-35. CRC Series on Competition, Regulation and Development. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	O33	Lee, Gwanghoon. 2007. "R&D Spillovers and Optimal Anti-trust Enforcement." <i>Journal of Economic Theory and Econometrics</i>, 18(2): 61-83. Using a three-stage game model, this paper analyzes the optimal level of anti-trust enforcement against joint production in relation to the degree of R&D spillovers. It shows that the optimal level of anti-trust enforcement is negatively related to the magnitude of R&D spillovers. In particular, the government should show some tolerance of joint production cartels only when R&D spillovers are sufficient for firms to cooperate voluntarily in their R&D activities. When R&D spillovers are so weak that firms do not cooperate voluntarily in the R&D stage, the government should intensify anti-trust enforcement against joint production to a prohibitive level.
2007	P23	CV ; Wang, Fei-Ling. 2007. "Brewing Tensions while Maintaining Stabilities: The Dual Role of the Hukou System in Contemporary China." In <i>Discontented Miracle: Growth, Conflict, and Institutional Adaptations in China</i> , ed. Dali L. Yang, 49-87. Series on Contemporary China, vol. 10. Singapore, Hackensack, N.J., and London: World Scientific.
2007	Q00	Di Vita, Giuseppe. 2007. <i>Legal Families and Environmental Protection: Is there a Causal Relationship?</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2007.78. In this paper we build up the analysis of La Porta et al. (1998), to investigate the importance of legal families in explaining the variations in pollution emissions in different countries. The main intuition behind our analysis is that the nations in which the rights of shareholders are more protected, promote real and financial investment; this increases the speed at which the per-capita income corresponding to the declining branch of the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) is achieved. In econometrics different regression analyses were performed using as dependent variables three different kinds of pollutants (CO2, fine suspended particulates and waste), including as an explanation some financial variables never before considered in this kind of study.
2007	Q14 Q54	Barnett, Barry J., and Olivier Mahul. 2007. "Weather Index Insurance for Agriculture and Rural Areas in Lower-Income Countries." <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i>, 89(5): 1241-47.
2007	Q58	Scheipers, Sibylle, and Daniela Sicurelli. 2007. "Normative Power Europe: A Credible Utopia?" <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i>, 45(2): 435-57.
2008		
2008	D86	Bisso, Juan Carlos, and Albert H. Choi. 2008. "Optimal Agency Contracts: The Effect of Vicarious Liability and Judicial Error." <i>International Review of Law and Economics</i>, 28(3): 166-74. Under the doctrine of vicarious liability, a deep-pocket principal is often held responsible for a third-party harm caused by a judgment-proof agent's negligence. We analyze the incentive contract used by the principal to control the agent's behavior when a court can make an error in determining the agent's negligence. We show that (1) reducing the error of declaring the agent not negligent even when he was (pro-defendant or type II error) is better than reducing the error of declaring the agent negligent even when he was not (pro-plaintiff or type I error) and (2) allowing the principal to penalize the agent even when the court declares the agent not negligent improves welfare. The latter supports the argument that causing an accident (or a reliable allegation of misconduct) should be sufficient to justify a "just cause" termination of an employee.
2008	E31 E52 E58	Hayo, Bernd, and Stefan Voigt. 2008. "Inflation, Central Bank Independence, and the Legal System." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i>, 164(4): 751-77. We argue that a higher degree of de facto independence of the legal system from other government branches as well as strong public trust in the working of the legal system may reduce the average inflation rate of countries through two channels: by lowering transaction costs in the economy and by strengthening de facto central bank independence. In the empirical section of the paper, we present evidence in favour of both channels after controlling for other influences in a sample containing both developed and less-developed countries.

2008	F12	Crozet, Matthieu, Pamina Koenig, and Vincent Rebeyrol. 2008. <i>Exporting to Insecure Markets: a Firm-Level Analysis</i>. CEPII research center, Working Papers. This paper proposes an original approach to investigate the influence of insecurity and institutional quality on international trade. We emphasize that insecurity is hardly comparable with other trade barriers such as tariffs because it does not affect all firms similarly. We develop a monopolistic competition trade model with insecurity as a random additional sunk cost for exporting firms. A higher level of insecurity may dissuade large firms to export, while some smaller ones may be able to enter the export market. Hence, insecurity disrupts firms' selection into export markets, and this has particular effects on trade margins. Two discriminating predictions are derived from the model and confronted to the data. Using individual French firms exports to 100 destination countries, we find clear evidence corroborating our theoretical predictions.
2008	G23	CV: Hinz, Richard P., and Anca Mataoanu. 2008. "Pension Supervision: Understanding International Practice and Country Context." In <i>Pension Fund Governance: A Global Perspective on Financial Regulation</i> , ed. John Evans, Michael Orszag and John Piggott, 99-138. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	H25 H32	Dabla-Norris, Era, and Gabriela Inchauste. 2008. "Informality and Regulations: What Drives the Growth of Firms?" <i>IMF Staff Papers</i>, 55(1): 50-82. This paper relies on rich firm-level data on transition economies to examine the role of informality as an important channel through which regulatory and other policy constraints affect firm growth. We find that firms reduce their formal operations with greater tax and regulatory burdens, but increase them with better enforcement quality. In terms of firm growth, we find a differential impact of regulatory burden and enforcement quality on formal and informal firm growth. In particular, we find that growth in formal firms is negatively affected by both tax and financing constraints, whereas these constraints are insignificant for growth in informal firms. Moreover, formal firm growth improves with better enforcement, while informal firm growth is constrained by organized crime, pointing to informal firms' inability to take full advantage of the legal and judicial systems. Finally, we find that an interaction term between a countrywide measure of the rule of law and formality is positive, suggesting that better rule of law improves formal firm growth.
2008	J32 J38	CV: Hinz, Richard P., and Anca Mataoanu. 2008. "Pension Supervision: Understanding International Practice and Country Context." In <i>Pension Fund Governance: A Global Perspective on Financial Regulation</i> , ed. John Evans, Michael Orszag and John Piggott, 99-138. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	J78	CV: Hopenhayn, Martin. 2008. "Recognition and Distribution: Equity and Justice Policies for Disadvantaged Groups in Latin America." In <i>Inclusive States: Social Policy and Structural Inequalities</i> , ed. Anis A. Dani and Arjan de Haan, 145-73. New Frontiers of Social Policy. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2008	K34	Jacyk, David. 2008. "The Dividing Line between the Jurisdictions of the Tax Court of Canada and Other Superior Courts." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 56(3): 661-707. Tax law is arguably one of the most challenging and complicated areas of the law in Canada. One might expect that one of the simplest and most straightforward questions in the area of tax law would be that of jurisdiction: Which court can adjudicate issues relating to the administration of tax legislation? Surprisingly, this very question has been the subject matter of much litigation for decades, in trial and appellate courts across Canada, illustrating the complexity of the issue of court jurisdiction in the context of a federal state, even in a well-defined area of the law such as taxation. The volume of jurisprudence on the issue of jurisdiction has been high in the last few years, and includes several decisions from appellate courts that have brought greater clarity to this issue. The clarity brought to bear is a welcome development. This article provides a comprehensive review and analysis of the law on jurisdiction by reviewing the structure of the Tax Court and the Federal Court; tracing the development of the case law prior to and following the reorganization of the federal tax appeal system in 1991; considering the decisions of provincial courts that have tackled the issue independently of the federal court system; considering the body of rectification cases, an area that, I argue, has created anomalous but nevertheless manageable and predictable results; considering the developments in recent abuse-of-process and judicial review cases, which, I suggest, have definitively and emphatically clarified the fine parameters of the jurisdictions of the Tax Court and of the other Canadian superior courts; and providing a summary of principles extracted from the jurisprudence regarding the demarcation of jurisdiction between the Tax Court and the other Canadian superior courts.
2008	L26	CV: Pfirrmann, O. 2008. "The Importance of Entrepreneurship for Democratic Development in Central and Eastern Europe." In <i>The EU and the Economies of the Eastern European Enlargement</i> , ed. Alberto Quadrio Curzio and Marco Fortis, 127-48. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer, Physica-Verlag.
2008	L31	CV: Mizrahi, Shlomo. 2008. "The New Politics: Interest Groups and Alternative Channels." In <i>Israel since 1980</i> . Guy Ben-Porat, Yagil Levy, Shlomo Mizrahi, Arye Naor and Erez Tzfadia, 146-68. The World since 1980 series. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	L98	Favaro, Edgardo M., ed. 2008. <i>Small States, Smart Solutions: Improving Connectivity and Increasing the Effectiveness of Public Services</i>, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Eight papers examine how some small states use international trade and telecommunications technology to outsource public goods and services. Papers discuss banking supervision in Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) member countries (Edgardo Favaro and Frits van Beek); banking supervision in the Colonies Francaises d'Afrique franc countries (Christian Brachet); the regional court systems in the OECS and the Caribbean (Dennis Byron and Maria Dakolias); telecommunications regulation in the Eastern Caribbean (Favaro and Brian Winter); e-government in Cape Verde (Favaro, Samia Melhem, and Winter); the impact of information and communication technology on university education in small island states – the case of the University of the South Pacific (Ron Duncan and James McMaster); the move from monopoly to competition – reform of Samoa's telecommunications sector (Favaro, Naomi Halewood, and Carlo Maria Rossotto); and exploiting tender processes for budget reform in small countries – the case of Samoa (Geoff Dixon).
2008	P29	CV: Pfirrmann, O. 2008. "The Importance of Entrepreneurship for Democratic Development in Central and Eastern Europe." In <i>The EU and the Economies of the Eastern European Enlargement</i> , ed. Alberto Quadrio Curzio and Marco Fortis, 127-48. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer, Physica-Verlag.
2008	P33	CV: Bassat, Jose-Manuel. 2008. "Building Support for the Rule of Law in Georgia." In <i>Governance Reform under Real-World Conditions: Citizens, Stakeholders, and Voice</i> , ed. Sina Odugbemi and Thomas Jacobson, 397-411. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2008	P34	Harper, Joel T., and James E. McNulty. 2008. "Financial System Size in Transition Economies: The Effect of Legal Origin." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 40(6): 1263-80. Gorton and Winton (1998) link the size of the banking system in transition economies to financial stability. We provide empirical evidence consistent with their notion that the size of the financial system will be smaller in these countries. This effect holds even after controlling for the effect of rule of law and/or legal origin, and other relevant variables. Transition economy status, thus adds additional explanatory power to traditional law and finance explanations of financial development. Classification of transition economies by legal origin reveals that Russian legal origin has a strong negative effect on financial development. Regression analysis shows claims on the private sector/gross domestic product (GDP) to be 46 to 60 percentage points lower in the countries of the former Soviet Union, and 23 to 39 percentage points lower in

		non-Soviet transition economies compared to countries of English legal origin. There is a positive relation between claims on the private sector and the rule of law for a broad cross section of countries.
2008	P34	CV ; Engelhardt, Thomas, and Benjamin Regitz. 2008. "The State of Nature and Lending in an Unreformed Environment: Experience from Early Transition Countries." In <i>Secured Transactions Reform and Access to Credit</i> , ed. Frederique Dahan and John Simpson, 141-58. Elgar Financial Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	R31	CV ; Fischel, William A. 2008. "Political Structure and Exclusionary Zoning: Are Small Suburbs the Big Problem?." In <i>Fiscal Decentralization and Land Policies</i> , ed. Gregory K. Ingram and Yu-Hung Hong, 111-36. Cambridge, Mass.: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
2008	R31 R33	CV ; Peli, Francisc Eduard. 2008. "Romania's Business Environment: Property and Real Estate Law." In <i>Romania's Business Environment</i> , ed. Adam Jolly and Alica Henson, 115-21. Foreword by Ion Jinga. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2008	R52	CV ; Fischel, William A. 2008. "Political Structure and Exclusionary Zoning: Are Small Suburbs the Big Problem?." In <i>Fiscal Decentralization and Land Policies</i> , ed. Gregory K. Ingram and Yu-Hung Hong, 111-36. Cambridge, Mass.: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
2008	R58	Aalbers, Manuel B., and Sara Rancati. 2008. "Feeling Insecure in Large Housing Estates: Tackling Unsicherheit in the Risk Society." <i>Urban Studies</i> , 45(13): 2735-57. The aim of this paper is to analyse Zygmunt Bauman's three-part concept of Sicherheit (safety, certainty and security) in the specific context of large housing estates in Amsterdam (the Netherlands) and Milan (Italy). The efficacy of the different actions and policies, which seek to tackle unsafety, uncertainty and insecurity will be qualified on the basis of their correspondence and potential to face the various dimensions of Sicherheit. In both Amsterdam and Milan, there is a weak connection between the three dimensions of Sicherheit. Amsterdam has implemented so many initiatives within one framework that one cannot see the wood for the trees, while Milan lacks a framework for a comprehensive approach. Contrary to Bauman's ideas, we observe that even though Unsicherheit is partly a result of globalisation processes, this does not imply that local solutions are superfluous or useless.
2008	Z10	Bo , Ernesto Dal, and Marko Tervio. 2008. <i>Self-Esteem, Moral Capital, and Wrongdoing</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14508. In order to help understand adherence to moral principles and the force of intrinsic motivation, we present an infinite-horizon model where an individual receives random temptations (such as bribe offers) and must decide which to resist. Individual actions depend both on conscious intent and a type reflecting unconscious drives. Temptations yield consumption value, but keeping a good self-image (a high belief of being the type of person that resists) yields self-esteem. We identify conditions for individuals to build an introspective reputation for goodness ("moral capital") and for good actions to lead to a stronger disposition to do good. Bad actions destroy moral capital and lock-in further wrongdoing. Economic shocks that result in higher temptations have persistent effects on wrongdoing that fade only as new generations replace the shocked cohorts. Societies with the same moral fundamentals may display different wrongdoing rates depending on how much past luck has polarized the distribution of individual beliefs. The model illustrates how optimal deterrence may change under endogenous moral costs and how wrongdoing may be compounded as high temptation activities attract individuals with low moral capital.
2009		
2009	C01 D03	Lee , David, and Justin McCrary. 2009. <i>The Deterrence Effect of Prison: Dynamic Theory and Evidence</i> . Princeton University and NBER 1171. Using administrative, longitudinal data on felony arrests in Florida, we exploit the discontinuous increase in the punitiveness of criminal sanctions at 18 to estimate the deterrence effect of incarceration. Our analysis suggests a 2 percent decline in the logodds of offending at 18, with a standard errors ruling out declines of 11 percent or more. We interpret these magnitudes using a stochastic dynamic extension of Becker's (1968) model of criminal behavior. Calibrating the model to match key empirical moments, we conclude that deterrence elasticities with respect to sentence lengths are no more negative than -0.13 for young offenders.
2009	D03	CV ; Rachlinski, Jeffrey J. 2009. "The "New" Law and Psychology: A Reply to Critics, Skeptics, and Cautious Supporters." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 105-32. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D03	CV ; Hillman, Robert A. 2009. "The Limits of Behavioral Decision Theory in Legal Analysis: The Case of Liquidated Damages." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 83-104. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D03	CV ; Jolls, Christine, Cass R. Sunstein, and Richard Thaler. 2009. "A Behavioral Approach to Law and Economics." In <i>Foundations of Law and Economics</i> , ed. Robert D. Cooter and Francesco Parisi, 116-95. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 239. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D03	CV ; Jolls, Christine, Cass R. Sunstein, and Richard Thaler. 2009. "A Behavioral Approach to Law and Economics." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 3-82. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D14	CV ; Chiquier, Loic, Olivier Hassler, and Stephen Butler. 2009. "Enforcement of Mortgage Rights." In <i>Housing Finance Policy in Emerging Markets</i> , ed. Loic Chiquier and Michael Lea, 93-124. Washington, D.C.: World Bank
2009	D19	Lee , David, and Justin McCrary. 2009. <i>The Deterrence Effect of Prison: Dynamic Theory and Evidence</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 189lee.pdf. Using administrative, longitudinal data on felony arrests in Florida, we exploit the discontinuous increase in the punitiveness of criminal sanctions at 18 to estimate the deterrence effect of incarceration. Our analysis suggests a 2 percent decline in the log-odds of offending at 18, with standard errors ruling out declines of 11 percent or more. We interpret these magnitudes using a stochastic dynamic extension of Becker's (1968) model of criminal behavior. Calibrating the model to match key empirical moments, we conclude that deterrence elasticities with respect to sentence lengths are no more negative than -0.13 for young offenders.
2009	D40	Logan , Trevon, and Manisha Shah. 2009. <i>Face Value: Information and Signaling in an Illegal Market</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14841. Economists argue that rich information environments and formal enforcement of contracts are necessary to prevent market failures when information asymmetries exist. We test for the necessity of formal enforcement to overcome the problems of asymmetric information by estimating the value of information in an illegal market with a particularly rich information structure: the online market for male sex work. We assemble a rich dataset from the largest and most comprehensive online male sex worker website to estimate the effect of information on pricing. We show how clients of male sex workers informally police the market in a way that makes signaling credible. Using our institutional knowledge,

		we also identify the specific signal male sex workers use to communicate quality to clients: face pictures. We find that the premium to information is large and that it is due entirely to face pictures. More importantly, the premium is in the range of premiums to information estimated for legal markets. We also show that the evidence is inconsistent with alternative explanations such as beauty premiums. The findings provide novel evidence on the ability of rich information environments to overcome the problems of asymmetric information without formal enforcement, and show that the value of information in illegal markets is similar to its value in legal markets.
2009	D44	CV: Chiquier, Loic, Olivier Hassler, and Stephen Butler. 2009. "Enforcement of Mortgage Rights." In <i>Housing Finance Policy in Emerging Markets</i> , ed. Loic Chiquier and Michael Lea, 93-124. Washington, D.C.: World Bank
2009	D61	Schauer, Frederick, and Richard Zeckhauser. 2009. <i>The Trouble with Cases</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15279. For several decades now a debate has raged about policy-making by litigation. Spurred by the way in which tobacco, environmental, and other litigation has functioned as an alternative form of regulation, the debate asks whether policy-making or regulation by litigation is more or less socially desirable than more traditional policy-making by ex ante rule-making by legislatures or administrative agencies. In this paper we step into this debate, but not to come down on one side or another, all things considered. Rather, we seek to show that any form of regulation that is dominated by high-salience particular cases is highly likely, to make necessarily general policy on the basis of unwarranted assumptions about the typicality of one or a few high-salience cases or events. Two cornerstone concepts of behavioral decision – the availability heuristic and related problems of representativeness – explain this bias. This problem is virtually inevitable in regulation by litigation, yet it is commonly found as well in ex ante rule-making, because such rule-making increasingly takes place in the wake of, and dominated by, particularly notorious and often unrepresentative outlier events. In weighing the net advantages of regulation by ex ante rule-making against those of regulation by litigation, society must recognize that any regulatory form is less effective insofar as it is unable to transcend the distorting effect of high-salience unrepresentative examples.
2009	D91	CV: Jolls, Christine, Cass R. Sunstein, and Richard Thaler. 2009. "A Behavioral Approach to Law and Economics." In <i>Foundations of Law and Economics</i> , ed. Robert D. Cooter and Francesco Parisi, 116-95. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 239. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D91	CV: Rachlinski, Jeffrey J. 2009. "The "New" Law and Psychology: A Reply to Critics, Skeptics, and Cautious Supporters." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 105-32. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D91	CV: Hillman, Robert A. 2009. "The Limits of Behavioral Decision Theory in Legal Analysis: The Case of Liquidated Damages." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 83-104. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D91	CV: Jolls, Christine, Cass R. Sunstein, and Richard Thaler. 2009. "A Behavioral Approach to Law and Economics." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 3-82. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D91	Lee, David, and Justin McCrary. 2009. <i>The Deterrence Effect of Prison: Dynamic Theory and Evidence</i>. : 1171. Using administrative, longitudinal data on felony arrests in Florida, we exploit the discontinuous increase in the punitiveness of criminal sanctions at 18 to estimate the deterrence effect of incarceration. Our analysis suggests a 2 percent decline in the logodds of offending at 18, with a standard errors ruling out declines of 11 percent or more. We interpret these magnitudes using a stochastic dynamic extension of Becker's (1968) model of criminal behavior. Calibrating the model to match key empirical moments, we conclude that deterrence elasticities with respect to sentence lengths are no more negative than -0.13 for young offenders.
2009	E23	Roe, Mark J., and Jordan I. Siegel. 2009. "Finance and Politics: A Review Essay Based on Kenneth Dam's Analysis of Legal Traditions in The Law-Growth Nexus." <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i>, 47(3): 781-800. Strong financial markets are widely thought to propel economic development, with many in finance seeing legal tradition as fundamental to protecting investors sufficiently for finance to flourish. Kenneth Dam finds that the legal tradition view inaccurately portrays how legal systems work, how laws developed historically, and how government power is allocated in the various legal traditions. Yet, after probing the legal origins' literature for inaccuracies, Dam does not deeply develop an alternative hypothesis to explain the world's differences in financial development. Nor does he challenge the origins core data, which could be origins' trump card. Hence, his analysis will not convince many economists, despite that his legal learning suggests conceptual and factual difficulties for the legal origins explanations. Yet, a dense political economy explanation is already out there and the origins-based data has unexplored weaknesses consistent with Dam's contentions. Knowing if the origins view is truly fundamental, flawed, or secondary is vital for financial development policy making because policymakers who believe it will pick policies that imitate what they think to be the core institutions of the preferred legal tradition. But if they have mistaken views, as Dam indicates they might, as to what the legal traditions' institutions really are and which types of laws are effective, or what is really most important to financial development, they will make policy mistakes – potentially serious ones.
2009	E23	Yao, Yang, and Linda Yueh. 2009. "Law, Finance, and Economic Growth in China: An Introduction." <i>World Development</i>, 37(4): 753-62. China has experienced remarkable economic growth for three decades despite having a weak legal system and underdeveloped financial markets thought to be crucial for economic development. An assessment of the relationship among the legal and financial systems and economic growth reveals a complex set of institutional factors that have underpinned China's marketization, and which is not premised on the establishment of a legal or financial system before development takes off. China's experience holds lessons for other developing countries struggling with imperfect legal systems and nascent financial markets, which are not uncommon features of economies at an early stage of development.
2009	E23	Feng Lu, Susan, and Yang Yao. 2009. "The Effectiveness of Law, Financial Development, and Economic Growth in an Economy of Financial Repression: Evidence from China." <i>World Development</i>, 37(4): 763-77. In an economy characterized by financial repression, enhancing the legal system may hinder the development of some aspects of the financial sector, especially informal arrangements aiming at circumventing the repression. Using Chinese provincial data in the 1990s, we find that enhanced legal system suppresses private investment and has no effect on financial depth although it increases the private share of bank credits and bank competition. We interpret these findings as evidence showing the existence of the leakage effect that moves financial resources from the privileged state sector to the rationed private sector. In addition, we find that enhanced legal system does not have a significant effect on the average GDP growth rate. We conclude that the smooth functioning of the legal system requires other institutions to complement.
2009	E24	Lee, David, and Justin McCrary. 2009. <i>The Deterrence Effect of Prison: Dynamic Theory and Evidence</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 189lee.pdf. Using administrative, longitudinal data on felony arrests in Florida, we exploit the discontinuous increase in the punitiveness of criminal sanctions at 18 to estimate the deterrence effect of incarceration. Our analysis suggests a 2 percent decline in the log-odds of offending at 18, with standard

		errors ruling out declines of 11 percent or more. We interpret these magnitudes using a stochastic dynamic extension of Becker's (1968) model of criminal behavior. Calibrating the model to match key empirical moments, we conclude that deterrence elasticities with respect to sentence lengths are no more negative than -0.13 for young offenders.
2009	E24	Feldmann, Horst. 2009. "The Quality of the Legal System and Labor Market Performance around the World." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 28(1): 39-65. Using data on 75 countries for six years in the period 1995-2003, this paper analyzes empirically whether and to what extent the quality of the legal system affects the performance of the labor market. According to the regression results, a legal system characterized by a dependent judiciary, biased courts, a lack of intellectual property protection and a lack of integrity increases unemployment and lowers the employment level. The magnitude of the effect seems to be substantial, particularly among young people.
2009	E51	CV: Miletkov, Mihail, and M. Babajide Wintoki. 2009. "Legal Institutions, Democracy and Financial Sector Development." In <i>Corporate Governance and Firm Performance</i> , ed. Mark Hirschey, Kose John and Anil K. Makhija, 171-96. Advances in Financial Economics, vol. 13. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI.
2009	F14	Wancheck, Tanya. 2009. "Exports and Legal Institutions: Exploring the Connection in Transition Economies." <i>Journal of Institutional Economics</i>, 5(1): 89-115. Secure property rights, established through court enforcement of contracts, are widely acknowledged to be fundamental to economic exchange. Despite their essential function, weak legal and judicial institutions remain the norm across much of Eastern European and former Soviet Union. Barzel (2002) hypothesizes that the value of contract trade, as opposed to relationships and reputation, increases as products travel further and are more costly to inspect. Combining Barzel's theory with the high cost of searching for foreign buyers (Rauch 1999), this article presents evidence that international trade played a significant role in the emergence of institutions. Search costs influence the potential to export value-added, or complex, products. The level of potential complex exports in turn influences the intensity with which businesses lobby for more credible legal and juridical institutions. Both a micro-level model and empirical evidence provide evidence consistent with an endogenous link between exports and legal and judicial institutions.
2009	F53	Caporaso, James A., and Sidney Tarrow. 2009. "Polanyi in Brussels: Supranational Institutions and the Transnational Embedding of Markets." <i>International Organization</i>, 63(4): 593-620. Many have argued that the success of European integration is predicated on reinforcing market structures and some have gone further to state that the creation of a transnational market results in a decoupling of markets from their national political and social frameworks, thus threatening to unravel historical social bargains. Drawing on the work of Karl Polanyi and John Ruggie and using their insights regarding the social embedding of markets, we dissent from this view by examining how the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has handled a key sector of the emerging European market-labor mobility. We argue that rather than disembedding markets, decisions of the ECJ – just as Polanyi and Ruggie would have predicted – activate new social and political arrangements. We find evidence for the development of a new legal and political structure, largely inspired by the Court but also indicated in European Union legislation, at the regional level.
2009	F53	CV: Dickerson, Claire Moore. 2009. "Perspectives on the Future." In <i>Unified Business Laws for Africa: Common Law Perspectives on OHADA</i> . nee Njikam Tumnde Martha Simo, Mohammed Baba Idris, Jean Alain Penda M., John Ademola Yakubu and Claire Moore Dickerson, 93-110. Edited by Claire Moore Dickerson. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	G31	CV: Alaimo, Veronica, Pablo Fajnzylber, J. Luis Guasch, J. Humberto Lopez, and Ana Maria Oviedo. 2009. "Behind the Investment Climate: Back to Basics – Determinants of Corruption." In <i>Does the Investment Climate Matter? Microeconomic Foundations of Growth in Latin America</i> , ed. Pablo Fajnzylber, J. Luis Guasch and J. Humberto Lopez, 139-78. Washington, D.C.: World Bank; Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	H75	CV: Edwards, Wayne. 2009. "Service Access Rigidities in Rural Alaska." In <i>Institutional Analysis and Praxis: The Social Fabric Matrix Approach</i> , ed. Tara Natarajan, Wolfram Elsner and Scott T. Fullwiler, 273-90. New York and London: Springer.
2009	I11	Pollitt, Christopher, and Geert Bouckaert. 2009. <i>Continuity and Change in Public Policy and Management</i>, Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Presents a comparative analysis of public policy making and management among hospitals and the police in England and Belgium. Discusses theory and method in comparative studies of organizational change; national reforms in the Belgian and English regimes, the hospitals, the police, and intersectoral comparison; what happened locally among hospitals and the police; reflections on theories of change; and reflections on doctrines of comparison.
2009	I21	Nicholson-Crotty, Sean, Zachary Birchmeier, and David Valentine. 2009. "Exploring the Impact of School Discipline on Racial Disproportion in the Juvenile Justice System." <i>Social Science Quarterly</i>, 90(4): 1003-18. It is widely recognized that African-American youths are significantly overrepresented in many juvenile justice systems relative to their population percentages. Research has also determined that similar disproportion exists in school discipline and speculated about a "school-to-prison pipeline" for minority youth. This study explores empirically the degree to which disciplinary decisions made in schools can help to explain observed rates of disproportionate minority contact with juvenile courts. It does so in an assessment of education and justice system data from a sample of counties in Missouri. The findings suggest that racial disproportion in out-of-school suspensions, which cannot be explained solely by differences in delinquent behavior, is strongly associated with similar levels of disproportion in juvenile court referrals. The association between disproportionate patterns of school discipline and court referrals persists after controlling for poverty, urbanization, and other relevant factors. The implication is that school-based programs that offer alternatives to suspension and expulsion and promote disciplinary equity may help alleviate racial disproportion in the juvenile justice system.
2009	J29	Lee, David, and Justin McCrary. 2009. <i>The Deterrence Effect of Prison: Dynamic Theory and Evidence</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 189lee.pdf. Using administrative, longitudinal data on felony arrests in Florida, we exploit the discontinuous increase in the punitiveness of criminal sanctions at 18 to estimate the deterrence effect of incarceration. Our analysis suggests a 2 percent decline in the log-odds of offending at 18, with standard errors ruling out declines of 11 percent or more. We interpret these magnitudes using a stochastic dynamic extension of Becker's (1968) model of criminal behavior. Calibrating the model to match key empirical moments, we conclude that deterrence elasticities with respect to sentence lengths are no more negative than -0.13 for young offenders.
2009	L24	Roy, Jean-Paul, and Christine Oliver. 2009. "International Joint Venture Partner Selection: The Role of the Host-Country Legal Environment." <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i>, 40(5): 779-801. This study attempts to enhance our understanding of how a host country's legal environment influences international joint venture (IJV) partner selection criteria. Empirical results based on survey data collected on 169 IJVs revealed that host-country rule of law perceptions negatively influence appropriation and coordination cost concerns, which positively influence partner-related criteria. Furthermore, these concerns mediate the relationship between perceptions of host-country rule of law and partner-related criteria.
2009	L42	Geradin, Damien. 2009. "A Proposed Test for Separating Pro-competitive Conditional Rebates from Anti-competitive Ones." <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i>, 32(1): 41-70. While the granting of rebates is a common commercial practice largely used by dominant and non-dominant firms, the assessment of rebates is one of the most complex and unsettled

		areas of competition law. In the EU, the decisional practice of the European Commission and the case-law of the Community courts have been harshly criticized as unnecessarily strict, following a form-based approach that sits uneasily with modern economic theory. In response, DG COMP published in December 2005 a Discussion Paper that promotes an effects-based approach to the assessment of rebates. This approach was recently confirmed in the Guidance Paper of the Commission on Article 82 EC published in December 2008. US courts have generally shown greater deference to conditional rebates adopted by dominant firms, but the case-law remains unsettled, notably in the area of bundled rebates. Against this background, this paper proposes an analytical framework, based on a three-step test, designed to separate pro-competitive rebates from anticompetitive ones. A particular emphasis will be placed on the treatment of single product "retroactive" rebates, which create complex issues.
2009	L81	CV: Hillman, Robert A., and Jeffrey J. Rachlinski. 2009. "Standard-Form Contracting in the Electronic Age." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 440-506. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	L95	CV: Menard, Claude. 2009. "From Technical Integrity to Institutional Coherence: Regulatory Challenges in the Water Sector." In <i>Regulation, Deregulation, Reregulation: Institutional Perspectives</i> , ed. Claude Menard and Michel Ghertman, 83-108. Advances in New Institutional Analysis. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	M12	Larchet, Keltoume, and Jerome Pelisse. 2009. "Une professionnalisation problématique: Les experts judiciaires interprètes-traducteurs. (Problematic Skills Training: Expert Legal Translators/Interpreters. With English summary.)" <i>Formation Emploi: Revue Française de Sciences Sociales</i>, 0(108): 9-24. Focused on an analysis of the status and practices of interpreters/translators working within the legal system, this paper investigates the problematic process of skills training for this work. Expert interpreters and translators in effect have an ambiguous status, common to other forensic experts, but also largely specific. They are specialists in language and may indeed not be recognized professionals. In addition, their sociodemographic, the nature of their activities, and their working conditions mean that they are marginal experts in an invisible and undervalued activity. This paper therefore proposes, based on various types of data, to understand the problematic nature of skills training and the role played by the judiciary, the critical input factors for a dual market professional, who transcends the mere role of judicial expert.
2009	M37	CV: Coase, R. H. 2009. "Advertising and Free Speech." In <i>Economics of Constitutional Law. Volume 2. Individual Rights.</i> , ed. Richard A. Epstein, 315-48. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 25. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N50	CV: Johnston, Jason Scott, and Michael G. Faure. 2009. "Fashioning Entitlements: A Comparative Law and Economic Analysis of the Judicial Role in Environmental Centralization in the United States and Europe." In <i>Governing the Environment: Salient Institutional Issues</i> , ed. Albert Breton, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone and Giovanna Garrone, 138-73. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N73	Klerman, Daniel. 2009. "The Emergence of English Commercial Law: Analysis Inspired by the Ottoman Experience." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i>, 71(3): 638-46. Thirteenth-century England was a commercial backwater whose trade was dominated by foreigners. To accommodate and encourage foreign merchants, England modified its legal system by creating legal institutions that were available to both domestic and foreign traders. Among the most important of these institutions were streamlined debt collection procedures and mixed juries composed of both Englishmen and foreigners. By introducing institutions that treated locals and foreigners equally, England created a level playing field that enabled English merchants to become increasingly prominent in the later Middle Ages. England's ability to modernize its law was facilitated by the secular nature of English law, the representation of merchants in Parliament, and legal pluralism. Medieval England contrasts sharply with the early modern Ottoman Empire. The latter created special institutions for foreign merchants, which eventually put Ottoman Muslims at a competitive disadvantage.
2009	P24	Yao, Yang, and Linda Yueh. 2009. "Law, Finance, and Economic Growth in China: An Introduction." <i>World Development</i>, 37(4): 753-62. China has experienced remarkable economic growth for three decades despite having a weak legal system and underdeveloped financial markets thought to be crucial for economic development. An assessment of the relationship among the legal and financial systems and economic growth reveals a complex set of institutional factors that have underpinned China's marketization, and which is not premised on the establishment of a legal or financial system before development takes off. China's experience holds lessons for other developing countries struggling with imperfect legal systems and nascent financial markets, which are not uncommon features of economies at an early stage of development.
2009	P24	Feng Lu, Susan, and Yang Yao. 2009. "The Effectiveness of Law, Financial Development, and Economic Growth in an Economy of Financial Repression: Evidence from China." <i>World Development</i>, 37(4): 763-77. In an economy characterized by financial repression, enhancing the legal system may hinder the development of some aspects of the financial sector, especially informal arrangements aiming at circumventing the repression. Using Chinese provincial data in the 1990s, we find that enhanced legal system suppresses private investment and has no effect on financial depth although it increases the private share of bank credits and bank competition. We interpret these findings as evidence showing the existence of the leakage effect that moves financial resources from the privileged state sector to the rationed private sector. In addition, we find that enhanced legal system does not have a significant effect on the average GDP growth rate. We conclude that the smooth functioning of the legal system requires other institutions to complement.
2009	P25	Shen, Mingming, and Yuhua Wang. 2009. "Litigating Economic Disputes in Rural China." <i>China Review</i>, 9(1): 97-121. Development theory hypothesizes that the higher level of economic development a region has, the more likely that individuals prefer to use formal legal institutions in resolving their disputes. Drawn from a national survey conducted by the Research Center of Contemporary China at Peking University, this paper sets out to test this hypothesis in the context of China's countryside. The analysis shows first that cost concern, legal knowledge, and traditions are the main obstacles for people using the formal legal institutions. In an examination of rural residents' institutional preferences when they have economic disputes, statistical analysis reveals: 1) The speed of economic growth, rather than the level of economic prosperity, reinforces the consolidation of formal legal institutions; 2) Information and social resource factors, including media usage, legal knowledge, and social network, all have positive effects when people decide whether to go to court; 3) When economic prosperity crosses a certain threshold, its marginal effect on people's preferences decreases.
2009	P40	Lydon, Ghislaine. 2009. "A Paper Economy of Faith without Faith in Paper: A Reflection on Islamic Institutional History." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i>, 71(3): 647-59. This article contributes to the literature on Islamic institutional history by examining how the discounting of documents in Islamic legal practice constrained the organization of early modern Muslim trade. It is argued that the reliance on literacy, on the one hand, and an Islamic legal framework, on the other, gave early modern Muslim traders a comparative advantage in economic organization, but the lack of faith in paper as documentary evidence in Islamic law posed fundamental constraints to the development of Muslim economies.

2009	Q18	CV: Borras, Saturnino M., Jr. 2009. "Land Redistribution in the Philippines." In <i>Agricultural Land Redistribution: Towards Greater Consensus</i> , ed. Hans P. Binswanger-Mkhize, Camille Bourguignon and Rogier van den Brink, 215-40. Agriculture and Rural Development series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009	Q51	CV: Sunstein, Cass R., Daniel Kahneman, David Schkade, and Ilana Ritov. 2009. "Predictably Incoherent Judgments." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 3.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 133-95. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q53	CV: Calabresi, Guido, and A. Douglas Melamed. 2009. "Property Rules, Liability Rules, and Inalienability: One View of the Cathedral." In <i>Economics of Environmental Law. Volume 1. Theoretical Foundations.</i> , ed. Richard R. W. Brooks, Nathaniel O. Keohane and Douglas A. Kysar, 66-105. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 22. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q53	CV: Johnston, Jason Scott, and Michael G. Faure. 2009. "Fashioning Entitlements: A Comparative Law and Economic Analysis of the Judicial Role in Environmental Centralization in the United States and Europe." In <i>Governing the Environment: Salient Institutional Issues</i> , ed. Albert Breton, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone and Giovanna Garrone, 138-73. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q53	CV: Sathyamala, C. 2009. "Global Social Policy Forum: Learning from Bhopal: Bhopal: Reflections on Justice Activism from a Health Professional." <i>Global Social Policy</i> , 9(3): 311-15.
2009	R11	CV: La Rocca, Maurizio, Tiziana La Rocca, and Alfio Cariola. 2009. "Local Financial Development and Corporate Financial Policy." In <i>The Banks and the Italian Economy</i> , ed. Damiano Bruno Silipo, 67-91. Dordrecht and New York: Springer, Physica.
2009	R15	CV: Wolfram Elsner and Scott T. Fullwiler, 273-90. New York and London: Springer.
2009	R21	CV: Chiquier, Loic, Olivier Hassler, and Stephen Butler. 2009. "Enforcement of Mortgage Rights." In <i>Housing Finance Policy in Emerging Markets</i> , ed. Loic Chiquier and Michael Lea, 93-124. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2010		
2010	A33	Immerfall, Stefan, and Goran Therborn, eds. 2010. <i>Handbook of European Societies: Social Transformations in the 21st Century</i>, New York and Dordrecht: Springer. Twenty papers analyze the current social patterns of European integration, focusing on the social consequences of the integration process as well as the social basis of political integration. Papers discuss association and community; bureaucracy and the state; cities; cleavages and political transformations; collective action; crime and justice; culture; education; elites and power structure; identity; leisure and consumption in Europe; life course; population; religion and churches; sexuality and family formation; stratification and social mobility; transnationality; welfare state; well-being and inequality; and European integration and the elusive European dream.
2010	D24	Guzowska, Malgorzata, and Tomasz Strak. 2010. "DEA Method in Examining the Efficiency of Polish Courts." <i>Transformations in Business and Economics</i>, 9(2): 389-405. The article presents the results of the study on the technical efficiency analysis conducted in Polish provincial courts of law by means of the DEA. The analysis considered the operation of provincial courts in the years of 2006-2008. The aim of the study was not only to find ways of cutting down costs in the system, but also to answer the question if there is a possibility to reduce delays without increasing the input. The study was divided into three stages: the technical efficiency of the courts in 2006-2008, comparative analysis of the courts operation in 2006 and 2008, and the final stage was devoted to estimating maximum output of individual courts, with the efficiency frontier built on the basis of 2006-2008 observations.
2010	D31	Gutierrez-Romero, Roxana. 2010. <i>The Dynamics of the Informal Economy</i>. University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: CSAE WPS/2010-07. This paper analyses the factors that give rise to the existence of the informal economy and how it evolves over time. Using an occupational-choice model the paper shows that at early stages of development, informal and formal markets coexist, but in the long-run the size of the informal economy can decline depending on the initial distribution of wealth. The model shows that the higher the initial wealth inequality the larger the size of the informal economy and the higher the wealth inequality will be in the long-run. The paper calibrates the model using numerical simulations.
2010	E32 E44	Cavalcanti, Marco Antonio F. H. 2010. "Credit Market Imperfections and the Power of the Financial Accelerator: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 32(1): 118-44. We investigate, both theoretically and empirically, the relationship between credit market imperfections and the degree of shock amplification arising from the so-called financial accelerator. We begin by simulating a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model with two types of financial frictions – costly contract enforcement and anti-creditor bias in the judicial system. Our model builds on the standard financial accelerator framework of Bernanke et al. (1999), to which we add imperfect judicial enforcement in the line of Krassa and Villamil (2000). According to our simulations, the power of the financial accelerator may either increase or decrease with financial frictions, depending on the source and initial level of such frictions. We then turn to the empirical investigation, based on panel data for 62 countries over 1981-1999. We rely on Djankov et al. (2005) and the World Bank's Doing Business Database for proxies of credit market imperfections. According to our results, which are consistent with the theoretical model's main predictions, macroeconomic volatility and the power of the financial accelerator seem to increase with contract enforcement costs, but vary non-monotonically with the degree of anti-creditor bias in the judicial and legal system.
2010	E62	Schmitt, John, Kris Warner, and Sarika Gupta. 2010. <i>The High Budgetary Cost of Incarceration</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The United States currently incarcerates a higher share of its population than any other country in the world. We calculate that a reduction in incarceration rates just to the level we had in 1993 (which was already high by historical standards) would lower correctional expenditures by \$16.9 billion per year, with the large majority of these savings accruing to financially squeezed state and local governments. As a group, state governments could save \$7.6 billion, while local governments could save \$7.2 billion. These cost savings could be realized through a reduction by one-half in the incarceration rate of exclusively non-violent offenders, who now make up over 60 percent of the prison and jail population. A review of the extensive research on incarceration and crime suggests that these savings could be achieved without any appreciable deterioration in public safety.
2010	G24	Choi, Stephen J., Jill E. Fisch, and A. C. Pritchard. 2010. "Attorneys as Arbitrators." <i>Journal of Legal Studies</i>, 39(1): 109-57. We study the role of attorneys as arbitrators in securities arbitration. We find that arbitrators who also represent brokerage firms or brokers in other arbitrations award significantly less compensation to investor-claimants than do other arbitrators. We find no significant effect for attorney-arbitrators who represent investors or both investors and brokerage firms. The relation between representing brokerage firms and arbitration awards remains significant even when we control for political outlook. Arbitrators who donate money to Democratic political candidates award greater compensation than do arbitrators who donate to Republican

		candidates. We also study the dynamics of panel interaction. We find that the position of chair is an important factor in assessing an arbitrator's influence, although the financial relationships of other arbitrators may also affect arbitration awards. Coalitions with the other arbitrators are also important. If the chair and another panelist possess a common attribute, the effect on the arbitration award increases.
2010	H24	Kellough, Howard J. 2010. "Justice Bowman's Decisions on the Deductibility of Interest." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 58(0): 211-23.
2010	H24	CV: Pippin, Sonja E., Mehmet S. Tosun, Charles A. Carslaw, and Richard M. Mason. 2010. "Property Tax and Other Wealth Taxes Internationally: Evidence from OECD Countries." In <i>Advances in Taxation</i> , ed. Toby Stock, 145-69. Advances in Taxation series, vol. 19. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2010	H87	Ward, David A., and Stephen S. Ruby. 2010. "Tax Treaty Cases, 1965-2008." <i>Canadian Tax Journal</i>, 58(0): 111-26.
2010	J48 J50 J53 J83 J88 L32 L78 M48 M51 M55	Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16626. The goal of this paper is to examine the implied penalty policies underlying the remedies created by the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) in terms of the policies' impact on employer and union behaviors. We present a simple model of deterrence as a means of evaluating workplace penalty policies in terms of their influence on employer behavior, particularly through deterrence effects. We also compare the remedies for violations embodied in the NLRA with penalty policies under other workplace legislation, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act. We then evaluate the size of financial costs for violations against individuals of specific provisions of the NLRA by firms and unions for the period 2000-2009. We show that the implied penalties are modest, particularly in terms of providing sufficient incentives to comply with the law in a timely manner. Given this finding, we examine other potential remedies available under the NLRA, in particular, methods to address the impact of delays (the length of time from the filing of the charge or the issuance of the charge to the time of its adjudication before an administrative law judge at the National Labor Relations Board or through the federal courts) on workplace representation through unionization.
2010	J53	CV: Goergen, Marc, Chris Brewster, and Geoffrey Wood. 2010. "Corporate Governance: Nonequity Stakeholders." In <i>Corporate Governance: A Synthesis of Theory, Research, and Practice</i> , ed. H. Kent Baker and Ronald Anderson, 469-95. Robert W. Kolb Series in Finance. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	J83	THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16626.
2010	J88	THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness ...</i>
2010	K35	Dugar, Boris-Anze. 2010. "Novovevanje zastavljenih vrednostnih papirjev. (Realisation upon Securities Pledged as Collateral With English summary)." <i>Bančni Vestnik</i>, 59(6): 33-37. The intention of the following contribution is to introduce to the reader procedures of first establishing lien on securities and also of cashing these securities in if liabilities consolidated with lien securities are not met with in full. Regulation concerning this matter in the Slovenian legal system is inconclusive and dispensed in various legislative acts. Jurisprudence in this area is modest as well, therefore numerous question and dilemmas occur while implementing enforced regulation. If and when overdue claims are not paid in full, the creditor decides, whether he will cash in the pledged securities or not, in order to settle the borrower's debt. The procedure of cashing in depends on the type of the securities and above all on the actual contract between creditor and borrower.
2010	L32	Long, Cheryl Xiaoning. 2010. "Does the Rights Hypothesis Apply to China?" <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 53(4): 629-50. Using firm-level data from a World Bank survey, this paper examines how legal development in China relates to various firm decisions. I find that a more active court system is associated with more investment, more adoption of technology, more innovation, and more complex transactions. Specifically, when a higher percentage of business disputes are resolved through the court system, firms tend to have higher investment rates, higher propensities to adopt new automated technology, and higher probabilities of developing new products. In addition, they tend to have more nonlocal sales. These findings are consistent with a sophisticated version of the rights hypothesis, in which the rule of law eventually replaces relation-based governance as a superior governance mechanism. I find two limitations of China's legal system. The court system does a better job facilitating the growth of state-owned enterprises than of private firms, and it protects local firms better than nonlocal firms.
2010	L32	THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16626.
2010	L78	THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner
2010	L90 N53 N90 O25 P17 R14	Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15697. During Britain's industrialization, Parliament operated a forum where rights to land and resources could be reorganized. This venue enabled landholders and communities to exploit economic opportunities that could not be accommodated by the inflexible rights regime inherited from the past. In this essay, historical evidence, archival data, and statistical analysis demonstrate that Parliament increased the number of acts reorganizing property rights in response to increases in the demand for such acts. Tests with placebo groups confirm the robustness of this result. This evidence indicates that Parliament responded elastically to changes in the public's demand for reorganizing property rights. Parliament's efforts to adapt property rights to modern economic conditions may have accelerated Britain's economic ascent
2010	M48	THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16626.
2010	M51	CV: Goergen, Marc, Chris Brewster, and Geoffrey Wood. 2010. "Corporate Governance: Nonequity Stakeholders." In <i>Corporate Governance: A Synthesis of Theory, Research, and Practice</i> , ed. H. Kent Baker and Ronald Anderson, 469-95. Robert W. Kolb Series in Finance. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	M51	THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16626.
2010	M55	THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner
2010	N53	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15697.

2010	N90	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart
2010	O25	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart
2010	P13	CV ; Turnbull, Shann. 2010. "Mitigating the Exposure of Corporate Boards to Risk and Unethical Conflicts." In <i>Corporate Boards: Managers of Risk, Sources of Risk</i> , ed. Robert W. Kolb and Donald Schwartz, 143-74. Loyola University Series on Risk Management and Corporate Governance. Malden, Mass. and Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.
2010	P17	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697.
2010	P43	Kahf, Monzer. 2010. "Islamic Finance: Business as Usual." <i>Journal of Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance</i>, 6(1): 11-36. Like all contracting laws, Islamic law presents two classes of principles that govern contracts: general and objective specific. First, general principles of contracting include civil aptitude, consent, and moral foundation. These are common between all legal systems and societies, although there are variations in some respects. For instance, while Islamic law defines civil competence for financial contracts at age 18, some states or countries carry the age limit to 21. Also, while all laws are founded on moral values, they differ on the extent to which they promote/incorporate moral values within the texture of law. The second group of principles reflects a specific viewpoint. In this regard, the Islamic law has a strong and detailed moral/ethical commitment and screening, prohibits the practice of interest in all its forms, and sticks to the crude reality or real-life validity.
2010	P43	Ahmad, Abu Umar Faruq, Noor Mohammad Osmani, A. K. M. Shahed, and M. Fazlul Karim. 2010. "Shari'ah Maxims and Their Implication on Modern Financial Transactions." <i>Journal of Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance</i>, 6(3): 75-104. The practices of contemporary Islamic finance have been mounted with criticisms that are assumingly based on lack of incorporating the maqasid (goals and objectives) of Shari'ah and failure to extrapolate all sources available for 'dynamising' the Islamic legal theory and practice. The Shari'ah maxims is one of the sciences which aphoristically subsume all the spectrums in which the purpose of Shari'ah is promoted. There are five basic legal maxims on which the tenet of Shari'ah is based. Some are of general application, while others apply to a particular area of Islamic jurisprudence including fiqh al-mu'amalaat (the jurisprudence of financial transactions). One such maxim which is reflected in this notion is a particular activity is permissible unless there is a clear prohibition against it. The study is aimed inter-alia to address how the application of Shari'ah maxims to financial transactions can be explored to respond to criticisms mounted about modern Islamic finance practices.
2010	R14	THE SAME AS L90 Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697.
2011		
2011	B21	Backhaus, Jurgen G. 2011. "Lawyers cum Economists: Did They Bring about Law and Economics? – Gierke, Schmoller, and the German Civil Code." <i>Review of Economics and Finance</i>, 0(2): 91-95. This essay traces the question whether the key figures in the development of law and economics have been both lawyers and economists, or whether they rather were one or the other and the field emerged from close cooperation, partially in order to find out how to institutionally organize law and economics studies. A defining moment in the history of law and economics was the genesis of the German Civil Code of 1900, which profoundly changed shape due to the interaction of the lawyer Otto v. Gierke and the economist Gustav v. Schmoller. This story is narrated and analysed and lessons for today are drawn.
2011	D12 D87	Trzaskowski, Jan. 2011. "Behavioural Economics, Neuroscience, and the Unfair Commercial Practises Directive." <i>Journal of Consumer Policy</i>, 34(3): 377-92. This article suggests how and to what extent insights from behavioural economics and neuroscience may be used for the interpretation of the 2005 Unfair Commercial Practices Directive. These disciplines provide useful insight in how the average consumer's decisions are influenced by commercial information and conducts. As the Directive focuses on whether a commercial practise distorts the economic behaviour of consumers, arguments for whether a particular commercial practise should be considered unfair may be found within these disciplines. It is important to bear in mind that the assessment that courts are to make is normative, and that behavioural economics and neuroscience is of a more descriptive nature. Thus these disciplines may not help draw the fine line between the legitimate influence of commercial activities and the illegal distortion of the average consumer's behaviour. However, the average consumer test is at least in principle flexible enough to allow the inclusion of research within human decision-making in order to apply a more realistic average consumer than the "Homo Economicus" applied by the European Court of Justice.
2011	D45	Yow, Jeffrey Wern Loong. 2011. "'Creative Competition' with a Pan-European Licensing Body: Reconsidering the European Commission's Approach to Collecting Societies." <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i>, 34(2): 287-308. Collecting societies are organisations which are responsible for managing the copyright licenses and royalty payments of right holders. In the European Union, collecting societies which manage the public performance of music rights have historically operated with reciprocal representation agreements, with many of them being national monopolies. These prima facie anti-competitive agreements were criticised, particularly by commercial users, who felt that such a system was inefficient and a hindrance to digital music broadcasting. On 16 July 2008, following an investigation, the European Commission adopted a decision which introduces competition between collecting societies by prohibiting membership and territorial restrictions as well as a concerted practice among the societies. The decision is the subject of an ongoing appeal. The objective of this article is to critically evaluate the decision and its implications. It will be argued that the Commission has over looked several implications of its decision, which could have negative effects on the collecting societies themselves as well as on cultural diversity in the EU. A preferable solution is to retain the respective national collecting societies, but to establish a central licensing body to grant pan-European licenses. The dynamic concept of 'creative competition' should also be implemented within the framework of each collecting society to preserve cultural diversity in the European music industry.
2011	D87	THE SAME AS D12 Trzaskowski, Jan. 2011. "Behavioural Economics, Neuroscience, and the Unfair Commercial Practises Directive." <i>Journal of Consumer Policy</i>, 34(3): 377-92.
2011	E22	CV ; Artelaris, Panagiotis, Paschalis A. Arvanitidis, and George Petrakos. 2011. "Explaining Knowledge-Based Economic Growth in the World Economy." In <i>Innovation, Growth and Competitiveness: Dynamic Regions in the Knowledge-Based World Economy</i>, ed. Peter Nijkamp and Iulia Siedschlag, 41-59. Advances in Spatial Science. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	E22	Ferrando, Annalisa, and Nicolas Griesshaber. 2011. <i>Financing obstacles among euro area firms: Who suffers the most?</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1293. In this study we investigate the determinants of financing obstacles using survey data on a sample of around 5000 firms from the euro area countries. This completely new survey – started at the end of 2009 – gives us the opportunity to test whether firm characteristics such as size, age, economic branch, financial autonomy and ownership are valid predictors of financing obstacles also during the recent financial crisis. Our results show that only age and ownership are robust explanatory variables for firms' perceived financing obstacles while mixed results are found for size and economic branches.

2011	F51	CV: Alter, Karen J. 2011. "The Evolving International Judiciary." In <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science. Volume 7</i> , ed. John Hagan, 387-415. Associate Editors: Kim Lane Scheppele and Tom R. Tyler. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews.
2011	F52	Ellis, Michael J. 2011. "Disaggregating Legal Strategies in the War on Terror." <i>Yale Law Journal</i> , 121(1): 237-50.
2011	G02	Spindler, Gerald. 2011. "Behavioural Finance and Investor Protection Regulations." <i>Journal of Consumer Policy</i> , 34(3): 315-36. The article deals with behavioural assumptions in legal norms, in particular with regard to investor protection norms in Europe and Germany as well as court rulings. Whereas traditional legal norms are based on the assumption of rationale behaviour, the financials crisis has demonstrated the pitfalls of the classical notions of economics, thus leading to new insights of behavioural economics. However, it is still unclear how behavioural economics may serve as a means to improve legal protection of investors. Neither a strong paternalism nor a simple extension of information obligation may suffice in the future.
2011	G18	Brivot, Marion. 2011. "Trust in Freedom or in Equality? A Comment." <i>Accounting, Economics, and Law: A Convivium</i> , 1(2): 1-8. "At the end of the day, the notion of a 'free market' is a fiction. There is simply no such thing as a non-regulated market – a market that operates without legal, social and professional regulation. Those forms of regulation, including the criminal sanction, are precisely what distributes wealth and resources, what makes it possible for the Chicago Board of Trade to exclude non-members from the trading floor, for the Big Four accounting firms to effectively control accounting standards and for large commercial banks to essentially coordinate lending practices" (p. 242). This erudite and forcefully written book's chief endeavour is to propose a genealogy of the reason why, in the United States and, by extension, in most western neoliberal societies, proclaimed state abstention in the economic sphere combined with actual state intervention in the criminal sphere have come to be perceived as perfectly "natural" and fail to trigger much social contestation, despite the devastating social consequences that this seemingly paradoxical juxtaposition of practices has had over time.
2011	H51	Greer, Scott L. 2011. "The Weakness of Strong Policies and the Strength of Weak Policies: Law, Experimentalist Governance, and Supporting Coalitions in European Union Health Care Policy." <i>Regulation and Governance</i> , 5(2): 187-203. The experience of European Union (EU) health care services policy shows the importance of supporting coalitions in any effort to effect policy change and the extent to which the presence or absence of such coalitions can qualify generalizations about policymaking. EU health care services law is substantively liberalizing and procedurally driven by the courts, with little legislative input. But the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has been much better at establishing an EU competency in law than in causing policy development in the EU or member states. Literature on courts helps to explain why: courts are most effective when they enjoy supporting coalitions and the ECJ does not have a significant supporting coalition for its liberalizing health care services policy. Based on interview data, this article argues that the hard law of health care services deregulation and the newer forms of health care governance, such as the open method of coordination and the networks on rare diseases, depend on supporting coalitions in member states that are willing to litigate, lobby, budget, decide cases, and otherwise implement EU law and policy. Given the resistance that the Court has met in health care sectors, its overarching deregulatory approach might produce smaller effects than expected, and forms of experimentalist governance that are easy to deride might turn out to have supporting coalitions that make them unexpectedly effective.
2011	H51	Studdert, David M., Allen Kachalia, Joshua A. Salomon, and Michelle M. Mello. 2011. "Rationalizing Noneconomic Damages: A Health-Utilities Approach." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 74(3): 57-101. A major area shaping the healthcare arena in recent decades that has received only minor attention in the Obama healthcare legislation is that of malpractice reform. This article advances the adoption of noneconomic damages schedules as an alternative to caps for addressing the "profound, longstanding, and seemingly intractable problem" of widely disparate jury valuations of such damages. The authors explain why caps on non-monetary damages – the most common reform proposal for addressing the problem of "jackpot" awards – are inadequate. The problem of rising insurance costs, warped deterrence signals, inequitable compensation, and reduced public trust and confidence in the system cannot be cured by caps that do not provide juries with substantive guidance as to what constitutes an appropriate award in a given case. They therefore advance damages schedules as "the next generation of tiered caps – more sophisticated, principled, and sensitive than their forebears." The authors draw upon methodologies developed to grade health states in formulating a health-utilities approach to schedules for noneconomic damages in malpractice cases. Studdert et al. go beyond the development of a theoretical model by providing empirical "proof of concept" for the feasibility of their approach to be further developed and refined in "careful state-based experimentation with a health utilities-based noneconomic damages schedule." Significantly, Studdert et al.'s call for the adoption of schedules for noneconomic damages can be expected to impact not only the formal arena, but also informal negotiations and settlements, offering increased predictability and higher prospects of settlement.
2011	H74	CV: Liu, Lili, and Michael Waibel. 2011. "Managing Subnational Credit and Default Risks." In <i>Sovereign Debt and the Financial Crisis: Will This Time Be Different?</i> , ed. Carlos A. Primo Braga and Gallina A. Vincelette, 273-93. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2011	I22	Cann, Damon, and Teena Wilhelm. 2011. "Policy Venues and Policy Change: The Case of Education Finance Reform." <i>Social Science Quarterly</i> , 92(4): 1074-95. In the U.S. states, policy development can occur in multiple venues. In fact, the likelihood of policy success may be directly related to the policy arena chosen by advocates. In this article, we examine those conditions under which policy reform results in success within education finance reform. We model the likelihood that successful reform may take place via courts, legislatures, or referenda, and whether it occurs over multiple policy events. We simultaneously estimate the relative probability of the occurrence of different possible policy events (judicial action, legislative action, and referendum) in a given state and year. Our data comprise an exhaustive analysis of all litigation and policy events in education finance over time (1971-2005), for all states. Our findings indicate court-ordered policy reform will most likely take place when judicial ideology supports it, while legislative-ordered reform is meaningfully influenced by the passage of time. We also find that policy reform via direct democracy has a resounding and constraining effect on the other branches of government. In our conclusions, we evaluate those scenarios in which reform will most likely occur within a specific policy venue, and the possible implications this may have for policy change in the states.
2011	I23	CV: Schmidlein, Frank A., and Robert O. Berdahl. 2011. "Autonomy and Accountability: Who Controls Academe?." In <i>American Higher Education in the Twenty-First Century: Social, Political, and Economic Challenges</i> , ed. Philip G. Altbach, Patricia J. Gumpert and Robert O. Berdahl, 69-87. Third edition. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
2011	I23	CV: Karst, Kenneth L. 2011. "Through Streets Broad and Narrow: Six "Centrist" Justices on the Paths to Inclusion." In <i>The Supreme Court Review: 2010</i> , ed. Dennis J. Hutchinson, David A. Strauss and Geoffrey R. Stone, 1-33. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2011	J22	CV: Bell, Mark. 2011. "The Principle of Non-discrimination within the Fixed-Term Work Directive." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 155-69. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J58	Schneider, Martin R., and Matthew M. Bodah. 2011. "The Impact of Politics on the German Federal Labor Court: A Comparison

		with the U.S. National Labor Relations Board." <i>Betriebswirtschaft/Business Administration Review</i> , 71(3): 205-16. Are decisions by the German Federal Labor Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht, BAG) influenced by politics, and is the BAG truly independent? We address this issue by comparing the judicial organization, in particular the nomination procedure and the career system, of the BAG with that of the U.S. National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The BAG judges are better protected than the NLRB members from political pressure exerted by the government and the legislature in power. However, the Federal government influences the nomination process of judges, so BAG decisions – as those of the NLRB – may reflect appointments that are biased towards either labor-friendly or employer-friendly candidates. We summarize the available evidence on these arguments and indicate how they may be tested by analyzing the chances of winning for labor versus employers.
2011	J58	CV: Vigneau, Christophe. 2011. "The Future of European Social Dialogue." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 270-84. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J58	CV: Supiot, Alain. 2011. "Conclusion: Europe's Awakening." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 292-309. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J58	CV: Laulom, Sylvaine. 2011. "Toward New Synergies through Worker Representatives?." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 187-202. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J81	CV: Paris, Jean Jacques. 2011. "Can We Rely on a New Development of the European Social Action?." In <i>Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?</i> , ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 285-91. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	K19	Eisenberg, Theodore, and Henry Farber. 2011. <i>Why do Plaintiffs Lose Appeals? Biased Trial Courts, Litigious Losers, or Low Trial Win Rates?</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Industrial Relations Section., Working Papers: 1329. Multiple studies find that plaintiffs who lose at trial and subsequently appeal are less successful on appeal than are losing defendants who appeal. The studies attribute this to a perception by appellate judges that trial courts are biased in favor of plaintiffs. However, at least two alternative explanations exist. First, losing plaintiffs may appeal at higher rates independent of the potential merits. Second, if plaintiffs tend to pursue to trial lawsuits where they should win on the merits less than half the time, then errors at trial will be more likely to adversely affect defendants. This study revisits the analysis of the appellate process with a theoretical model that has implications not only for appellate outcomes but for the rate of appeal. By tying together win rates at trial, appeals rates, and success rates on appeal, the model can distinguish the competing explanations for differential appellate success rates. We estimate this model using matched data on Federal District Court trials and appeals to the U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal. We provide evidence that the lower plaintiffs success rate on appeal is due to plaintiffs' pursuing lawsuits where they should win on the merits (which we define to be an outcome that will not be reversed or remanded on appeal) less than half the time. We also provide evidence against explaining asymmetric success on appeal being attributable to trial courts favoring plaintiffs and evidence against juries being favorable to plaintiffs compared to judges.
2011	L22	CV: Schroeder, Dirk. 2011. "Normative and Institutional Limitations to a More Economic Approach." In <i>Competition Policy and the Economic Approach: Foundations and Limitations</i> , ed. Josef Drexl, Wolfgang Kerber and Rupprecht Podszun, 279-90. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L66	Andreangeli, Arianna. 2011. "From Mobile Phones to Cattle: How the Court of Justice Is Reframing the Approach to Article 101 (Formerly 81 EC Treaty) of the EU Treaty." <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i>, 34(2): 215-43. This paper considers the implications of the preliminary ruling in the case of Competition Authority v. Beef Industry Development Society and Barry Brothers Meats for the legal standards applicable to restrictions of competition 'by object' and analyse its wider impact on the interpretation of Article 101 TFEU (formerly Article 81 EC Treaty). Its first part will examine whether this preliminary ruling is consistent with the existing principles governing the application of Article 101(1) EU Treaty to 'restructuring deals'. The second will briefly consider the principles governing the application of section 1 of the US Sherman Act and in the light of this examination will try to gauge the wider ramifications of Barry Brothers for the interpretation of Article 101 TFEU. It will be argued that the Court of Justice of the EU, responsive to the call for a 'modernized' interpretation of this provision, applied some of the elements characterizing the more flexible and 'economics-principled' approach hitherto relevant for 'by effect' cases to the assessment of a prima facie restrictions by object. The paper will conclude that the Court of Justice, in a manner which displays some similarities with the US Supreme Court's interpretation of section 1 of the US Sherman Act, seems now to adopt an interpretation of the prohibition clause inspired more by an idea of 'continuum' between more and less serious infringements than by a relatively stark alternative between 'by object' and 'by effect' restrictions of competition.
2011	L66	Da Correggio Luciano, Laise. 2011. "The AmBev Decision and the Regulation of Economic Power in Brazil: At a Crossroads between the US and the EU Competition Law Models." <i>World Competition: Law and Economics Review</i>, 34(1): 139-55. In July 2009, AmBev was condemned in a unanimous decision by the Brazilian competition authority. The conduct in question concerned AmBev's loyalty scheme, which consisted of giving discounts to retailers with the effect of increasing barriers to entry. AmBev, which is the biggest beer manufacturer in South America and part of the multinational Anheuser-Busch InBev group, emerged from a controversial merger between Brahma and Antarctica approved by the competition authority in 1999. In the recent decision, AmBev received the highest fine ever imposed for an abuse of dominance offence in Brazil. The Brazilian competition law and policy has been shaped by both US and EU competition law and case law. This article seeks to convey the relevance and complexities of the ongoing developments and evolution of Brazilian competition law and policy, as well as the regulation of economic power. In this respect, the landmark AmBev decision is relevant as it suggests a departure from the US model and an approximation towards the EU model.
2011	M40	Brivot, Marion. 2011. "Trust in Freedom or in Equality? A Comment." <i>Accounting, Economics, and Law: A Convivium</i>, 1(2): 1-8. "At the end of the day, the notion of a 'free market' is a fiction. There is simply no such thing as a non-regulated market – a market that operates without legal, social and professional regulation. Those forms of regulation, including the criminal sanction, are precisely what distributes wealth and resources, what makes it possible for the Chicago Board of Trade to exclude non-members from the trading floor, for the Big Four accounting firms to effectively control accounting standards and for large commercial banks to essentially coordinate lending practices" (p. 242). This erudite and forcefully written book's chief endeavour is to propose a genealogy of the reason why, in the United States and, by extension, in most western neoliberal societies, proclaimed state abstention in the economic sphere combined with actual state intervention in the criminal sphere have come to be perceived as perfectly "natural" and fail to trigger much social contestation, despite the devastating social consequences that this seemingly paradoxical juxtaposition of practices has had over time.

2011	O32	CV: Artelaris, Panagiotis, Paschalis A. Arvanitidis, and George Petrakos. 2011. "Explaining Knowledge-Based Economic Growth in the World Economy." In <i>Innovation, Growth and Competitiveness: Dynamic Regions in the Knowledge-Based World Economy</i> , ed. Peter Nijkamp and Iulia Siedschlag, 41-59. Advances in Spatial Science. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	Q17	CV: Jasanoff, Sheila. 2011. "The Practices of Objectivity in Regulatory Science." In <i>Social Knowledge in the Making</i> , ed. Charles Camic, Neil Gross and Michele Lamont, 307-38. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2011	R42	CV: Bogart, Dan. 2011. "British Legal Institutions and Transaction Costs in the Early Transport Revolution." In <i>Law and Long-Term Economic Change: A Eurasian Perspective</i> , ed. Debin Ma and Jan Luiten van Zanden, 323-42. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Economics and Finance.
2012		
2012	C83	Eigen, Zev J., and Yair Listokin. 2012. "Do Lawyers Really Believe Their Own Hype, and Should They? A Natural Experiment." <i>Journal of Legal Studies</i>, 41(2): 239-67. Research suggests that attorneys are too confident in the merits of their clients' cases. But attorneys often self-select (1) the area of law in which they practice, (2) the side on which to practice within that area, (3) law firms with whom they practice, and (4) the clients they represent. We exploit a natural experiment involving participants in moot court competitions at four U.S. law schools over 2 years to explore whether, after stripping away these selection biases through random assignment to the role of petitioner or respondent, legal advocates are still overconfident in their clients' claims. We find that, following participation in moot court contests, students overwhelmingly perceive that the legal merits favor the side that they were randomly assigned to represent. We also find that overconfidence is associated with poorer performance in advocacy as measured by legal writing instructors.
2012	E02	CV: Zimmer, Daniel. 2012. "The Basic Goal of Competition Law: To Protect the Opposite Side of the Market." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 486-501. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	E63	CV: Puccio, Laura. 2012. "The Pressures Inflicted by the Financial Crisis on the Euro Area: De Facto Creating an EU 'Economic Government' Despite the Status Quo Maintained in the Lisbon Treaty?." In <i>The Treaty of Lisbon and the Future of European Law and Policy</i> , ed. Martin Trybus and Luca Rubini, 74-96. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F16	Ghosh, Arghya, and Peter E. Robertson. 2012. "Trade and Expropriation." <i>Economic Theory</i>, 50(1): 169-91. We examine the effect of international trade on expropriation in a setting where law enforcement is costly. We show that, in general equilibrium, trade liberalization can reduce expropriation activities and have a first-order effect on the gains from trade. One interpretation of our results is that unskilled-labor abundant countries facing popular militia or rebel groups will experience amplified gains from trade, as expropriation levels and cost of enforcement decline with trade liberalization. However, the model also admits the possibility that globalization causes an increase in crime, particularly for skilled-labor abundant countries.
2012	F42	CV: Puccio, Laura. 2012. "The Pressures Inflicted by the Financial Crisis on the Euro Area: De Facto Creating an EU 'Economic Government' Despite the Status Quo Maintained in the Lisbon Treaty?." In <i>The Treaty of Lisbon and the Future of European Law and Policy</i> , ed. Martin Trybus and Luca Rubini, 74-96. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	M52	Azmat, Ghazala, and Rosa Ferrer. 2012. <i>Gender Gaps in Performance: Evidence from Young Lawyers</i>. Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. This paper documents and studies the gender gap in performance among associate lawyers in the United States. Unlike most high-skilled professions, the legal profession uses widely-accepted and objective methods to measure and reward lawyers' productivity: the number of hours billed to clients and the amount of new client revenue generated. We find clear evidence of a gender gap in annual performance. Male lawyers bill ten-percent more hours and bring in more than double the new client revenue. We show that the differential impact across genders in the presence of young children and the differences in aspirations to become a law-firm partner account for a large part of the difference in performance. These gaps in performance have important consequences for gender gaps in earnings. While individual and firm characteristics explain up to 50 percent of the gap in earnings, the inclusion of performance measures explains most of the remainder.
2012	N21	CV: Blackmar, Elizabeth. 2012. "Inheriting Property and Debt: From Family Security to Corporate Accumulation." In <i>Capitalism Takes Command: The Social Transformation of Nineteenth-Century America</i> , ed. Michael Zakim and Gary J. Kornblith, 93-117. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	N47	Addoun, Yacine Daddi. 2012. "Code de L'Esclavage chez Les Musulmans. (In English.)." <i>African Economic History</i>, 0(40): 7-35.
2012	N47	Ojo, Olatunji. 2012. "The Southern Nigeria Native House Rule Ordinance, 1901." <i>African Economic History</i>, 0(40): 127-36.
2012	N47	Lugard, Frederick D. 2012. "Memorandum No. 22 The Condition of Slaves: And the Native Law Regarding Slavery in Northern Nigeria." <i>African Economic History</i>, 0(40): 177-96.
2012	N47	2012. "Native Court Byelaws or Rules, Sokoto Province, 1916." <i>African Economic History</i>, 0(40): 197-98.
2012	N47	Butcher, P. G. 2012. "Memorandum on Concubinage and Dowry." <i>African Economic History</i>, 0(40): 199-201.
2012	N47	Izard, G. W. 2012. "Status of Slavery, 1936." <i>African Economic History</i>, 0(40): 203-07.
2012	O38	CV: van den Brink, Ton. 2012. "The Substance of Subsidiarity: The Interpretation and Meaning of the Principle after Lisbon." In <i>The Treaty of Lisbon and the Future of European Law and Policy</i> , ed. Martin Trybus and Luca Rubini, 160-77. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	Q48	CV: van den Brink, Ton. 2012. "The Substance of Subsidiarity: The Interpretation and Meaning of the Principle after Lisbon." In <i>The Treaty of Lisbon and the Future of European Law and Policy</i> , ed. Martin Trybus and Luca Rubini, 160-77. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	Q56	CV: Bentz-Holzl, Janine, and Manfred Brocker. 2012. "Climate Change and Global Justice." In <i>Justice and Conflicts: Theoretical and Empirical Contributions</i> , ed. Elisabeth Kals and Jurgen Maes, 251-68. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013		
2013	C38	CV: Akkucuk, Ulas, J. Douglas Carroll, and Stephen L. France. 2013. "Visualizing Data in Social and Behavioral Sciences: An Application of PARAMAP on Judicial Statistics." In <i>Algorithms from and for Nature and Life: Classification and Data Analysis</i> , ed. Berthold Lausen, Dirk Van den Poel and Alfred Ultsch, 147-54. Studies in Classification, Data Analysis, and Knowledge Organization. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.

2013	C71	Ferey, Samuel. 2013. "Valeur de Shapley et repartition des dommages civils en cas de multiples co-auteurs. (The Shapley Value and Apportionment among Multiple Tortfeasors. With English summary.)." <i>Economie et Prevision</i> , 0(202-203): 37-52. Courts often face the difficult problem of establishing damage causation and apportioning compensation payments among multiple tortfeasors. However, legal scholars and practitioners are still looking for a systematic apportionment method. We analyse these issues from a cooperative game perspective. The problem is modelled as a transferable utility game to which standard solution concepts can be applied. Instead of reasoning on causation, we use the traditional solution of cooperative game theory to apportion the damages due by each tortfeasor. The Shapley value is particularly suited to this legal context, as its axioms are consistent with the fundamental principles of private law.
2013	C90	Gabuthy, Yannick, and Nicolas Jacquemet. 2013. "Analyse economique du droit et methode experimentale. (Economic Analysis of Law and the Experimental Method. With English summary.)." <i>Economie et Prevision</i> , 0(202-203): 121-45. We summarise the main contributions of experimental economics to the field of law and economics. Laboratory experiments are designed to replicate a microeconomic environment and to observe the behaviour of real people interacting in that environment. Theoretical predictions can then be compared with observed behaviour to assess their empirical relevance. We present a set of illustrations derived from this comparison. We review four streams of research in experimental law and economics: the Coase theorem, competition policy, the efficiency of dispute resolution mechanisms, and criminal behaviour.
2013	E65	CV; Trubek, David M., Diogo R. Coutinho, and Mario G. Schapiro. 2013. "Toward a New Law and Development: New State Activism in Brazil and the Challenge for Legal Institutions." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 4. Legal Innovation and Empowerment for Development</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Sam Muller, Chantal Thomas and Chenguang Wang, 281-314. World Bank Law, Justice and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	E65	CV; Gromek Broc, Katarzyna. 2013. "Prospects for Social Europe: What Social Europe Can We Get?." In <i>Citizenship and Solidarity in the European Union: From the Charter of Fundamental Rights to the Crisis, the State of the Art</i> , ed. Alessandra Silveira, Mariana Canotilho and Pedro Madeira Froufe, 179-202. Euroclio series, no. 77. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2013	F60	CV; Wilson, Margaret. 2013. "Modernising the State: The New Zealand Experience." In <i>Globalisation, the Global Financial Crisis and the State</i> , ed. John H. Farrar and David G. Mayes, 21-41. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	F60	Stiglitz, Joseph E., and Mary Kaldor, eds. 2013. <i>The Quest for Security: Protection Without Protectionism and the Challenge of Global Governance</i>. New York and Chichester: Columbia University Press. Fifteen papers resulting from the conference "A Manifesto for a New Global Covenant – Protection without Protectionism" held December 2008 at Columbia University, present the case that economic, physical, and environmental security can be effectively enhanced by global cooperation. Papers discuss social protection without protectionism; Scandinavian equality – a prime example of protection without protectionism; further considerations on social protection; global security cooperation in the twenty-first century; restructuring global security for the twenty-first century; recent developments in global criminal industries; sharing the burden of saving the planet – global social justice for sustainable development – lessons from the theory of public finance; designing the post-Kyoto climate regime; how a focus on cities enables moving beyond existing governance frameworks; violence in the city – the challenges of global governance; cities and conflict resolution; cities and global climate governance – from passive implementers to active co-decision makers; rethinking global economic and social governance; the G20 and global governance; and transforming global governance – structural deficits and recent developments in security and finance.
2013	H21	CV; Sanchirico, Chris William. 2013. "Taxes versus Legal Rules as Instruments for Equity: A More Equitable View." In <i>Fairness in Law and Economics</i> , ed. Lee Anne Fennell and Richard H. McAdams, 505-28. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 40. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	L15	CV; Beauchard, Renaud. 2013. "OHADA Nears the Twenty-Year Mark: An Assessment." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 4. Legal Innovation and Empowerment for Development</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Sam Muller, Chantal Thomas and Chenguang Wang, 323-33. World Bank Law, Justice and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	L15	CV; Frilet, Marc. 2013. "Legal Innovation for Development: The OHADA Experience." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 4. Legal Innovation and Empowerment for Development</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Sam Muller, Chantal Thomas and Chenguang Wang, 335-46. World Bank Law, Justice and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	L15	CV; Vecchi, Giancarlo. 2013. "Studying Good Practices to Lesson Drawing and Transfer: Introduction to the Causal Mechanisms Approach – A Proposal for Exchanges among European Networks on Time-Oriented Policies." In <i>Space-Time Design of the Public City</i> , ed. Dietrich Henckel, Susanne Thomaier, Benjamin Konecke, Roberto Zedda and Stefano Stabilini, 255-88. Urban and Landscape Perspectives, vol. 15. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	L62	CV; Beauchard, Renaud. 2013. "OHADA Nears the Twenty-Year Mark: An Assessment." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 4. Legal Innovation and Empowerment for Development</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Sam Muller, Chantal Thomas and Chenguang Wang, 323-33. World Bank Law, Justice and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	L63 L67	Mueller, Bernardo, Nauro Campos, and Mariana Iooty. 2013. "Legal Institutions and Firm Performance in Brazil." <i>Economic Analysis of Law Review</i> , 4(1): 35-55. This paper analyses the specific mechanisms through which legal institutions and the Rule of Law affect firm performance using survey evidence from a sample of about one hundred Brazilian firms in the textile and electronics industries. The data provide firms' perceptions of whether judicial institutions are just, impartial, corruptible, swift, accessible, consistent, and effective, which allowed to create an index of firms' perception of legal institutions. It is analyzed how these perceptions vary across firms with different characteristics, such as large/small employer, foreign/domestic-owned, exporter/non-exporters and revenues level. The results suggest that firms that had a better perception of the judiciary increased levels of employment and had better economic performance.
2013	L92	Deniz Perez, Alejandro, and Fernando Gonzalez Botija. 2013. "Contratacion publica y ayudas del fondo de cohesion para el proyecto de construccion del tren de alta velocidad en Espana. (Public Contracts and Assistance from the Cohesion Fund for the High-Speed Rail Line in Spain. With English summary.)." <i>Revista Universitaria Europea</i> , 0(19): 65-86. This article refers to the application for annulment of Commission Decision C(2011) 1023 final on 18 February 2011, reducing assistance from the Cohesion Fund for the project phases entitled "Supply and assembly of track materials for the Madrid-Zaragoza-Barcelona-French border High-Speed Line. Madrid-Lleida section"; "Madrid-Barcelona High-Speed Rail line. Lleida-Martorell section (Platform, 1st phase)"; "Madrid-Zaragoza-Barcelona-French border High-Speed Line. Approaches to Zaragoza"; "Madrid-Barcelona-French border High-Speed Line. Lleida-Martorell section. X-A sub-section (Olerdola – Avinyonet del Penedes)," "New High-Speed rail access to Levante. La Gineta-Albacete sub-section (Platform)" and the application for partial annulment of the same decision so far as concerns the corrections made by the Commission. The Court dismisses the actions.
2013	M41	Sui, Haiyan. 2013. "The Development Way of Forensic Accounting in China." <i>Accounting and Finance Research</i> , 2(3): 119-22. Forensic Accounting has been translated into Court Accounting, Litigation Accounting. It first appeared in the United States

		in the late 1870s and early 1880s, which mainly related to the US internal stock fraud case of domestic enterprise and the scandal of saving and credit industry. Since the end of the 20th century, forensic accounting grew rapidly in China affected by the prosperity of international forensic accounting. Despite a lot of research results of forensic accounting from many scholars and experts, the application of forensic accounting is limited. This paper aims at studying the developing conditions and finding a developing way of forensic accounting in China.
2013	N27	CV: Hall, Bruce S. 2013. "Saharan Commerce and Islamic Law: The Question of Usury (Riba) in the Nawazil Literature of Mali and Mauritania, 1700-1929." <i>African Economic History</i> , 0(41): 1-18.
2013	N91	Mitrani, Sam. 2013. <i>The Rise of the Chicago Police Department: Class and Conflict, 1850-1894, Working Class in American History series.</i> Urbana: University of Illinois Press. Examines the development of the Chicago Police Department from the 1850s through the 1880s and explores how the various political and economic groups in Chicago shaped this institution as well as how the police shaped the relations between those groups. Discusses drunken immigrants, businessmen's order, and the founding of the Chicago Police Department; paternalism and the birth of professional police organization; the police and the first May Day Strike for the eight-hour day; the native born Protestant elite's bid for control in the 1870s; 1877 and the formation of a law-and-order consensus; Carter Harrison remaking the Chicago Police Department; Chicago's anarchists shaping the police department; the eight-hour strikes, the Haymarket bombing, and the consolidation of the Chicago Police Department; and the Pullman Strike and the matrix of state institutions.
2013	O21	CV: Trubek, David M., Diogo R. Coutinho, and Mario G. Schapiro. 2013. "Toward a New Law and Development: New State Activism in Brazil and the Challenge for Legal Institutions." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 4. Legal Innovation and Empowerment for Development</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Sam Muller, Chantal Thomas and Chenguang Wang, 281-314. World Bank Law, Justice and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	O21	Hall, Bruce S. 2013. "Saharan Commerce and Islamic Law: The Question of Usury (Riba) in the Nawazil Literature of Mali and Mauritania, 1700-1929." <i>African Economic History</i> , 0(41): 1-18.
2013	P35	CV: Fruitman, David. 2013. "The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia: Vietnam." In <i>The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia</i> , ed. Mark Williams, 119-60. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	R23	Klugman, Joshua, Gretchen Condran, and Matt Wray. 2013. "The Role of Medicolegal Systems in Producing Geographic Variation in Suicide Rates." <i>Social Science Quarterly</i> , 94(2): 462-89. In this analysis, we ask whether there is systematic variation in the reporting of suicide by medicolegal systems and if so whether this biases estimated effects of social correlates on suicide. With cause of death records (1999-2002) and 2000 Census data, we use negative binomial regression to analyze the effects of medicolegal system on suicide and nonsuicide mortality aggregated at county of occurrence. We find that elected coroners have slightly lower official suicide rates than medical examiners (MEs; all of whom are appointed) and appointed coroners. In addition, we find that omitting medicolegal system does not bias estimates of the social determinants of suicide. Contrary to arguments that MEs' greater scientific training makes them more likely to underreport suicides, we conclude that appointed death investigators (MEs and appointed coroners) underreport suicide to a lesser degree than elected coroners, who are subject to greater public pressures that result in the misclassification of suicides.
2013	R23	Dillon, Denis, and Bryan Fanning. 2013. "The Tottenham Riots: The Big Society and the Recurring Neglect of Community Participation." <i>Community Development Journal</i> , 48(4): 571-86. This paper locates responses to the 2011 Tottenham riots within a historical analysis of planning, regeneration, and the politics of community participation in the London Borough of Haringey. It examines understandings of the role of such participation and related recommendations within three 2012 reports: North London Citizens, an alliance of mostly faith organizations; The Tottenham Community Panel established by Haringey Council; and the Riots, Communities, and Victims Panel set up by Parliament.
2013	R48	Deniz Perez, Alejandro, and Fernando Gonzalez Botija. 2013. "Contratacion publica y ayudas del fondo de cohesion para el proyecto de construccion del tren de alta velocidad en Espana. (Public Contracts and Assistance from the Cohesion Fund for the High-Speed Rail Line in Spain. With English summary.)." <i>Revista Universitaria Europea</i> , 0(19): 65-86. This article refers to the application for annulment of Commission Decision C(2011) 1023 final on 18 February 2011, reducing assistance from the Cohesion Fund for the project phases entitled "Supply and assembly of track materials for the Madrid-Zaragoza-Barcelona-French border High-Speed Line. Madrid-Lleida section"; "Madrid-Barcelona High-Speed Rail line. Lleida-Martorell section (Platform, 1st phase)"; "Madrid-Zaragoza-Barcelona-French border High-Speed Line. Approaches to Zaragoza"; "Madrid-Barcelona-French border High-Speed Line. Lleida-Martorell section. X-A sub-section (Olerdola – Avinyonet del Penedes)," "New High-Speed rail access to Levante. La Gineta-Albacete sub-section (Platform)" and the application for partial annulment of the same decision so far as concerns the corrections made by the Commission. The Court dismisses the actions.
2013	Z18	Cesur, Resul, and Naci H. Mocan. 2013. <i>Does Secular Education Impact Religiosity, Electoral Participation and the Propensity to Vote for Islamic Parties? Evidence from an Education Reform in a Muslim Country.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19769. Turkey, which is a predominantly Muslim country, enacted an education law in 1997 which increased the compulsory secular education from five to eight years. We employ a unique nation-wide survey of adults in 2012 to investigate the impact of education on religiosity, lifestyles and political preferences by using exposure to the law as an instrument for schooling. The data set includes information about the extent of religiosity, lifestyle choices (e.g. modern, conservative, religious), ethnic background (e.g. Kurd, Turk, Arab) and the religious sect of the respondents (Sunni, Alevite Shii'te, etc.). The results show that the reform had a significant impact on middle school completion for both men and women, with stronger effects on women. An increase in education, generated by exposure to the law, decreases women's propensity to identify themselves as religious. Education also lowers women's tendency to wear a religious head cover (head scarf, religious turban or burka) and it increases their propensity to have a modern lifestyle. Education reduces women's propensity to cast a vote for Islamic parties, but it has no impact on the propensity to vote. Education has no statistically significant impact on men's religiosity or their tendency to vote for Islamic parties. The results are robust to controlling for indicators of individuals' economic well-being as well as variations in empirical specification of the treatment by the law. Using a smaller version of the survey, conducted in 2008, we perform a variety of tests, which demonstrate that the results are not due to a cohort effect. Finally, we show that the effect of education on religiosity and voting preference is not working through migration, residential location or labor force participation.

Table K40.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General*
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G35	Payout Policy
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K37	Immigration Law
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L94	Electric Utilities

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M49	Accounting: Other
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O22	Project Analysis
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K40: Balance of Links

252	Links in 2005
186	New links in 2006-2013
384	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K40 is equal to 5.5 AS.

Общий объем раздела K40 — 5,5 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K40.E.

K41 Litigation Process ¹

Table K41.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	17	32	15	1.88	0.80	0.47	General Economics and Teaching
B	5	13	8	2.6	0.23	0.19	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	29	66	37	2.28	1.36	0.97	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	165	503	338	3.05	7.73	7.40	Microeconomics
E	12	34	22	2.83	0.56	0.50	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	15	177	162	11.8	0.70	2.61	International Economics
G	43	325	282	7.56	2.01	4.78	Financial Economics
H	36	163	127	4.53	1.69	2.40	Public Economics
I	53	111	58	2.09	2.48	1.63	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	145	317	172	2.19	6.79	4.67	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1,370	3,783	2,413	2.76	64.20	55.68	Law and Economics
L	114	488	374	4.28	5.34	7.18	Industrial Organization
M	40	99	59	2.48	1.87	1.46	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	11	74	63	6.73	0.52	1.09	Economic History
O	43	329	286	7.65	2.01	4.84	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	12	109	97	9.08	0.56	1.60	Economic Systems
Q	19	105	86	5.53	0.89	1.55	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	5	44	39	8.8	0.23	0.65	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	22	22	N	0.00	0.32	Other Special Topics
S	2,134	6,794	4,660	3.18	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K41.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	17	31	14	1.82	0.80	0.46	General Economics
A2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	17	32	15	1.88	0.80	0.47	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
B1	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	5	13	8	2.6	0.23	0.19	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.07	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	19	48	29	2.53	0.89	0.71	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	3	6	3	2	0.14	0.09	Design of Experiments
C	29	66	37	2.28	1.36	0.97	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.12	General
D1	21	45	24	2.14	0.98	0.66	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	3	23	20	7.67	0.14	0.34	Production and Organizations
D3	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.07	Distribution
D4	11	17	6	1.55	0.52	0.25	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	16	42	26	2.63	0.75	0.62	Welfare Economics
D7	63	194	131	3.08	2.95	2.86	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	47	165	118	3.51	2.20	2.43	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Intertemporal Choice
D	165	503	338	3.05	7.73	7.40	Microeconomics
E0	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	General
E1	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.04	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.07	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	4	5	1	1.25	0.19	0.07	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	5	6	1	1.2	0.23	0.09	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	14	14	N	0.00	0.21	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	12	34	22	2.83	0.56	0.50	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.09	General
F1	10	56	46	5.6	0.47	0.82	Trade
F2	4	33	29	8.25	0.19	0.49	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.12	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	72	72	N	0.00	1.06	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	15	177	162	11.8	0.70	2.61	International Economics
G0	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.09	General
G1	16	50	34	3.13	0.75	0.74	General Financial Markets
G2	10	96	86	9.6	0.47	1.41	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	17	173	156	10.18	0.80	2.55	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	43	325	282	7.56	2.01	4.78	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	2	17	15	8.5	0.09	0.25	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	10	36	26	3.6	0.47	0.53	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	3	10	7	3.33	0.14	0.15	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	4	19	15	4.75	0.19	0.28	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	2	8	6	4	0.09	0.12	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	14	62	48	4.43	0.66	0.91	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	1	11	10	11	0.05	0.16	Miscellaneous Issues
H	36	163	127	4.53	1.69	2.40	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	34	83	49	2.44	1.59	1.22	Health
I2	15	22	7	1.47	0.70	0.32	Education and Research Institutions
I3	4	6	2	1.5	0.19	0.09	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	53	111	58	2.09	2.48	1.63	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
J1	89	168	79	1.89	4.17	2.47	Demographic Economics
J2	8	23	15	2.88	0.37	0.34	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	8	15	7	1.88	0.37	0.22	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	13	29	16	2.23	0.61	0.43	Particular Labor Markets
J5	4	28	24	7	0.19	0.41	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	6	16	10	2.67	0.28	0.24	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	17	30	13	1.76	0.80	0.44	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.10	Labor Standards: National and International
J	145	317	172	2.19	6.79	4.67	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	8	24	16	3	0.37	0.35	General
K1	230	752	522	3.27	10.78	11.07	Basic Areas of Law
K2	67	292	225	4.36	3.14	4.30	Regulation and Business Law
K3	47	203	156	4.32	2.20	2.99	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	1,018	2,512	1,494	2.47	47.70	36.97	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1,370	3,783	2,413	2.76	64.20	55.68	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	17	66	49	3.88	0.80	0.97	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	6	33	27	5.5	0.28	0.49	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	13	13	N	0.00	0.19	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	19	115	96	6.05	0.89	1.69	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	12	96	84	8	0.56	1.41	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	12	32	20	2.67	0.56	0.47	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	3	6	3	2	0.14	0.09	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	34	104	70	3.06	1.59	1.53	Industry Studies: Services
L9	11	23	12	2.09	0.52	0.34	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	114	488	374	4.28	5.34	7.18	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	3	21	18	7	0.14	0.31	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	3	18	15	6	0.14	0.26	Marketing and Advertising
M4	33	46	13	1.39	1.55	0.68	Accounting and Auditing
M5	1	14	13	14	0.05	0.21	Personnel Economics
M	40	99	59	2.48	1.87	1.46	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.07	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	9	63	54	7	0.42	0.93	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.06	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	11	74	63	6.73	0.52	1.09	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	13	147	134	11.31	0.61	2.16	Economic Development
O2	0	13	13	N	0.00	0.19	Development Planning and Policy
O3	29	162	133	5.59	1.36	2.38	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Economywide Country Studies
O	43	329	286	7.65	2.01	4.84	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	1	17	16	17	0.05	0.25	Capitalist Systems
P2	3	16	13	5.33	0.14	0.24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	7	61	54	8.71	0.33	0.90	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	13	12	13	0.05	0.19	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Comparative Economic Systems
P	12	109	97	9.08	0.56	1.60	Economic Systems
Q0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
Q1	0	24	24	N	0.00	0.35	Agriculture
Q2	11	20	9	1.82	0.52	0.29	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.06	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Energy
Q5	8	54	46	6.75	0.37	0.79	Environmental Economics
Q	19	105	86	5.53	0.89	1.55	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.06	General Regional Economics
R2	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.10	Household Analysis
R3	2	13	11	6.5	0.09	0.19	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	1	11	10	11	0.05	0.16	Transportation Economics
R5	1	8	7	8	0.05	0.12	Regional Government Analysis
R	5	44	39	8.8	0.23	0.65	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	22	22	N	0.00	0.32	Other Special Topics
S	2,134	6,794	4,660	3.18	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K41.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	6	10	4	1.67	0.28	0.15	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	7	16	9	2.29	0.33	0.24	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	4	4	0	1	0.19	0.06	Relation of Economics to Social Values
B19	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B25	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B53	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C10	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C13	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Estimation: General
C20	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C40	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C43	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C51	2	4	2	2	0.09	0.06	Model Construction and Estimation
C70	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.07	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	4	8	4	2	0.19	0.12	Noncooperative Games
C73	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	13	33	20	2.54	0.61	0.49	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C90	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Design of Experiments: General
C91	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.04	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D11	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.07	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	6	12	6	2	0.28	0.18	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	7	7	0	1	0.33	0.1	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	4	17	13	4.25	0.19	0.25	Consumer Protection
D23	3	12	9	4	0.14	0.18	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D31	3	4	1	1.33	0.14	0.06	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D42	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	3	6	3	2	0.14	0.09	Auctions
D45	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.07	Rationing; Licensing
D52	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Incomplete Markets
D61	4	15	11	3.75	0.19	0.22	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	4	4	0	1	0.19	0.06	Externalities
D63	8	21	13	2.63	0.37	0.31	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D72	27	85	58	3.15	1.27	1.25	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	5	16	11	3.2	0.23	0.24	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	30	85	55	2.83	1.41	1.25	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.04	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	3	9	6	3	0.14	0.13	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	2	10	8	5	0.09	0.15	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	31	101	70	3.26	1.45	1.49	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	9	30	21	3.33	0.42	0.44	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D86	2	14	12	7	0.09	0.21	Economics of Contract: Theory
E00	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E10	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	General Aggregative Models: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E31	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.04	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E43	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.07	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
F02	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.09	International Economic Order
F13	8	34	26	4.25	0.37	0.5	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	1	10	9	10	0.05	0.15	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.1	Economic Integration
F22	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	International Migration
F23	3	16	13	5.33	0.14	0.24	Multinational Firms; International Business
G10	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.09	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.07	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	9	29	20	3.22	0.42	0.43	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G18	2	8	6	4	0.09	0.12	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G21	1	20	19	20	0.05	0.29	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	8	43	35	5.38	0.37	0.63	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G28	1	19	18	19	0.05	0.28	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G32	6	30	24	5	0.28	0.44	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	8	21	13	2.63	0.37	0.31	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G38	2	36	34	18	0.09	0.53	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H11	2	16	14	8	0.09	0.24	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H23	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	3	10	7	3.33	0.14	0.15	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	2	10	8	5	0.09	0.15	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	3	6	3	2	0.14	0.09	Tax Evasion
H42	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.04	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H56	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.1	National Security and War
H57	3	8	5	2.67	0.14	0.12	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H61	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.07	National Budget; Budget Systems
H72	7	10	3	1.43	0.33	0.15	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.07	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	5	14	9	2.8	0.23	0.21	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H83	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.04	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I11	16	33	17	2.06	0.75	0.49	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	3	12	9	4	0.14	0.18	Health Production
I18	15	36	21	2.4	0.7	0.53	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Analysis of Education
I22	8	8	0	1	0.37	0.12	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	5	8	3	1.6	0.23	0.12	Education: Government Policy
I32	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.07	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J10	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Demographic Economics: General
J11	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.07	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	4	5	1	1.25	0.19	0.07	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	12	18	6	1.5	0.56	0.26	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	4	8	4	2	0.19	0.12	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	16	47	31	2.94	0.75	0.69	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	9	27	18	3	0.42	0.4	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	33	43	10	1.3	1.55	0.63	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	9	14	5	1.56	0.42	0.21	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J23	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Labor Demand
J24	3	8	5	2.67	0.14	0.12	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J28	4	9	5	2.25	0.19	0.13	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	3	7	4	2.33	0.14	0.1	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J33	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.07	Labor Contracts
J44	9	17	8	1.89	0.42	0.25	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.07	Public Sector Labor Markets
J52	4	16	12	4	0.19	0.24	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J61	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.07	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.07	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J70	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.04	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	14	19	5	1.36	0.66	0.28	Labor Discrimination
J78	2	8	6	4	0.09	0.12	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
K00	8	24	16	3	0.37	0.35	Law and Economics: General
K10	30	171	141	5.7	1.41	2.52	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	21	83	62	3.95	0.98	1.22	Property Law
K12	18	69	51	3.83	0.84	1.02	Contract Law
K13	128	299	171	2.34	6	4.4	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	33	128	95	3.88	1.55	1.88	Criminal Law
K20	4	11	7	2.75	0.19	0.16	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	23	119	96	5.17	1.08	1.75	Antitrust Law
K22	33	149	116	4.52	1.55	2.19	Business and Securities Law
K23	4	10	6	2.5	0.19	0.15	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.04	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K31	11	29	18	2.64	0.52	0.43	Labor Law
K32	13	39	26	3	0.61	0.57	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	8	89	81	11.13	0.37	1.31	International Law
K34	11	31	20	2.82	0.52	0.46	Tax Law
K35	3	9	6	3	0.14	0.13	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K39	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	14	73	59	5.21	0.66	1.07	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	952	2,268	1,316	2.38	44.61	33.38	Litigation Process
K42	52	169	117	3.25	2.44	2.49	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L11	2	15	13	7.5	0.09	0.22	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	1	15	14	15	0.05	0.22	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	4	9	5	2.25	0.19	0.13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	9	22	13	2.44	0.42	0.32	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L20	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Business Objectives of the Firm
L25	2	12	10	6	0.09	0.18	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L40	10	51	41	5.1	0.47	0.75	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	6	18	12	3	0.28	0.26	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	2	8	6	4	0.09	0.12	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L51	12	94	82	7.83	0.56	1.38	Economics of Regulation
L62	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.04	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L65	4	15	11	3.75	0.19	0.22	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	6	10	4	1.67	0.28	0.15	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L71	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.04	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L81	4	6	2	1.5	0.19	0.09	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	3	15	12	5	0.14	0.22	Entertainment; Media
L83	3	11	8	3.67	0.14	0.16	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	16	49	33	3.06	0.75	0.72	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.04	Real Estate Services

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L86	5	10	5	2	0.23	0.15	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L90	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L93	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Air Transportation
L94	2	6	4	3	0.09	0.09	Electric Utilities
L95	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.07	Telecommunications
L98	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.07	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M14	3	11	8	3.67	0.14	0.16	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M31	2	7	5	3.5	0.09	0.1	Marketing
M37	1	10	9	10	0.05	0.15	Advertising
M40	4	4	0	1	0.19	0.06	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	28	36	8	1.29	1.31	0.53	Accounting
M42	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Auditing
M51	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.09	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
N31	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N40	1	14	13	14	0.05	0.21	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	4	14	10	3.5	0.19	0.21	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	1	14	13	14	0.05	0.21	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	2	13	11	6.5	0.09	0.19	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
O15	3	12	9	4	0.14	0.18	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O17	10	103	93	10.3	0.47	1.52	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O30	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.07	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	4	15	11	3.75	0.19	0.22	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	3	18	15	6	0.14	0.26	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.07	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	19	94	75	4.95	0.89	1.38	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O47	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.04	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
P14	1	10	9	10	0.05	0.15	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P21	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P26	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P30	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	1	8	7	8	0.05	0.12	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P35	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P37	4	45	41	11.25	0.19	0.66	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P48	1	9	8	9	0.05	0.13	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q20	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q25	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q28	6	7	1	1.17	0.28	0.1	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q52	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.07	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	2	13	11	6.5	0.09	0.19	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q58	5	24	19	4.8	0.23	0.35	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R23	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R31	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.09	Housing Supply and Markets
R33	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.01	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R41	1	9	8	9	0.05	0.13	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R51	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.06	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
S	2,134	6,109	3,975	2.86	100	90.1	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K41.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	1	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A20	1	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
B00	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B15	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B21	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B52	2	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C58	1	0.01	Financial Econometrics
C61	1	0.01	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C71	1	0.01	Cooperative Games
C92	1	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D02	6	0.09	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	2	0.03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D21	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	9	0.13	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	1	0.01	Distribution: General
D46	1	0.01	Value Theory
D60	1	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D64	1	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	1	0.01	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	4	0.06	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D85	1	0.01	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D91	3	0.04	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E13	1	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E23	2	0.03	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	2	0.03	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E26	1	0.01	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E40	1	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: General
E62	12	0.18	Fiscal Policy
E63	1	0.01	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E66	1	0.01	General Outlook and Conditions
F16	2	0.03	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	3	0.04	Trade and Environment
F21	15	0.22	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F32	2	0.03	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	2	0.03	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	4	0.06	International Lending and Debt Problems
F50	3	0.04	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F52	1	0.01	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	35	0.52	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	33	0.49	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F63	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
G01	6	0.09	Financial Crises
G23	7	0.1	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	7	0.1	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G30	2	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	4	0.06	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G34	77	1.13	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	2	0.03	Payout Policy
H10	1	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H22	2	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H40	2	0.03	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	4	0.06	Public Goods
H50	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H53	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H55	2	0.03	Social Security and Public Pensions
H62	1	0.01	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	2	0.03	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H70	1	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	5	0.07	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H75	2	0.03	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	25	0.37	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H87	8	0.12	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I13	2	0.03	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I23	2	0.03	Higher Education; Research Institutions
J08	1	0.01	Labor Economics Policies
J22	2	0.03	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J32	2	0.03	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J42	1	0.01	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J48	1	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J50	1	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	5	0.07	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J53	6	0.09	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J80	2	0.03	Labor Standards: General
J81	2	0.03	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K19	2	0.03	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K36	4	0.06	Family and Personal Law
K49	2	0.03	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L10	1	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L22	2	0.03	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L24	12	0.18	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	3	0.04	Entrepreneurship
L31	10	0.15	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	2	0.03	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	1	0.01	Public Policy
L44	37	0.54	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L53	2	0.03	Enterprise Policy
L60	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	1	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L72	2	0.03	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L78	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L80	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: General
L87	2	0.03	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	7	0.1	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L92	3	0.04	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
M10	2	0.03	Business Administration: General
M12	4	0.06	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	2	0.03	New Firms; Startups
M16	2	0.03	International Business Administration
M38	1	0.01	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M48	2	0.03	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M50	2	0.03	Personnel Economics: General
M52	3	0.04	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M54	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	2	0.03	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N23	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N25	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N32	2	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	7	0.1	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N70	3	0.04	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
O10	2	0.03	Economic Development: General
O11	1	0.01	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O13	13	0.19	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	1	0.01	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O16	7	0.1	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O18	7	0.1	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	1	0.01	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	1	0.01	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	10	0.15	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	2	0.03	Industrial Policy
O38	25	0.37	Technological Change: Government Policy
O43	1	0.01	Institutions and Growth
O57	3	0.04	Comparative Studies of Countries
P16	7	0.1	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P23	4	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P25	3	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P28	2	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P33	2	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	3	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P36	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P43	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	3	0.04	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P51	2	0.03	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q01	1	0.01	Sustainable Development
Q13	4	0.06	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q15	5	0.07	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	7	0.1	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	6	0.09	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	2	0.03	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q23	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	3	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q34	2	0.03	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q38	2	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q48	1	0.01	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	1	0.01	Energy: Other
Q51	1	0.01	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q54	7	0.1	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	1	0.01	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	3	0.04	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
R00	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	1	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	2	0.03	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R13	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R21	4	0.06	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R28	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R38	6	0.09	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R42	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R52	1	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	3	0.04	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z11	2	0.03	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	6	0.09	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	14	0.21	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	685	9.9	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G34(77), L44(37), F53(35), F55(33), H76(25), O38(25), F21(15), Z13(14), O13(13), E62(12), L24(12), L31(10), O24(10), D24(9), H87(8), G23(7), G24(7), L88(7), N45(7), O16(7), O18(7), P16(7), Q16(7), Q54(7), D02(6), G01(6), J53(6), Q17(6), R38(6), Z12(6), H71(5), J51(5), Q15(5), D71(4), F34(4), G31(4), H41(4), K36(4), M12(4), P23(4), Q13(4), R21(4), D91(3), F18(3), F50(3), L26(3), L92(3), M52(3), N70(3), O57(3), P25(3), P34(3), P45(3), Q24(3), Q57(3), R58(3), B52(2), D03(2), E23(2), E24(2), F16(2), F32(2), F33(2), G30(2), G35(2), H22(2), H40(2), H55(2), H63(2), H75(2), I13(2), I23(2), J22(2), J32(2), J80(2), J81(2), K19(2), K49(2), L22(2), L33(2), L53(2), L72(2), L87(2), M10(2), M13(2), M16(2), M48(2), M50(2), M55(2), N32(2), O10(2), O25(2), P28(2), P33(2), P51(2), Q18(2), Q34(2), Q38(2), R11(2), Z11(2), A14(1), A20(1), B00(1), B15(1), B21(1), C58(1), C61(1), C71(1), C92(1), D21(1), D22(1), D30(1), D46(1), D60(1), D64(1), D70(1), D85(1), E13(1), E26(1), E40(1), E63(1), E66(1), F52(1), F60(1), F63(1), H10(1), H50(1), H53(1), H62(1), H70(1), J08(1), J42(1), J48(1), J50(1), J82(1), J83(1), J88(1), L10(1), L38(1), L60(1), L61(1), L78(1), L80(1), M38(1), M54(1), N23(1), N25(1), N33(1), N71(1), O11(1), O14(1), O19(1), O23(1), O43(1), P29(1), P36(1), P43(1), Q01(1), Q23(1), Q48(1), Q49(1), Q51(1), Q56(1), R00(1), R10(1), R13(1), R28(1), R42(1), R48(1), R52(1).

Table K41.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D24	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	9
D70	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E23	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
E24	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
F21	1	0	1	3	1	4	2	3	15
F34	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
G24	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	7
G34	1	6	6	6	10	10	15	23	77
H76	1	1	3	0	2	1	3	14	25
J53	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	6
K49	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
L10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L53	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
L60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M16	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
O16	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	7
O19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Q16	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	7
Q17	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	6
R11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
B00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D03	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
D21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D71	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
D91	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
E62	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	8	12
F53	0	3	1	8	3	4	5	11	35
F55	0	1	3	4	0	8	6	11	33
H41	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
H87	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	8
J22	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
L33	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
L44	0	3	5	5	5	3	14	2	37
L88	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	7

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
M50	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
N45	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	7
O13	0	1	1	4	0	3	2	2	13
O18	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	7
O38	0	2	4	1	1	7	7	3	25
O57	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
P16	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	2	7
P23	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
P28	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
P29	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q15	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	5
Q18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Q54	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	7
Q57	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
R00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R21	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
R28	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R38	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	6
R48	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R58	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Z11	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Z12	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	6
Z13	0	3	0	2	0	3	5	1	14
A20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B52	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
C92	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D02	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	6
E26	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F18	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
F32	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
F33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
G35	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
H40	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
H62	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L24	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	4	12
L26	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
L31	0	0	3	2	0	1	2	2	10
L87	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
M10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
M38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O24	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	4	10
P51	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Q51	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D46	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
G01	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	6
G23	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	7

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
G30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
H55	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
J42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J51	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	5
K36	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
L61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L72	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
N23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N32	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
O11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P33	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Q01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q34	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Q56	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D60	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G31	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
H10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H22	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
H53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H71	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	5
H75	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
J32	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
J48	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J80	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
J83	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J88	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L78	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
M13	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
M48	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
M52	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
M54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M55	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
N71	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
R52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
H50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H63	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
I23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
K19	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
L92	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
N25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N70	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
O23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P25	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Q23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Q38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Q49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D64	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H70	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P45	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
C58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
J08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
P43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	21	38	21	18	26	19	12	15	170

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K41.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D24	CV: Tulkens, Henry. 2006. "On FDH Efficiency Analysis: Some Methodological Issues and Applications to Retail Banking, Courts and Urban Transit." In <i>Public Goods, Environmental Externalities and Fiscal Competition: Selected Papers on Competition, Efficiency and Cooperation in Public Economics</i> by Henry Tulkens. Henry Tulkens, 311-42. Edited and introduced by Parkash Chander, Jacques Dreze, C. Knox Lovell, and Jack Mintz. New York: Springer.
2006	D70	Skaperdas, Stergios. 2006. Bargaining Versus Fighting. University of California-Irvine, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 060705. I examine the determinants of conflict and settlement by embedding probabilistic contests in a bargaining framework. Different costly enforcement efforts (e.g., arming, litigation expenditures) induce different disagreement points and Pareto frontiers. After examining the incentives for settlement, I demonstrate how different division rules and bargaining norms have real, economic effects. I then analyze some sources of conflict. I emphasize long-term, strategic considerations by examining an illustrative model and discussing particular historical examples.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	E23	Narayan, Paresh Kumar, and Russell Smyth. 2006. "Temporal Causality and the Dynamics of Judicial Appellate Caseload, Real Income and Socio-economic Complexity in Australia." <i>Applied Economics</i>, 38(19): 2209-19. This study applies Granger causality tests within a multivariate error correction framework to examine the relationship between judicial caseload, real income and urbanization for Australia using annual data from 1904 to 2001. Decomposition of variance and impulse response functions are also considered. The Granger causality results as well as the decomposition of variance and impulse response functions suggest that urbanization is the most exogenous of the three variables in both the long run and short run while judicial caseload and real income are relatively exogenous in the short run.
2006	E24 J53	Berger, Helge, and Michael Neugart. 2006. <i>Labor Courts, Nomination Bias, and Unemployment in Germany</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1752. Labor courts play an important role in determining the effective level of labor market regulation in Germany, but their application of law may not be even-handed. Based on a simple theoretical model and a new panel data set, we identify a nomination bias in labor court activity - that is, court activity varies systematically with the political leaning of the government that has appointed judges. In an extension, we find a significant positive relation between labor court activity and unemployment, even after controlling for the endogeneity of court activity. The results have potentially important policy implications regarding the independence of the judiciary and labor market reforms.
2006	F21	CV: Zegers, Jean-Benoit. 2006. "Foreign Investment Protection in Saudi Arabia." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i>, ed. Anthony Shoult, 97-115. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	F34 K49	Miller, Marcus, and Dania Thomas. 2006. <i>Sovereign Debt Restructuring: the Judge, the Vultures and Creditor Rights</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5710. What role did the US courts play in the Argentine debt swap of 2005? What are the implications for the future of creditor rights in sovereign bond markets? The judge in the Argentine case has, it appears, deftly exploited creditor heterogeneity--between holdouts seeking capital gains and institutional investors wanting a settlement--to promote a swap with a supermajority of 76% of creditors. Our analysis of Argentine debt litigation reveals a process of "judge-mediated" sovereign debt restructuring, which resolves the key issues of Transition and Aggregation--two of the roles envisaged for the IMF's still-born Sovereign Debt Restructuring Mechanism (SDRM). For the future we note how the judge-mediated sovereign debt restructuring, together with creditor committees, may complement the market-based alternative promoted by the Treasury, namely collective action clauses (CACs) in sovereign bond contracts.
2006	G24	Leung, Sidney, and Bin Srinidhi. 2006. "The Effect of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act on Analyst Forecast Properties: The Impact of Firm Size and Growth Opportunities." <i>Journal of Business Finance and Accounting</i>, 33(5-6): 767-92. We provide evidence that the effect of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act (the Act) of 1995 on analyst forecast properties is conditional on firm size and growth opportunities. We show that analyst coverage, frequency of forecast revisions, forecast errors and dispersion after the Act decreased for large firms and for firms with low growth opportunities but increased for small firms and for firms with high growth opportunities. These results are consistent with the hypothesis that the Act results in additional high quality disclosures in large firms, which face higher litigation risk and tighter scrutiny from investors but not in smaller firms. Our findings of increases in analyst coverage and revision but deterioration in accuracy and precision of analyst forecasts for firms with high growth opportunities after the Act suggest that in spite of increased corporate disclosures, the information environment for analysts deteriorated in those firms.
2006	G34	CV: Fingleton, John. 2006. "The Role of Economics in Merger Review." In <i>Regulating Utilities and Promoting Competition: Lessons for the Future</i>, ed. Colin Robinson, 161-80. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar In association with the Institute of Economic Affairs and the London Business School.
2006	H76	Raghav, Manu. 2006. <i>Why do budgets received by state prosecutors vary across districts in the United States?</i>. Center for Applied Economics and Policy Research, Economics Department, Indiana University Bloomington, Caep Working Papers: 2006-018. This paper analyzes how the budget allocated to state prosecutors varies from one district to another and the reasons for such variation by using theoretical and empirical methods. The main results of this paper are as follows: Other factors being equal, more politically conservative prosecutorial districts get less budget, this decrease in budget with political conservatism is steeper in more affluent and also in more populous districts, and that there are fixed costs in operating a prosecutor's office. Other less surprising results are that other factors remaining same, prosecutorial budget increases with the population, the crime rate, and with the affluence of the district.
2006	J53	THE SAME AS E24 Berger, Helge, and Michael Neugart. 2006. <i>Labor Courts, Nomination Bias, and Unemployment in Germany</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1752.
2006	K49	THE SAME AS F34 Miller, Marcus, and Dania Thomas. 2006. <i>Sovereign Debt Restructuring: the Judge, the Vultures and Creditor Rights</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5710.
2006	L10	Graham, Stuart J. H., and Dietmar Harhoff. 2006. <i>Can Post-Grant Reviews Improve Patent System Design? A Twin Study of US and European Patents</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5680. This paper assesses the impact of adopting a post-grant review institution in the US patent system by comparing the "opposition careers" of European Patent Office (EPO) equivalents of litigated US patents to those of a control group of EPO patents. We demonstrate several novel methods of "twinning" US and European patents and investigate the implications of employing these different methods in our data analysis. We find that EPO equivalents of US litigated patent applications are more likely to be awarded EPO patent protection than are equivalents of unlitigated patents, and the opposition rate for EPO equivalents of US litigated patents is about three times higher than for equivalents of unlitigated patents. Patents attacked under European opposition are shown to be either revoked completely or narrowed in about 70 percent of all cases. For EPO equivalents of US litigated patents, the appeal rate against opposition outcomes is considerably higher than for control-group patents. Based on our estimates, we calculate a range of net welfare benefits that would accrue from adopting a post-grant review system. Our results provide strong evidence that the United States could benefit substantially from adopting an administrative post-grant patent review, provided that the post-grant mechanism is not too costly.
2006	L53	CV: Zegers, Jean-Benoit. 2006. "Foreign Investment Protection in Saudi Arabia." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i>, ed. Anthony Shoult, 97-115. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	L60	Pyle, William. 2006. "Resolutions, Recoveries and Relationships: The Evolution of Payment Disputes in Central and Eastern Europe." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i>, 34(2): 317-37. In this article, we use a survey of small and medium-sized manufacturing enterprises in three Central and East European countries to investigate the resolution of commercial disputes and the ability of aggrieved parties to recover damages. The evidence suggests that the spatial relationship of the disputants and the claimant's membership in a business association are important to the outcomes. These findings complement results regarding the costs of transacting and market evolution in other contexts. Specifically, greater geographic distance between trade partners is associated with greater transaction costs that can be attenuated by non-public institutions that facilitate information exchange.
2006	M16	CV: Zegers, Jean-Benoit. 2006. "Foreign Investment Protection in Saudi Arabia." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i>, ed. Anthony Shoult, 97-115. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	O16	CV: Zegers, Jean-Benoit. 2006. "Foreign Investment Protection in Saudi Arabia." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 97-115. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	O19	CV: Zegers, Jean-Benoit. 2006. "Foreign Investment Protection in Saudi Arabia." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 97-115. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	Q13	Di Gianni, Fabrizio, and Renato Antonini. 2006. "DSB Decisions and Direct Effect of WTO Law: Should the EC Courts Be More Flexible When the Flexibility of the WTO System Has Come to an End?" <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 40(4): 777-93.
2006	Q16	Goh, Gavin. 2006. "Tipping the Apple Cart: The Limits of Science and Law in the SPS Agreement after Japan--Apples." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 40(4): 655-86.
2006	Q17	Goh, Gavin. 2006. "Tipping the Apple Cart: The Limits of Science and Law in the SPS Agreement after Japan--Apples." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 40(4): 655-86.
2006	Q17	Di Gianni, Fabrizio, and Renato Antonini. 2006. "DSB Decisions and Direct Effect of WTO Law: Should the EC Courts Be More Flexible When the Flexibility of the WTO System Has Come to an End?" <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 40(4): 777-93.
2006	R11	Narayan, Paresh Kumar, and Russell Smyth. 2006. "Temporal Causality and the Dynamics of Judicial Appellate Caseload, Real Income and Socio-economic Complexity in Australia." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 38(19): 2209-19. This study applies Granger causality tests within a multivariate error correction framework to examine the relationship between judicial caseload, real income and urbanization for Australia using annual data from 1904 to 2001. Decomposition of variance and impulse response functions are also considered. The Granger causality results as well as the decomposition of variance and impulse response functions suggest that urbanization is the most exogenous of the three variables in both the long run and short run while judicial caseload and real income are relatively exogenous in the short run.
2007		
2007	B00 D30 D91	Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Behavioral Law and Economics</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12879. Behavioral economics has been a growing force in many fields of applied economics, including public economics, labor economics, health economics, and law and economics. This paper describes and assesses the current state of behavioral law and economics. Law and economics had a critical (though underrecognized) early point of contact with behavioral economics through the foundational debate in both fields over the Coase theorem and the endowment effect. In law and economics today, both the endowment effect and other features of behavioral economics feature prominently and have been applied in many important legal domains. The paper concludes with reference to a new emphasis in behavioral law and economics on "debiasing through law" - using existing or proposed legal structures in an attempt to reduce people's departures from the traditional economic assumption of unbounded rationality.
2007	D03	CV: Jolls, Christine. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics." In <i>Behavioral Economics and Its Applications</i> , ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 115-45. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	D21	Soroush, H. M. 2007. "Introduction to Various Dimensions of Cost Control." <i>World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development</i> , 3(3-4): 373-85. The two dimensions of competitiveness are efficiency and effectiveness. Efficiency, in terms of production of goods and services at the least possible costs and effectiveness in terms of achieving the company goals and objectives in terms of quality, customer service, market share, community service, etc., are explored. Various papers have been written on the issues of efficiency and effectiveness. The focus of this paper is on cost control. We discuss cost control from both the macro and micro perspectives. Global competition has made the issue of cost control ever more important for the sake of survival and competitiveness.
2007	D30	THE SAME AS B00 Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Behavioral Law and Economics</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12879.
2007	D71	CV: Kraft, Michael E., and Sheldon Kamieniecki. 2007. "Analyzing the Role of Business in Environmental Policy." In <i>Business and Environmental Policy: Corporate Interests in the American Political System</i> , ed. Michael E. Kraft and Sheldon Kamieniecki, 3-31. American and Comparative Environmental Policy series. Cambridge, Mass. and London: MIT Press.
2007	D91	THE SAME AS B00 Jolls, Christine. 2007. <i>Behavioral Law and Economics</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12879.
2007	E62	CV: Dahlberg, Mattias. 2007. "The European Court of Justice and Direct Taxation: A Recent Change of Direction?." In <i>National Tax Policy in Europe: To Be or Not to Be?</i> , ed. Krister Andersson, Eva Eberhartinger and Lars Oxelheim, 165-90. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	F53	Forsyth, Marion P. 2007. "International Cultural Property Trusts: One Response to Burden of Proof Challenges in Stolen Antiquities Litigation." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 197-211.
2007	F53	Voeten, Erik. 2007. "The Politics of International Judicial Appointments: Evidence from the European Court of Human Rights." <i>International Organization</i> , 61(4): 669-701. Theories of government-international court relations assume that judges share an interest in expanding the reach of their court. Yet, casual observation suggests that international judges vary in their activist orientations and that governments selectively appoint judges. This article explores a new data set of dissents in the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) to estimate the ideal points of judges. The results show that activism-restraint is indeed the main dimension of contestation among judges. Variation in judicial activism cannot be accounted for by different legal cultures of judges or by levels of domestic human rights observance in the judges' countries of origins. Instead, aspiring European Union (EU) members and governments more favorably disposed toward European integration appoint more activist judges. These results imply that politics matters in the appointment of international judges and that EU expansion was an important driving force behind the ECHR's increased activism. More generally, the analysis suggests that agent selection is an important and understudied tool for influencing international organizations.
2007	F53	Lombardi, Clark B. 2007. "Islamic Law in the Jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice: An Analysis." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 85-118.
2007	F55	Dougan, Michael. 2007. "Legal Developments." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 45(0): 125-42.
2007	H41	CV: Benson, Bruce. 2007. "Are Public Goods Really Common Pools? Considerations of the Evolution of Policing and Highways in England." In <i>Anarchy and the Law: The Political Economy of Choice</i> , ed. Edward P. Stringham, 538-64. Independent Studies in Political Economy. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	H87	CV: Dahlberg, Mattias. 2007. "The European Court of Justice and Direct Taxation: A Recent Change of Direction?." In <i>National Tax Policy in Europe: To Be or Not to Be?</i> , ed. Krister Andersson, Eva Eberhartinger and Lars Oxelheim, 165-90. Berlin and New York: Springer.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	J22	Fenn, Paul, Alastair Gray, and Neil Rickman. 2007. "Standard Fees for Legal Aid: An Empirical Analysis of Incentives and Contracts." <i>Oxford Economic Papers</i> , 59(4): 662-81. This paper asks whether lawyers respond to financial incentives in ways that are consistent with predictions from contract theory. It uses data collected from before/after the introduction of standard fees for legal aid lawyers in England and Wales. For some inputs (not all), these substituted fixed price contracts for retrospective fee-for-service remuneration. We consider the effects of these new contracts on case-level inputs and examine the extent of substitution across inputs remunerated by fixed prices and fee-for-service. We find that lawyers' responses were consistent with theory: (i) high-powered incentives for cost-reduction lowered inputs that may have been difficult to monitor, and (ii) substitution across inputs took place in line with multitask agency. Our results have implications for legal aid expenditure control, and current policies on personal injury litigation, as well as providing empirical evidence on the effects of remuneration contracts.
2007	L33	CV: Breton, Albert, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone, and Giovanna Garrone. 2007. "Trends in Environmental Governance: Evidence from Seventeen Countries and Sundry Reflections Thereon." In <i>Environmental Governance and Decentralisation</i> , ed. Albert Breton, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone and Giovanna Garrone, 618-33. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L44	CV: Davis, Jennifer. 2007. "Unfair Competition Law in the United Kingdom." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 183-98. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: . 2007. "Minutes of the Discussion on Friday, 17.5.2005." In <i>Law against Unfair Competition: Towards a New Paradigm in Europe?</i> , ed. Reto M. Hilty and Frauke Henning-Bodewig, 261-71. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 1. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L44	CV: Kampel, Kim. 2007. "The Role of South African Competition Law in Supporting SMEs." In <i>Competitive Advantage and Competition Policy in Developing Countries</i> , ed. Paul Cook, Raul Fabella and Cassey Lee, 237-59. CRC Series on Competition, Regulation and Development. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L88	CV: Weatherill, Stephen. 2007. "On Overlapping Legal Orders: What Is the 'Purely Sporting' Rule?." In <i>The Regulation of Sport in the European Union</i> , ed. Barbara Bogusz, Adam Cygan and Erika Szyszczak, 48-73. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L88	CV: Szyszczak, Erika. 2007. "Is Sport Special?." In <i>The Regulation of Sport in the European Union</i> , ed. Barbara Bogusz, Adam Cygan and Erika Szyszczak, 3-32. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	M50	Soroush, H. M. 2007. "Introduction to Various Dimensions of Cost Control." <i>World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development</i> , 3(3-4): 373-85. The two dimensions of competitiveness are efficiency and effectiveness. Efficiency, in terms of production of goods and services at the least possible costs and effectiveness in terms of achieving the company goals and objectives in terms of quality, customer service, market share, community service, etc., are explored. Various papers have been written on the issues of efficiency and effectiveness. The focus of this paper is on cost control. We discuss cost control from both the macro and micro perspectives. Global competition has made the issue of cost control ever more important for the sake of survival and competitiveness.
2007	N45	CV: Kasumi, Nobuhiko. 2007. "Criminal Trials in the Early Meiji Era--With Particular Reference to the Ukagai/Shirei System." In <i>Law in Japan: A Turning Point</i> , ed. Daniel H. Foote, 34-49. Asian Law Series, no. 19. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.
2007	N45	CV: Taniguchi, Yasuhei. 2007. "The Development of an Adversary System in Japanese Civil Procedure." In <i>Law in Japan: A Turning Point</i> , ed. Daniel H. Foote, 80-98. Asian Law Series, no. 19. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.
2007	N45	Cole, Tony. 2007. "Commercial Arbitration in Japan: Contributions to the Debate on 'Japanese Non-litigiousness'." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 40(1): 29-114.
2007	O13	CV: Breton, Albert, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone, and Giovanna Garrone. 2007. "Trends in Environmental Governance: Evidence from Seventeen Countries and Sundry Reflections Thereon." In <i>Environmental Governance and Decentralisation</i> , ed. Albert Breton, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone and Giovanna Garrone, 618-33. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	O18 Q15	Rao, Nitya. 2007. "Custom and the Courts: Ensuring Women's Rights to Land, Jharkhand, India." <i>Development and Change</i> , 38(2): 299-319. Based on field research in Dumka district, Jharkhand, this article examines the mechanisms through which women operationalize their rights to land. It questions the polarization of legitimization systems into statutory codes and customary practices, as operating independent of each other, and demonstrates the political and temporal situatedness of 'law', and the processes of hybridization that allow for the actualization of a legal right, by providing it social recognition and validity. The article explores the choice of different arenas by women for making their claims, with the choice of a particular arena depending not just on access and resource availability, but also on the women's social positionality.
2007	O38	CV: Hausman, Jerry, and Gregory K. Leonard. 2007. "Real Options and Patent Damages: The Legal Treatment of Non-infringing Alternatives, and Incentives to Innovate." In <i>Economic and Legal Issues in Intellectual Property</i> , ed. Michael McAleer and Les Oxley, 11-30. Journal of Economic Surveys, vol. 20, no. 4, 2006. Malden, Mass. and Oxford: Blackwell.
2007	O38	CV: Hoti, Suhejla, Michael McAleer, and Daniel Slottje. 2007. "Intellectual Property Litigation Activity in the USA." In <i>Economic and Legal Issues in Intellectual Property</i> , ed. Michael McAleer and Les Oxley, 231-45. Journal of Economic Surveys, vol. 20, no. 4, 2006. Malden, Mass. and Oxford: Blackwell.
2007	O57	CV: Burke, Michael E., Kenneth A. Cutshaw, and Rahul Krishna. 2007. "The Legal Systems in India and China: A Comparative Perspective." In <i>Economic Development in India and China: New Perspectives on Progress and Change</i> , ed. Penelope B. Prime and Kishore G. Kulkarni, 163-99. New Delhi: Serials Publications.
2007	P16	CV: Cole, Daniel H. 2007. "Political Institutions, Judicial Review, and Private Property: A Comparative Institutional Analysis." In <i>Supreme Court Economic Review. Volume 15</i> , ed. Francesco Parisi, Daniel D. Polsby and Lloyd R. Cohen, 141-82. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	P23	Liebman, Benjamin, and Tim Wu. 2007. "China's Network Justice." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 257-321.
2007	P28	CV: Breton, Albert, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone, and Giovanna Garrone. 2007. "Trends in Environmental Governance: Evidence from Seventeen Countries and Sundry Reflections Thereon." In <i>Environmental Governance and Decentralisation</i> , ed. Albert Breton, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone and Giovanna Garrone, 618-33. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	P29	CV: Goldman, Merle. 2007. "Is Democracy Possible?." In <i>China: Contemporary Political, Economic, and International Affairs</i> , ed. David B. H. Denoon, 137-46. Current History Books series. New York and London: New York University Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	Q15	THE SAME AS O18 Rao, Nitya. 2007. "Custom and the Courts: Ensuring Women's Rights to Land, Jharkhand, India." <i>Development and Change</i> , 38(2): 299-319.
2007	Q18	Sullivan, Mariann, and David J. Wolfson. 2007. "What's Good for the Goose . . . The Israeli Supreme Court, Foie Gras, and the Future of Farmed Animals in the United States." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 70(1): 139-73.
2007	Q54	CV: Shogren, Jason F. 2007. "The Political Economy of Environmental Governance in the United States." In <i>Environmental Governance and Decentralisation</i> , ed. Albert Breton, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone and Giovanna Garrone, 303-56. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	Q57	CV: Breton, Albert, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone, and Giovanna Garrone. 2007. "Trends in Environmental Governance: Evidence from Seventeen Countries and Sundry Reflections Thereon." In <i>Environmental Governance and Decentralisation</i> , ed. Albert Breton, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone and Giovanna Garrone, 618-33. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	Q57	CV: Shogren, Jason F. 2007. "The Political Economy of Environmental Governance in the United States." In <i>Environmental Governance and Decentralisation</i> , ed. Albert Breton, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone and Giovanna Garrone, 303-56. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	R00	Guttinger, Philippe. 2007. "Approche du paysage en droit francais. (The Concept of Landscape in French Law. With English summary.)" <i>Cahiers d'Economie et Sociologie Rurales</i> , 0(84-85): 11-60. The study of the correlations between yesterday and today's juridical rules and types of landscape is still to be made. Nevertheless, the association "right and landscape" can provoke more theoretical thoughts to the jurists. The term "landscape" appeared in French law in 1906. More recently, the law of January 8th 1993, named "Landscapes Law", confirms the landscape as a value to be promoted to the biggest benefit of the individuals and the Society. However the jurists still agree to wonder how the Right takes possession of the landscape. First, two questions will be examined: the juridical definition of the landscape and its juridical qualification, that is to say the operation to enter a fact into the categories of Right and, consequently, to assure it a full reception in the legal system. However, the Napoleonic Civil Code specified the juridical categories of the property law used in French law and the category "common heritage" is hardly satisfactory. Then, the internal tensions present in the rules applicable to landscapes will be assessed: they can be explained by the burst of these rules and mostly by the multiplicity and the variety of the persons subject to feel concerned by the future of the very landscape. Private possession, public possession, and common possession are indeed likely to express themselves, and the promoters of a public policy centred on the protection or the management of the landscape have to keep this fact continually in mind. More precisely, we evaluate if French law considers the wish of common possession of the landscape, a tendency highlighted by the Council of Europe in its European Landscape Convention.
2007	R21 R28 R38	Wasmer, Etienne. 2007. "Analyse economique du marche du logement locatif. (An Economic Analysis of the Rental Housing Market. With English summary.)" <i>Revue Economique</i> , 58(6): 1247-64. Housing is fully an economic good. Demand and supply factors play first order roles on prices and quantity exchanged. It is also a heavily regulated market. The law, in particular in France, is complex, its execution described by the "Code de procedure civile" is even more complex. In this text, we focus on the rental housing market and attempt to rationalize the existence of such regulations by various market imperfections. In a first part, we describe the length of litigation procedures between landlords and tenants. In a second part, we study the consequences of such delays under adverse selection: landlords attempt to screen tenants according to their (exogenous) propensity to sustain the rent. In a third part, we consider moral hazard issues, whereby tenants undertake actions affecting their likelihood of defecting on the rent. We conclude on the need for economists to consider asymmetries of information in urban economics and for law scholars willing to defend the Civil Code of French origin, to investigate where economic inefficiencies lie in order to keep its initial spirit.
2007	R48	CV: Benson, Bruce. 2007. "Are Public Goods Really Common Pools? Considerations of the Evolution of Policing and Highways in England." In <i>Anarchy and the Law: The Political Economy of Choice</i> , ed. Edward P. Stringham, 538-64. Independent Studies in Political Economy. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	R58	Willey, Stephen. 2007. "Planning Appeal Processes: Reflections on a Comparative Study." <i>Environment and Planning A</i> , 39(7): 1676-98. The author reflects on a recent comparative study of the planning appeal systems in England and three Australian states. A range of issues relating to the processes by which appeals are heard, issues of expert evidence, and the composition and expertise of the appeal body are examined. A number of areas where appeal processes might be improved are highlighted and it is concluded that although each of these systems is unique, they are all confronted by similar challenges. In a theoretical sense, the author observes that there is currently a significant lacuna in planning knowledge with respect to understanding planning-appeals processes.
2007	Z11	Forsyth, Marion P. 2007. "International Cultural Property Trusts: One Response to Burden of Proof Challenges in Stolen Antiquities Litigation." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 197-211.
2007	Z12	Lombardi, Clark B. 2007. "Islamic Law in the Jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice: An Analysis." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 85-118.
2007	Z13	Feldman, Eric A. 2007. "Law, Culture, and Conflict: Dispute Resolution in Postwar Japan." In <i>Law in Japan: A Turning Point</i> , ed. Daniel H. Foote, 50-79. Asian Law Series, no. 19. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press.
2007	Z13	Soroush, H. M. 2007. "Introduction to Various Dimensions of Cost Control." <i>World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development</i> , 3(3-4): 373-85. The two dimensions of competitiveness are efficiency and effectiveness. Efficiency, in terms of production of goods and services at the least possible costs and effectiveness in terms of achieving the company goals and objectives in terms of quality, customer service, market share, community service, etc., are explored. Various papers have been written on the issues of efficiency and effectiveness. The focus of this paper is on cost control. We discuss cost control from both the macro and micro perspectives. Global competition has made the issue of cost control ever more important for the sake of survival and competitiveness.
2007	Z13	Forsyth, Marion P. 2007. "International Cultural Property Trusts: One Response to Burden of Proof Challenges in Stolen Antiquities Litigation." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 8(1): 197-211.
2008		
2008	A20	Baye, Michael R., and Joshua D. Wright. 2008. <i>Is Antitrust Too Complicated for Generalist Judges? The Impact of Economic Complexity and Judicial Training on Appeals</i> . Indiana University, Kelley School of Business, Department of Business Economics and Public Policy, Working Papers: 2008-19. Modern antitrust litigation sometimes involves complex expert economic and econometric analysis. While this boom in the demand for economic analysis and expert testimony has clearly improved the welfare of economists--and schools offering basic economic training to judges--little is known about the empirical effects of economic complexity or judges' economic training on decision-making in antitrust litigation. We use a unique data set on antitrust litigation

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		in district courts during 1996--2006 to examine whether economic complexity impacts decisions in antitrust cases, and thereby provide a novel test of the frequently asserted hypothesis that antitrust analysis has become too complex for generalist judges. We also examine the impact of one institutional response to economic complexity--basic economic training by judges. We find that decisions involving the evaluation of complex economic evidence are significantly more likely to be appealed, and decisions of judges trained in basic economics are significantly less likely to be appealed than are decisions by their untrained counterparts. Our results are robust to a variety of controls, including the type of case, circuit, and the political party of the judge. Our tentative conclusion, based on a revealed preference argument that views a party's appeal decision as an indication that the district court got the economics wrong, is that there is support for the hypothesis that some antitrust cases are too complicated for generalist judges.
2008	B15	Voigt, Stefan. 2008. <i>The (Economic) Effects of Lay Participation in Courts - A Cross-Country Analysis</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2365 Legal philosophers like Montesquieu, Hegel and Tocqueville have argued that lay participation in judicial decision-making would have benefits reaching far beyond the realm of the legal system narrowly understood. From an economic point of view, lay participation in judicial decision-making can be interpreted as a renunciation of an additional division of labor, which is expected to cause foregone benefits in terms of the costs as well as the quality of judicial decision-making. In order to be justified, these foregone benefits need to be overcompensated by other - actually realized - benefits of at least the same magnitude. This paper discusses pros and cons of lay participation, presents a new database and tests some of the theoretically derived hypotheses empirically. The effects of lay participation on the judicial system, a number of governance variables but also on economic performance indicators are rather modest. A proxy representing historic experiences with any kind of lay participation is the single most robust variable.
2008	B52	CV: Komesar, Neil. 2008. "The Essence of Economics: Law, Participation and Institutional Choice (Two Ways)." In <i>Alternative Institutional Structures: Evolution and Impact</i> , ed. Sandra S. Batie and Nicholas Mercurio, 165-86. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008	C92	CV: Spagnolo, Giancarlo. 2008. "Leniency and Whistleblowers in Antitrust." In <i>Handbook of Antitrust Economics</i> , ed. Paolo Buccirossi, 259-303. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2008	D02	CV: Komesar, Neil. 2008. "The Essence of Economics: Law, Participation and Institutional Choice (Two Ways)." In <i>Alternative Institutional Structures: Evolution and Impact</i> , ed. Sandra S. Batie and Nicholas Mercurio, 165-86. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008	E26	CV: Neck, Reinhard, Friedrich Schneider, and Markus F. Hofreither. 2008. "The Consequences of Progressive Income Taxation for the Shadow Economy: Some Theoretical Considerations." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 234-61. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	F18	CV: Howse, Robert. 2008. "The Use of Abuse of International Law in WTO Trade/Environment Litigation." In <i>The WTO: Governance, Dispute Settlement, and Developing Countries</i> , ed. Merit E. Janow, Victoria Donaldson and Alan Yanovich, 635-70. Huntington, N.Y.: Juris Publishing.
2008	F32	CV: Bjorklund, Andrea K. 2008. "Investment Treaty Arbitral Decisions as Jurisprudence Constante." In <i>International Economic Law: The State and Future of the Discipline</i> , ed. Colin B. Picker, Isabella D. Bunn and Douglas W. Arner, 265-80. Portland, Ore. and Oxford: Hart Publishing.
2008	F33	CV: Sarkar, Rumu. 2008. "Exercising Quasi-judicial Review through a World Bank Appellate Body." In <i>International Economic Law: The State and Future of the Discipline</i> , ed. Colin B. Picker, Isabella D. Bunn and Douglas W. Arner, 297-311. Portland, Ore. and Oxford: Hart Publishing.
2008	G35	CV: Wagner, Gerhard. 2008. "Distributions to Shareholders and Fraudulent Transfer Law." In <i>The Law and Economics of Creditor Protection: A Transatlantic Perspective</i> , ed. Horst Eidenmuller and Wolfgang Schon, 217-31. European Business Organization Law, Vol. 7, no. 1, 2006. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press.
2008	G35	CV: Kersting, Christian. 2008. "Legal Approaches to Restricting Distributions to Shareholders: Discussion Report." In <i>The Law and Economics of Creditor Protection: A Transatlantic Perspective</i> , ed. Horst Eidenmuller and Wolfgang Schon, 233-38. European Business Organization Law, Vol. 7, no. 1, 2006. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press.
2008	H40	Stremitzer, Alexander. 2008. <i>Plaintiffs exploiting Plaintiffs</i>. University of Bonn, Germany, Bonn Econ Discussion Papers We consider a model of a single defendant and N plaintiffs where the total cost of litigation is fixed on the part of the plaintiffs and shared among the members of a suing coalition. By settling and dropping out of the coalition, a plaintiff therefore creates a negative externality on the other plaintiffs. It was shown in Che and Spier (2007) that failure to internalize this externality can often be exploited by the defendant. However, if plaintiffs make sequential take-it-or-leave-it settlement offers, we can show that they will actually be exploited by one of their fellow plaintiffs rather than by the defendant. Moreover, if litigation is a public good as is the case in shareholder derivative suits, parties may fail to reach a settlement even having complete information. This may explain why we observe derivative suits in the US but not in Europe.
2008	H62	CV: LeLoup, Lance T., Barbara Luck Graham, and Stacey Barwick. 2008. "Deficit Politics and Constitutional Government: The Impact of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings." In <i>Public Budgeting: Policy, Process, and Politics</i> , ed. Irene S. Rubin, 237-54. ASPA Classics series. Armonk, N.Y. and London: Sharpe.
2008	L24	Galasso, Alberto, and Mark Schankerman. 2008. <i>Patent Thickets and the Market for Innovation: Evidence from Settlement of Patent Disputes</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers. CEPR Discussion Papers: 6946 We study how fragmentation of patent rights ('patent thickets') and the formation of the Court of Appeal for the Federal Circuit (CAFC) affected the duration of patent disputes, and thus the speed of technology diffusion through licensing. We develop a model of patent litigation which predicts faster settlement agreements when patent rights are fragmented and when there is less uncertainty about court outcomes, as was associated with the 'pro-patent shift' of CAFC. The model also predicts that the impact of fragmentation on settlement duration should be smaller under CAFC. We confirm these predictions empirically using a dataset that covers nearly all patent suits in U.S. federal district courts during the period 1975-2000. Finally, we analyze how fragmentation affects total settlement delay, taking into account both reduction in duration per dispute and the increase in the number of required patent negotiations associated with patent thickets.
2008	L26	CV: Acs, Zoltan J., and Roger R. Stough. 2008. "Introduction to Public Policy in an Entrepreneurial Society." In <i>Public Policy in an Entrepreneurial Economy: Creating the Conditions for Business Growth</i> , ed. Zoltan J. Acs and Roger R. Stough, 1-22. International Studies in Entrepreneurship. New York: Springer.
2008	L31	CV: Garcia Cachafeiro, Fernando. 2008. "The Role of Consumer Associations in the Enforcement of Article 82 EC." In <i>Abuse of Dominant Position: New Interpretation, New Enforcement Mechanisms?</i> , ed. Mark-Oliver Mackenrodt, Beatriz Conde Gallego and Stefan Enchelmaier, 191-204. MPI Studies on Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, vol. 5. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.

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2008	L31	CV: Vierucci, Luisa. 2008. "NGOs before International Courts and Tribunals." In <i>NGOs in International Law: Efficiency in Flexibility?</i> , ed. Pierre-Marie Dupuy and Luisa Vierucci, 155-80. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L31	CV: Puljiz, Marjan, Morana Fuduric, and Boris Kozjak. 2008. "Social Responsibility: Are NGOs in Croatia Aware of the Funding Sources?." In <i>Fourth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Tourism-Governance and Entrepreneurship: Proceedings</i> , ed. Lovorka Galetic and Nevenka Cavlek, 1505-16. Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2008	L87	CV: Dieke, Alex Kalevi, and Ralf Wojtek. 2008. "Competition, Wages and Politics in the Delivery Sector: The Case of Postal Minimum Wages in Germany." In <i>Handbook of Worldwide Postal Reform</i> , ed. Michael A. Crew, Paul R. Kleindorfer and James I. Campbell Jr., 282-97. Advances in Regulatory Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	M10	CV: Tunheim, Kathryn. 2008. "Judgement Days: How a Company Handles a Legal Dispute Can Salvage or Spoil Its Reputation." In <i>Crisis Communication: Practical PR Strategies for Reputation Management and Company Survival</i> , ed. Peter F. Anthonissen, 152-56. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2008	M38	CV: Breton, Albert, and Ronald Wintrobe. 2008. "Freedom of Speech vs. Efficient Regulation in Markets for Ideas." In <i>Economics, Law and Individual Rights</i> , ed. Hugo M. Mialon and Paul H. Rubin, 44-66. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis.
2008	O24	CV: Howse, Robert. 2008. "The Use of Abuse of International Law in WTO Trade/Environment Litigation." In <i>The WTO: Governance, Dispute Settlement, and Developing Countries</i> , ed. Merit E. Janow, Victoria Donaldson and Alan Yanovich, 635-70. Huntington, N.Y.: Juris Publishing.
2008	O24	CV: Vivekanandan, V. C. 2008. "The Indian Patent Matrix: Issues in Patent Amendment 2005." In <i>The Global Challenge of Intellectual Property Rights</i> , ed. Robert C. Bird and Subhash C. Jain, 135-52. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	O24	CV: Sarkar, Rumu. 2008. "Exercising Quasi-judicial Review through a World Bank Appellate Body." In <i>International Economic Law: The State and Future of the Discipline</i> , ed. Colin B. Picker, Isabella D. Bunn and Douglas W. Arner, 297-311. Portland, Ore. and Oxford: Hart Publishing.
2008	O24	CV: Beshkar, Mostafa, and Eric W. Bond. 2008. "The Theory of Dispute Resolution with Application to Intellectual Property Rights." In <i>Intellectual Property, Growth and Trade</i> , ed. Keith E. Maskus, 391-422. Frontiers of Economics and Globalization, vol. 2. Amsterdam and Boston: Elsevier; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Bedfordshire, U.K..
2008	P51	Balas, Aron, Rafael La Porta, Florencio Lopez-de-Silanes, and Andrei Shleifer. 2008. <i>The Divergence of Legal Procedures</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13809. Djankov et al. (2003a) propose and measure for 109 countries in the year 2000 an index of formalism of legal procedure for two simple disputes: eviction of a non-paying tenant and collection of a bounced check. For a sub-sample of 40 countries, we compute this index every year starting in 1950, which allows us to study the evolution of legal rules. We find that between 1950 and 2000, the formalism of legal procedure did not converge, and possibly diverged, between common law and French civil law countries. At least in this specific area of law, the results are inconsistent with the hypothesis that national legal systems are converging, and support the view that legal origins exert long lasting influence on legal rules.
2008	P51	Voigt, Stefan. 2008. <i>The (Economic) Effects of Lay Participation in Courts - A Cross-Country Analysis</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2365. Legal philosophers like Montesquieu, Hegel and Tocqueville have argued that lay participation in judicial decision-making would have benefits reaching far beyond the realm of the legal system narrowly understood. From an economic point of view, lay participation in judicial decision-making can be interpreted as a renunciation of an additional division of labor, which is expected to cause foregone benefits in terms of the costs as well as the quality of judicial decision-making. In order to be justified, these foregone benefits need to be overcompensated by other - actually realized - benefits of at least the same magnitude. This paper discusses pros and cons of lay participation, presents a new database and tests some of the theoretically derived hypotheses empirically. The effects of lay participation on the judicial system, a number of governance variables but also on economic performance indicators are rather modest. A proxy representing historic experiences with any kind of lay participation is the single most robust variable.
2008	Q51	CV: Palmquist, Raymond B., and V. Kerry Smith. 2008. "The Use of Hedonic Property Value Techniques for Policy and Litigation." In <i>Benefit-Cost Analysis. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Richard O. Zerbe Jr., 465-514. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 229. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009		
2009	D46	CV: Stout, Helen. 2009. "Flexible Markets, Inert Law: Why Accessibility and Affordability to Network Services Cannot Be Safeguarded through Legal Rules." <i>International Journal of Public Policy</i> , 4(5): 376-94.
2009	F16	CV: Noland, Marcus. 2009. "The New Protectionists: The Privatisation of US Trade Policy." In <i>Globalization and Free Trade</i> , ed. Philip Booth and Richard Wellings, 227-51. In association with the Institute of Economic Affairs. Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	G01	Tuleasca, Luminita. 2009. "Insolvency in the Context of the Present Financial Crises--A Comparative Analysis." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i>, 4(2): 33-44. This paper presents the current trends in the view of various national states and their impact on the application of collective insolvency proceedings, also called bankruptcy procedure in common language, by analysing their main pieces of legal regulation, extremely useful both for specialists as well as for creditors and debtors. The fact is that thanks to this procedure, businesses which are in a state of financial crisis, either actual or upcoming can be placed under court protection from creditors which results in blocking enforcement and increasing interest and penalties, allowing them a new start through a reorganization of their activities. Reorganizing the activities of insolvent debtors activity may also be in the interest of creditors, if they cannot obtain sufficient repayment through the debtor's bankruptcy. Thus, requests to open insolvency proceedings by them will appear as a means to preserve their rights and to avoid irreversible deterioration of the situation of the debtor. On the other hand, an aggressive insolvency procedure may be used by creditors as a means of pressure in order to obtain a quick settlement of their receivables from solvent borrowers acting in a state of panic created by the existence of an application to open a bankruptcy procedure. And not least, the paper presents how the situation has seriously deteriorated regarding the criteria allowing businesses to apply for an insolvency procedure and the proper use of the benefits of this procedure.
2009	G01	CV: Bethel, Jennifer E., Allen Ferrell, and Gang Hu. 2009. "Legal and Economic Issues in Litigation Arising from the 2007-08 Credit Crisis." In <i>Prudent Lending Restored: Securitization after the Mortgage Meltdown</i> , ed. Yasuyuki Fuchita, Richard J. Herring and Robert E. Litan, 163-235. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; Tokyo: Nomura Institute of Capital Markets Research.

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2009	G23	CV: Check, Darren J., and Naumon Amjed. 2009. "US Shareholder Litigation and European Investors." In <i>The Handbook of International Corporate Governance: A Definitive Guide</i> . Institute of Directors, 55-61. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, LaVergne, Tenn..
2009	G30	Gennaioli, Nicola, and Enrico Perotti. 2009. Standardized enforcement: Access to justice vs contractual innovation. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Economics Working Papers. We model the different ways in which precedents and contract standardization shape the development of markets and the law. In a setup where more resourceful parties can distort contract enforcement to their advantage, we find that the introduction of a standard contract reduces enforcement distortions relative to precedents, exerting two effects: i) it statically expands the volume of trade, but ii) it crowds out the use of innovative contracts, hindering contractual innovation. We shed light on the large scale commercial codification occurred in the 19th century in many countries (even Common Law ones) during a period of booming commerce and long distance trade.
2009	H55	CV: Hatland, Aksel, and Even Nilssen. 2009. "Policy Making and Application of Law: Free Movement of Persons and the European Court of Justice." In <i>The Role of International Organizations in Social Policy: Ideas, Actors and Impact</i> , ed. Rune Ervik, Nanna Kildal and Even Nilssen, 94-110. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	J42	Audier, Florence, and Maya Bacache-Beauvallet. 2009. "Carrieres dans la fonction publique: Le cas des procureurs de la Republique. (Access and Career of Public Servants: The Specific Case of Prosecutors in France. With English summary.)." <i>Economies et Societes</i>, 43(1): 27-54. The judiciary system offers a specific example of how careers evolve in the public sector in France. A magistrate can always choose between a career as a prosecutor or as a magistrate. This paper addresses the following issues: on the demand side, what variables do affect this choice, and on the supply side, is it efficient to restrict the choice to one specific career? In order to become a prosecutor rather than a magistrate: is there a specific skill to acquire, and to invest in? This issue is relevant in the French debate where prosecutors and magistrates are hired through the same school and the same rules of careers. We invest this issue through three different data sources. We find that there is no evidence of a specific skill but rather a choice, an exogenous preference linked to age or matrimonial status, or a preference revealed by experience. Thus we find no efficiency argument in favor of segmentation between prosecutors and magistrates.
2009	J51	CV: Holzhaacker, Ronald. 2009. "Transnational Strategies of Civil Society Organizations Striving for Equality and Nondiscrimination: Exchanging Information on New EU Directives, Coalition Strategies and Strategic Litigation." In <i>The Transnationalization of Economies, States, and Civil Societies: New Challenges for Governance in Europe</i> , ed. Laszlo Bruszt and Ronald Holzhaacker, 219-39. New York and London: Springer.
2009	K36	CV: Kapp, Marshall B. 2009. "A Therapeutic Approach." In <i>Theories on Law and Ageing: The Jurisprudence of Elder Law</i> , ed. Israel Doron, 31-44. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	L61	CV: Mollgaard, Peter. 2009. "Assessment of Damages in the District Heating Pipe Cartel." In <i>Cases in European Competition Policy: The Economic Analysis</i> , ed. Bruce Lyons, 159-76. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	L72	CV: Bernstein, Lisa. 2009. "Opting Out of the Legal System: Extralegal Contractual Relations in the Diamond Industry." In <i>Economics of Commercial Arbitration and Dispute Resolution</i> , ed. Orley C. Ashenfelter and Radha K. Iyengar, 251-93. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 21. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N23	CV: Shea, Gary S. 2009. "Sir George Caswall vs. the Duke of Portland: Financial Contracts and Litigation in the Wake of the South Sea Bubble." In <i>The Origins and Development of Financial Markets and Institutions: From the Seventeenth Century to the Present</i> , ed. Jeremy Atack and Larry Neal, 121-60. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	N32	Konnoth, Craig J. 2009. "Created in Its Image: The Race Analogy, Gay Identity, and Gay Litigation in the 1950s-1970s." <i>Yale Law Journal</i>, 119(2): 316-72. Existing accounts of early gay rights litigation largely focus on how the suppression and liberation of gay identity affected early activism. This Note helps complicate these dynamics, arguing that gay identity was not just suppressed and then liberated, but substantially transformed by activist efforts during this period, and that this transformation fundamentally affected the nature of gay activism. Gay organizers in the 1950s and 1960s moved from avoiding identity-based claims to analogizing gays to African-Americans. By transforming themselves in the image of a successful black civil rights minority, activists attempted to win over skeptical courts in a period when equal protection doctrine was still quite fluid. Furthermore, through this attempted identity transformation, activists replaced stigmatizing medico-religious models of homosexuality with self-affirming civil rights-based models. This identity transformation through analogy cemented gay rank-and-file perception of the social treatment they faced as unjust, and helped determine what remedies gays would seek. For example, defensive gay litigation of the 1950s soon gave way to the affirmative impact-type litigation of the civil rights movement. Similarly, in the image of the 1960s racial justice movement, 1970s gays began to pursue legal acceptance of gay marriage rather than first seeking intermediate relationship recognition. Thus, analogies and identity claims can be useful tools for perceiving and remedying oppression. They should, however, be tools that unite, not divide groups: gays and blacks, especially, should recognize their (contingent) commonalities, created as gays remade themselves in the image of blacks.
2009	O11	Chemin, Matthieu. 2009. "The Impact of the Judiciary on Entrepreneurship: Evaluation of Pakistan's "Access to Justice Programme"." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i>, 93(1-2): 114-25. In 2002, the Pakistani government implemented a judicial reform that cost \$350 million or 0.1% of Pakistan's 2002 GDP. This reform did not involve increased incentives for judges to improve efficiency but merely provided them with more training. Nonetheless, the reform had dramatic effects on judicial efficiency and consequently on entrepreneurship: judges disposed of a quarter more cases and entry rate of new firms increased by half due to the reform. Using data from the World Bank Group Entrepreneurship Database, our estimates suggest that this translates into an increase of Pakistan's GDP by 0.5%.
2009	P33	CV: Domeland, Dorte, Frederico Gil Sander, and Carlos A. Primo Braga. 2009. "The Economics of Odious Debt." In <i>Debt Relief and Beyond: Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead</i> , ed. Carlos A. Primo Braga and Dorte Domeland, 261-92. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009	Q01	CV: Atapattu, Sumudu. 2009. "Climate Change, Differentiated Responsibilities and State Responsibility: Devising Novel Legal Strategies for Damage Caused by Climate Change." In <i>Climate Law and Developing Countries: Legal and Policy Challenges for the World Economy</i> , ed. Benjamin J. Richardson, Yves Le Bouhillier, Heather McLeod-Kilmurray and Stepan Wood, 37-62. New Horizons in Environmental and Energy Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q34	CV: Vermeylen, Saskia. 2009. "The Struggle for Indigenous Peoples' Land Rights: The Case of Namibia." In <i>Indigenous Peoples, Consent and Benefit Sharing: Lessons from the San-Hoodia Case</i> , ed. Rachel Wynberg, Doris Schroeder and Roger Chennells, 143-62. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2009	Q56	CV: Atapattu, Sumudu. 2009. "Climate Change, Differentiated Responsibilities and State Responsibility: Devising Novel Legal Strategies for Damage Caused by Climate Change." In <i>Climate Law and Developing Countries: Legal and Policy Challenges for the World Economy</i> , ed. Benjamin J. Richardson, Yves Le Bouhillier, Heather McLeod-Kilmurray and Stepan Wood, 37-62. New Horizons in Environmental and Energy Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010		
2010	B21	CV: Wright, Joshua D. 2010. "The Chicago School, Transaction Cost Economics, and Antitrust." In <i>The Elgar Companion to Transaction Cost Economics</i> , ed. Peter G. Klein and Michael E. Sykuta, 230-43. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	D60	CV: Brion, Denis J. 2010. "The Economics of Welfare: Of Hernando de Soto and Susette Kelo." In <i>Hernando de Soto and Property in a Market Economy</i> , ed. D. Benjamin Barros, 179-211. Law, Property and Society series. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2010	E13	Fabbri, Daniela. 2010. "Law Enforcement and Firm Financing: Theory and Evidence." <i>Journal of the European Economic Association</i> , 8(4): 776-816. This paper investigates the economic effects on firms' policies of differences in law enforcement. We find that in judicial districts where trials are longer, bank financing is more costly and firms are smaller. However, we do not find any significant relation between law enforcement and firms' leverage ratio. We rationalize our results within a two-region dynamic general equilibrium model with asymmetric information and collateralized credit contracts. We find that a stronger enforcement of creditors' rights not only improves credit conditions (partial equilibrium effect), but also fosters individual capital accumulation (general equilibrium effect). In line with this theoretical prediction, we find a positive relation between individual savings and quality of legal enforcement.
2010	G31	CV: Lacey, Zoe. 2010. "Customer Management: Debt Collection--The Right Attitude." In <i>The Business Guide to Credit Management: Advice and Solutions for Cash-Flow Control, Financial Risk and Debt Management</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 134-39. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, LaVergne, Tenn..
2010	G31	CV: Philips, Trevor. 2010. "Debt Recovery and Litigation Strategies in Recessionary Times." In <i>The Business Guide to Credit Management: Advice and Solutions for Cash-Flow Control, Financial Risk and Debt Management</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 140-45. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, LaVergne, Tenn..
2010	G31	CV: Holmes, John. 2010. "Cross-Border Debt Recovery--Breaking Down the Barriers." In <i>The Business Guide to Credit Management: Advice and Solutions for Cash-Flow Control, Financial Risk and Debt Management</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 149-53. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, LaVergne, Tenn..
2010	H10	Anwar, Shamena, Patrick Bayer, and Randi Hjalmarsson. 2010. <i>Jury Discrimination in Criminal Trials</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16366. This paper examines the impact of jury racial composition on trial outcomes using a unique dataset of all felony trials in Sarasota County, Florida between 2004 and 2009. We utilize a research design that exploits day-to-day variation in the composition of the jury pool to isolate quasi-random variation in the composition of the seated jury. We find strong evidence that all-white juries acquit whites more often and are less favorable to black versus white defendants when compared to juries with at least one black member. Using the Anwar-Fang rank order test, we find strong statistical evidence of discrimination on the basis of defendant race. These results are consistent with racial prejudice on the part of white jurors, black jurors, or both. Using a simple model of jury selection and decision-making, we replicate the entire set of empirical regularities observed in the data, including the fact that blacks in the jury pool are just as likely as whites to be seated. Simulations of the model suggest that jurors of each race are heterogeneous in the standards of evidence that they require to convict and that both black and white defendants would prefer to face jurors of the same race.
2010	H22	CV: Sheffrin, Steven M. 2010. "Fairness and Market Value Property Taxation." In <i>Challenging the Conventional Wisdom on the Property Tax</i> , ed. Roy Bahl, Jorge Martinez-Vazquez and Joan Youngman, 241-62. Cambridge, MA: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
2010	H22	CV: Zorn, C. Kurt. 2010. "Fairness and Market Value Property Taxation: Commentary." In <i>Challenging the Conventional Wisdom on the Property Tax</i> , ed. Roy Bahl, Jorge Martinez-Vazquez and Joan Youngman, 263-67. Cambridge, MA: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
2010	H53 J32	Hyatt, Henry. 2010. <i>The Closure Effect: Evidence from Workers Compensation Litigation</i> . Center for Economic Studies, U.S. Census Bureau, Working Papers. Consideration of the "best interests" of Workers Compensation (WC) claimants often involves the assumption that those who receive benefits in a "lump-sum" behave "too myopically" with respect to labor supply. However, many attorneys argue that lump-sum settlements induce a beneficial "sense of closure." In this paper, I provide an empirical context for these ideas using a unique set of linked administrative databases owned by the State of California. Upon receipt of a court-approved lump-sum settlement, WC claimants immediately increase labor supply. No such change is found for claimants who receive a court-approved settlement in which the insurer provides benefits over time, suggesting that the method of litigation settlement is a determinant of labor supply.
2010	H71 H75	CV: Viscusi, W. Kip, and Joni Hersch. 2010. "Tobacco Regulation through Litigation: The Master Settlement Agreement." In <i>Regulation versus Litigation: Perspectives from Economics and Law</i> , ed. Daniel P. Kessler, 71-101. A National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2010	J32	THE SAME AS H53 Hyatt, Henry. 2010. <i>The Closure Effect: Evidence from Workers Compensation Litigation</i> . Center for Economic Studies, U.S. Census Bureau, Working Papers.
2010	J48 J50 J80 J83 J88 L38 L78 M48 M54 M55	Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16626. The goal of this paper is to examine the implied penalty policies underlying the remedies created by the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) in terms of the policies' impact on employer and union behaviors. We present a simple model of deterrence as a means of evaluating workplace penalty policies in terms of their influence on employer behavior, particularly through deterrence effects. We also compare the remedies for violations embodied in the NLRA with penalty policies under other workplace legislation, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act. We then evaluate the size of financial costs for violations against individuals of specific provisions of the NLRA by firms and unions for the period 2000-2009. We show that the implied penalties are modest, particularly in terms of providing sufficient incentives to comply with the law in a timely manner. Given this finding, we examine other potential remedies available under the NLRA, in particular, methods to address the impact of delays (the length of time from the filing of the charge or the issuance of the charge to the time of its adjudication before an administrative law judge at the National Labor Relations Board or through the federal courts) on workplace representation through unionization.
2010	M12 M52	CV: Labaton, Edward, and Michael W. Stocker. 2010. "It's Time to Resuscitate the Shareholder Derivative Action." In <i>The Panic of 2008: Causes, Consequences and Implications for Reform</i> , ed. Lawrence E. Mitchell and Arthur E. Wilmarth Jr., 285-94. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	M13	CV: Armour, John. 2010. "Enforcement Strategies in UK Corporate Governance: A Roadmap and Empirical Assessment." In <i>The Law and Economics of Corporate Governance: Changing Perspectives</i> , ed. Alessio M. Paces, 213-58. In association with the Belgian-Dutch Association for Institutional and Political Economy. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	M13	CV: Pardolesi, Roberto. 2010. "Enforcement Strategies in UK Corporate Governance: A Roadmap and Empirical Assessment: Comment." In <i>The Law and Economics of Corporate Governance: Changing Perspectives</i> , ed. Alessio M. Paces, 259-63. In association with the Belgian-Dutch Association for Institutional and Political Economy. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	M48	THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16626.
2010	M52	THE SAME AS M12 CV: Labaton, Edward, and Michael W. Stocker. 2010. "It's Time to Resuscitate the Shareholder Derivative Action."
2010	M54	THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16626.
2010	M55	THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner
2010	M55	CV: Lacey, Zoe. 2010. "Customer Management: Debt Collection--The Right Attitude." In <i>The Business Guide to Credit Management: Advice and Solutions for Cash-Flow Control, Financial Risk and Debt Management</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 134-39. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, LaVergne, Tenn..
2010	N71	CV: McGill, Meredith L. 2010. "Spreading the Word in Print: Copyright." In <i>A History of the Book in America. Volume 2. An Extensive Republic: Print, Culture, and Society in the New Nation, 1790-1840</i> , ed. Robert A. Gross and Mary Kelley, 198-211, 585-92. Published in association with the American Antiquarian Society. History of the Book in America series. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.
2010	O10	CV: Moran, Theodore H. 2010. "Toward a Development-Friendly International Regulatory Framework for Foreign Direct Investment." In <i>Is the World Trade Organization Attractive Enough for Emerging Economies? Critical Essays on the Multilateral Trading System</i> , ed. Zdenek Drabek, 37-71. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	R52	CV: Brion, Denis J. 2010. "The Economics of Welfare: Of Hernando de Soto and Susette Kelo." In <i>Hernando de Soto and Property in a Market Economy</i> , ed. D. Benjamin Barros, 179-211. Law, Property and Society series. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2011		
2011	A14	CV: Omland, Nils. 2011. "Valuing Patents through Indicators." In <i>The Economic Valuation of Patents: Methods and Applications</i> , ed. Federico Munari and Raffaele Oriani, 169-201. New Horizons in Intellectual Property. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	F50	CV: Bottom, William P., Dejun Tony Kong, and Alexandra A. Mislin. 2011. "Judgment Bias and Decision Making in Negotiation." In <i>Negotiation Excellence: Successful Deal Making</i> , ed. Michael Benoliel, 211-27. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	H50	Asghar, Nabila, Parvez Azim, and Hafeez ur Rehman. 2011. "Impact of Government Spending in Social Sectors on Economic Growth: A Case Study of Pakistan." <i>Journal of Business and Economics (Air University)</i> , 3(2): 214-34. This study intends to observe empirically the effect of government spending in social sectors on economic growth during the period 1974-2008 in Pakistan. The results of the study reveal the existence of positive relationship between government expenditure on human capital and economic and community services and economic growth. The government expenditure on law and order and subsidies appear to be negatively related to economic growth. This study may help the policy makers in formulating and implementing policies consistent with the prevailing economic conditions of the country. The study suggests that government expenditure on subsidies should be gradually reduced and expenditure on law and order needs to be re-allocated for providing educational and training facilities to the concerned employees responsible for maintaining law and order in the country.
2011	H63	CV: Paulus, Christoph G. 2011. "A Standing Arbitral Tribunal as a Procedural Solution for Sovereign Debt Restructurings." In <i>Sovereign Debt and the Financial Crisis: Will This Time Be Different?</i> , ed. Carlos A. Primo Braga and Gallina A. Vincelette, 317-29. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2011	I23	CV: Olivas, Michael A., and Benjamin Baez. 2011. "The Legal Environment: The Implementation of Legal Change on Campus." In <i>American Higher Education in the Twenty-First Century: Social, Political, and Economic Challenges</i> , ed. Philip G. Altbach, Patricia J. Gumpport and Robert O. Berdahl, 170-94. Third edition. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.
2011	K19	Eisenberg, Theodore, and Henry Farber. 2011. <i>Why do Plaintiffs Lose Appeals? Biased Trial Courts, Litigious Losers, or Low Trial Win Rates?</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Industrial Relations Section., Working Papers: 1329. Multiple studies find that plaintiffs who lose at trial and subsequently appeal are less successful on appeal than are losing defendants who appeal. The studies attribute this to a perception by appellate judges that trial courts are biased in favor of plaintiffs. However, at least two alternative explanations exist. First, losing plaintiffs may appeal at higher rates independent of the potential merits. Second, if plaintiffs tend to pursue to trial lawsuits where they should win on the merits less than half the time, then errors at trial will be more likely to adversely affect defendants. This study revisits the analysis of the appellate process with a theoretical model that has implications not only for appellate outcomes but for the rate of appeal. By tying together win rates at trial, appeals rates, and success rates on appeal, the model can distinguish the competing explanations for differential appellate success rates. We estimate this model using matched data on Federal District Court trials and appeals to the U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeal. We provide evidence that the lower plaintiffs success rate on appeal is due to plaintiffs' pursuing lawsuits where they should win on the merits (which we define to be an outcome that will not be reversed or remanded on appeal) less than half the time. We also provide evidence against explaining asymmetric success on appeal being attributable to trial courts favoring plaintiffs and evidence against juries being favorable to plaintiffs compared to judges.
2011	L92	CV: Tarman, Zeynep Derya. 2011. "Jurisdiction and Arbitration under the Rotterdam Rules." In <i>The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea: An Appraisal of the "Rotterdam Rules"</i> , ed. Meltem Deniz Guner-Ozbek, 265-89. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	N25	CV: Misawa, Mitsuru. 2011. "M&A for Foreign Investments in Japan." In <i>Current Business and Legal Issues in Japan's Banking and Finance Industry</i> . Mitsuru Misawa, 401-41. Second edition. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	N70	CV: Schalkwijk, Piet. 2011. "IPR Regulations in Need of Revision." In <i>Institutions and Regulation for Economic Growth? Public Interests versus Public Incentives</i> , ed. Emiel F. M. Wubben, 21-27. In association with the Belgian-Dutch Association for Institutional and Political Economy. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	O23	Asghar, Nabila, Parvez Azim, and Hafeez ur Rehman. 2011. "Impact of Government Spending in Social Sectors on Economic Growth: A Case Study of Pakistan." <i>Journal of Business and Economics (Air University)</i> , 3(2): 214-34. This study intends to observe empirically the effect of government spending in social sectors on economic growth during the period 1974-2008 in Pakistan. The results of the study reveal the existence of positive relationship between government expenditure on human capital and economic and community services and economic growth. The government expenditure on law and order and subsidies appear to be negatively related to economic growth. This study may help the policy makers in formulating and implementing policies consistent with the prevailing economic conditions of the country. The study suggests that government expenditure on subsidies should be gradually reduced and expenditure on law and order needs to be re-allocated for providing educational and training facilities to the concerned employees responsible for maintaining law and order in the country.
2011	O43 Q23 Q24 Q38 Q49 R10 R13	Alston, Lee J., and Krister Andersson. 2011. <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Forest Protection: The Transaction Costs of REDD</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16756. Understanding and minimizing the transaction costs of policy implementation are critical for reducing tropical forest losses. As the international community prepares to launch REDD+, a global initiative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical deforestation, policymakers need to pay attention to the transactions costs associated with negotiating, monitoring and enforcing contracts between governments and donors. The existing institutional design for REDD+ relies heavily on central government interventions in program countries. Analyzing new data on forest conservation outcomes, we identify several problems with this centralized approach to forest protection. We describe options for a more diversified policy approach that could reduce the full set of transaction costs and thereby improve the efficiency of the market-based approach for conservation.
2011	P25	CV: Tarman, Zeynep Derya. 2011. "Jurisdiction and Arbitration under the Rotterdam Rules." In <i>The United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea: An Appraisal of the "Rotterdam Rules"</i> , ed. Meltem Deniz Guner-Ozbek, 265-89. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	P25	He, Xin. 2011. "Debt Collection in the Less Developed Regions of China: An Empirical Study from a Basic-Level Court in Shaanxi Province." <i>China Quarterly</i> , 0(206): 253-75. Contrary to the prevailing view in the literature that Chinese courts have been notoriously incompetent in enforcement, this article contends that the situation may not be so bad. Based on in-depth fieldwork investigations of 60 debt collection cases at a basic-level court in the less developed hinterland region of China, this study finds that the majority of plaintiffs recover most of their debts through the court. Local protectionism persists, but seems to be contained within legal rules. Nevertheless, the underdeveloped economy of the region has limited the effectiveness of several core judicial reform measures. Unlike the situation in more developed regions, the forces of economic development outside the court have not been significant enough to reshape the power structure inside the court. The overall situation suggests, however, that China's efforts in the field of legal reform, including the promulgation of substantive laws as well as strengthened institution-building have, in general, been conducive to the effective processing of routine debt collection cases.
2011	Q23	THE SAME AS O43 Alston, Lee J., and Krister Andersson. 2011. <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Forest Protection: The Transaction Costs of REDD</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16756.
2011	Q24	THE SAME AS O43 Alston
2011	Q38	THE SAME AS O43 Alston
2011	Q49	THE SAME AS O43 Alston
2011	R10	THE SAME AS O43 Alston
2011	R13	THE SAME AS O43 Alston
2011	R42	CV: Niemeier, Deb, Erica Jones, and Roger Cheng. 2011. "Transportation Planning of the Future: Mitigating GHGs in the US through Green Litigation." In <i>Transportation and Economic Development Challenges</i> , ed. Kenneth Button and Aura Reggiani, 144-69. NECTAR Series on Transportation and Communications Networks Research. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012		
2012	C61	Brooks, J. Paul. 2012. "The Court of Appeals of Virginia Uses Integer Programming and Cloud Computing to Schedule Sessions." <i>Interfaces</i> , 42(6): 544-53. Each spring, a deputy clerk of the Court of Appeals of Virginia manually schedules panel sessions and assigns judges to sessions for the following calendar year. The information technology department for the Supreme Court of Virginia, the head of the judicial branch of government in Virginia, also serves the Court of Appeals of Virginia. In the spring of 2010, the staff of the Court of Appeals of Virginia and the information technology staff contacted Virginia Commonwealth University to explore a computational approach to generating schedules. Together, we developed a tool that uses integer programming to generate schedules; we used the method to generate the 2011 schedule, resulting in savings of up to 150 hours of work annually. The schedule satisfies all the constraints required by the court by properly distributing panel sessions among its districts throughout the year. The court places great importance on its members not becoming parochial; to that end, judges sit in disparate panels to hear litigants, who convene in regions throughout the state, to ensure a more uniform application of the law. The court used industrial-strength integer programming software to generate the 2011 schedule at low cost by using resources available on the Cloud.
2012	D22	CV: Bouthinon-Dumas, Hugues, and Frederic Marty. 2012. "Cartel and Monopoly Policy." In <i>Handbook on the Economics and Theory of the Firm</i> , ed. Michael Dietrich and Jackie Krafft, 485-97. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	D64	CV: Kiholm Smith, Janet. 2012. "Corporate Philanthropy." In <i>Socially Responsible Finance and Investing: Financial Institutions, Corporations, Investors, and Activists</i> , ed. H. Kent Baker and John R. Nofsinger, 341-58. Robert W. Kolb Series in Finance, vol. 612. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2012	F60	CV: Klein, Axel. 2012. "Khat, and the Informal Globalization of a Psychoactive Commodity." In <i>Illicit Trade and the Global Economy</i> , ed. Claudia Costa Storti and Paul De Grauwe, 179-202. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2012	F63 P45	Gaukrodger, David, and Kathryn Gordon. 2012. <i>Investor-State Dispute Settlement: A Scoping Paper for the Investment Policy Community</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2012/3. Governments are facing an increasing number of arbitration claims by foreign investors relating to important public policies or seeking substantial damages, and many governments are taking a greater joint interest in how such cases are resolved in investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS).

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		This scoping paper has supported inter-governmental dialogue about ISDS at several OECD-hosted investment Roundtable meetings. Part I compares ISDS with other international and domestic processes for resolving disputes including the WTO and European Court of Human Rights, and considers how ISDS may affect domestic policy making processes. Part II examines eight current and emerging issues in ISDS: (i) investors' access to justice; (ii) the costs of ISDS cases; (iii) remedies for foreign investors under investment treaties and their possible impact on a level playing field for domestic and foreign investors; (iv) the enforcement and execution of ISDS awards; (v) third party financing of ISDS; (vi) the characteristics, selection and regulation of arbitrators in ISDS; (vii) forum shopping and treaty shopping by investors; and (viii) the question of the consistency of decision-making in ISDS. Part III outlines key findings from a statistical survey of ISDS provisions in 1,660 bilateral investment treaties. Public comment on this paper, including 46 investment policy questions (as outlined in the paper), was obtained in May-July 2012 and is available on the OECD website.
2012	H70	CV: Thomas, Randall S., and Robert B. Thompson. 2012. "Empirical Studies of Representative Litigation." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of Corporate Law</i> , ed. Claire A. Hill and Brett H. McDonnell, 152-69. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	J81	CV: Stone, Kerri Lynn. 2012. "The So-Called "Equal Opportunity Bully"'s Effect on Women in the Workplace." In <i>Gender and the Dysfunctional Workplace</i> , ed. Suzy Fox and Terry R. Lituchy, 96-106. New Horizons in Management. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L22	CV: Cho, Joseph, and Eun Young Shin. 2012. "Piercing of the Corporate Veil in Korea: Case Commentary." In <i>Korean Business Law</i> , ed. Hwa-Jin Kim, 101-22. Elgar Korean Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L80	CV: Pelkmans, Jacques. 2012. "Mutual Recognition: Economic and Regulatory Logic in Goods and Services." In <i>Research Handbook on the Economics of European Union Law</i> , ed. Thomas Eger and Hans-Bernd Schafer, 113-45. Research Handbooks in Law and Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	O25	CV: Healey, Deborah. 2012. "China's Anti-Monopoly Law: Agent of Competition Enhancement or Engine of Industrial Policy? Comment." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 398-407. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	O25	CV: Wang, Xiaoye, and Jessica Su. 2012. "China's Anti-Monopoly Law: Agent of Competition Enhancement or Engine of Industrial Policy?." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 379-97. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	P36	Ivaschenko, Oleksiy, Anton Nivorozhkin, and Eugene Nivorozhkin. 2012. "The Role of Economic Crisis and Social Spending in Explaining Crime in Russia: Regional Panel Data Analysis." <i>Eastern European Economics</i> , 50(4): 21-41. The paper investigates crime rate dynamics and its determinants using a panel data set for the Russian regions over the period 1995-2007. We focus on the determinants of convergence and divergence of crime rates across regions, focusing on the periods of economic turbulence such as the 1998 financial crisis. We also simulate the impact of the 2008-10 financial crisis on crime rates in Russia and identify the impact of government spending on reducing crime. Real income, unemployment level, and income inequality are found to be the most important factors explaining the crime rates. High levels of urbanization are also closely linked to higher crime rates. We find that the observed convergence in the regional crime rates during the 1998 crisis was driven mainly by the deteriorating crime situation in the regions with relatively low crime rates. The finding allows us to draw policy conclusions with respect to the role of the anti-crisis government programs in reducing crime. With respect to the types of crime, our analysis confirms that economic and property crimes tend to be the most responsive to the changing economic conditions.
2012	P45	THE SAME AS F63 Gaukrodger, David, and Kathryn Gordon. 2012. <i>Investor-State Dispute Settlement: A Scoping Paper for the Investment Policy Community</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2012/3.
2012	P45	Pohl, Joachim, Kekeletso Mashigo, and Alexis Nohen. 2012. <i>Dispute Settlement Provisions in International Investment Agreements: A Large Sample Survey</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Working Papers on International Investment: 2012/2. Investor-State dispute settlement mechanisms (ISDS) are an important component of most International Investment Agreements (IIAs) and have significant influence on how disputes between States and investors are resolved. This statistical survey of a large sample of 1,660 bilateral investment treaties (BITs) identifies the main parameters of ISDS regulation in BITs; traces their emergence, frequency and dissemination over time; and highlights past and recent country-specific treaty practice. The survey finds among other things that many countries define the procedural framework thinly compared to advanced domestic procedural frameworks, despite a broad trend toward greater regulation in treaties of parameters of ISDS. Many treaties offer foreign investors a range of procedural choices, such as a choice between arbitration fora. The survey also highlights the diversity that characterises the design of ISDS: over a thousand different combinations of rules regulating ISDS can be found in only 1,660 bilateral treaties--with variation found both at editorial and substantial level. Differences in policy approaches between countries are the source of some of this variance, but it appears that much of it may not reflect differences in policy. The study also found little evidence of general convergence of approaches towards regulating ISDS in BITs, or indeed much development in the BIT negotiating practice of a number of countries. A different approach, characterised by significantly more thorough ISDS regulation and pioneered by some countries, seems to spread increasingly in multilateral IIAs and more comprehensive treaties.
2013		
2013	C58	CV: Beny, Laura Nyantung. 2013. "The Political Economy of Insider Trading Laws and Enforcement: Law vs. Politics? International Evidence." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 266-98. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	C71	Brams, Steven J., and D. Marc Kilgour. 2013. "Kingmakers and Leaders in Coalition Formation." <i>Social Choice and Welfare</i>, 41(1): 1-18. Assume that players strictly rank each other as coalition partners. We propose a procedure whereby they "fall back" on their preferences, yielding internally compatible, or coherent, majority coalition(s), which we call fallback coalitions. If there is more than one fallback coalition, the players common to them, or kingmakers, determine which fallback coalition will form. The first player(s) acceptable to all other members of a fallback coalition are the leader(s) of that coalition. The effects of different preference assumptions--particularly, different kinds of single-peakedness--on the number of coherent coalitions, their connectedness, and which players become kingmakers and leaders are investigated. The fallback procedure may be used (i) empirically to identify kingmakers and leaders or (ii) normatively to select them. We illustrate the model using data from the U.S. Supreme Court, 2005-2009.
2013	D85	Nieto Carraminana, Enrique, Julio García del Junco, Rafael de Reyna Zaballa, and Rafael Robina Ramirez. 2013. "Los roles de colaboración entre las principales ONG españolas. (Roles in Collaboration between the Main Spanish NGOs. With English summary.)" <i>CIRIEC-Espana, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa</i>, 0(79): 87-114. The paper attempts to identify the roles played by major Spanish NGOs (44 of the 100 largest in terms of their budget) in the process of collaboration between

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		them. The results seem to show three groups of organizations with homogeneous behaviour. The first, those with very large budgets, engage in very active collaboration with other less related sectors. The second group is also made up of large-scale organizations, which focus on development activities and collaborate with other organizations in their sector. Finally, the third group is more heterogeneous, and the organizations cooperate less, for different reasons: either they are very wary of engaging with other organizations, or they prefer to engage in smaller-scale collaborations with other organizations with which they share a mission (values, ideology, beliefs, etc.), or they are isolated from the rest because they are involved in some legal process or judicial intervention. The method applied is Blockmodel Analysis, in the context of Network Theory.
2013	E40	CV: Kasap, Murat. 2013. "Adli Muhasebecilik Meslegi ve Aklama Sucuyla Mucadele. (Forensic Accounting Profession and Prevention of Money Laundering. With English summary.)." <i>Cankiri Karatekin Universitesi Iktisadi ve Idari Bilimler Fakultesi Dergisi/Cankiri Karatekin University Journal of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences</i> , 3(1): 121-32. In today's world, globalization and the increased use of information technology have resulted in significant increases of economic crimes in recent years. Accordingly, financial crimes, such as money laundering misconducts have increased significantly. The police play active roles in the fight against money laundering and related crimes in Turkey. However, professional support is essential in order to effectively combat money laundering. In other words, not only a good level of economics, finance, accounting knowledge is critical; but also, a decent level of law information is crucial in the detection and prevention of these crimes. Increasing the effectiveness of the forensic accounting profession, especially in the USA, has an important role in the prevention and detection of money laundering since forensic accountants have skills and capacities of litigation support, investigative accounting and expertise.
2013	E63	CV: Brohmer, Jurgen. 2013. "The EU and the Member States: Germany and Supranationalism in Times of Financial Crisis." In <i>Globalisation, the Global Financial Crisis and the State</i> , ed. John H. Farrar and David G. Mayes, 94-113. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	E66	CV: Lee, Jaemin. 2013. "The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia: Korea." In <i>The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia</i> , ed. Mark Williams, 47-87. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	F52	CV: Habir, Ahmad D. 2013. "Resource Nationalism and Constitutional Jihad." In <i>Southeast Asian Affairs 2013</i> , ed. Daljit Singh, 121-34. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
2013	I13	Grace, Martin F., and J. Tyler Leverty. 2013. "How Tort Reform Affects Insurance Markets." <i>Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization</i>, 29(6): 1253-78. The impact of a statute that is currently in effect depends on expectations about its future constitutionality. We investigate the effect of tort reform by segmenting reforms into those that are eventually declared unconstitutional (temporary) and those that are unchallenged or upheld (permanent). We find permanent tort reforms lower medical malpractice insurance losses and premiums and increase insurer profitability. In contrast, the effects of temporary reforms are never statistically significant. Measures that combine temporary and permanent reforms, the norm in the literature, significantly misestimate the impact of tort reform. Our results suggest that examining the effect of a current law without accounting for its future treatment produces misleading results.
2013	I13	Carnis, Laurent, Nicolas Vaillant, and Benoit Dervaux. 2013. "Is Injury Compensation Inequitable? Evidence from Road Accidents Victims in France." <i>Applied Economics Letters</i>, 20(1-3): 28-33. This article analyses the heterogeneous character of compensation amounts awarded by insurance companies and the courts. The information source--the Association for Insurance Risk Information (AGIRA) database--covers all surviving victims of injuries resulting from road accidents in France over the period 2002 to 2008. Three results emerge: first, compensation amounts awarded under different headings--partial permanent incapacity (PPI), solatium (emotional harm), disfigurement, and loss of amenity--are not determined independently of each other; second, victim characteristics, notably age and sex, play a major part; and third, inequalities of treatment across the country are strikingly low.
2013	J08	CV: Barnard, Catherine. 2013. "Equality, Solidarity and the Charter in Time of Crisis: A Case Study of Dismissal." In <i>Citizenship and Solidarity in the European Union: From the Charter of Fundamental Rights to the Crisis, the State of the Art</i> , ed. Alessandra Silveira, Mariana Canotilho and Pedro Madeira Froufe, 303-26. Euroclio series, no. 77. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2013	J82	CV: Loprieno, Donatella. 2013. "Protecting Fundamental Rights of Migrants in (Ir)regular Situation during the Economic Crisis." In <i>Citizenship and Solidarity in the European Union: From the Charter of Fundamental Rights to the Crisis, the State of the Art</i> , ed. Alessandra Silveira, Mariana Canotilho and Pedro Madeira Froufe, 327-40. Euroclio series, no. 77. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2013	N33	Paul, K. Tawny. 2013. "Credit, Reputation, and Masculinity in British Urban Commerce: Edinburgh, c. 1710-70." <i>Economic History Review</i>, 66(1): 226-48. This article draws on cases of public insult from the Edinburgh consistory court to explore constructions of credit and reputation during the eighteenth century. Scotland's unique legal context offers new insights into the honour of men and women, replacing the received view that female honour was almost entirely about sexual honour and complicating our understanding of male honour among the middling sort. In contrast to studies that view the credit of men and women as principally contradictory, this study instead identifies significant points of both overlap and divergence in male and female reputation and discusses honour as a family matter. Unlike in England, levels of defamation litigation in Scotland remained high through the eighteenth century, and both the social composition of defamation litigants and the types of insult they brought to court remained consistent. However, the forms and settings of disputes over honour changed, reflecting the interiorization of conflict as the eighteenth century progressed.
2013	O14	Dini, Tamara. 2013. "South African Merger Litigations." <i>Antitrust Bulletin</i>, 58(2-3): 357-400. Due in part to the rights of third parties in merger litigation, there have been a number of highly contested litigated merger cases in South Africa. The article initially provides background to the mandatory premerger notification regime in South Africa, including setting out the roles of the various bodies and courts involved in the review and litigation of mergers. The article goes on to discuss the rights of third parties in merger litigation; not all third parties have the same status with regard to participating or intervening in merger proceedings. The article provides an analysis of a number of recent merger cases, including Wal-Mart Stores Inc./Massmart Holdings Ltd. and Pioneer Hi-Bred/Pannar Seed, before concluding with a brief discussion of the rights of merging parties to implement a merger pending an appeal.
2013	P34	CV: Howson, Nicholas Calcina. 2013. "Punishing Possession--China's All-Embracing Insider Trading Enforcement Regime." In <i>Research Handbook on Insider Trading</i> , ed. Stephen M. Bainbridge, 327-46. Research Handbooks in Corporate Law and Governance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	P34	CV: Chen, An. 2013. "The Truth among the Fogbound "Expropriation" Claim: Comments on British X Investment Co. versus British Y Insurance Co. Case." In <i>The Voice from China: An Chen on International Economic Law</i> . An Chen, 635-53. Understanding China series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	P34	CV: Chen, An. 2013. "The Approach of "Winning from Both Sides" Used in the "Expropriation" Claim: Re-comments on British X Investment Co. versus British Y Insurance Co. Case." In <i>The Voice from China: An Chen on International Economic Law</i> . An Chen, 655-73. Understanding China series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	P43	Trakic, Adnan. 2013. "The Adjudication of Shari'ah Issues in Islamic Financial Contracts: Is Malaysian Islamic Finance Litigation a Solution?" <i>Humanomics</i> , 29(4): 260-75. Purpose--This research aims to explore the possibility of raising and adjudicating Shari'ah issues in Islamic financial contracts before the secular courts with specific reference to the UK and Malaysia. Design/methodology/approach--This is a legal research, and therefore, the paper uses the qualitative research methodology whereby a content analysis, in-depth case study, and library-based research were mainly used. Findings--Shari'ah issues raised before the UK courts, and arguably, before the secular courts in other Western jurisdictions, would not be adjudicated and enforced. English courts, in particular, would decide Islamic financial contracts according to the English law, disregarding Shari'ah issues. Conversely, Shari'ah issues raised before Malaysian civil courts would be duly adjudicated and enforced. The civil court is bound, by the new Central Bank of Malaysia Act 2009, to refer those issues to the Shari'ah Advisory Council of the Central Bank of Malaysia for them to be ascertained. The subsequent ruling of the SAC is binding on the courts. Originality/value--The Malaysian model for the adjudication of Shari'ah issues in Islamic financial contracts is very effective. Therefore, the research proposes to the parties in international Islamic financial contracts to choose Malaysian law as the law of reference and Malaysian courts as the forum for settlement of disputes. The Malaysian model, being already tested, can also be successfully exported to other countries wishing to introduce or develop Islamic finance.
2013	Q48	CV: Mehling, Michael, and David John Frenkil. 2013. "Climate Law in the United States: Facing Structural and Procedural Limitations." In <i>Climate Change and the Law</i> , ed. Erkki J. Hollo, Kati Kulovesi and Michael Mehling, 473-87. Ius Gentium: Comparative Perspectives on Law and Justice, vol. 21. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.

Table K41.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination*
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F31	Foreign Exchange

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K37	Immigration Law
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M49	Accounting: Other
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K41: Balance of Links

209	Links in 2005
170	New links in 2006-2013
443	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for K41 is equal to 4.55 AS.

Общий объем раздела K41 — 4,55 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K42.E.

K42 Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law ¹

Table K42.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	26	61	35	2.35	0.29	0.21	General Economics and Teaching
B	9	45	36	5	0.10	0.16	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	104	291	187	2.8	1.16	1.01	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	933	3,106	2,173	3.33	10.42	10.76	Microeconomics
E	111	496	385	4.47	1.24	1.72	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	266	864	598	3.25	2.97	2.99	International Economics
G	238	939	701	3.95	2.66	3.25	Financial Economics
H	433	1,796	1,363	4.15	4.84	6.22	Public Economics
I	364	1,040	676	2.86	4.06	3.60	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	708	2,384	1,676	3.37	7.91	8.26	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	3,871	10,170	6,299	2.63	43.23	35.22	Law and Economics
L	310	1,382	1,072	4.46	3.46	4.79	Industrial Organization
M	70	435	365	6.21	0.78	1.51	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	59	349	290	5.92	0.66	1.21	Economic History
O	745	3,004	2,259	4.03	8.32	10.40	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	320	791	471	2.47	3.57	2.74	Economic Systems
Q	140	411	271	2.94	1.56	1.42	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	191	851	660	4.46	2.13	2.95	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	57	460	403	8.07	0.64	1.59	Other Special Topics
S	8,955	28,876	19,921	3.22	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K42.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	21	47	26	2.24	0.23	0.16	General Economics
A2	5	10	5	2	0.06	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.01	Collective Works
A	26	61	35	2.35	0.29	0.21	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	2	12	10	6	0.02	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.02	Economic Methodology
B5	5	19	14	3.8	0.06	0.07	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	9	45	36	5	0.10	0.16	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	7	15	8	2.14	0.08	0.05	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	8	35	27	4.38	0.09	0.12	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	3	11	8	3.67	0.03	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	4	11	7	2.75	0.04	0.04	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	16	61	45	3.81	0.18	0.21	Econometric Modeling
C6	3	11	8	3.67	0.03	0.04	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	28	59	31	2.11	0.31	0.20	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	20	41	21	2.05	0.22	0.14	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	15	47	32	3.13	0.17	0.16	Design of Experiments
C	104	291	187	2.8	1.16	1.01	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	1	64	63	64	0.01	0.22	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	84	224	140	2.67	0.94	0.78	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	32	139	107	4.34	0.36	0.48	Production and Organizations
D3	26	87	61	3.35	0.29	0.30	Distribution
D4	14	36	22	2.57	0.16	0.12	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	3	13	10	4.33	0.03	0.05	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	46	143	97	3.11	0.51	0.50	Welfare Economics
D7	669	2,112	1,443	3.16	7.47	7.31	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	53	265	212	5	0.59	0.92	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	5	23	18	4.6	0.06	0.08	Intertemporal Choice
D	933	3,106	2,173	3.33	10.42	10.76	Microeconomics
E0	0	15	15	N	0.00	0.05	General
E1	5	9	4	1.8	0.06	0.03	General Aggregative Models
E2	49	290	241	5.92	0.55	1.00	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	7	41	34	5.86	0.08	0.14	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	15	63	48	4.2	0.17	0.22	Money and Interest Rates
E5	12	30	18	2.5	0.13	0.10	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	23	48	25	2.09	0.26	0.17	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	111	496	385	4.47	1.24	1.72	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	26	39	13	1.5	0.29	0.14	General
F1	62	190	128	3.06	0.69	0.66	Trade
F2	104	274	170	2.63	1.16	0.95	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	52	117	65	2.25	0.58	0.41	International Finance
F4	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	20	225	205	11.25	0.22	0.78	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	12	12	N	0.00	0.04	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	266	864	598	3.25	2.97	2.99	International Economics
G0	1	21	20	21	0.01	0.07	General
G1	48	184	136	3.83	0.54	0.64	General Financial Markets
G2	141	481	340	3.41	1.57	1.67	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	48	253	205	5.27	0.54	0.88	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	238	939	701	3.95	2.66	3.25	Financial Economics
H0	3	7	4	2.33	0.03	0.02	General
H1	42	136	94	3.24	0.47	0.47	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	139	372	233	2.68	1.55	1.29	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	9	23	14	2.56	0.10	0.08	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	17	71	54	4.18	0.19	0.25	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	136	638	502	4.69	1.52	2.21	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	1	22	21	22	0.01	0.08	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	43	376	333	8.74	0.48	1.30	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	43	151	108	3.51	0.48	0.52	Miscellaneous Issues
H	433	1,796	1,363	4.15	4.84	6.22	Public Economics
I0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	232	615	383	2.65	2.59	2.13	Health
I2	61	210	149	3.44	0.68	0.73	Education and Research Institutions
I3	71	214	143	3.01	0.79	0.74	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	364	1,040	676	2.86	4.06	3.60	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.03	General
J1	391	1,488	1,097	3.81	4.37	5.15	Demographic Economics
J2	87	278	191	3.2	0.97	0.96	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	37	99	62	2.68	0.41	0.34	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	26	88	62	3.38	0.29	0.30	Particular Labor Markets
J5	11	38	27	3.45	0.12	0.13	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	100	264	164	2.64	1.12	0.91	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	37	58	21	1.57	0.41	0.20	Labor Discrimination
J8	19	63	44	3.32	0.21	0.22	Labor Standards: National and International
J	708	2,384	1,676	3.37	7.91	8.26	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	9	22	13	2.44	0.10	0.08	General
K1	287	781	494	2.72	3.20	2.70	Basic Areas of Law
K2	129	312	183	2.42	1.44	1.08	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	101	309	208	3.06	1.13	1.07	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	3,345	8,746	5,401	2.61	37.35	30.29	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	3,871	10,170	6,299	2.63	43.23	35.22	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	42	190	148	4.52	0.47	0.66	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	17	117	100	6.88	0.19	0.41	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	44	101	57	2.3	0.49	0.35	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	37	100	63	2.7	0.41	0.35	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	41	213	172	5.2	0.46	0.74	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	28	97	69	3.46	0.31	0.34	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	7	27	20	3.86	0.08	0.09	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	76	427	351	5.62	0.85	1.48	Industry Studies: Services
L9	18	110	92	6.11	0.20	0.38	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	310	1,382	1,072	4.46	3.46	4.79	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	41	246	205	6	0.46	0.85	Business Administration
M2	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.00	Business Economics
M3	2	32	30	16	0.02	0.11	Marketing and Advertising
M4	22	120	98	5.45	0.25	0.42	Accounting and Auditing
M5	4	36	32	9	0.04	0.12	Personnel Economics
M	70	435	365	6.21	0.78	1.51	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	5	11	6	2.2	0.06	0.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.03	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	16	79	63	4.94	0.18	0.27	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	29	195	166	6.72	0.32	0.68	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.03	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	5	16	11	3.2	0.06	0.06	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Micro-Business History
N9	2	25	23	12.5	0.02	0.09	Regional and Urban History
N	59	349	290	5.92	0.66	1.21	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	650	2,467	1,817	3.8	7.26	8.54	Economic Development
O2	10	65	55	6.5	0.11	0.23	Development Planning and Policy
O3	44	307	263	6.98	0.49	1.06	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	34	153	119	4.5	0.38	0.53	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	7	12	5	1.71	0.08	0.04	Economywide Country Studies
O	745	3,004	2,259	4.03	8.32	10.40	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	27	71	44	2.63	0.30	0.25	Capitalist Systems
P2	85	202	117	2.38	0.95	0.70	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	200	490	290	2.45	2.23	1.70	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	4	23	19	5.75	0.04	0.08	Other Economic Systems
P5	4	5	1	1.25	0.04	0.02	Comparative Economic Systems
P	320	791	471	2.47	3.57	2.74	Economic Systems
Q0	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	General
Q1	19	80	61	4.21	0.21	0.28	Agriculture
Q2	65	108	43	1.66	0.73	0.37	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	7	32	25	4.57	0.08	0.11	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	1	22	21	22	0.01	0.08	Energy
Q5	47	167	120	3.55	0.52	0.58	Environmental Economics
Q	140	411	271	2.94	1.56	1.42	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	55	150	95	2.73	0.61	0.52	General Regional Economics
R2	59	395	336	6.69	0.66	1.37	Household Analysis
R3	25	117	92	4.68	0.28	0.41	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	23	98	75	4.26	0.26	0.34	Transportation Economics
R5	29	91	62	3.14	0.32	0.32	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	191	851	660	4.46	2.13	2.95	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	57	460	403	8.07	0.64	1.59	Other Special Topics
S	8,955	28,876	19,921	3.22	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K42.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	5	13	8	2.6	0.06	0.05	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	12	18	6	1.5	0.13	0.06	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	2	11	9	5.5	0.02	0.04	Sociology of Economics
A22	5	9	4	1.8	0.06	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B31	2	12	10	6	0.02	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Economic Methodology
B51	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	3	13	10	4.33	0.03	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B54	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Feminist Economics
C12	3	7	4	2.33	0.03	0.02	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Estimation: General
C15	3	4	1	1.33	0.03	0.01	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	1	15	14	15	0.01	0.05	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	5	8	3	1.6	0.06	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C32	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C35	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C44	4	5	1	1.25	0.04	0.02	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C50	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	6	37	31	6.17	0.07	0.13	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	3	7	4	2.33	0.03	0.02	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	6	15	9	2.5	0.07	0.05	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C61	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C70	5	7	2	1.4	0.06	0.02	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Cooperative Games
C72	13	28	15	2.15	0.15	0.1	Noncooperative Games
C73	6	11	5	1.83	0.07	0.04	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	3	9	6	3	0.03	0.03	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C81	18	23	5	1.28	0.2	0.08	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C90	3	8	5	2.67	0.03	0.03	Design of Experiments: General
C91	10	19	9	1.9	0.11	0.07	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	1	13	12	13	0.01	0.05	Field Experiments
D02	1	54	53	54	0.01	0.19	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D11	12	23	11	1.92	0.13	0.08	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	54	124	70	2.3	0.6	0.43	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	2	34	32	17	0.02	0.12	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	12	32	20	2.67	0.13	0.11	Consumer Protection
D19	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D21	1	13	12	13	0.01	0.05	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	23	87	64	3.78	0.26	0.3	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	8	31	23	3.88	0.09	0.11	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	26	87	61	3.35	0.29	0.3	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D40	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	4	11	7	2.75	0.04	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	4	8	4	2	0.04	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.02	Auctions
D45	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	Rationing; Licensing
D50	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D58	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	3	5	2	1.67	0.03	0.02	Welfare Economics: General
D61	5	43	38	8.6	0.06	0.15	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	13	20	7	1.54	0.15	0.07	Externalities
D63	22	53	31	2.41	0.25	0.18	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	3	22	19	7.33	0.03	0.08	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	10	26	16	2.6	0.11	0.09	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	148	683	535	4.61	1.65	2.37	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	428	1,084	656	2.53	4.78	3.75	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	67	288	221	4.3	0.75	1	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	16	29	13	1.81	0.18	0.1	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.04	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	7	33	26	4.71	0.08	0.11	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	31	131	100	4.23	0.35	0.45	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	13	65	52	5	0.15	0.23	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D86	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Economics of Contract: Theory
D90	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	3	21	18	7	0.03	0.07	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D99	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E10	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E22	5	20	15	4	0.06	0.07	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E24	14	49	35	3.5	0.16	0.17	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E26	30	151	121	5.03	0.34	0.52	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E31	3	13	10	4.33	0.03	0.05	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	4	28	24	7	0.04	0.1	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	1	15	14	15	0.01	0.05	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	3	6	3	2	0.03	0.02	Demand for Money
E42	9	31	22	3.44	0.1	0.11	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E49	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E51	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.03	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Monetary Policy
E58	9	16	7	1.78	0.1	0.06	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	13	28	15	2.15	0.15	0.1	Fiscal Policy
E64	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Global Outlook
F02	25	38	13	1.52	0.28	0.13	International Economic Order
F10	5	12	7	2.4	0.06	0.04	Trade: General
F11	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	35	94	59	2.69	0.39	0.33	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	8	53	45	6.63	0.09	0.18	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	4	17	13	4.25	0.04	0.06	Economic Integration
F16	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F18	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Trade and Environment
F19	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Trade: Other
F21	19	53	34	2.79	0.21	0.18	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	41	78	37	1.9	0.46	0.27	International Migration
F23	42	131	89	3.12	0.47	0.45	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	2	12	10	6	0.02	0.04	Remittances
F30	9	9	0	1	0.1	0.03	International Finance: General
F31	19	26	7	1.37	0.21	0.09	Foreign Exchange
F32	5	9	4	1.8	0.06	0.03	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	7	30	23	4.29	0.08	0.1	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	6	7	1	1.17	0.07	0.02	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	4	34	30	8.5	0.04	0.12	Foreign Aid
F36	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F39	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	International Finance: Other
F42	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F50	2	18	16	9	0.02	0.06	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	10	53	43	5.3	0.11	0.18	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	3	38	35	12.67	0.03	0.13	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	5	94	89	18.8	0.06	0.33	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
G00	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G10	4	13	9	3.25	0.04	0.05	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	8	35	27	4.38	0.09	0.12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	3	5	2	1.67	0.03	0.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	8	51	43	6.38	0.09	0.18	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	10	18	8	1.8	0.11	0.06	International Financial Markets
G18	15	54	39	3.6	0.17	0.19	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	5	21	16	4.2	0.06	0.07	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	62	231	169	3.73	0.69	0.8	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	27	57	30	2.11	0.3	0.2	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G24	3	6	3	2	0.03	0.02	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	44	152	108	3.45	0.49	0.53	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G31	1	18	17	18	0.01	0.06	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	7	76	69	10.86	0.08	0.26	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	7	15	8	2.14	0.08	0.05	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	28	102	74	3.64	0.31	0.35	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G38	5	37	32	7.4	0.06	0.13	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H00	3	7	4	2.33	0.03	0.02	Public Economics: General
H11	42	132	90	3.14	0.47	0.46	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	7	18	11	2.57	0.08	0.06	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	6	10	4	1.67	0.07	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	11	30	19	2.73	0.12	0.1	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	6	20	14	3.33	0.07	0.07	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	13	61	48	4.69	0.15	0.21	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	90	223	133	2.48	1.01	0.77	Tax Evasion
H27	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	4	5	1	1.25	0.04	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	3	5	2	1.67	0.03	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	5	9	4	1.8	0.06	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H39	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.03	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	14	54	40	3.86	0.16	0.19	Public Goods
H43	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	14	29	15	2.07	0.16	0.1	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	4	7	3	1.75	0.04	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H54	4	27	23	6.75	0.04	0.09	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H56	77	484	407	6.29	0.86	1.68	National Security and War
H57	34	72	38	2.12	0.38	0.25	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H63	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	5	17	12	3.4	0.06	0.06	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	3	15	12	5	0.03	0.05	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	10	24	14	2.4	0.11	0.08	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	4	10	6	2.5	0.04	0.03	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H76	7	239	232	34.14	0.08	0.83	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	14	40	26	2.86	0.16	0.14	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H82	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Governmental Property
H83	30	128	98	4.27	0.34	0.44	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	11	18	7	1.64	0.12	0.06	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	11	29	18	2.64	0.12	0.1	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	135	360	225	2.67	1.51	1.25	Health Production
I18	86	206	120	2.4	0.96	0.71	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	9	42	33	4.67	0.1	0.15	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	33	91	58	2.76	0.37	0.32	Analysis of Education
I22	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	15	53	38	3.53	0.17	0.18	Education: Government Policy
I29	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Education: Other
I30	8	24	16	3	0.09	0.08	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	8	49	41	6.13	0.09	0.17	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	19	62	43	3.26	0.21	0.21	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	36	79	43	2.19	0.4	0.27	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J11	22	133	111	6.05	0.25	0.46	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	27	117	90	4.33	0.3	0.41	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	132	402	270	3.05	1.47	1.39	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	6	16	10	2.67	0.07	0.06	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	101	377	276	3.73	1.13	1.31	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	89	319	230	3.58	0.99	1.1	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	3	5	2	1.67	0.03	0.02	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	10	115	105	11.5	0.11	0.4	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	3	6	3	2	0.03	0.02	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	17	30	13	1.76	0.19	0.1	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	13	53	40	4.08	0.15	0.18	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	10	41	31	4.1	0.11	0.14	Labor Demand
J24	33	120	87	3.64	0.37	0.42	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J28	9	26	17	2.89	0.1	0.09	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	25	73	48	2.92	0.28	0.25	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	8	14	6	1.75	0.09	0.05	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	5	12	7	2.4	0.06	0.04	Labor Contracts
J44	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.04	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	19	54	35	2.84	0.21	0.19	Public Sector Labor Markets
J49	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J51	6	22	16	3.67	0.07	0.08	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.02	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	57	133	76	2.33	0.64	0.46	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J62	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	30	56	26	1.87	0.34	0.19	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.02	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	7	54	47	7.71	0.08	0.19	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J70	6	9	3	1.5	0.07	0.03	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	27	40	13	1.48	0.3	0.14	Labor Discrimination
J78	4	9	5	2.25	0.04	0.03	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J80	15	17	2	1.13	0.17	0.06	Labor Standards: General
J82	3	29	26	9.67	0.03	0.1	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K00	9	22	13	2.44	0.1	0.08	Law and Economics: General
K10	37	119	82	3.22	0.41	0.41	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	18	91	73	5.06	0.2	0.32	Property Law
K12	6	29	23	4.83	0.07	0.1	Contract Law
K13	34	52	18	1.53	0.38	0.18	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	190	488	298	2.57	2.12	1.69	Criminal Law
K19	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	9	10	1	1.11	0.1	0.03	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	37	106	69	2.86	0.41	0.37	Antitrust Law
K22	79	182	103	2.3	0.88	0.63	Business and Securities Law
K23	4	14	10	3.5	0.04	0.05	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	7	27	20	3.86	0.08	0.09	Labor Law
K32	38	76	38	2	0.42	0.26	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	44	135	91	3.07	0.49	0.47	International Law
K34	8	40	32	5	0.09	0.14	Tax Law
K39	3	5	2	1.67	0.03	0.02	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	9	42	33	4.67	0.1	0.15	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	52	169	117	3.25	0.58	0.59	Litigation Process
K42	3,284	8,535	5,251	2.6	36.67	29.56	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	4	39	35	9.75	0.04	0.14	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	11	47	36	4.27	0.12	0.16	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	11	25	14	2.27	0.12	0.09	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	11	46	35	4.18	0.12	0.16	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	4	22	18	5.5	0.04	0.08	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L21	7	12	5	1.71	0.08	0.04	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	5	11	6	2.2	0.06	0.04	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L25	4	55	51	13.75	0.04	0.19	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	1	34	33	34	0.01	0.12	Entrepreneurship
L31	4	26	22	6.5	0.04	0.09	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	3	11	8	3.67	0.03	0.04	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	37	62	25	1.68	0.41	0.21	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	18	40	22	2.22	0.2	0.14	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	15	36	21	2.4	0.17	0.12	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L44	1	17	16	17	0.01	0.06	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	37	207	170	5.59	0.41	0.72	Economics of Regulation
L52	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Enterprise Policy
L64	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.04	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	21	39	18	1.86	0.23	0.14	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	5	23	18	4.6	0.06	0.08	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.03	Other Consumer Nondurables
L71	3	11	8	3.67	0.03	0.04	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L73	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	Forest Products
L80	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	1	23	22	23	0.01	0.08	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	12	119	107	9.92	0.13	0.41	Entertainment; Media
L83	27	108	81	4	0.3	0.37	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	8	44	36	5.5	0.09	0.15	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Real Estate Services
L86	23	107	84	4.65	0.26	0.37	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L88	1	19	18	19	0.01	0.07	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Transportation: General
L92	5	45	40	9	0.06	0.16	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.03	Air Transportation
L94	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Electric Utilities
L96	5	22	17	4.4	0.06	0.08	Telecommunications
L97	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Utilities: General
L98	3	15	12	5	0.03	0.05	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M10	2	16	14	8	0.02	0.06	Business Administration: General
M12	1	25	24	25	0.01	0.09	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	14	18	4	1.29	0.16	0.06	New Firms; Startups
M14	24	153	129	6.38	0.27	0.53	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M21	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Business Economics
M31	1	16	15	16	0.01	0.06	Marketing
M37	1	14	13	14	0.01	0.05	Advertising
M41	17	62	45	3.65	0.19	0.21	Accounting
M42	5	37	32	7.4	0.06	0.13	Auditing
M50	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.02	Personnel Economics: General
M51	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.04	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N11	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N14	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N17	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N30	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	2	21	19	10.5	0.02	0.07	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	3	26	23	8.67	0.03	0.09	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	8	12	4	1.5	0.09	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N40	2	26	24	13	0.02	0.09	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	5	32	27	6.4	0.06	0.11	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	2	39	37	19.5	0.02	0.14	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	10	38	28	3.8	0.11	0.13	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	6	23	17	3.83	0.07	0.08	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	3	29	26	9.67	0.03	0.1	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N47	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N53	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N62	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N71	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N92	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.02	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O10	6	30	24	5	0.07	0.1	Economic Development: General
O11	7	46	39	6.57	0.08	0.16	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	15	14	15	0.01	0.05	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	28	85	57	3.04	0.31	0.29	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	5	41	36	8.2	0.06	0.14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	108	348	240	3.22	1.21	1.21	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	30	103	73	3.43	0.34	0.36	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	393	1,549	1,156	3.94	4.39	5.36	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	18	122	104	6.78	0.2	0.42	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	54	128	74	2.37	0.6	0.44	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O21	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	Project Analysis
O23	4	25	21	6.25	0.04	0.09	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	3	23	20	7.67	0.03	0.08	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	2	95	93	47.5	0.02	0.33	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	1	13	12	13	0.01	0.05	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.03	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	4	19	15	4.75	0.04	0.07	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	31	133	102	4.29	0.35	0.46	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	5	37	32	7.4	0.06	0.13	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	10	19	9	1.9	0.11	0.07	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	23	87	64	3.78	0.26	0.3	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O53	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O57	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Comparative Studies of Countries
P13	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	6	22	16	3.67	0.07	0.08	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	20	45	25	2.25	0.22	0.16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	23	46	23	2	0.26	0.16	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	9	34	25	3.78	0.1	0.12	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	9	21	12	2.33	0.1	0.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	15	14	15	0.01	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	25	59	34	2.36	0.28	0.2	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	15	15	0	1	0.17	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P31	27	56	29	2.07	0.3	0.19	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	10	31	21	3.1	0.11	0.11	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	7	23	16	3.29	0.08	0.08	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	12	22	10	1.83	0.13	0.08	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	6	20	14	3.33	0.07	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	131	330	199	2.52	1.46	1.14	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P39	5	5	0	1	0.06	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P42	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P48	3	15	12	5	0.03	0.05	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P50	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q01	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Sustainable Development
Q11	2	17	15	8.5	0.02	0.06	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.02	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q15	4	13	9	3.25	0.04	0.05	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q17	5	14	9	2.8	0.06	0.05	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	5	18	13	3.6	0.06	0.06	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	3	5	2	1.67	0.03	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	8	17	9	2.13	0.09	0.06	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	4	10	6	2.5	0.04	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	7	9	2	1.29	0.08	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	5	5	0	1	0.06	0.02	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q28	36	45	9	1.25	0.4	0.16	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q32	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.03	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	Resource Booms
Q34	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.04	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q38	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q48	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.03	Energy: Government Policy
Q52	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.02	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	2	31	29	15.5	0.02	0.11	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	6	44	38	7.33	0.07	0.15	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	6	9	3	1.5	0.07	0.03	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	6	13	7	2.17	0.07	0.05	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	25	58	33	2.32	0.28	0.2	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	6	12	6	2	0.07	0.04	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	24	66	42	2.75	0.27	0.23	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	16	49	33	3.06	0.18	0.17	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R14	4	4	0	1	0.04	0.01	Land Use Patterns
R15	2	14	12	7	0.02	0.05	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	3	4	1	1.33	0.03	0.01	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	3	25	22	8.33	0.03	0.09	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	54	362	308	6.7	0.6	1.25	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	14	62	48	4.43	0.16	0.21	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	2	12	10	6	0.02	0.04	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R38	8	35	27	4.38	0.09	0.12	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	20	80	60	4	0.22	0.28	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R48	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.03	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	3	11	8	3.67	0.03	0.04	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	4	9	5	2.25	0.04	0.03	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	3	6	3	2	0.03	0.02	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	3	18	15	6	0.03	0.06	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R58	15	46	31	3.07	0.17	0.16	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Z10	2	13	11	6.5	0.02	0.05	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	3	13	10	4.33	0.03	0.05	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	9	79	70	8.78	0.1	0.27	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	43	350	307	8.14	0.48	1.21	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	8,955	28,149	19,194	3.14	100	98	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K42.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A23	1	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A32	1	0	Collective Volumes
A33	3	0.01	Handbooks
B10	1	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	4	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	1	0	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B20	1	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	1	0	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B40	1	0	Economic Methodology: General
B53	1	0	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C11	1	0	Bayesian Analysis: General
C23	6	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C25	2	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	2	0.01	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C31	2	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C38	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C41	1	0	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C43	3	0.01	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	1	0	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C49	1	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C58	1	0	Financial Econometrics
C63	7	0.02	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	1	0	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C80	6	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C83	10	0.03	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D00	2	0.01	Microeconomics: General
D01	5	0.02	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D04	3	0.01	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	4	0.01	Household Behavior: General
D22	8	0.03	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D51	1	0	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	1	0	Incomplete Markets
D57	2	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D70	2	0.01	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D84	5	0.02	Expectations; Speculations
D85	12	0.04	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
E01	7	0.02	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	8	0.03	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E20	3	0.01	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	5	0.02	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E23	62	0.21	Macroeconomics: Production
E44	7	0.02	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E63	2	0.01	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
F41	2	0.01	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F54	8	0.03	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	14	0.05	International Institutional Arrangements

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F60	6	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	2	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F65	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F68	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
G01	18	0.06	Financial Crises
G11	7	0.02	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G17	1	0	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G23	14	0.05	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G30	4	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G35	1	0	Payout Policy
H10	2	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	2	0.01	Crisis Management
H32	8	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H42	1	0	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	5	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	1	0	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H55	5	0.02	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	1	0	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	12	0.04	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	4	0.01	National Deficit; Surplus
H75	31	0.11	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H80	1	0	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	2	0.01	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
I00	1	0	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	15	0.05	Health: General
I13	2	0.01	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	1	0	Health and Inequality
I15	2	0.01	Health and Economic Development
I23	16	0.06	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	2	0.01	Education and Inequality
I25	1	0	Education and Economic Development
J00	4	0.01	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J08	4	0.01	Labor Economics Policies
J10	2	0.01	Demographic Economics: General
J40	1	0	Particular Labor Markets: General
J43	2	0.01	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	2	0.01	Informal Labor Markets
J47	3	0.01	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	1	0	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J50	1	0	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J69	1	0	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J81	7	0.02	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J88	3	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K35	3	0.01	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	8	0.03	Family and Personal Law
K37	14	0.05	Immigration Law
L16	4	0.01	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	3	0.01	Open Source Products and Markets
L23	2	0.01	Organization of Production
L24	3	0.01	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L38	2	0.01	Public Policy
L43	4	0.01	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L60	6	0.02	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	3	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	1	0	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	4	0.01	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L68	1	0	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	2	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L74	3	0.01	Construction

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L78	1	0	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L87	1	0	Postal and Delivery Services
L90	1	0	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L95	2	0.01	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
M11	1	0	Production Management
M15	19	0.07	IT Management
M16	14	0.05	International Business Administration
M30	1	0	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	1	0	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M40	1	0	Accounting and Auditing: General
M48	20	0.07	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M53	1	0	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	10	0.03	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	1	0	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N12	5	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N20	2	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	3	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	1	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	4	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N36	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N46	2	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N50	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N55	3	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N70	1	0	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N74	2	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N83	1	0	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N87	1	0	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	3	0.01	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	8	0.03	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N93	4	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	2	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	1	0	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
O20	3	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O25	4	0.01	Industrial Policy
O42	1	0	Monetary Growth Models
O43	41	0.14	Institutions and Growth
O50	3	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
P10	1	0	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	1	0	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P19	1	0	Capitalist Systems: Other
P29	2	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P40	1	0	Other Economic Systems: General
P43	2	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P46	1	0	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P49	2	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Other
Q16	4	0.01	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q27	1	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q30	5	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q41	10	0.03	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	2	0.01	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	1	0	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q49	1	0	Energy: Other
Q50	3	0.01	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	1	0	Valuation of Environmental Effects

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q55	1	0	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
R13	1	0	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R28	4	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R33	5	0.02	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R40	3	0.01	Transportation Economics: General
R42	5	0.02	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
Y30	1	0	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Z18	4	0.01	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	1	0	Cultural Economics: Other
S	727	2	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

A23(1), A32(1), A33(3), B10(1), B11(4), B12(1), B20(1), B21(1), B40(1), B53(1), C11(1), C23(6), C25(2), C26(2), C31(2), C38(1), C41(1), C43(3), C45(1), C49(1), C58(1), C63(7), C65(1), C80(6), C83(10), D00(2), D01(5), D04(3), D10(4), D22(8), D51(1), D52(1), D57(2), D70(2), D84(5), D85(12), E01(7), E02(8), E20(3), E21(5), E23(62), E44(7), E63(2), F41(2), F54(8), F55(14), F60(6), F61(1), F62(2), F63(1), F65(1), F68(1), G01(18), G11(7), G17(1), G23(14), G30(4), G35(1), H10(2), H12(2), H32(8), H42(1), H44(5), H49(1), H55(5), H60(1), H61(12), H62(4), H75(31), H80(1), H81(2), I00(1), I10(15), I13(2), I14(1), I15(2), I23(16), I24(2), I25(1), J00(4), J08(4), J10(2), J40(1), J43(2), J46(2), J47(3), J48(1), J50(1), J69(1), J81(7), J88(3), K35(3), K36(8), K37(14), L16(4), L17(3), L23(2), L24(3), L38(2), L43(4), L60(6), L61(3), L62(1), L63(4), L68(1), L70(2), L74(3), L78(1), L87(1), L90(1), L95(2), M11(1), M15(19), M16(14), M30(1), M38(1), M40(1), M48(20), M53(1), M54(10), M55(1), N12(5), N20(2), N21(3), N22(1), N23(4), N36(1), N37(1), N46(2), N50(1), N55(3), N70(1), N74(2), N75(1), N76(1), N83(1), N87(1), N90(3), N91(8), N93(4), N94(2), N95(1), O20(3), O25(4), O42(1), O43(41), O50(3), P10(1), P11(1), P19(1), P29(2), P40(1), P43(2), P46(1), P49(2), Q16(4), Q27(1), Q30(5), Q41(10), Q42(2), Q43(1), Q49(1), Q50(3), Q51(1), Q55(1), R13(1), R28(4), R33(5), R40(3), R42(5), Y30(1), Z18(4), Z19(1).

Table K42.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C83	1	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	10
E01	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	7
E20	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
E23	1	0	2	10	9	12	15	13	62
E63	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
F54	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	8
G11	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	7
H55	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
H61	6	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	12
H62	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4
H75	1	1	3	3	2	1	7	13	31
H81	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
I10	3	2	1	1	0	0	4	4	15
J40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J88	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
K36	2	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	8
L23	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
L90	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M16	5	1	2	1	3	0	1	1	14
N12	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	5
N21	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
N22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N74	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
N90	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
N91	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	8
N93	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
P19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q30	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	5
R33	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Y30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C23	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	6
C63	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	7
D01	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	5
D57	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
E21	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	5
E44	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	7
G30	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	4
H32	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	1	8
J81	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	7
K35	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
L43	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
L60	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	6
L70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
M30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M48	0	1	1	1	6	1	4	6	20
O43	0	2	0	1	2	13	7	16	41
Q50	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
R42	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	5
C25	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
D70	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
F55	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	3	14
G01	0	0	1	0	4	5	4	4	18
G23	0	0	1	2	2	1	4	4	14
H10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
H44	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	5
I00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J08	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
L17	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
L24	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
M54	0	0	1	1	4	2	0	2	10
N55	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
N75	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N95	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O42	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O50	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Q27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q41	0	0	2	2	1	3	1	1	10
R40	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
A23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B11	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
B12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B40	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C80	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	6
D85	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	3	12
G17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I23	0	0	0	3	1	5	4	3	16
J69	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L16	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
L95	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
M15	0	0	0	9	6	0	1	3	19
M53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N20	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
N36	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N46	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
N87	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O25	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
Q16	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
Q43	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q55	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A33	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
C26	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
C38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D00	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
D22	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	8
D52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H49	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H60	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J00	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
J10	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
J48	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
L61	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
L63	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
L78	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N23	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
N70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N76	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O20	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
P29	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Q42	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
A32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D10	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
D51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D84	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
E02	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	8
F41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F62	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
J47	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
L74	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
M40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N83	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N94	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
P10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Z19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
D04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	6
I15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
J43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
J46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
K37	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	14
L62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L87	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P49	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Q51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Z18	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
C31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
C58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
I14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
I25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
NL(J)	31	19	20	23	25	23	15	17	173

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K42.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C83	Lensvelt-Mulders, Gerty J. L. M., Peter G. M. van der Heijden, Olav Laudy, and Ger van Gils. 2006. "A Validation of a Computer-Assisted Randomized Response Survey to Estimate the Prevalence of Fraud in Social Security." <i>Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)</i>, 169(2): 305-18. In the Netherlands, there is a research tradition that measures fraud against regulations by interviewing eligible individuals using a survey. In these studies the sensitive questions about fraud are posed by using a randomized response method. The paper describes the results of a Dutch study into the consequences of replacing home interviews by trained interviewers with Internet-delivered interviews in a survey on fraud in the area of disability benefits. Both surveys used computer-assisted self-interviews with randomized response questions. This study has three goals: first to present the research tradition that makes use of randomized response, second to compare the results of home interviews and the Internet survey and finally to introduce an adapted weighted logistic regression method to test the relationship between the probability of fraud and explanatory variables. The results show that there are no systematic differences between modes of interview, either for estimates of the prevalence of fraud or for the identification of associated variables. These outcomes result in the conclusion that the Internet survey is a useful and cost-effective instrument for measuring fraud in a population, and that it is unlikely that replacing home interviews with the Internet survey will result in a significant break with tradition.
2006	E01	CV: Gordon, Robert J. 2006. "The 1920s and the 1990s in Mutual Reflection." In <i>The Global Economy in the 1990s: A Long-Run Perspective</i>, ed. Paul W. Rhode and Gianni Toniolo, 161-92. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	E20	Naor, Ziv. 2006. "Untimely Death, the Value of Certain Lifetime and Macroeconomic Dynamics." <i>Defence and Peace Economics</i>, 17(4): 343-59. In the past few years, several studies have documented the fact that terrorism has a negative impact on economic activity. The present study attempts to provide an explanation that rests on two pillars. The first pillar expands on Eckstein and Tsiddon (2004) to account explicitly for a subjective assessment of the probability of death due to an act of terror; the second explicitly accounts for the dissatisfaction that derives from untimely death. In the first pillar, individuals estimate the risk of death by invoking the cumulative-prospect theory (Kahneman and Tversky, 1992). Since the probability of death in a terrorist attack is low, decision weights are higher than the actual probabilities. Needless to say, while cumulative-prospect theory governs individuals' behavior, the economy is governed by actual probabilities. The second pillar on which our explanation rests is the disutility that emerges from an individual's untimely and unnatural death. When calibrated, the integration of both explanations seems to show that terror has a rather strong impact on economic activity, one that may be observed in terror-affected regions.
2006	E23	Coppier, Raffaella, and Elisabetta Michetti. 2006. "Corruption vs Production: A Non-Linear Relationship." <i>Economic Modelling</i>, 23(4): 622-37. This paper analyzes the relationship between corruption, monitoring and production that exists in an economy. We show that high levels of corruption can be connected to high levels of production and that increased monitoring of corruption over some range negatively affects production. In point of fact, we prove that equilibrium production is a non-linear function of the monitoring level, by presenting three different equilibria: high corruption with intermediate production, no corruption but low production and no corruption with high production. We also analyze an optimal strategy depending on the policy objective of the State.
2006	E63	CV: Holmes, Jennifer S., and Sheila Amin Gutierrez de Pineres. 2006. "Corruption: Is Dollarisation a Solution?." In <i>Institutions, Globalisation and Empowerment</i>, ed. Kartik C. Roy and Jorn Sideras, 130-47. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	F54	Agathangelou, Anna M. 2006. "Colonising Desires: Bodies for Sale, Exploitation and (In)Security in Desire Industries." <i>Cyprus Review</i>, 18(2): 37-73. Desire industries have emerged as a major social relation of seduction under the Neoliberal Imperium. Through the household domestic and entertainment reproductive sectors, the desire industries promise fulfilment, while intimately tying freedom and prosperity with securitisation for individuals and states alike and preserving wealth through access to the market, the state, and masculine power for what comes to be constituted as the bourgeois and white elite. More concretely, this paper examines how the "higher income generating" peripheries of Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey actively participate in bringing female migrant labour from "lower income generating" countries. Albeit in contradictory ways, these countries work toward realising the historical tendencies of capital by feminising, racialising, sexualising, and constituting the subject of exploitation as a threat to the (re)production of the neoliberal imperium's relations. Through the "import" and exploitation of cheap reproductive labour for what is referred to in this article as the "desire" or sex industries, these peripheries work toward realising the (re)production of neoliberalism, albeit with strategies, activities, contestations, and struggles. Female migrants face daily violence as their labour is exploited to realise the historical tendencies of capital, and yet, these working class migrant women exceed capital's push and attempt to seize their corporeal bodies, and/or appropriate their feminine labour. They invest time and energy toward constituting communities that do not exploit, violate, appropriate, and indeed, kill their bodies. In moving to realise this potential, the creative power of labourers, as producers of their own communities, is crucial toward social and self-affirmation and social and self-realisation.
2006	F54	Germer, Andrea. 2006. "'The Inner and the Outer Domain': Sexuality and the Nation-State in Japanese Feminist Historiography." <i>Social Science Japan Journal</i>, 9(1): 51-72. "The inner and the outer domain" are the key terms of a model by Partha Chatterjee, with which he theorizes the conceptualization of colonial and postcolonial histories: The inner domain refers to the concept of the nation and the outer domain to the concept of the colonial or postcolonial state. Taking on this theoretical distinction, this article analyzes feminist historiographies of 1950s through 1970s Japan, namely the works of Takamura Itsue and Yamazaki Tomoko that deal with the categories of sexuality and the nation-state. I argue that both authors dealt with the sexual politics at work in premodern and modern Japan, and were theorizing history from a position that would nowadays be called

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		postcolonial, depicting women and children as victims of sexual exploitation in a framework of domestic Japanese or international trafficking in Asia.
2006	G11	Levy, Ori, and Itai Galili. 2006. "Terror and Trade of Individual Investors." <i>Journal of Socio-Economics</i> , 35(6): 980-91. A great number of psychological studies document the influence of emotions on individuals' decision-making processes. This paper contributes to this literature by analyzing the possible impact of terrorism on financial trade by individual investors. Using account data for over 3000 households obtained from a large Israeli bank, we look into reactions of common stock investments to terrorist incidents in the years 1998-2002. The empirical analysis indicates that terror has a significant adverse effect on actual trade, possibly limiting the scope of risk-sharing available through traded securities. Several psychological explanations for investors' reluctance to trade are provided. Amongst them are the increase in public fear (resulting in pessimistic risk estimates and risk averse choices); the sense of ambiguity caused by terror; repercussions of anxiety and depression disorders; a desire to avoid future regret. Our results add to the recent literature documenting the harmful effects terrorist acts have on various facets of the economy.
2006	H55	Lensvelt-Mulders, Gerty J. L. M., Peter G. M. van der Heijden, Olav Laudy, and Ger van Gils. 2006. "A Validation of a Computer-Assisted Randomized Response Survey to Estimate the Prevalence of Fraud in Social Security." <i>Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A (Statistics in Society)</i> , 169(2): 305-18. In the Netherlands, there is a research tradition that measures fraud against regulations by interviewing eligible individuals using a survey. In these studies the sensitive questions about fraud are posed by using a randomized response method. The paper describes the results of a Dutch study into the consequences of replacing home interviews by trained interviewers with Internet-delivered interviews in a survey on fraud in the area of disability benefits. Both surveys used computer-assisted self-interviews with randomized response questions. This study has three goals: first to present the research tradition that makes use of randomized response, second to compare the results of home interviews and the Internet survey and finally to introduce an adapted weighted logistic regression method to test the relationship between the probability of fraud and explanatory variables. The results show that there are no systematic differences between modes of interview, either for estimates of the prevalence of fraud or for the identification of associated variables. These outcomes result in the conclusion that the Internet survey is a useful and cost-effective instrument for measuring fraud in a population, and that it is unlikely that replacing home interviews with the Internet survey will result in a significant break with tradition.
2006	H55 I10	Auerbach, Alan J., David Card, and John M. Quigley, eds. 2006. <i>Public Policy and the Income Distribution</i> , New York: Russell Sage Foundation. Eight papers, originally presented at a conference held in Berkeley in December 2003, analyze the complex interactions among demographics, poverty, the distribution of income, and public policy from a longer-run perspective, taking stock of our knowledge of trends and causes, and identifying key areas where positive economics can contribute further to our understanding of policy options. Papers discuss what the 1990s welfare reforms accomplished (Rebecca M. Blank); the take-up of social benefits (Janet Currie); government programs and social outcomes--a comparison of the United States with other rich nations (Timothy M. Smeeding); income and wealth concentration in a historical and international perspective (Emmanuel Saez); social security and the evolution of elderly poverty (Gary V. Engelhardt and Jonathan Gruber); the measurement and evolution of health inequality--evidence from the U.S. Medicare population (Jonathan Skinner and Weiping Zhou); the socioeconomic status of black males--the increasing importance of incarceration (Steven Raphael); and public health and mortality--what we can learn from the past (Dora L. Costa and Matthew E. Kahn).
2006	H61	CV: Wehner, Joachim. 2006. "Effective Financial Scrutiny." In <i>The Role of Parliament in Curbing Corruption</i> , ed. Rick Stapenhurst, Niall Johnston and Riccardo Pelizzo, 81-92. WBI Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	H61	CV: Ulrich, Martin. 2006. "Case Study on the Performance of Public Accounts Committees: A Review of the Canadian PAC, 37th Parliament." In <i>The Role of Parliament in Curbing Corruption</i> , ed. Rick Stapenhurst, Niall Johnston and Riccardo Pelizzo, 93-99. WBI Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	H61	CV: Stapenhurst, Rick, and Jack Titsworth. 2006. "Parliament and Supreme Audit Institutions." In <i>The Role of Parliament in Curbing Corruption</i> , ed. Rick Stapenhurst, Niall Johnston and Riccardo Pelizzo, 101-09. WBI Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	H61	CV: Stasinopoulou, Katia. 2006. "Case Study: The European Parliament's Role in the Resignation of the Santer Commission." In <i>The Role of Parliament in Curbing Corruption</i> , ed. Rick Stapenhurst, Niall Johnston and Riccardo Pelizzo, 149-54. WBI Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	H61	CV: Marshall, Denis. 2006. "Afterword." In <i>The Role of Parliament in Curbing Corruption</i> , ed. Rick Stapenhurst, Niall Johnston and Riccardo Pelizzo, 227-36. WBI Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	H61	Coats, R. Morris, Gokhan Karahan, and Robert D. Tollison. 2006. "Terrorism and Pork-Barrel Spending." <i>Public Choice</i> , 128(1-2): 275-87. The horrifying, tragic events of 9/11 made Americans aware of their vulnerability to terrorist attacks and triggered the creation of the Department of Homeland Security along with a substantial increase in federal spending to both thwart terrorist attacks and to increase our ability to respond to such emergencies. Much of this large increase in spending was in the form of direct transfers to states and cities through several grant programs. Homeland Security grants may be used for protection against terrorist activities, thereby enhancing public interests, or as wealth transfers to state and local governments, enhancing the reelection efforts of incumbents, and thus, private interests. Using 2004 per capita Homeland Security grant funding to states and their cities, we find that the funding formula used for some of the grant programs, which allocates almost 40% of the funds in some grant programs through a minimum percent to each state with the rest allocated based on population, means that per capita funding is related to electoral votes per capita, i.e., to the politics of Presidential re-election. However, the funding in other grant programs is also related to some of the dangers and vulnerabilities faced by states and their cities. Some of the variation in per capita grant allocations is also explained by the amount of airport traffic in the state and the state's population density, which are variables closely linked to the state's vulnerability to attack. Per capita Homeland Security grant allocations, however, do not seem to be related to the closeness of the 2000 presidential race.
2006	H62	CV: Kirshner, Jonathan. 2006. "Currency and Coercion in the Twenty-First Century." In <i>International Monetary Power</i> , ed. David M. Andrews, 139-61. Cornell Studies in Money. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
2006	H75	Kalist, David E., and Noelle A. Molinari. 2006. "Is the Marginal Child More Likely to Be Murdered? An Examination of State Abortion Ratios and Infant Homicide." <i>Journal of Human Resources</i> , 41(3): 611-30. We examine whether abortion removes from the population those infants most at risk of homicide. As part of our identification strategy, we find that abortion reduces the number of unwanted births, estimating that 1 percent increase in the abortion ratio reduces unwanted births by approximately 0.35 percent. Using cross-sectional time-series data for U.S. states between 1970 and 1998, we find that an increase in the abortion ratio (a proxy for unwanted births) reduces the expected number of infant homicides, especially among black infants. Overall, the elasticity of infant homicides with respect to unwanted births is approximately 0.089.

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2006	H81	CV: Chapman, Bruce, and Richard Denniss. 2006. "Criminal Reparations: Using Financial Incentives and Income Contingent Fines for White-Collar Crimes." In <i>Government Managing Risk: Income Contingent Loans for Social and Economic Progress</i> . Bruce Chapman, 156-73. Routledge Studies in Business Organizations and Networks, vol. 40. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2006	I10	THE SAME AS H55 Auerbach, Alan J., David Card, and John M. Quigley, eds. 2006. <i>Public Policy and the Income Distribution</i> . New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
2006	I10	McInnes, Colin, and Kelley Lee. 2006. "Health, Security and Foreign Policy." <i>Review of International Studies</i> , 32(1): 5-23. Over the past decade, health has become an increasingly important international issue and one which has engaged the attention of the foreign and security policy community. This article examines the emerging relationship between foreign and security policy, and global public health. It argues that the agenda has been dominated by two issues--the spread of selected infectious diseases (including HIV/AIDS) and bio-terror. It argues that this is a narrow framing of the agenda which could be broadened to include a wider range of issues. We offer two examples: health and internal instability, including the role of health in failing states and in post-conflict reconstruction; and illicit activities. We also argue that the relationship between global public health, and foreign and security policy has prioritized the concerns of the latter over the former--how selected health issues may create risks for (inter)national security or economic growth. Moreover the interests of the West are prominent on this agenda, focusing (largely though not exclusively) on how health risks in the developing world might impact upon the West. It is less concerned with the promotion of global public health.
2006	I10	Corman, Hope, Kelly Noonan, Nancy E. Reichman, and Ofira Schwartz-Soicher. 2006. <i>Crime and Circumstance: The Effects of Infant Health Shocks on Fathers' Criminal Activity</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12754. Few studies in the economics literature have linked individuals' criminal behavior to changes in their personal circumstances. Life shocks, such as natural or personal disasters, could reduce or sever a person's connections to his/her family, job, or community. With fewer connections, crime may become a more attractive option. This study addresses the question of whether an exogenous shock in life circumstances affects criminal activity. Specifically, we estimate the effects of the birth of a child with a random and serious health problem (versus the birth of a healthy infant) on the likelihood that the child's father becomes or remains involved in illegal activities. Controlling for the father's pre-birth criminal activity, we find that the shock of having a child with a serious health problem increases both the father's post-birth conviction and incarceration by 1 to 8 percentage points, depending on the measure of infant health used.
2006	J40	Calvo-Armengol, Antoni, Thierry Verdier, and Yves Zenou. 2006. <i>Strong and Weak Ties in Employment and Crime</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5448. This paper analyses the interplay between social structure and information exchange in two competing activities, crime and labour. We consider a dynamic model in which individuals belong to mutually exclusive two-person groups, referred to as dyads. There are multiple equilibria. If jobs are badly paid and/or crime is profitable, unemployment benefits have to be low enough to prevent workers for staying too long in the unemployment status because they are vulnerable to crime activities. If, instead, jobs are well paid and/or crime is not profitable, unemployment benefits have to be high enough to induce workers to stay unemployed rather than commit crime because they are less vulnerable to crime activities. Also, in segregated neighbourhoods characterized by high interactions between peers, a policy only based on punishment and arrest will not be efficient in reducing crime. It has to be accompanied by other types of policies that take into account social interactions.
2006	J88	Friebel, Guido, and Sergei Guriev. 2006. "Smuggling Humans: A Theory of Debt-Financed Migration." <i>Journal of the European Economic Association</i> , 4(6): 1085-1111. We introduce financial constraints in a theoretical analysis of illegal immigration. Intermediaries finance the migration costs of wealth-constrained migrants, who enter temporary servitude contracts to repay the debt. These debt/labor contracts are easier to enforce in the illegal than in the legal sector of the host country. Hence, when moving from the illegal to the legal sector becomes more costly--for instance, because of stricter deportation policies--fewer immigrants default on debt. This reduces the risks for intermediaries, who are then more willing to finance illegal migration. Stricter deportation policies may thus, ex ante, increase rather than decrease the flow of illegal migrants. Furthermore, stricter deportation policies worsen the skill composition of immigrants. While stricter border controls decrease overall immigration, they may result in an increase of debt-financed migration. We also show that there are complementarities between employer sanctions and deportation policies. We use available evidence to check the empirical consistency of the theory.
2006	K36	CV: Chapman, Bruce, Arie Freiberg, John Quiggin, and David Tait. 2006. "Criminal Reparations: Using the Tax System to Collect Fines." In <i>Government Managing Risk: Income Contingent Loans for Social and Economic Progress</i> . Bruce Chapman, 140-55. Routledge Studies in Business Organizations and Networks, vol. 40. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.
2006	K36	McKinley, Michelle A. 2006. "Emancipatory Politics and Rebellious Practices: Incorporating Global Human Rights in Family Violence Laws in Peru." <i>New York University Journal of International Law and Politics</i> , 39(1): 75-139.
2006	L23	Garicano, Luis, and Paul Heaton. 2006. <i>Computing Crime: Information Technology, Police Effectiveness and the Organization of Policing</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5837. How does information technology (IT) affect the organization of police work? How does it in turn affect police crime-fighting effectiveness? To answer these questions, we construct a new panel data set of police departments covering 1987-2003. We find that while IT adoption had substantial effects on a wide range of police organizational practices, it had, by itself, a negligible impact on crime-fighting effectiveness. These results are robust to various methods for controlling for agency-level characteristics and the endogeneity of IT use. We then suggest and test two explanations for this puzzle. First, we demonstrate that use of a particular technology, computerized record-keeping, increased recorded crime rates. Second, we provide evidence that IT investments only had a substantial impact on crime clearance rates and crime rates when undertaken as part of a broad set of complementary organizational practices such as those in the Compstat program.
2006	L90	Banerjee, Sudeshna Ghosh, Jennifer M. Oetzel, and Rupa Ranganathan. 2006. "Private Provision of Infrastructure in Emerging Markets: Do Institutions Matter?" <i>Development Policy Review</i> , 24(2): 175-202. Governments in developing countries have encouraged private sector investment to meet the growing demand for infrastructure. According to institutional theory, the role of institutions is paramount in private sector development. A longitudinal dataset of 40 developing economies between 1990 and 2000 is used to test empirically how different institutional structures affect private investment in infrastructure, in particular its volume and frequency. The results indicate that property rights and bureaucratic quality play a significant role in promoting private infrastructure investment. Interestingly, they also suggest that countries with higher levels of corruption attract greater private participation in infrastructure.
2006	M16	Luo, Yadong. 2006. "Political Behavior, Social Responsibility, and Perceived Corruption: A Structuration Perspective." <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i> , 37(6): 747-66. This study unites the three lenses--political behavior, corporate social

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		responsibility, and corruption--and evaluates the way in which multinational enterprises (MNEs) manage political and social forces in a foreign emerging market. Using the theory of structuration as the conceptual foundation, we propose that an MNE's propensity to cooperate with the host government is positively related to its philanthropic contribution and resource accommodation, whereas its propensity to be assertive with the host government is positively associated with its emphasis on ethics and organizational credibility. We argue that when perceived corruption in the business segment increases, an MNE's propensity to cooperate and be assertive with the government decreases, its focus on ethics heightens, and its philanthropic contribution diminishes. As to the three-way interactions, when perceived corruption in the business segment increases, MNEs that focus more on ethics have a greater propensity to use arm's length bargaining to deal with the government, whereas those focusing less on ethics have a greater propensity to use social connections to deal with the government. Our analysis of sample MNEs in China generally supports these propositions.
2006	M16	Rodriguez, Peter, Donald S. Siegel, Amy Hillman, and Lorraine Eden. 2006. "Three Lenses on the Multinational Enterprise: Politics, Corruption, and Corporate Social Responsibility." <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i> , 37(6): 733-46. Scholars who analyze multinational enterprises (MNEs) recognize the complex relationship between international business (IB) and society. However, compared with other IB topics, research on politics, corruption and corporate social responsibility--'three lenses' on the MNE--remains somewhat embryonic, with unresolved issues regarding frameworks, measurement, methods, and theory. This presents unique opportunities for integration and extension of disciplinary perspectives, which we explore in this article. We provide an introduction to potential linkages across these three lenses, an agenda for additional theoretical and empirical research, and a review of the papers in the JIBS Focused Issue.
2006	M16	Kwok, Chuck C. Y., and Solomon Tadesse. 2006. "The MNC as an Agent of Change for Host-Country Institutions: FDI and Corruption." <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i> , 37(6): 767-85. Most empirical research examines how the institutional environment of corruption shapes the behavior of multinational corporations (MNCs). In this study, we would like to highlight the other side of the picture: how the presence of MNCs may shape the institutional environment of corruption over time. We propose three avenues through which the MNCs may have an impact on its host institutions: regulatory pressure effect, demonstration effect, and professionalization effect. Based on extensive data on foreign direct investment and corruption for a large sample of countries over the last 30 years, the empirical results are generally consistent with our hypothesis. Such findings provide a glimmer of hope for the future of the host country where corruption is prevalent.
2006	M16	Cuervo-Cazurra, Alvaro. 2006. "Who Cares about Corruption?" <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i> , 37(6): 807-22. This paper examines the impact of corruption on foreign direct investment (FDI). It argues that corruption results not only in a reduction in FDI, but also in a change in the composition of country of origin of FDI. It presents two key findings. First, corruption results in relatively lower FDI from countries that have signed the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. This suggests that laws against bribery abroad may act as a deterrent against engaging in corruption in foreign countries. Second, corruption results in relatively higher FDI from countries with high levels of corruption. This suggests that investors who have been exposed to bribery at home may not be deterred by corruption abroad, but instead seek countries where corruption is prevalent.
2006	M16	Weitzel, Utz, and Sjors Berns. 2006. "Cross-Border Takeovers, Corruption, and Related Aspects of Governance." <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i> , 37(6): 786-806. We use a panel of 4979 cross-border and domestic takeovers to test the relation between host country corruption and premiums paid for local targets. Host country corruption is negatively associated with target premiums, after correcting for other governance-related factors such as political stability, legal systems, and financial disclosure standards. We estimate that deterioration in the corruption index by one point (on a 10-point scale) is, on average, associated with a reduction of 21% of local targets' premiums. Our results do not support the notion that local corruption constitutes a significant market barrier to foreign investors; rather, it represents a discount on local takeover synergies, which affects foreign and domestic acquirers alike. However, we find that the major effects of corruption can alternatively be explained by government effectiveness, pointing towards an endogenous relationship between bribery and bureaucracy.
2006	N12 N22	CV: Gordon, Robert J. 2006. "The 1920s and the 1990s in Mutual Reflection." In <i>The Global Economy in the 1990s: A Long-Run Perspective</i> , ed. Paul W. Rhode and Gianni Toniolo, 161-92. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	N21	CV: Bodenhorn, Howard. 2006. "Bank Chartering and Political Corruption in Antebellum New York: Free Banking as Reform." In <i>Corruption and Reform: Lessons from America's Economic History</i> , ed. Edward L. Glaeser and Claudia Goldin, 231-57. A National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2006	N22	THE SAME AS N12 CV: Gordon, Robert J. 2006. "The 1920s and the 1990s in Mutual Reflection."
2006	N74	CV: Golden, Miriam, and Lucio Picci. 2006. "Corruption and the Management of Public Works in Italy." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption</i> , ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 457-83. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	N90	Basson, Steve. 2006. "'Oh Comrade, What Times Those Were!' History, Capital Punishment and the Urban Square." <i>Urban Studies</i> , 43(7): 1147-58. From the perspective of traditional Western histories of the urban realm, public squares have been seen to represent a privileged site of urban containment expressive of a community's highest values of individual freedom, social inclusion and cultural refinement. But such views can be misleading. For what is omitted from the scope of these conventional historical visions and their ideal and conforming subjects of public spatial discourse, is an entire array of other and darker narratives that equally speak of personal choice, collective participation and cultural value. Capital punishment reflects such an example, a practice that once comprised an integral part of the political, social and cultural landscape of a Western city's squares and streets. Drawing from Michel Foucault's Discipline and Punish and its implications on how we might begin to re-read the history of the urban square, the paper seeks to explore those practices and modes of rationality that underpinned the once-public spectacle of executions and torture as a vital condition of urban life. In particular, this discussion will question the assumptions of an historical tradition that continues to reduce our understanding of the city and its open spaces of public appearance and action to an idealistic and illusory reality of the urban realm and its narrow framing of collective conduct, necessity and significance.
2006	N91	CV: O Grada, Cormac. 2006. "The New York Irish in the 1850s." In <i>Ireland's Great Famine: Interdisciplinary Perspectives</i> . Cormac O Grada, 143-74. With the collaboration of Andres Eiriksson, Timothy Guinnane, Joel Mokyr, and Kevin O'Rourke. Dublin: University College Dublin Press; distributed by Dufour Editions, Chester Springs, Pa..
2006	N91	CV: Menes, Rebecca. 2006. "Limiting the Reach of the Grabbing Hand: Graft and Growth in American Cities, 1880 to 1930." In <i>Corruption and Reform: Lessons from America's Economic History</i> , ed. Edward L. Glaeser and Claudia Goldin, 63-93. A National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.

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2006	N91	CV: Engerman, Stanley L., and Kenneth L. Sokoloff. 2006. "Digging the Dirt at Public Expense: Governance in the Building of the Erie Canal and Other Public Works." In <i>Corruption and Reform: Lessons from America's Economic History</i> , ed. Edward L. Glaeser and Claudia Goldin, 95-122. A National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2006	N93	Mlinaric, Dubravka. 2006. "Uloga drzave u prevenciji i sanaciji loseg utjecaja bolesti na gospodarstvo sjeverne Dalmacije u 18. stoljecu. (The Role of State in Prevention of Consequences That Diseases Had on Economy of Northern Dalmatia in the Eighteenth Century. With English summary.)" <i>Ekonomika i ekohistorija/Economic- and Ecohistory</i> , 2(0): 39-54. The analysis of northern Dalmatia in the 18th century as the geographical area of specific diseases and specific economy. By the way the state (the Venetian Republic) reclaimed the lowland and swampy areas to prevent the spread of diseases (the sanitary cordons) challenged demographic increase, and all the while economic production. Poverty, starvation, apathy, and diseases supported the illegal commercial and business activities of the local inhabitants as well as the local criminal activities.
2006	P19	Lebert, Didier, and Carlo Vercellone. 2006. "Mafia et capitalisme: Dix theses sur la nature et les transformations de l'entreprise mafieuse. (Mafia and Capitalism: Ten Propositions about the Nature and Transformations of the Mafia. With English summary.)" <i>Economie Appliquee</i> , 59(1): 23-58. The aim of this paper is to develop an analytical framework which allows us to consider the Mafia as an endogenous form of the dynamics of capitalism. In the first part, the socio-economic form Mafia is regarded as a structural manifestation of the "primitive accumulation of capital" logic. In the second part, this approach is supported by stating ten propositions. Finally, the paper offers an analysis of both the continuity and breakings of the Mafia in the long-run dynamics of Italian capitalism.
2006	P40	Rathbone Bradley, Anne E. 2006. "Institutional Change in the Absence of the Rule of Law and Market Mechanisms." <i>Public Choice</i> , 128(1-2): 197-219. This paper outlines and evaluates the nature of terrorism as perpetrated by al-Qaeda. To begin it graphs the institutional blueprint of society, and identifies the ubiquitous relationship between state, market and culture in any society. It goes on to describe how private markets and cultures are harmed and diminished by the relative expansion of the state. At some stage in this relative expansion, private markets and cultures simply collapse. At this point, a societal backlash ensues. al-Qaeda, in this sense, is the modern day coup d'etat against the overwhelming power of an over-extended autocracy. The paper evaluates this hypothesis through an institutional examination, largely focused on Saudi Arabia, the initial homeland of Osama bin Laden, the highly effective leader of al-Qaeda, and current home to the world's largest financial contributors to the cause of al-Qaeda. Understanding the specific and purposeful institutional nexus from which al-Qaeda has emerged must be a first step in any systematic attempt to reduce the terrorist threat that it poses.
2006	Q30	van der Ploeg, Frederick. 2006. <i>Challenges and Opportunities for Resource Rich Economies</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5688. The political economy of resource rich countries is surveyed. The empirical evidence suggests that countries with a large share of primary exports in GNP have bad growth records and high inequality, especially if the quality of institutions and the rule of law are bad. The economic argument that a resource bonanza induces appreciation of the real exchange rate and a decline of non-resource export sectors may have some relevance. More important, a resource boom reinforces rent grabbing, especially if institutions are bad, and keeps in place bad policies. Optimal resource management may make use of the Hotelling rule and the Hartwick rule. However, a recent World Bank study suggests that resource rich economies squander their natural resource wealth and more often have negative genuine saving rates. Still, countries such as Botswana, Canada, Australia and Norway suggest it is possible to escape the resource curse. Some practical suggestions for a better management of natural resources are offered.
2006	R33	Abadie, Alberto, and Sofia Dermisi. 2006. <i>Is Terrorism Eroding Agglomeration Economies in Central Business Districts? Lessons from the Office Real Estate Market in Downtown Chicago</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12678. The attacks of September 11, 2001, and more recently the Madrid and London downtown train bombings, have raised concerns over both the safety of downtowns and the continuous efforts by terrorists to attack areas of such high density and significance. This article employs building-level data on vacancy rates to investigate the impact of an increased perception of terrorist risk after 9/11 on the office real estate market in downtown Chicago. Chicago provides the perfect laboratory to investigate the effects of an increase in the perceived level of terrorist risk in a major financial district. Unlike in New York, the 9/11 attacks did not restrict directly the available office space in downtown Chicago. Moreover, the 9/11 attacks induced a large increase in the perception of terrorist risk in the Chicago Central Business District, which includes the tallest building in the U.S. (the Sears Tower) and other landmark buildings which are potential targets of large-scale terrorist attacks. Our results show that, following the 9/11 attacks, vacancy rates experienced a much more pronounced increase in the three most distinctive Chicago landmark buildings (the Sears Tower, the Aon Center and the Hancock Center) and their vicinities than in other areas of the city of Chicago. Our results suggest that economic activity in Central Business Districts can be greatly affected by changes in the perceived level of terrorism.
2006	R33	Dermisi, Sofia V. 2006. "Terrorism Protection and Prevention Measures for Office Buildings." <i>Journal of Real Estate Literature</i> , 14(1): 59-86. The events of September 11, 2001 in the United States have changed the perspective of owners and management companies towards the security of office buildings. The initial reaction, which included general security measures with an unclear prevention role, is continuously being replaced by improved and more thorough decision-making process of prevention measures targeting specific types of threats. This paper proposes a layered approach for the protection and prevention against terrorism attacks in office buildings and the development of a city-wide Property Anti-Terrorism Taskforce, which will increase the cross-collaboration between real estate and law enforcement and emergency management agencies, while strategically preparing owners and property managers.
2006	R33	Dermisi, Sofia V. 2006. "Recovering from an External Economic Shock: The Effect of Terrorism Threat on Chicago 'Trophy' Buildings and Their Immediate Area." <i>Journal of Real Estate Literature</i> , 14(3): 401-21. This paper studies the extent of the office market recovery of the shadow (immediate) areas of three Chicago trophy buildings (Sears Tower, Aon Center, and John Hancock Center) comparing before and after September 11, 2001 (9/11) office market trends from 1997 until 2005. The results indicate that these three areas have not yet fully recovered almost five years after 9/11 based on their direct and sublease vacancy rates. Controlling for all three shadow area fixed effects, sublease vacancies after 9/11 increased on average by 84% and direct vacancies increased by 69%. In contrast, there is no statistical difference between the before and after 9/11 rent levels for all three shadow areas.
2006	Y30	2006. "Book Reviews." <i>Finance and Development</i> , 43(1): 52-54.
2007		

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2007	B53 D01	Knepper, Paul. 2007. "Situational Logic in Social Science Inquiry: From Economics to Criminology." <i>Review of Austrian Economics</i>, 20(1): 25-41. Karl R. Popper proposed that the method of explanation in economics, or situational logic, should become the general model for analyses across the social sciences. This article makes good Popper's proposal by extending situational logic to a social problem outside the traditional scope of economics: crime. Specifically, the discussion reviews models developed by economist Gary S. Becker and criminologist Ronald V. Clarke. Becker's 'economic approach' to crime incorporates essential features of situational logic. Clarke's 'situational crime prevention' offers an even better demonstration; it explicitly incorporates the ideas of piecemeal social engineering and unintended social repercussions. Popper took situational logic from Menger and the Austrians, making this emerging area of criminology an extension of Austrian economics.
2007	C23	Patacchini, Eleonora, and Yves Zenou. 2007. <i>Ethnicity and Spatial Externalities in Crime</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6130. We develop a model where the decision to commit a crime in a neighboring area is a positive function of the percentage of same-race individuals residing in that area since they can provide crucial information on crime possibilities. The model then predicts a positive spatial correlation in crime between different contiguous areas; this correlation is higher the closer the distance between the areas. We empirically investigate these relationships using data from the crime statistics that are recorded by the police in Britain. We find results that are consistent with the model. In particular, the agglomeration of a given ethnic minority group is positively related to its crime activity and this effect declines quite sharply with distance between areas.
2007	C63	CV: Ormerod, P., M. Trabatti, K. Glass, and R. Colbaugh. 2007. "Explaining Social and Economic Phenomena by Models with Low or Zero Cognition Agents." In <i>Complexity Hints for Economic Policy</i>, ed. Massimo Salzano and David Colander, 201-10. New Economic Windows series. Milan and New York: Springer.
2007	C63	CV: Electrís, Christi, and Dinsha Mistree. 2007. "Global Agenda! Version 1.0: Toward Interactive Gaming and Simulation of World Politics." In <i>Mapping Sustainability: Knowledge e-Networking and the Value Chain</i>, ed. Nazli Choucri, Dinsha Mistree, Farnaz Haghseta, Toufic Mezher, Wallace R. Baker and Carlos I. Ortiz, 379-94. Alliance for Global Sustainability Bookseries: Science and Technology: Tools for Sustainable Development, vol. 11. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	D01	THE SAME AS B53 Knepper, Paul. 2007. "Situational Logic in Social Science Inquiry: From Economics to Criminology." <i>Review of Austrian Economics</i>, 20(1): 25-41.
2007	D57	CV: Unger, Brigitte. 2007. "The Impact of Money Laundering." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i>. Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 149-89. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	E21	Dietz, Simon, Eric Neumayer, and Indra de Soysa. 2007. "Corruption, the Resource Curse and Genuine Saving." <i>Environment and Development Economics</i>, 12(1): 33-53. Genuine saving is a measure of net investment in produced, natural and human capital. It is a necessary condition for weak sustainable development that genuine saving not be persistently negative. However, according to data provided by the World Bank, resource-rich countries are systematically failing to meet this condition. Alongside the well-known resource curse on economic growth, resource abundance might have a negative effect on genuine saving. In fact, the two are closely related, as future consumption growth is limited by insufficient genuine saving now. In this paper, we apply the most convincing conclusion from the literature on economic growth—that it is institutional failure that depresses growth—to data on genuine saving. We regress gross and genuine saving on three indicators of institutional quality in interaction with an indicator of resource abundance. The indicators of institutional quality are corruption, bureaucratic quality and the rule of law. We find that reducing corruption has a positive impact on genuine saving in interaction with resource abundance. That is, the negative effect of resource abundance on genuine saving is reduced as corruption is reduced.
2007	E44	Diss: Lijane, Lebohang. 2007. <i>Essays in Firm-Level Costs of Corruption and the Transmission of Monetary Policy Shocks to the Real Economy</i>. PhD diss. Michigan State University.
2007	G30	Povel, Paul, Rajdeep Singh, and Andrew Winton. 2007. "Booms, Busts, and Fraud." <i>Review of Financial Studies</i>, 20(4): 1219-54. Firms sometimes commit fraud by altering publicly reported information to be more favorable, and investors can monitor firms to obtain more accurate information. We study equilibrium fraud and monitoring decisions. Fraud is most likely to occur in relatively good times, and the link between fraud and good times becomes stronger as monitoring costs decrease. Nevertheless, improving business conditions may sometimes diminish fraud. We provide an explanation for why fraud peaks towards the end of a boom and is then revealed in the ensuing bust. We also show that fraud can increase if firms make more information available to the public.
2007	H32	Curry, Philip, and Steeve Mongrain. 2007. <i>What You Don't See Can't Hurt You: An Economic Analysis of Morality Laws</i>. Department of Economics, Simon Fraser University, Discussion Papers. This paper provides an efficiency explanation for regulation of sex, drugs and gambling (the so-called "morality laws"). The argument is motivated by the observation that the design an enforcement of these laws often promotes discretion by the people engaging in such activities. We propose that morality laws can be best explained by considering the proscribed activities to impose a negative externality on others when the activity is observed. In such a case, efficiency requires discretion by the individual who engages in such activities. When discretion is difficult to regulate directly, the activities can instead be proscribed thereby giving individuals incentive to hide their actions from others. We find conditions for the first-best levels of consumption and hiding to be implementable. In addition, since some level of activity is efficient, this paper provides another environment in which the optimal sanctions are not maximal.
2007	J81	CV: Franicevic, Vojmir. 2007. "Being at Risk: Institutional and Structural Uncertainties in Croatian Labour Markets." In <i>Enterprise in Transition: Seventh International Conference on Enterprise in Transition Proceedings: Book of Extended Abstracts and CD ROM with Full Papers</i>, ed. University of Split Faculty of Economics, 1-29. Split, Croatia: University of Split, Faculty of Economics.
2007	K35	Djankov, Simeon, Caralee McLiesh, and Andrei Shleifer. 2007. "Private Credit in 129 Countries." <i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>, 84(2): 299-329. We investigate cross-country determinants of private credit, using new data on legal creditor rights and private and public credit registries in 129 countries. Both creditor protection through the legal system and information-sharing institutions are associated with higher ratios of private credit to gross domestic product, but the former is relatively more important in the richer countries. An analysis of legal reforms shows that credit rises after improvements in creditor rights and in information sharing. Creditor rights are remarkably stable over time, contrary to the hypothesis that legal rules are converging. Finally, legal origins are an important determinant of both creditor rights and information-sharing institutions. The analysis suggests that public credit registries, which are primarily a feature of French civil law countries, benefit private credit markets in developing countries.
2007	L43	Zimmerman, Paul R., and Susan M. V. Flaherty. 2007. "Location Monopolies and Prison Phone Rates." <i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>, 47(2): 261-78. Prisoners incarcerated in state correctional facilities are often limited to making operator-assisted collect calls to their families and associates. Prison phone services are supplied by a single carrier who receives an exclusive service contract through a procurement auction conducted by the state's Department of Corrections (DOC). To win the

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		<p>auction, a firm must offer the highest "kickback" or "site commission" to the DOC, which in turn is passed-on to the recipients of prison collect calls--typically family members--in the form of higher rates. The recipients have little choice but to pay these inflated rates since there is no other alternative for maintaining contact with their incarcerated loved one. Some states have attempted to alleviate the burden of excessive prison collect call rates by changing the methodology used to assess site commissions. The purpose of this study is to empirically evaluate the efficacy of these reforms. The empirical results suggest that the cost of receiving IntraLATA prison collect calls is approximately 41% higher in those states that impose site commissions based as a percentage of the carriers' ex post revenues relative to those states that impose fixed commissions ex ante. The results are shown to be highly robust with respect to model specification, estimation technique, and control for outliers.</p>
2007	L43	<p>Huang, Qunhui. 2007. "China's Next Step: To Reform Monopoly Industries." <i>China Economist</i>, 0(8): 98-107. Based on the study of enterprise managerial corruption in Chinese SOEs, this paper points out the new characteristics of managerial corruption in Chinese SOEs: administrative monopoly has become increasingly common, while corruption for personal gain by SOE leaders has become less and less frequent. This means the reform of SOEs has entered a new stage in which the core problem is how to deal with administrative monopoly.</p>
2007	L60	<p>Diss: Toukan, Amjad. 2007. Essays on Corruption and Governance. PhD diss. University of California, Irvine. Nearly 2500 years ago, the old Indian treatise entitled 'Arthashastra' had recognized the impact of corruption on the conduct of the economy. Corruption is not just an economic problem, however; it is also associated with bad governance (governance being defined as the way in which both public and private institutions perform their functions in a country). In my dissertation, I focus on the principal-agent model of corruption. The agency relationship links at least two actors and is the basic unit of analysis. The first chapter evaluates a corporation's decision to go public, draws the distinction between large and dispersed shareholders and examines how the differences in their incentives to monitor the managers affect the shape of ownership structure in public firms. In the second chapter, I find evidence contradicting the predictions of the Rybczynski theorem using a sample of 28 manufacturing industries in 16 developing countries over eight years. This contradiction is examined using a modification of the Heckscher-Ohlin model to allow for international variability in corruption and risk of expropriation. The final chapter explores the properties and implications of a general class of 'difference-form' contests that has been derived for settings in which rent-seeking involves persuasion. Such class of contests could be employed to analyze the impact of corruption in governance such as the decision-making in the courtroom, the decision making within bureaucracies, the interactions among interest groups among others.</p>
2007	L70	<p>Durnev, Artyom, and Sergei Guriev. 2007. <i>The Resource Curse: A Corporate Transparency Channel</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6547. We propose and investigate a new channel through which the resource curse--a stylized fact that countries rich in natural resources grow slower--operates. Predatory governments are more likely to expropriate corporate profits in natural-resource industries when the price of resources is higher. Corporations whose profits are more dependent on the price of resources can mitigate the risk of expropriation by reducing corporate transparency. Lower transparency, in turn, leads to inefficient capital allocation and slower economic growth. Using a panel of 72 industries from 51 countries over 16 years, we demonstrate that the negative effect of expropriation risk on corporate transparency is stronger for industries that are especially vulnerable to expropriation, in particular, for industries whose profits are highly correlated with oil prices. Controlling for country, year, and industry fixed effects, we find that corporate transparency is lower in more oil price-dependent industries when the price of oil is high and property rights are poorly protected. Furthermore, corporate growth is hampered in oil price-sensitive industries because of less efficient capital allocation driven by adverse effects of lower transparency.</p>
2007	M30	<p>Diss: Lauga, Dominique. 2007. Essays in Behavioral Industrial Organization, Corruption, and Marketing. PhD diss. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.</p>
2007	M48	<p>Sen, Pradyot K. 2007. "Ownership Incentives and Management Fraud." <i>Journal of Business Finance and Accounting</i>, 34(7-8): 1123-40. Agency Theory would suggest that increased firm ownership should mitigate a manager's propensity to fraudulently divert resources for unauthorized consumption. However, most of the frauds in recent times have been committed by senior managers and/or Chief Executives who may own a significant portion of the firm. Although such management fraud has been studied extensively in the economics of crime literature as white collar crime and has been the focus of many legislative initiatives such as the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, the Securities Enforcement Remedies and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1995 and study teams such as the Treadway Commission (National Committee on Fraudulent Financial Reporting 1987), the assumptions behind many of these studies and legislative initiatives is that an increase in severity and certainty of ex-post penalty is an effective deterrent to financial fraud regardless of this ownership question. What separates financial fraud from other crime is that it is committed in the context of a market that is considered efficient in that it rationally anticipates and reacts to all information and uncertainty. Thus, the market is potentially able to protect itself to some extent by rationally pricing such possible behavior. Such ability to 'self protect' changes the nature of incentive and gain from fraud to a manager who, because of his part ownership, must face some consequences of his own fraud. In the ensuing game, though the penalty for fraud deterrence increases the cost of fraud, whether it can ensure complete honesty is a function of how efficient the legal system is and the extent of firm ownership by the manager. As the analysis of this paper shows, the question of fraudulent behavior can only be answered in conjunction with the question of the extent of ownership of the firm by the manager. The results show that increased ownership may not necessarily reduce the propensity to commit fraud. As the gain from fraud and the corresponding penalty increases, unless the gain from fraud is completely offset through the penalty, the results suggest that more and more managers may find it optimal to engage in a mixed strategy and behave fraudulently some of the time. What is more likely to be successful is the certainty of determination and application of the penalty rather than its size. These results have significant implications in countries such as those in Europe where the insider holdings vary significantly.</p>
2007	O43	<p>THE SAME AS L70 Durnev, Artyom, and Sergei Guriev. 2007. <i>The Resource Curse: A Corporate Transparency Channel</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6547.</p>
2007	O43	<p>Subramanian, Arvind. 2007. "The Evolution of Institutions in India and Its Relationship with Economic Growth." <i>Oxford Review of Economic Policy</i>, 23(2): 196-220. This paper examines the evolution in a few public institutions over time in India. It presents three types of evidence: on institutional outcomes (such as losses in power generation, backlogs in disposal of court cases); on perceptions-based measures of governance, some going back to the 1960s; and, finally, on customs administration and whether it has been more effective at detecting evasion over time. All the evidence suggests that institutional quality has not improved over time. It then addresses the two-way relationship between growth and institutions in terms of two apparent paradoxes. The first is why growth has turned around so dramatically in India despite the relatively limited nature of reforms, especially compared with other countries. The second paradox is why, despite nearly 30 years of rapid growth, institutions have not improved. The paper offers some explanations that might help explain these paradoxes.</p>
2007	Q50	<p>Brown, Charles S. 2007. "Beyond Intrinsic Value: Undermining the Justification of Ecoterrorism." <i>American Journal of Economics and Sociology</i>, 66(1): 113-25. Both Aldo Leopold's "land ethic" and Arne Naess's "deep ecology" have been criticized</p>

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		as providing intellectual justifications for both a misanthropic ecofascism and a policy of ecoterrorism for environmental activists. This chapter argues that each of these two approaches to providing a ground or framework for an environmental ethics is subject to the charges of ecofascism or ecoterrorism only to the extent that each is committed to the notion of "intrinsic value" as a nonnegotiable moral absolute or, as Kant puts it, "a value beyond all price." This chapter begins by describing shared value experience between humans and animals and then points the way to an alternative and pragmatic concept of value that can better guide environmental thinking on matters of law, policy, and activism. This concept of value emerges from an experiential and epistemic understanding of the inherent rationality of value experience. A description of value experience reveals that the lived significance of value experience exhibits a meaningful and referential structure in which anticipations of future experience are either satisfied or frustrated in future experience. This meaningful structure of value experience, in which value experiences point to their own confirmation or disconfirmation, constitutes a self-correcting tendency or a prima facie rationality inherent in value experience. The result is a pragmatic conception of value that takes all value intuition and attribution to be intrinsically revisable in light of future experience. As such, value experience is always subject to negotiation, dialogue, and the weight of future experience. This conception of value undercuts the intellectual, psychological, and moral justification for ecofascism or ecoterrorism.
2007	Q50	CV: Electrís, Christi, and Dinsha Mistree. 2007. "Global Agenda! Version 1.0: Toward Interactive Gaming and Simulation of World Politics." In <i>Mapping Sustainability: Knowledge e-Networking and the Value Chain</i> , ed. Nazli Choucri, Dinsha Mistree, Farnaz Haghseta, Toufic Mezher, Wallace R. Baker and Carlos I. Ortiz, 379-94. Alliance for Global Sustainability Bookseries: Science and Technology: Tools for Sustainable Development, vol. 11. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	R42	Olken, Benjamin A. 2007. "Monitoring Corruption: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Indonesia." <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> , 115(2): 200-249. This paper presents a randomized field experiment on reducing corruption in over 600 Indonesian village road projects. I find that increasing government audits from 4 percent of projects to 100 percent reduced missing expenditures, as measured by discrepancies between official project costs and an independent engineers' estimate of costs, by eight percentage points. By contrast, increasing grassroots participation in monitoring had little average impact, reducing missing expenditures only in situations with limited free-rider problems and limited elite capture. Overall, the results suggest that traditional top-down monitoring can play an important role in reducing corruption, even in a highly corrupt environment.
2008		
2008	C25	Bhati, Avinash Singh. 2008. "A Generalized Cross-Entropy Approach for Modeling Spatially Correlated Counts." <i>Econometric Reviews</i> , 27(4-6): 574-95. This article discusses and applies an information-theoretic framework for incorporating knowledge of the spatial structure in a sample while extracting from it information about processes resulting in count outcomes. The framework, an application of the Generalized Cross-Entropy (GCE) method of estimating count outcome models, allows researchers to incorporate such real-world features as unobserved heterogeneity--with or without spatial clustering--when modeling spatially correlated counts. The information-recovering potential of the approach is investigated using a limited set of simulations. It is then used to study the determinants of counts of homicides recorded in 343 neighborhoods in Chicago, Illinois.
2008	D70	Frey, Bruno S., and Benno Torgler. 2008. <i>Politicians: Be Killed or Survive</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2483. In the course of history, a large number of politicians have been assassinated. Rational choice hypotheses are developed and tested using panel data covering more than 100 countries over a period of 20 years. Several strategies, in addition to security measures, are shown to significantly reduce the probability of politicians being attacked or killed: extended institutional and governance quality, democracy, voice and accountability, a well functioning system of law and order, decentralization via the division of power and federalism, larger cabinet size and strengthened civil society. There is also support for a contagion effect.
2008	F55	CV: van Loon, Hans. 2008. "Remarks on the Needs and Methods for Governance in the Field of Private International Law--At the Global and Regional Levels." In <i>Making European Private Law: Governance Design</i> , ed. Fabrizio Cafaggi and Horatia Muir-Watt, 197-208. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	G01	Szego, Giorgio. 2008. "Crash 2008. (With English summary.)." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i> , 98(1-2): 3-37. Causes and consequences of the current "subprime" financial crisis are analysed. The large number of fraudulent and criminal mortgages obtained by means of false statements unverified by the mortgagees, explains why this crisis was not predicted. The crisis was enhanced by unwise regulations like marking-to-market of untraded assets and "Basel" capital requirements.
2008	G23	Bollen, Nicolas P. B., and Veronika K. Pool. 2008. "Conditional Return Smoothing in the Hedge Fund Industry." <i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i> , 43(2): 267-98. We show that if true returns are independently distributed and a manager fully reports gains but delays reporting losses, then reported returns will feature conditional serial correlation. We use conditional serial correlation as a measure of conditional return smoothing. We estimate conditional serial correlation in a large sample of hedge funds. We find that the probability of observing conditional serial correlation is related to the volatility and magnitude of investor cash flows, consistent with conditional return smoothing in response to the risk of capital flight. We also present evidence that conditional serial correlation is a leading indicator of fraud.
2008	H10	CV: Dedring, Jurgen. 2008. "Human Security and the UN Security Council." In <i>Globalization and Environmental Challenges: Reconceptualizing Security in the 21st Century</i> , ed. Hans Gunter Brauch, 605-19. With forewords by Stavros Dimas, Hans van Ginkel, and Klaus Topfer; with prefaces by Jonathan Dean, Ursula Oswald, Vandana Shiva, and Narcis Serra. Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental Security and Peace, vol. 3. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2008	H44	Zajac, Marek Krzysztof, and Alina Zajac. 2008. "Mozliwosci funkcjonowania wieziennictwa w ramach Partnerstwa Publiczno-Prywatnego. (Possibilities of Prisons Functioning in Support of Public Private Partnership Model. With English summary.)." <i>Contemporary Economics</i> , 2(2): 113-24. From the end of the third quarter of the year 2000, the number of penal individuals crossed the number of places provided for them. Therefore the building of many convict prisons is necessary. The problem is whether the private enterprises should or can participate. This publication portrays in small degree the current situation of prison management, the idea of PPP as well as advantages and disadvantages of building prisons in support of the public private partnership model.
2008	I00	Mocan, Naci H. 2008. <i>Vengeance</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14131. This paper investigates the extent of vengeful feelings and their determinants using data on more than 89,000 individuals from 53 countries. Country characteristics (such as per-capita income, average education of the country, presence of an armed conflict, the extent of the rule-of-law, uninterrupted democracy, individualism) as well as personal attributes of the individuals influence vengeful feelings. The magnitude of vengeful feelings is greater for people in low-income countries, in countries with low levels of

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		education, low levels of the rule-of-law, in collectivist countries and in countries that experienced an armed conflict in recent history. Females, older people, working people, people who live in high-crime areas of their country and people who are at the bottom 50% of their country's income distribution are more vengeful. The intensity of vengeful feelings dies off gradually over time. The findings suggest that vengeful feelings of people are subdued as a country develops economically and becomes more stable politically and socially and that both country characteristics and personal attributes are important determinants of vengeance. Poor people who live in higher-income societies that are ethno-linguistically homogeneous are as vengeful as rich people who live in low-income societies that are ethno-linguistically fragmented. These results reinforce the idea that some puzzles about individual choice can best be explained by considering the interplay of personal and cultural factors.
2008	J08	CV: Galbraith, James K. 2008. "Modern Economic Predation: War, Corporate Fraud and the Cruel Chimera of Labour Market Reform." In <i>Varieties of Capitalism and New Institutional Deals: Regulation, Welfare and the New Economy</i> , ed. Wolfram Elsner and Hardy Hanappi, 151-57. Studies in Evolutionary Political Economy. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L17	Friedman, David D. 2008. <i>Future Imperfect: Technology and Freedom in an Uncertain World</i> . Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Examines a variety of technological revolutions that might happen over the next few decades, their implications, and how to deal with them. Discusses living with change; a world of strong privacy; information processing--threat or menace?--or if information is property, who owns it?; surveillance technology--the universal panopticon; e-cash; contracts in cyberspace; watermarks and barbed wire; reactionary progress--amateur scholars and open source; the metaphorical nature of information technology; the future of computer crime; law enforcement times two; human reproduction; changes in what we know and possible consequences; applications of biotechnology to nonhuman living things; mind drugs; the last lethal disease; very small Legos; dangerous company; what is all in your mind; the final frontier; and interesting times.
2008	L24	Xue, Qiuzhi, and Han Bingjie. 2008. "The Impact of Corruption in Host Country on Multinational's Entry Mode. (In Chinese. With English summary)." <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i> , 43(4): 88-98. As one of the most important parts of a host country investment environment, corruption not only decreases FDI in-flow of the host country, but also affects the strategies of multinationals. Building on institutional theory, we predict that MNEs (multinational enterprises) will respond to corruption in the host country by selecting particular types of entry modes. Using data on 745 MNE's subsidiaries in 19 emerging economies, we find that MNEs adapt to the pressure of perceived corruption in country level or industry level via joint ventures (as the controlling share holders or not). We also find that this kind of influence of corruption on entry mode is moderated by MNE's strategic motivations.
2008	M54	CV: Gershon, Robyn R. M., Kristine A. Qureshi, Briana Barocas, Julie Pearson, and Stephanie A. Dopson. 2008. "Worksite Emergency Preparedness: Lessons from the World Trade Center Evacuation Study." In <i>International Terrorism and Threats to Security: Management and Organizational Challenges</i> , ed. Ronald J. Burke and Cary L. Cooper, 232-66. New Horizons in Management. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	N55	CV: Evered, Kyle T. 2008. "Poppy Ecologies and Security in Eurasia: Lessons from Turkey's Past and Present." In <i>Environmental Problems of Central Asia and Their Economic, Social and Security Impacts</i> , ed. Jiaguo Qi and Kyle T. Evered, 295-310. NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C: Environmental Security. Dordrecht: Springer.
2008	N55	Feige, Chris, and Jeffrey A. Miron. 2008. "The Opium Wars, Opium Legalization and Opium Consumption in China." <i>Applied Economics Letters</i> , 15(10-12): 911-13. The effect of drug prohibition on drug consumption is a critical issue in debates over drug policy. One episode that provides information on the consumption-reducing effect of drug prohibition is the Chinese legalization of opium in 1858. In this paper we examine the impact of China's opium legalization on the quantity and price of British opium exports from India to China during the nineteenth century. We find little evidence that legalization increased exports or decreased price. Thus, the evidence suggests China's opium prohibition had a minimal impact on opium consumption.
2008	N75	Feige, Chris, and Jeffrey A. Miron. 2008. "The Opium Wars, Opium Legalization and Opium Consumption in China." <i>Applied Economics Letters</i> , 15(10-12): 911-13. The effect of drug prohibition on drug consumption is a critical issue in debates over drug policy. One episode that provides information on the consumption-reducing effect of drug prohibition is the Chinese legalization of opium in 1858. In this paper we examine the impact of China's opium legalization on the quantity and price of British opium exports from India to China during the nineteenth century. We find little evidence that legalization increased exports or decreased price. Thus, the evidence suggests China's opium prohibition had a minimal impact on opium consumption.
2008	N95	Sinha, Nitin. 2008. "Mobility, Control and Criminality in Early Colonial India, 1760s-1850s." <i>Indian Economic and Social History Review</i> , 45(1): 1-33. The article looks into the ways certain mobile groups like the banjaras, gosains, fakirs, and sanyasis were 'criminalised' by the colonial state between the periods of the 1760s and 1850s. Historiographically, the article argues for looking at the early colonial period more closely than has hitherto been done to understand the changing material and circulatory regimes in which these peripatetic groups operated. Unlike the current historiographical convention, which would explain crime as the artefact of a paranoid colonial mind-set, this article traces criminality to the disruption in prevailing patterns of trade and transport, and the livelihoods supported by them, consequent to colonial settlement and, in this region (eastern India), the rise of the kingdom of Nepal.
2008	O42	Diss: Skladzien, Tomasz. 2008. Government Corruption and Economic Growth. PhD diss. Washington University in St. Louis.
2008	O50	Roumasset, James. 2008. <i>The Political Economy of Corruption: A Philippine Illustration</i> . University of Hawaii at Manoa, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 200805. This essay explores the nature, causes, and consequences of corruption as it pertains to entire regimes. Grand corruption is modeled as a type of unproductive rent-seeking at the highest levels of government. The economic costs of corruption are assumed to increase in the decentralization (and relaxation) of its governance, increase convexly in the percentage extracted, and decreasing in the opportunities for productive rent-seeking. Combining these assumptions with the benefits of corruption yields the results that optimal corruption revenues are increasing in greed of the regime and in economic opportunities but that the economic costs of corruption may be highest in the least avaricious regime. The theory is illustrated with a stylized account of corruption in three Philippine administrations, from 1973-1998. Policy implications are discussed, including the role of the economist in making corruption less attractive.
2008	Q27	Le Gallic, Bertrand. 2008. "The Use of Trade Measures against Illicit Fishing: Economic and Legal Considerations." <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 64(4): 858-66. Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities are a threat for both the marine environment and society. By undermining effective management systems, IUU fishing activities affect economic performance, social welfare and compliance decisions. So far, "traditional" control and surveillance-like measures have had a limited success in deterring IUU fishing, so this paper aims at throwing light on several forms of trade-related initiatives that can be more effective. The paper suggests that both the effectiveness and further development of such measures strongly depend on the way they are designed, especially with respect to their trade-law compatibility. However, current discussions on future trade-based policy developments within some key economic areas suggest that trade measures are a sound option for policy makers. While the paper

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		focuses on fisheries issues, it is also expected to inform the international debate surrounding the sustainable use of natural resources in general, as many sectors face similar biodiversity and trade challenges (e.g., tropical forest, mangroves, etc.).
2008	Q41	Diss: Crum, Conan. 2008. Oil, Pollution, and Crime: Three Essays in Public Economics. PhD diss. University of Texas.
2008	Q41	CV: Lagadec, Patrick, and Xavier Guilhou. 2008. "Coping with Non-conventional Crises: Strategic Leadership in a Chaotic World." In <i>Financial Management of Large-Scale Catastrophes</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 215-305. Policy Issues in Insurance, no. 12. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2008	R40	Gibbons, Stephen, and Stephen Machin. 2008. "Valuing School Quality, Better Transport, and Lower Crime: Evidence from House Prices." <i>Oxford Review of Economic Policy</i>, 24(1): 99-119. Housing prices within urban areas exhibit highly localized variation that cannot be explained solely by differences in the physical attributes of dwellings. We consider the role of local amenities and disamenities in generating price variation within urban areas, focusing on three highly policy-relevant urban issues—transport accessibility, school quality, and crime. Our survey of the recent empirical literature highlights what is known and what is not known on these issues, and considers the relevance and reliability of this evidence for policy design and evaluation. Although there are serious empirical challenges, we argue that research on housing values based on careful research designs can offer credible estimates of the social value of place-specific attributes and amenities.
2009		
2009	A23	CV: Burke, Ronald J. 2009. "Introduction: Corruption in Organizations: Causes, Consequences and Choices." In <i>Research Companion to Corruption in Organizations</i> , ed. Ronald J. Burke and Cary L. Cooper, 1-30. New Horizons in Management. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	B10 B20	Volejnikova, Jolana. 2009. "Reflection of Corruption in the Development of Economic Theories." <i>Ekonomie a Management</i>, 12(2): 15-34. Data relating to corruption could fill up the whole library. Nevertheless, the object of interest could be categorized to different spheres: causes of corruption, results of corruption, analyses of corruption level in accordance with states, concrete corruption causes, anti-corruption experience in single countries and so on. However, a great deal of scientists defends against research on corruption and affirms that "what should not have been, it even may not be". After all, even anti-corruption legislation had originated practically always behind schedule (in England not till year 1889) because the dominated hypocritical tendency to affirm that the problem of corruption in this country does not exist. Although there had been written a number of books about corruption during past decades, really scientific (not only tabloid and journalistic) books and articles on the theme of corruption exist only on a small scale, both in terms of foreign and internal literature. Approaches to corruption are fragmented and only few approaches try to view corruption as economic problem. That is why we attempt to map the reflection of corruption in historical development of economic theories in this text. This article is concerned with problems of corruption and its theoretic reflection in historical development of economic theories. In this context, we analyse the period of origin of early economic thinking, the period of separation of economics as independent branch of science and the period of development of economics during nineteenth and twentieth century that reflected paradigm changes within economic theories. We lay specific stress on analysis of the theory of public choice and the conception of new institutional economics. In the paper, we appear from the fact that corruption was, is, and as well as in the future it will stay with the most probability one of the possible forms of economic behaviour of economic entities with significant impact on quality of economy of individual as well as economy of government. Our purpose in submitted paper is to discuss whether and which way the problems of corruption was analysed and interpreted by economists during historical development of economic theories.
2009	B11 B12	Simon, Fabrizio. 2009. "Criminology and Economic Ideas in the Age of Enlightenment." <i>History of Economic Ideas</i>, 17(3): 11-39. My purpose is to point out that during the age of Enlightenment, and its later nineteenth-century expressions, the most relevant works on law contain examples of economic ideas about criminal phenomena and their legal repression. I will comment the analytic conclusions to which the authors of the time got to, with reference to specific questions such as the definition of crime, the determination of punishment, the judicial procedure. I will take into account some of the most representative European writers: Montesquieu, Beccaria, and Bentham. The authors I selected share the characteristic of being all exponents of utilitarianism and of presenting elements which forerun neoclassical economics in the method and analysis they employ. Besides, they have all worked out models for criminal repression which are quite similar to the contemporary model conceived by Gary Becker.
2009	B20	THE SAME AS B10 Volejnikova, Jolana. 2009. "Reflection of Corruption in the Development of Economic Theories." <i>Ekonomie a Management</i>, 12(2): 15-34.
2009	B40	CV: Dorff, Michael B., and Kimberly Kessler Ferzan. 2009. "Is There a Method to the Madness? Why Creative and Counterintuitive Proposals Are Counterproductive." In <i>Theoretical Foundations of Law and Economics</i> , ed. Mark D. White, 21-40. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	C80	CV: She, Peiyun, and David C. Stapleton. 2009. "Counting Working-Age People with Disabilities: The Group Quarters Population." In <i>Counting Working-Age People with Disabilities: What Current Data Tell Us and Options for Improvement</i> , ed. Andrew J. Houtenville, David C. Stapleton, Robert R. Weathers II and Richard V. Burkhauser, 353-79. Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.
2009	D03	CV: Langevoort, Donald C. 2009. "Taming the Animal Spirits of the Stock Markets: A Behavioral Approach to Securities Regulation." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 281-334. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D03	CV: McAdams, Richard H., and Thomas S. Ulen. 2009. "Behavioral Criminal Law and Economics." In <i>Criminal Law and Economics</i> , ed. Nuno Garoupa, 403-36. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, vol. 3. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D85	Patacchini, Eleonora, and Yves Zenou. 2009. <i>Juvenile Delinquency and Conformism</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7565. This paper studies whether conformism behavior affects individual outcomes in crime. We present a social network model of peer effects with ex-ante heterogeneous agents and show how conformism and deterrence affect criminal activities. We then bring the model to the data by using a very detailed dataset of adolescent friendship networks. A novel social network-based empirical strategy allows us to identify peer effects for different types of crimes. We find that conformity plays an important role for all crimes, especially for petty crimes. This suggests that, for juvenile crime, an effective policy should not only be measured by the possible crime reduction it implies but also by the group interactions it engenders.
2009	D85	Castillo, Maria del Pilar, and Boris Salazar. 2009. "Cuanto vale desertar? (What Is the Value of Desertion? With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economía Institucional</i>, 11(20): 199-227. Members of an illegal armed organization reveal their desertion

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		minimum values in reaction to the incentives offered by a government. Depending on the organization's network structure, the desertion of an individual member will unleash a contagion process that will destroy the local network at a varying speed. Staging a game between a government and the members of an illegal organization, connected through a network structure, we show that the speed of the desertion process depends on the network structure and on its members' minimum desertion values.
2009	G17	Goldstein, Daniel G., and Gerd Gigerenzer. 2009. "Fast and Frugal Forecasting." <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i>, 25(4): 760-72. Simple statistical forecasting rules, which are usually simplifications of classical models, have been shown to make better predictions than more complex rules, especially when the future values of a criterion are highly uncertain. In this article, we provide evidence that some of the fast and frugal heuristics that people use intuitively are able to make forecasts that are as good as or better than those of knowledge-intensive procedures. We draw from research on the adaptive toolbox and ecological rationality to demonstrate the power of using intuitive heuristics for forecasting in various domains including sport, business, and crime.
2009	I23	Chang, Yang-Ming, and Shane D. Sanders. 2009. "Corruption on the Court: The Causes and Social Consequences of Point-Shaving in NCAA Basketball." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i>, 5(1): This paper is concerned with the economic incentives of crime among agents within a private organization. Specifically, we present a contest model of a college basketball game to identify the winners, losers, and social welfare consequences of point-shaving corruption in men's NCAA basketball as an example of participation in illicit activities. It is shown that, under reasonable conditions, such activities lower the level of social welfare derived from college basketball play by reducing aggregate efforts in a game and distorting relative efforts across teams. We then examine the economic incentives of a player to point-shave and discuss player-types that are at a relatively high risk of engaging in point-shaving corruption. Private and public mechanisms to minimize corruption are compared in terms of efficiency, and a differential "honesty premium" is derived and discussed as an efficient way for the NCAA to decrease the incidence of player corruption.
2009	I23	Schmidt, Martin B., and Lee M. Stuck. 2009. "Point Shaving: Corruption in NCAA College Football?" <i>Economics Letters</i>, 105(1): 90-92. Several recent studies suggest the presence of point shaving in NCAA college basketball. While similar asymmetric incentives between athletes and gamblers exist, evidence for point shaving in college football does not appear to exist.
2009	I23	Andrei, Tudorel, Daniel Teodorescu, Regis Bourbonnais, and Bogdan Oancea. 2009. "A Simultaneous Equation Model for Estimating Corruption in Higher Education." <i>Acta Oeconomica</i>, 59(4): 411-39.
2009	J69	Falk, Armin, Andreas Kuhn, and Josef Zweimuller. 2009. <i>Unemployment and Right-wing Extremist Crime</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7467. It is frequently argued that unemployment plays a crucial role for the occurrence of right-wing extremist crimes. We empirically test this hypothesis using data from Germany. We find that right-wing criminal activities occur more frequently when unemployment is high. The big difference in right-wing crime between East and West German states can mostly be attributed to differences in unemployment. This finding reinforces the importance of unemployment as an explanatory factor for right-wing crime and questions explanations based solely on the different socialization in former communist East Germany and the liberal West German states.
2009	L16	CV: Skousen, Christopher J., Kevin R. Smith, and Charlotte J. Wright. 2009. "Detecting and Predicting Financial Statement Fraud: The Effectiveness of the Fraud Triangle and SAS No. 99." In <i>Corporate Governance and Firm Performance</i> , ed. Mark Hirschev, Kose John and Anil K. Makhija, 53-81. Advances in Financial Economics, vol. 13. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI.
2009	L95	Anbarci, Nejat, Monica Escaleras, and Charles A. Register. 2009. "The Ill Effects of Public Sector Corruption in the Water and Sanitation Sector." <i>Land Economics</i>, 85(2): 363-77. In general, given a particular set of institutions, the greater a county's per capita income, the more extensive will be its provision of goods and services that require concerted public action. We contend that one of the most important aspects of institutions in this regard is public sector corruption. We test this contention by analyzing 85 countries observed in 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2004--the only years for which data on improved drinking water and adequate sanitation are available. The models point to statistically significant, negative relations between corruption and access to both improved drinking water and adequate sanitation.
2009	L95	Guasch, J. Luis, and Stephane Straub. 2009. "Corruption and Concession Renegotiations: Evidence from the Water and Transport Sectors in Latin America." <i>Utilities Policy</i>, 17(2): 185-90. Numerous renegotiations have plagued water and transport concession contracts in Latin America. Using a panel dataset of over 300 concession contracts from Latin America between 1989 and 2000, we show that country-level corruption is a significant determinant of these renegotiations and that the effect of corruption varies depending on the type of renegotiations considered. While a more corrupt environment clearly leads to more firm-led renegotiations, it significantly reduces the incidence of government-led ones. The paper then discusses and tests the likely channels through which these different effects of corruption arise, looking in particular at the interactions between country-level corruption and relevant microeconomic institutions.
2009	M15	CV: Bradford, Terri. 2009. "Nonbanks and Risk in Retail Payments: EU and U.S.." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 17-53. New York: Springer.
2009	M15	CV: Sowa, Sebastian, Lampros Tsinas, and Roland Gabriel. 2009. "BORIS--Business Oriented Management of Information Security." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 81-97. New York: Springer.
2009	M15	CV: Matsuura, Kanta. 2009. "Productivity Space of Information Security in an Extension of the Gordon-Loeb's Investment Model." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 99-119. New York: Springer.
2009	M15	CV: Hulthen, Rolf. 2009. "Communicating the Economic Value of Security Investments: Value at Security Risk." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 121-40. New York: Springer.
2009	M15	CV: Anderson, Ross, Rainer Bohme, Richard Clayton, and Tyler Moore. 2009. "Security Economics and European Policy." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 55-80. New York: Springer.
2009	M15	CV: Moore, Tyler, and Richard Clayton. 2009. "The Impact of Incentives on Notice and Take-Down." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 199-223. New York: Springer.
2009	M15	CV: Li, Zhen, Qi Liao, and Aaron Striegel. 2009. "Botnet Economics: Uncertainty Matters." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 245-67. New York: Springer.
2009	M15	CV: Bolot, Jean, and Marc Lelarge. 2009. "Cyber Insurance as an Incentive for Internet Security." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 269-90. New York: Springer.
2009	M15 M53	CV: Beauteament, Adam. 2009. "Modelling the Human and Technological Costs and Benefits of USB Memory Stick Security." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 141-63. New York: Springer.

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2009	N20	Siems, Mathias M., and Michael C. Schouten. 2009. <i>The Evolution of Ownership Disclosure Rules across Countries</i>. ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. Over recent years, a number of regulators have launched proposals to expand the obligation to disclose major share ownership in listed companies. This article shows that these are not stand-alone developments. Using a unique dataset comprising data from 25 countries over 11 years (1995-2005) and collected by the Centre for Business Research of the University of Cambridge, we empirically study the evolution of ownership disclosure rules across countries. The analysis demonstrates that these rules have become more stringent over time, in the sense that disclosure thresholds have been lowered, and that there has been convergence. A breakdown of the results suggests that the degree of countries' economic development is a relevant factor in explaining the differences between countries. The analysis also suggests a positive correlation between ownership disclosure and other variables that protect minority shareholders, as well as a positive correlation between the stringency of countries' ownership disclosure rules and the degree of dispersed ownership. In the article, we offer various possible explanations for these results. Going forward, while it appears unlikely that disclosure thresholds will be lowered much further, ownership disclosure rules can be expected to continue to evolve in other dimensions. Regulators are likely to broaden the definition of the stake that triggers disclosure, so as to ensure that the ultimate owner is reached. In addition, regulators may require more information be disclosed when the notification is made, so as to enable other investors and issuers to adequately assess the implications of major share ownership.
2009	N46	Caimari, Lila. 2009. "Modernidades delictivas. Buenos Aires en la era del "pistolero". (With English summary)." <i>Desarrollo Economico</i>, 49(195): 389-419. During the 1920s and 1930s, Buenos Aires society experienced a "crime wave". Drawing from this perception, this article analyzes the main technological changes underlying the evolution of illegal practices, with particular attention to the expansion of access to automobiles and automatic weapons. Furthermore, it follows transformations in the geography of crime, from the XIXth century notion of 'bajo fondo' to the emerging topic of the dangerous suburb. Finally, it analyzes the rather fashionable figure of the modern pistolero, as opposed to the traditional gaucho matrero and the knife brawling characters of the margins of Buenos Aires.
2009	N36 N46	Villamor, Eduardo, Jorge E. Chavarro, and Luis E. Caro. 2009. "Growing Up under Generalized Violence: An Ecological Study of Homicide Rates and Secular Trends in Age at Menarche in Colombia, 1940s-1980s." <i>Economics and Human Biology</i>, 7(2): 238-45. We examined secular changes in mean age at menarche among 5,577 Colombian women born between 1941 and 1989, and correlated those changes with nation-wide rates of homicide and real gross domestic product per capita (GDP) at the year of birth and at the year at age 5, within predefined historical periods. The mean (standard error) rate of change in age at menarche by year of birth was -0.55 (0.02) years/decade. The rate of change was not constant, but varied between historical periods as follows: -1.44, -0.14, -0.60, and -0.36 years/decade for the periods 1941-1947, 1948-1958, 1959-1978, and 1979-1989, respectively. The changes in age at menarche correlated positively with the changes in the nation-wide rates of homicide within such periods; i.e., decelerations in the menarcheal trend coincided with increases in the rates of homicide and vice versa. The correlation was higher with the rates of homicide when women were 5 years of age ($r = 0.99$, $p = 0.01$) compared to the rates of homicide at the year of birth (0.55 , $p = 0.45$). There were negative correlations between the changes in age at menarche and the changes in GDP, but they were weaker than those with the rates of homicide. These results could suggest a potential impact on maturation of psychosocial stress in childhood due to exposure to a generalized atmosphere of violence and fear.
2009	N87	Shanahan, Martin P., and David K. Round. 2009. "Serious Cartel Conduct, Criminalisation and Evidentiary Standards: Lessons from the Coal Vend Case of 1911 in Australia." <i>Business History</i>, 51(6): 875-906. The criminalisation of anti-competitive behaviour such as price fixing has long been a feature of US antitrust law. Some European countries have introduced criminal penalties for price fixing while in others the matter is under debate. Australia introduced such laws in 2009. Of critical importance when considering criminalisation is the evidentiary standard expected in criminal prosecutions. A century ago, in the Coal Vend case, the High Court of Australia broke new evidentiary ground in applying forensic accounting and economic methods to examine price fixing. Subsequently overturned, much could still be learnt by policy makers and competition agencies from this case.
2009	O25	Sen, Kunal, and Dirk Willem Te Velde. 2009. "State Business Relations and Economic Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa." <i>Journal of Development Studies</i>, 45(8): 1267-83. his paper contributes to the literature on the determinants of economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa by examining the effect of effective state-business relations on economic growth for a panel of 19 sub-Saharan African countries for the period 1970-2004. We propose a measure that we argue captures the various dimensions of effective state-business relations in sub-Saharan Africa. We then estimate standard growth regressions using dynamic panel data methods with this measure, along with the more conventionally used measures of institutional quality such as degree of executive constraints, the rule of law, the degree of corruption and the quality of the bureaucracy. Our results show that effective state-business relations contribute significantly to economic growth--countries which have shown improvements in state-business relations have witnessed higher economic growth, controlling for other determinants of economic growth and independent of other measures of institutional quality.
2009	Q16	CV: Choi, E. Kwan. 2009. "Trade in Counterfeit Organic Products." In <i>International Trade and Economic Dynamics</i>. Koji Shimomura, 123-38. Edited by Takashi Kamihigashi and Laixun Zhao. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	Q16	CV: Herring, Ronald J., and Milind Kandlikar. 2009. "Illicit Seeds: Intellectual Property and the Underground Proliferation of Agricultural Biotechnologies." In <i>Politics of Intellectual Property: Contestation Over the Ownership, Use, and Control of Knowledge and Information</i>, ed. Sebastian Haunss and Kenneth C. Shadlen, 56-79. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q16	CV: Isaac, Alan G., and Walter G. Park. 2009. "Open Development: Is the 'Open Source' Analogy Relevant to Biotechnology?." In <i>The Role of Intellectual Property Rights in Biotechnology Innovation</i>, ed. David Castle, 225-51. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q43	Kalyuzhnova, Yelena, Ali M. Kutan, and Taner Yigit. 2009. "Symposium: Energy Issues and Challenges in Emerging Economies: Corruption and Economic Development in Energy-Rich Economies." <i>Comparative Economic Studies</i>, 51(2): 165-80. We empirically model the causes of corruption and test the economic development-corruption link in energy-rich economies, using data from 48 countries with energy resources. The results indicate that energy abundance may not necessarily hurt economic development in energy-rich countries, allowing enterprises to conduct business more effectively to reduce corruption, establishing a better political (democratic) regime improves corruption rankings, and finally while corruption reduces both the level of GDP per capita and its growth rate, economic development decreases corruption.
2009	Q55	Villegas, Clara, and Jessica Coria. 2009. <i>Taxes, Permits, and the Adoption of Abatement Technology under Imperfect Compliance</i>. Resources For the Future, Discussion Papers. This paper analyzes the effects of the choice between price-based and quantity-based emissions regulations on compliance incentives and social welfare in the presence of incomplete enforcement and technology adoption. We show that if the regulator does not adjust the level of the policies in response to the advent of the new

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		technology, the extent of violations under tradable emissions permits (TEPs)--in contrast to taxes--decreases with the rate of technology adoption. However, in terms of welfare, the ranking of the instruments is not so straightforward: taxes may induce lower emissions damages, while TEPs induce lower abatement, investment, and expected enforcement costs. Therefore, the overall ranking depends on the extent to which these effects offset each other.
2010		
2010	A33	Benson, Bruce L., and Paul R. Zimmerman, eds. 2010. <i>Handbook on the Economics of Crime</i> , Northampton, Mass. and Cheltenham, U.K.: Elgar. Nineteen papers, originally presented at a conference held at Florida State University, focus on the theoretical and empirical modeling of criminal choice and behavior. Papers discuss the market model of crime--a short review and new directions; estimating the supply of crime--recent advances; the measure of vice and sin--a review of the uses, limitations, and implications of crime data; dynamic perspectives on crime; the historical development of public policing, prosecution, and punishment; police, prisons, and punishment--the empirical evidence on crime deterrence; prison population and crime; the allocation of police; the economic analysis of corruption; economics of crime and drugs--prohibition and public policies for illicit drug control; the economic costs of criminal activity--a discussion of methodological approaches and empirical estimates; crime and housing prices; corruption, crime, and economic growth; labor markets and crime--new evidence on an old puzzle; private policing--experiences, evaluation, and future direction; the economics of capital punishment and deterrence; firearms and homicide; abortion and crime--a review; and casinos and crime in the United States.
2010	C26	Durlauf, Steven N., Salvador Navarro, and David A. Rivers. 2010. "Understanding Aggregate Crime Regressions." <i>Journal of Econometrics</i> , 158(2): 306-17. This paper provides a general description of the relationship between individual decision problems and aggregate crime regressions. The analysis is designed to elucidate the behavioral and statistical assumptions that are implicit in the use of aggregate crime regressions for both the analysis of crime determinants as well in counterfactual policy evaluation. We apply our general arguments to the question of the deterrent effect of capital punishment and show how alternative assumptions affect estimates of the deterrent effect.
2010	C38	CV: Iezzi, Domenica Fioredistella. 2010. "Intimate Femicide in Italy: A Model to Classify How Killings Happened." In <i>Data Analysis and Classification: Proceedings of the 6th Conference of the Classification and Data Analysis Group of the Societa Italiana di Statistica</i> , ed. Francesco Palumbo, Carlo Natale Lauro and Michael J. Greenacre, 85-91. Studies in Classification, Data Analysis, and Knowledge Organization. Heidelberg and New York: Springer.
2010	D00	Diss: Roy, Susmita. 2010. Three Essays on Applied Microeconomics Topics: Crime, Intra-household Bargaining and Marital Dissolution. PhD diss. University of Virginia.
2010	D00	Diss: Rivers, David. 2010. Essays in Empirical Microeconomics. PhD diss. University of Wisconsin. Chapter 1. Identifying Production Functions Using Restrictions from Economic Theory: In the first chapter, I (along with Amit Gandhi and Salvador Navarro) develop a methodology for estimating production functions that, in addition to addressing some of the problems in the production function estimation literature, allows for a greater amount of firm-level heterogeneity. The key to the method lies in using the firm's static input decision as a source of identifying information. In particular, we use the first order condition as a second structural equation that allows us to separate out the endogenous part of the error term in the production function. Since we avoid proxy variables altogether, we can allow for richer patterns of firm heterogeneity, such as differences in prices and factor-specific productivity. Chapter 2. Are Exporters More Productive than Non-Exporters? In the second chapter, I provide evidence that, contrary to a common empirical finding in the international trade literature, exporting firms do not possess a productivity advantage relative to non-exporting firms. Productivity in this literature is typically measured by computing labor productivity, or by forming the residual from a regression of deflated value-added on input levels. The former method conflates differences in other inputs (in particular capital) with true differences in efficiency, while the latter suffers from endogeneity biases. I recover productivity through the estimation of a gross output production function. Using the methodology developed in the first chapter, I am able to control for endogeneity caused by the correlation between inputs and both unobserved productivity and unobserved differences between firm-level prices and the deflator. I argue that the relative productivity of exporters is overestimated for two reasons. The first is the use of value-added as opposed to gross output production functions. The second is the fact that the price received by exporting firms is a mixture of the domestic and foreign prices. With these corrections, I find that the estimated productivity gap between exporting and non-exporting firms decreases to zero. This result is inconsistent with productivity being the main determinant of entry into export markets. Chapter 3. Understanding Aggregate Crime Regressions: In the third chapter, I (along with Steven Durlauf and Salvador Navarro) provide a general description of the relationship between individual decision problems and aggregate crime regressions. The analysis is designed to elucidate the behavioral and statistical assumptions that are implicit in the use of aggregate crime regressions for both the analysis of crime determinants as well as in counterfactual policy evaluation. We apply our general arguments to the question of the deterrent effect of capital punishment and show how alternative assumptions affect estimates of the deterrent effect.
2010	D22	Nowakowski, Krzysztof. 2010. "Nowe zjawisko korupcji komercyjnej. (New Phenomenon of Commercial Corruption. With English summary)." <i>Contemporary Economics</i> , 4(2): 111-28. This article is about increase corruption in private sector as commercial corruption. This establishes a wide understanding of that phenomenon in social science and law. Corruption and bribery are types of fraud and are linked with the private sector, too. Although certain types of corruption will decline as the private sector grows and consolidates, other new types involving private sector firms may increase. The commercial corruption can be described as relation inside of an organization and as relation between firms. Corruption in private sector in Poland is connected with social distrust and specific organizational culture, too. Commercial corruption is a familiar feature of their societies and has been the focus of law enforcement and institutional reform. Many others problems do not change the fact that such corruption is a new important problem and causes loss of competitiveness and creates a substitute for fair market and competition in Polish economy and abroad
2010	D52	Cozzi, Marco. 2010. <i>Accounting for the Racial Property Crime Gap in the US: A Quantitative Equilibrium Analysis</i> . Queen's University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1233. This paper studies the effects of both labor market conditions and asset poverty on the property crimes involvement of American males. Since the mid 60s, the property crimes arrest rate has been four times higher for black males if compared to white ones. Another set of stylised facts show for the first demographic group lower educational levels and worse labor market outcomes, with the African Americans supplying less hours of labor, gaining lower wages, experiencing both higher unemployment duration and rates. At the same time, more than 30% of black households had a negative net worth. A dynamic general equilibrium model is developed, exploiting these facts to quantitatively assess the race crime gap, that is the difference in crime explained by the difference in observables. The model is calibrated relying on US data and solved numerically. The model captures well relevant dimensions of the crime phenomenon, such as the inmates composition by race, employment status and education. Simulation results show that the observed poverty and labor market

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		outcomes account for as much as 90% of the arrest rates ratio. Finally the model is used to compare two alternative policy experiments aimed at reducing the aggregate crime rate: increasing the expenditure on police seems to be cost effective, when compared to an equally expensive lump-sum subsidy targeted to the high school dropouts.
2010	H42	Benmelech, Efraim, Claude Berrebi, and Esteban F. Klor. 2010. <i>Economic Conditions and the Quality of Suicide Terrorism</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7995. We analyze the link between economic conditions and the quality of suicide terrorism. While the existing empirical literature shows that poverty and economic conditions are not correlated with the quantity of terror, theory predicts that poverty and poor economic conditions may affect the quality of terror. Poor economic conditions may lead more able, better-educated individuals to participate in terror attacks, allowing terror organizations to send better-qualified terrorists to more complex, higher-impact, terror missions. Using the universe of Palestinian suicide terrorists against Israeli targets between the years 2000 and 2006 we provide evidence on the correlation between economic conditions, the characteristics of suicide terrorists and the targets they attack. High levels of unemployment enable terror organizations to recruit more educated, mature and experienced suicide terrorists who in turn attack more important Israeli targets.
2010	H49	Ehrlich, Isaac, and Tetsuya Saito. 2010. <i>Taxing Guns vs. Taxing Crime: An Application of the "Market for Offenses Model"</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16009. The interaction between offenders and potential victims has so far received relatively little attention in the literature on the economics of crime. The main objective of this paper is twofold: to extend the "market for offenses model" to deal with both "product" and "factor" markets, and to apply it to the case where guns are used for crime commission by offenders and for self-protection by potential victims. Our analysis offers new insights about the association between crime and guns and the limits it imposes on the efficacy of law enforcement and regulatory policies aimed to control both crime and guns.
2010	H60	Schmitt, John, Kris Warner, and Sarika Gupta. 2010. <i>The High Budgetary Cost of Incarceration</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The United States currently incarcerates a higher share of its population than any other country in the world. We calculate that a reduction in incarceration rates just to the level we had in 1993 (which was already high by historical standards) would lower correctional expenditures by \$16.9 billion per year, with the large majority of these savings accruing to financially squeezed state and local governments. As a group, state governments could save \$7.6 billion, while local governments could save \$7.2 billion. These cost savings could be realized through a reduction by one-half in the incarceration rate of exclusively non-violent offenders, who now make up over 60 percent of the prison and jail population. A review of the extensive research on incarceration and crime suggests that these savings could be achieved without any appreciable deterioration in public safety.
2010	J00	Diss: Wie, Dainn. 2010. Essays on Labor Economics. PhD diss. Harvard University. This dissertation consists of three essays on policy studies. The first essay studies the effect of workweek policy on institutional investors' inattention to Friday earnings announcement. The second essay examines how people would respond to divorce waiting period once they file divorce. The third essay investigates the effect of bounty hunter regulation on released defendants' choice to use surety bond and their pretrial release misconduct. The first essay uses stock market data from Korea to test the hypothesis that the five day workweek system is a key factor affecting investor inattention to Friday earnings announcements. It is well known that investors are less likely to pay full attention to Friday earnings announcements because of weekend distractions. Our test focuses on the scheduled attention of institutional investors to review earnings information released on Friday after market close. We use the introduction of the five day workweek system in November 2002 in financial sector of Korea as an exogenous variation to examine the effect of work schedule on relative attention to paid to Friday earnings announcements. Indeed, we find that the immediate response to Friday earnings announcements is strong, and post-earnings announcement drift is weaker under the six day workweek system. On the contrary, under the five day workweek system, Friday earnings announcements show relatively sluggish stock response in the short run and more drift in the long run. We also find the similar movement in trading volume around the earnings announcement day. There is relatively more active trading for Friday earnings news under the six day workweek system, while the trend is reversed under the five day workweek system. This confirms that the source of Friday inattention is not market close but the scheduled attention to work caused by workweek system. The second essay examines the effect of divorce waiting period in Korea. Starting in 2005, couples who file consented divorces were given waiting periods to re-think their decision in several jurisdictions in Korea. In the second essay, we use lagged adoption of divorce waiting period to examine the effect of divorce waiting periods on divorce filing rates and actual divorce rates. Our empirical results show that actual divorce rates significantly decrease about 8% after the introduction of waiting periods while divorce filing rates remained constant. We suggest that projection bias in divorce decisions is an explanation of our findings. If people have projection bias, their decision to divorce will be highly affected by the emotional state they are in when they file for divorce. And as they realize that projection bias influenced their decision during the waiting period they would eventually cancel their divorce, thereby lowering the actually divorce rate. Our empirical findings correspond to the predictions of projection bias theory and also suggest that a "cooling-off" policy can actually contribute to reducing sub-optimal decisions caused by projection bias. The third essay examines the effect of bounty hunter regulations across states on pretrial release outcomes. Until very recently, bounty hunters hired by surety bond companies have been granted extensive power to pursue fugitives and arrest them at any time. Even though they are essential to the criminal justice system, they have been unlicensed and unregulated. After a tragic accident which innocent people were killed by bounty hunters in Arizona, many states enacted new regulation on bounty hunters. However, there also have been worries about overregulation of bounty hunters, because without them, complete responsibility to catch all fugitives will fall upon government law enforcement officials. I used lagged legislation of bounty hunter regulations as a source of exogenous variation to examine whether released defendants are more likely to use surety bond under the new regime. I also look at effect of regulations on pretrial release misconduct among who hire bondsmen to post bail. Estimation results using Difference-in-Difference estimation show that released defendants are more likely to choose surety bond to post bail after the enactment of regulation. However, it shows that there is no effect of regulation on the pretrial release misconduct such as probability to fail to appear, probability to become a fugitive, and likelihood to be rearrested for other crimes during release. These results suggest that the enactment of bounty hunter regulations are proper and do not cause inefficiency in the operation of bounty hunters.
2010	J00	Diss: Lee, Jean Nahrae. 2010. Essays in Development Economics and Labor Economics. PhD diss. Harvard University. This thesis consists of three essays in Development Economics and Labor Economics. The first essay uses data from Brazilian industrial plants to estimate the extent to which employment spillovers between geographically and economically proximate industries lead to larger changes in employment than would be predicted by national trends in Brazilian municipalities. Using establishment-level data from Brazil, we estimate the extent to which firm- and industry-level employment and entry decisions respond to plausibly exogenous changes in the employment decisions of geographically and economically proximate firms between 1995 and 2005. Our results suggest the existence of economically and statistically significant effects of municipality-level predicted trends in other industries on the employment and entry decisions of individual firms. The second chapter estimates the impact of changes in state statutes, which in addition to laws passed at the federal level in the United States, specify procedures for summoning and determining the eligibility of jurors to serve on criminal juries in state courts. This paper uses a series of changes in state laws

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		governing the compilation of lists of eligible jurors to attempt to identify the impact of increasing the participation of African Americans and other minorities in jury service on the racial composition of admissions to prison. Evidence exploiting the variation in timing of these law changes suggests that the reforms resulted in a 5 to 6 percentage point drop in the share of new admissions to prison accounted for by non-whites, consistent with the existence of racial discrimination in the deliberation of criminal cases. The third chapter uses original survey data as well as administrative data on sales from a distributor for a large multinational firm producing household goods to estimate the returns to additional investments made by small retail establishments in western Kenya. Standard textbook models suggest risk-adjusted rates of return should be equalized across activities within firms, and across firms. We find unexploited investments in inventory which would yield an average annual real marginal rate of return of 113 percent, well above rates of return to debt and equity both in Kenya and in international markets. A second approach, using administrative data on whether firms purchased enough to take advantage of quantity discounts from wholesalers, suggests a lower bound on rates of return of at least 117 percent per year. We reject the hypothesis that the marginal rates of return are equal across shops.
2010	J10	CV: Schmitt, John, and Kris Warner. 2010. <i>The High Budgetary Cost of Incarceration</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. We use Bureau of Justice Statistics data to estimate that, in 2008, the United States had between 12 and 14 million ex-offenders of working age. Because a prison record or felony conviction greatly lowers ex-offenders' prospects in the labor market, we estimate that this large population lowered the total male employment rate that year by 1.5 to 1.7 percentage points. In GDP terms, these reductions in employment cost the U.S. economy between \$57 and \$65 billion in lost output.
2010	J48 J50 L38 M55	CV: Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16626. The goal of this paper is to examine the implied penalty policies underlying the remedies created by the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) in terms of the policies' impact on employer and union behaviors. We present a simple model of deterrence as a means of evaluating workplace penalty policies in terms of their influence on employer behavior, particularly through deterrence effects. We also compare the remedies for violations embodied in the NLRA with penalty policies under other workplace legislation, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act. We then evaluate the size of financial costs for violations against individuals of specific provisions of the NLRA by firms and unions for the period 2000-2009. We show that the implied penalties are modest, particularly in terms of providing sufficient incentives to comply with the law in a timely manner. Given this finding, we examine other potential remedies available under the NLRA, in particular, methods to address the impact of delays (the length of time from the filing of the charge or the issuance of the charge to the time of its adjudication before an administrative law judge at the National Labor Relations Board or through the federal courts) on workplace representation through unionization.
2010	L61	CV: Sanders, Franklin. 2010. "Gold, Fiat Currency, and Integrity." In <i>The Golden Rule: Safe Strategies of Sage Investors</i> . Jim Gibbons, 167-77. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	L63	CV: Desierto, Desiree A., Karen Annette D. Lazaro, and Kevin Thomas G. Cruz. 2010. "Is It Worth Taxing Pirated Products? The Case of Optical Media Discs in the Philippines." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 9(2): 79-112. This paper questions the conventional argument that the existence of a black market provides negative externalities in the form of foregone tax revenues that could otherwise be used to increase social welfare. It is not enough to estimate the size of the black market, one should also show how much of this can be eradicated, and how much of what is eradicated can be replaced by legitimate (taxable) goods, and how much of what is replaced can generate actual tax revenue. When all these are taken into account, the actual tax loss from piracy may be trivial. We illustrate this point using time-series data on optical media disc piracy in the Philippines.
2010	L63	CV: Claus, Iris. 2010. "Is It Worth Taxing Pirated Products? The Case of Optical Media Discs in the Philippines: Comments." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 9(2): 113-15.
2010	L63	CV: Park, Young-Joon. 2010. "Is It Worth Taxing Pirated Products? The Case of Optical Media Discs in the Philippines: Comments." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 9(2): 116-18.
2010	L78	CV: Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16626. The goal of this paper is to examine the implied penalty policies underlying the remedies created by the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) in terms of the policies' impact on employer and union behaviors. We present a simple model of deterrence as a means of evaluating workplace penalty policies in terms of their influence on employer behavior, particularly through deterrence effects. We also compare the remedies for violations embodied in the NLRA with penalty policies under other workplace legislation, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act. We then evaluate the size of financial costs for violations against individuals of specific provisions of the NLRA by firms and unions for the period 2000-2009. We show that the implied penalties are modest, particularly in terms of providing sufficient incentives to comply with the law in a timely manner. Given this finding, we examine other potential remedies available under the NLRA, in particular, methods to address the impact of delays (the length of time from the filing of the charge or the issuance of the charge to the time of its adjudication before an administrative law judge at the National Labor Relations Board or through the federal courts) on workplace representation through unionization.
2010	M38	CV: Porter, Jonathan. 2010. "Regulation of Food Advertising to Children: The UK Experience." In <i>Obesity and the Economics of Prevention: Fit Not Fat</i> . Franco Sassi, 211-15. In association with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	M55	CV: THE SAME AS J48 Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. <i>Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16626.
2010	N23	CV: Baumol, William J. 2010. "On the Allocation of Criminal Activity to Ensure Its Social Benefits." <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i> , 32(5): 662-69.
2010	N23	CV: Anderson, Gregory. 2010. "Honesty, Fidelity, and Insurance in Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century England." In <i>The Appeal of Insurance</i> , ed. Geoffrey Clark, Gregory Anderson, Christian Thomann and J.-Matthias Graf von der Schulenburg, 151-72. Toronto and Buffalo, N.Y.: University of Toronto Press.
2010	N70	CV: Milgrom, Paul R., Douglass C. North, and Barry R. Weingast. 2010. "The Role of Institutions in the Revival of Trade: The Law Merchant, Private Judges, and the Champagne Fairs." In <i>The New Institutional Economics of Markets</i> , ed. Eirik G. Furubotn and Rudolf Richter, 581-603. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	N76	Leeson, Peter T. 2010. "Pirational Choice: The Economics of Infamous Pirate Practices." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i> , 76(3): 497-510. This paper investigates the economics of infamous pirate practices. Two closely related economic theories--the theory of signaling and the theory of reputation building--explain these practices. First, I examine the pirate flag, "Jolly Roger," which pirates used to signal their identity as unconstrained outlaws, enabling them to take prizes without costly conflict. Second, I consider how pirates combined heinous torture, public displays of "madness," and published advertisement of their fiendishness to establish a reputation that prevented costly captive behaviors. Pirates' infamous practices reduced their criminal enterprise's costs and increased its revenues, enhancing the profitability of life "on the account."
2010	O20	World Bank. 2010. <i>Africa Development Indicators 2010</i> , Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Presents macroeconomic, sectoral, and social indicators covering fifty-three African countries, including provisional data from 2008 for some macroeconomic indicators. Tables cover basic indicators; national and fiscal accounts; the Millennium Development Goals; private sector development; trade and regional integration; infrastructure; human development; agriculture, rural development, and environment; labor, migration, and population; HIV/AIDS; malaria; and capable states and partnership. Includes an essay on how quiet corruption undermines Africa's development. CD-ROM contains additional indicators covering the years 1961-2008.
2010	P29	CV: Byrd, William A. 2010. "Responding to the Challenge of Afghanistan's Opium Economy: Development Lessons and Policy Implications." In <i>Innocent Bystanders: Developing Countries and the War on Drugs</i> , ed. Philip Keefer and Norman Loayza, 301-40. Washington, D.C.: World Bank; New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	P29	CV: He, Wenping. 2010. "The Darfur Issue: A New Test for China's Africa Policy." In <i>The Rise of China and India in Africa: Challenges, Opportunities and Critical Interventions</i> , ed. Fantu Cheru and Cyril Obi, 155-66. Africa Now series. London and New York: Zed Books; distributed by Palgrave Macmillan, New York.
2010	Q42	CV: Thomas, R., S. Conway, P. Washeba, R. Cameron, and R. Skidmore. 2010. "Relevance of Environmental and Public Safety Issues Predicts Public Importance of Economic Vitality." In <i>Environmental Economics and Investment Assessment 3</i> , ed. K. Aravossis and C. A. Brebbia, 225-34. Southampton, U.K. and Boston: WIT Press.
2011		
2011	A32	Miron, Jeffrey, ed. 2011. <i>Cato Papers on Public Policy. Volume I</i> , Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute. Four papers and seven comments present an evaluation of significant economic and social policies using the techniques of modern economics. Papers discuss whether the Treasury can exempt its own companies from tax--the \$45 billion GM NOL carryforward (J. Mark Ramseyer and Eric B. Rasmusen); free to punish--the American Dream and the harsh treatment of criminals (Rafael Di Tella and Juan Dubra); competition and innovation (Michele Boldrin, Juan Correa Allamand, David K. Levine, and Carmine Ornaghi); and labor market dysfunction during the Great Recession (Kyle F. Herkenhoff and Lee E. Ohanian).
2011	B21	Harcourt, Bernard E. 2011. <i>The Illusion of Free Markets: Punishment and the Myth of Natural Order</i> , Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press. Explores the relationship between the concepts of market efficiency, natural order, discipline, and regulation and considers flaws in, and possible alternatives for, the current administration of markets and punishment. Discusses Cesare Beccaria on crime and punishment; policing the public economy; the birth of natural order; the rise of legal despotism; Jeremy Bentham's strange alchemy; the Chicago School; the myth of discipline; the illusion of freedom; the penitentiary system and mass incarceration; and private prisons, drugs, and the welfare state..
2011	C11	Amini, Shahram M., and Christopher F. Parmeter. 2011. "Bayesian Model Averaging in R." <i>Journal of Economic and Social Measurement</i> , 36(4): 253-87. Bayesian model averaging has increasingly witnessed applications across an array of empirical contexts. However, the dearth of available statistical software which allows one to engage in a model averaging exercise is limited. It is common for consumers of these methods to develop their own code, which has obvious appeal. However, canned statistical software can ameliorate one's own analysis if they are not intimately familiar with the nuances of computer coding. Moreover, many researchers would prefer user ready software to mitigate the inevitable time costs that arise when hard coding an econometric estimator. To that end, this paper describes the relative merits and attractiveness of several competing packages in the statistical environment R to implement a Bayesian model averaging exercise.
2011	C41	Mastrobuoni, Giovanni, and Paolo Pinotti. 2011. <i>Migration Restrictions and Criminal Behavior: Evidence from a Natural Experiment</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2011.53. We estimate the causal effect of immigrants' legal status on criminal behavior exploiting exogenous variation in migration restrictions across nationalities driven by the last round of the European Union enlargement. Unique individual-level data on a collective clemency bill enacted in Italy five months before the enlargement allow us to compare the post-release criminal record of inmates from new EU member countries with a control group of pardoned inmates from candidate EU member countries. Difference-in-differences in the probability of re-arrest between the two groups before and after the enlargement show that obtaining legal status lowers the recidivism of economically motivated offenders, but only in areas that provide relatively better labor market opportunities to legal immigrants. We provide a search-theoretic model of criminal behavior that is consistent with these results.
2011	C45	Picon Viana, Cristian. 2011. "Son mas corruptos los paises menos abiertos a los mercados internacionales? Aplicacion de un modelo predictivo de clasificacion basado en redes neuronales. (Is There More Corruption in Countries Less Opened to International Markets? Application of a Predictive Classification Model Based on Neural Networks. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia del Caribe</i> , 8(0): 45-79. The most common approaches in favor of liberalizing international trade and international finances suggest that opening policies will have a positive impact in reducing corruption. In spite of the complexity of studying about these relationships, most research in this field are limited to correlational studies or deterministic. In this paper, we applied a predictive model of classification based on neural networks called multilayer perceptron (MLP) that meets a set of qualities desired statistics, with the purpose of estimate the characteristics or "symptoms" that presents a countries categorized as more or less corrupt. Of the variables used, the levels of human development (HDI) and levels of economic openness are the common characteristics shared by countries with similar levels of corruption, allowing classified correctly. We found evidence that show us if opening economic level of a country is lower, the chance of being classified at a higher level of corruption will be higher.
2011	C49	Stahlschmidt, Stephan, Helmut Tausendteufel, and Wolfgang K. Hardle. 2011. <i>Bayesian Networks and Sex-related Homicides</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2011-045. We present a statistical investigation on the domain of sex-related homicides. As general sociological and psychological theory on this specific type of crime is incomplete or even lacking, a data-driven approach is implemented. In detail, graphical modelling is applied to learn the dependency structure and several structure learning algorithms are combined to yield a skeleton corresponding

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		to distinct Bayesian Networks. This graph is subsequently analysed and presents a distinction between an offender and a situation driven crime.
2011	D10	CV: Theseira, Walter, and Di Song Tan. 2011. "Are Fines Compatible with Building a Truly Fine Country?." In <i>Crisis Management and Public Policy: Singapore's Approach to Economic Resilience</i> , ed. Hui Ying Sng and Wai Mun Chia, 179-96. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	D10	CV: van Erp, Judith. 2011. "Naming and Shaming in Regulatory Enforcement." In <i>Explaining Compliance: Business Responses to Regulation</i> , ed. Christine Parker and Vibeke Lehmann Nielsen, 322-42. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	D51	Dal Bo, Ernesto, and Pedro Dal Bo. 2011. "Workers, Warriors, and Criminals: Social Conflict in General Equilibrium." <i>Journal of the European Economic Association</i>, 9(4): 646-77. We incorporate appropriation activities (social conflict) into canonical models of trade and study how economic shocks and policies affect the intensity of conflict. We show that not all shocks that could make society richer reduce conflict: positive shocks to labor-intensive industries diminish conflict, while positive shocks to capital-intensive industries increase it. The key requirement is that conflict activities be more labor intensive than the economy as this determines how shocks affect the returns and costs of conflict. Our theory is consistent with several observed patterns of conflict and implies that empirical work should take into account the relative factor intensities of the productive and conflict sectors in each country. Incorporating appropriation into a canonic general equilibrium model affects what policies may be deemed desirable: in order to reduce conflict and generate Pareto-improvements policy must be distortionary, while reforms that appear efficiency-enhancing under the unrealistic assumption of perfect property rights may backfire. This offers one explanation for why reforms based on traditional models without appropriation may be delayed and become unpopular when implemented, and why societies may sympathize with seemingly inefficient redistribution.
2011	D84	Bagchi, Aniruddha, and Siddharth Bandyopadhyay. 2011. <i>Workplace Deviance and the Business Cycle</i>. Department of Economics, University of Birmingham, Discussion Papers. We examine the relationship between the incidence of workplace deviance (on-the-job crime) and the business cycle. A worker's probability of future employment depends on whether she has been deviant as well as on the availability of jobs. Using a two period model we show that the net impact on deviant behaviour to changes in unemployment is ambiguous and depends on the strength of two effects. If the probability of being employed for a non-deviant improves as expected market conditions improve, then that lowers deviant behaviour, while if the deviant's probability of being employed improves as market conditions improve, that increases deviance as market conditions improve. In either case, there is a setup cost to deviant behaviour and the attractiveness of incurring that increases with an increase in expected probability of future employment. This second effect therefore increases the incentive to be deviant and thus can reinforce the first effect or weaken it. Finally, we show that an increase in optimism i.e. the probability of facing a recession going down unambiguously increases deviant behaviour.
2011	E02	Gonzalez-Salzburg, Damian A. 2011. "Economic and Social Rights within the Inter-American Human Rights System: Thinking New Strategies for Obtaining Judicial Protection." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(18): 117-54. After more than half a century of existence of international human rights regimes, a differential degree of protection is still received by the so-called economic and social rights, when compared to the ones named civil and political. However, this article aims to show that certain strategies used within the Inter-American Human Rights System, IAHRs, have proved to be relatively successful for granting judiciable character to economic and social rights. Moreover, the paper discusses alternative paths that could be tried in order to obtain an improved judicial protection for these rights within the Americas.
2011	F41	Picon Viana, Cristian. 2011. "Son mas corruptos los paises menos abiertos a los mercados internacionales? Aplicacion de un modelo predictivo de clasificacion basado en redes neuronales. (Is There More Corruption in Countries Less Opened to International Markets? Application of a Predictive Classification Model Based on Neural Networks. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia del Caribe</i>, 8(0): 45-79. The most common approaches in favor of liberalizing international trade and international finances suggest that opening policies will have a positive impact in reducing corruption. In spite of the complexity of studying about these relationships, most research in this field are limited to correlational studies or deterministic. In this paper, we applied a predictive model of classification based on neural networks called multilayer perceptron (MLP) that meets a set of qualities desired statistics, with the purpose of estimate the characteristics or "symptoms" that presents a countries categorized as more or less corrupt. Of the variables used, the levels of human development (HDI) and levels of economic openness are the common characteristics shared by countries with similar levels of corruption, allowing classified correctly. We found evidence that show us if opening economic level of a country is lower, the chance of being classified at a higher level of corruption will be higher.
2011	F62	Bailey, David, and Caroline Chapain, eds. 2011. <i>The Recession and Beyond: Local and Regional Responses to the Downturn</i>. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Seventeen papers provide an overview of the impacts of the recession on people and places and how it has affected local authorities in the United Kingdom and other OECD countries. Papers discuss the recession and beyond – local and regional responses to the downturn; the spatial impacts of the recession; the impact of the recession on businesses; the impacts of the recession on workers and communities; the impacts of the recession on local authorities; a framework for analyzing local authorities' responses to the recession; local and regional responses to recession in context – setting the scene in the United Kingdom; local authorities working in partnerships – panacea or false dawn?; support for business; support for workers and communities; fighting unemployment, local authorities, the third sector, and value for money in the United Kingdom; withstanding the cuts – how local authorities continue to prevent crime in times of recession and government cuts; the importance of place – restructuring as local-central negotiation; recession, recovery, and reinvestment – the role of local economic leadership in a global crisis – the Barcelona Principles in practice; a French region in crisis – the response of local authorities to the recession in the Midi-Pyrenees in France; the impact of the global economic downturn on municipalities in Canada; and local government and economic shock within a federal system – the Australian case.
2011	J47	CV: Curtis, Isaac. 2011. "Masterless People: Maroons, Pirates, and Commoners." In <i>The Caribbean: A History of the Region and Its Peoples</i> , ed. Stephan Palmie and Francisco A. Scarano, 149-62. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2011	L74	CV: Bajada, Christopher. 2011. "The Shadow Economy in the Residential Construction Sector." In <i>Handbook on the Shadow Economy</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 293-323. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L74	CV: May, Peter J., and Soren C. Winter. 2011. "Regulatory Enforcement Styles and Compliance." In <i>Explaining Compliance: Business Responses to Regulation</i> , ed. Christine Parker and Vibeke Lehmann Nielsen, 222-44. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	M40	Andrew, Jane. 2011. "Accounting and the Construction of the 'Cost Effective' Prison." <i>Journal of Australian Political Economy</i>, 0(68): 194-212. Experiments with privatisation have been controversial. This is particularly true in the case of core government activities--such as prisons, defence, transport, and utilities (Funnell et al. 2009). Whilst there are some concerns over the validity

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of privatisation as a solution to emerging fiscal and policy dilemmas, it has remained popular with governments. Over the last thirty years, corporations and governments have promoted a view that the market should be mobilised to motivate and discipline the public sector but we know very little about the technologies that are deployed to make this possible. The push to expose public services to market pressures rests on a belief that the market represents a source of 'competitive' and 'innovative' standards that would not be possible within the public sector alone (Funnell et al. 2009). It is a belief that exists with the backing of carefully constructed empirical evidence which, in turn, reproduces itself as a form of truth around which public policy can be constructed.
2011	N50	Hotte, Louis, Randy McFerrin, and Douglas Wills. 2011. <i>On the Dual Nature of Weak Property Rights</i>. University of Ottawa, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1103E. In the natural resource literature, conventional wisdom holds that weak property rights will cause a resource to be over-exploited. This is because weak property rights are typically perceived as a problem of input exclusion. In this paper, we first present evidence to the effect that weak property rights often take the form of contestable output--or output theft--and that this has an impact on resource use. We then propose a theoretical model of natural resource use under generally weak property rights--or weak state presence--when resource users face the dual problem of input exclusion output appropriation. We show that introducing the possibility that outputs can be contested acts as an output tax, with the added twist that resource users effectively determine the level of the tax. This tax has a depressive effect on input use. As a result, whether the resource is under- or over-exploited in equilibrium will depend on the relative severity of output appropriation and input exclusion problems when property rights are generally weak.
2011	N83	CV: Woodmansee, Martha. 2011. "Publishers, Privateers, Pirates: Eighteenth-Century German Book Piracy Revisited." In <i>Making and Unmaking Intellectual Property: Creative Production in Legal and Cultural Perspective</i>, ed. Mario Biagioli, Peter Jaszi and Martha Woodmansee, 181-97. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2011	N94	CV: Scott, Bruce R., and Jamie Matthews. 2011. "Italy as "One Country, Two Systems"." In <i>Capitalism: Its Origins and Evolution as a System of Governance</i>. Bruce R. Scott, 287-307. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	P10	Harcourt, Bernard E. 2011. <i>The Illusion of Free Markets: Punishment and the Myth of Natural Order</i>, Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press. Explores the relationship between the concepts of market efficiency, natural order, discipline, and regulation and considers flaws in, and possible alternatives for, the current administration of markets and punishment. Discusses Cesare Beccaria on crime and punishment; policing the public economy; the birth of natural order; the rise of legal despotism; Jeremy Bentham's strange alchemy; the Chicago School; the myth of discipline; the illusion of freedom; the penitentiary system and mass incarceration; and private prisons, drugs, and the welfare state.
2011	P46	Nourollahi, Mostafa. 2011. "Western Countries' Children's Delinquencies' Increment Compared to Islamic Ones." <i>Indian Journal of Social Development</i>, 11(2): 625-40. By comparative considering of western and Islamic countries' juveniles, we can briefly understand there are several similarities and differences among them in committing crimes and offenses by them. The most important question is determining what the main reasons are for juveniles to commit crimes and offenses. It seems family, school, society and friends are the most important elements that have the great effect on juveniles' offenses. According to the research and studies that have been done by scientists and of course famous legal men, there are obvious factors such as poverty, communicative facilities, internet sites, educational matters and several other items that affect juveniles' personalities and help them choose the direction of their lives. Certainly any mistake and misunderstanding about any of the previous factors would have great influence and therefore could easily cause them to go astray. By comparative considering between previous cultures and customs that have direct relationship with their religion and traditions as a result, we understand that each group has some positive and negative politics which need more attention.
2011	Q49 R13	Alston, Lee J., and Krister Andersson. 2011. <i>Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Forest Protection: The Transaction Costs of REDD</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16756. Understanding and minimizing the transaction costs of policy implementation are critical for reducing tropical forest losses. As the international community prepares to launch REDD+, a global initiative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from tropical deforestation, policymakers need to pay attention to the transactions costs associated with negotiating, monitoring and enforcing contracts between governments and donors. The existing institutional design for REDD+ relies heavily on central government interventions in program countries. Analyzing new data on forest conservation outcomes, we identify several problems with this centralized approach to forest protection. We describe options for a more diversified policy approach that could reduce the full set of transaction costs and thereby improve the efficiency of the market-based approach for conservation.
2011	Z19	Silva, Niko De, and Benno Torgler. 2011. <i>Smoke Signals and Mixed Messages: Medical Marijuana & Drug Policy Signalling Effects</i>. School of Economics and Finance, Queensland University of Technology, School of Economics and Finance Discussion Papers and Working Papers Series: 272. Liberal drug policy reform is often criticized for 'sending the wrong message', particularly to youth. Reform opponents argue that liberal policies such as decriminalisation and medical marijuana laws will cause marijuana to be perceived as less risky and lead to an increase in use. We seek to test this claim empirically, exploiting the timing and unique properties of state level medical marijuana laws in the US to isolate policy signalling effects. We use survey-derived state-level estimates of youths' marijuana risk-perceptions and use prevalence, and find evidence of signalling effects on aggregate risk-perceptions of marijuana use that correspond to the introduction of medical marijuana laws. These effects, however, do not conform to what reform opponents predict--medical marijuana provisions appear to send the 'right' message. Further, we find no robust effects on non-medical marijuana use.
2012		
2012	C43	Scalco, Paulo Roberto, Ailton Lopes Amorim, and Adriano Provezano Gomes. 2012. "Eficiencia tecnica da Policia Militar em Minas Gerais. (With English summary)." <i>Nova Economia</i>, 22(1): . This study sought to calculate an efficiency index in crime fighting that would allow comparison between Minas Gerais state military police units. The efficiency index were calculated by data envelopment analysis and the results indicated a large discrepancy between the municipalities analyzed and possible public security policy could try to raise efficiency levels in the worst municipalities using the most efficient ones as benchmarks. Furthermore, a Tobit model was estimated to test the relevance of the social and economic environmental exercised in achieving the efficiency index. The results showed that the set of variables used explained only 10% of the variability of the index calculated.
2012	D04	Kuo, Tzu-Chun. 2012. "Evaluating Californian Under-Age Drunk Driving Laws: Endogenous Policy Lags." <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i>, 27(7): 1100-1115. When evaluating the effectiveness of a policy, most studies assume that the policy effect begins with the date of enactment. However, there often exists an endogenous policy lag, due to information acquisition and the cost of adjustment. Meanwhile, the policy impact may be a gradual implementation from one level to another, instead of a one-time shift behavior. To account for these issues when evaluating the Californian under-age drunk driving laws, this paper adopts two econometric techniques: the multiple structural change methodology and the smooth transition method. The methods detect two

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		effective policy changes and also reveal the existence of policy lags. In addition, ignoring these lags leads to severely biased estimates of policy effects. A long transition period is identified for the first under-age drunk driving policy, while an abrupt transition is found for the other. In summary, the paper shows that the two econometric techniques complement each other and will be useful for policy evaluation.
2012	F60	CV: Chang, Hsiao-hung. 2012. "Fake Logos, Fake Theory, Fake Globalization." In <i>Globalization and Culture. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Manfred B. Steger, 293-307. Elgar Research Collection. Globalization of the World Economy series, vol. 26. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F60	CV: Marsh, Kevin, Laura Wilson, and Rachel Kenehan. 2012. "The Impact of Globalization on the UK Market for Illicit Drugs: Evidence from Interviews with Convicted Drug Traffickers." In <i>Illicit Trade and the Global Economy</i> , ed. Claudia Costa Storti and Paul De Grauwe, 159-77. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2012	F60	CV: Costa Storti, Claudia, and Paul De Grauwe. 2012. "Modeling the Cocaine and Heroin Markets in the Era of Globalization and Drug Reduction Policies." In <i>Illicit Trade and the Global Economy</i> , ed. Claudia Costa Storti and Paul De Grauwe, 119-57. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2012	F60	CV: Sela-Shayovitz, Revital. 2012. "The Impact of Globalization, Migration, and Social Group Processes on Neo-Nazi Youth Gangs." In <i>Youth Gangs in International Perspective: Results from the Eurogang Program of Research</i> , ed. Finn-Aage Esbensen and Cheryl L. Maxson, 211-23. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	J43	Singh, Prakarsh. 2012. "Insurgency, Crime, and Agricultural Labor Expenditure: Evidence from Punjab, 1978-1990." <i>Economics of Peace and Security Journal</i> , 7(2): 33-40. Using micro-level farmer expenditure surveys, this article studies the insurgency in the Punjab region of India, thought to have cost over 20,000 lives. It finds that the violence is statistically associated with an 11.4 percent decline in spending on permanent agricultural labor but did not have a statistically significant effect on the use of temporary labor. Moreover, insurgency-related violence likely signaled an increase in future kidnappings of farm labor and may have incentivized labor away from longer duration contracts. Richer farmsteads appear to be more sensitive to insurgent violence than poorer ones in reducing their labor spending.
2012	J46	Williams, Colin C. 2012. "Cross-National Variations in the Under-Reporting of Wages in South-East Europe: A Result of Over-Regulation or Under-Regulation?" <i>South East European Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 7(1): 53-61. This paper seeks to explain the cross-national variations in the tendency of employers in Southeast Europe to under-report the wages of their employees by paying them two wages, an official declared salary and an additional undeclared envelope wage. Reporting the results of a 2007 Eurobarometer survey of this practice undertaken in five Southeast European countries, the finding is that the commonality of this illicit wage practice markedly varies cross-nationally, with 23 percent of formal employees in Romania but just 3 percent in Cyprus receiving an under-reported salary. Finding that the under-reporting of wages is more prevalent in neo-liberal economies with lower levels of state intervention and less common in more 'welfare capitalist' economies in which there is greater state intervention in work and welfare, the resultant conclusion is that the under-reporting of employees wages by employers is correlated with the under- rather than over-regulation of work and welfare.
2012	K37	CV: Zatz, Marjorie S., and Hilary Smith. 2012. "Immigration, Crime, and Victimization: Rhetoric and Reality." In <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science. Volume 8</i> , ed. John Hagan, 141-59. Associate Editors: Kim Lane Scheppele and Tom R. Tyler. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews.
2012	K37	CV: Bommers, Michael. 2012. "Illegal Migration in Modern Society: Consequences and Problems of National European Migration Policies." In <i>Immigration and Social Systems: Collected Essays of Michael Bommers</i> . Michael Bommers, 157-75. Edited by Christina Boswell and Gianni D'Amato. IMISCOE Research series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2012	K37	CV: Kalir, Barak. 2012. "Illegality Rules: Chinese Migrant Workers Caught Up in the Illegal but Licit Operations of Labour Migration Regimes." In <i>Transnational Flows and Permissive Politics: Ethnographies of Human Mobilities in Asia</i> , ed. Barak Kalir and Malini Sur, 27-54. IIAS Publications Series, Edited Volumes vol. 7. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2012	K37	CV: Clemente, Jesus, and Gemma Larramona. 2012. "Can a Legalization Programme for Immigrants Generate Conflict among Natives?." In <i>Migration Impact Assessment: New Horizons</i> , ed. Peter Nijkamp, Jacques Poot and Mediha Sahin, 365-86. New Horizons in Regional Science. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	K37	CV: Joppke, Christian. 2012. "Why Liberal States Accept Unwanted Immigration." In <i>Key Concepts in the New Global Economy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. David A. Baldwin, 3-30. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Writings on the New Global Economy, vol. 7. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L62	Belinger, Daniel. 2012. "The Industry of Copies--Obstacle for the Economic Recovery: Examples from the Markets." <i>Theoretical and Applied Economics</i> , 19(9): 77-84. Taking into consideration that the world economy is seriously hit, we realize there is a need for solutions, either new or old, which should support the economic re-launch and recovery. In this paper we will not focus on solutions, but on the obstacles which arise in the way of economic recovery, due to the industry of copies (counterfeit products), that had a tremendous growth during the last years, jeopardizing thus both the economic security and the consumer security, according to the examples provided hereinafter.
2012	L87	Barby, Eric. 2012. "The Internet of Things, Legal Aspects: What Will Change (Everything) . . ." <i>Communications and Strategies</i> , 0(87): 83-100. After the birth of the Internet, the rise of Web 2.0, here comes the Internet of Things. Internet has led us to adopt special law, digital economy law . . . Web 2.0 has urged us to rethink core legal concepts such as liability and ownership and introduce notions such as sharing and availability. The Internet of Things--which no one doubts will be the next technological revolution--will be a legal tsunami, the intensity and magnitude of which are unknown to date.
2012	M11	Arnold, Ulli, Joerg Neubauer, and Tobias Schoenherr. 2012. "Explicating Factors for Companies' Inclination towards Corruption in Operations and Supply Chain Management: An Exploratory Study in Germany." <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 138(1): 136-47. The literature on corruption is rich in works focusing on individual and organizational aspects. However, existing research is void in studies that specifically deal with factors for a company's inclination towards corruption in operations and supply chain management. The present paper fills this gap by explicating why some firms are more prone to corruption than others. Within this context it is our objective to explore the structural and organizational bases for companies, especially their purchasing units, to engage in corrupt business practices. Grounding our work in principal-agent theory and the fraud triangle, we suggest that the factors of organizational complexity, corporate culture, internationality and functional complexity all influence a firm's inclination towards corruption, which in turn should manifest itself in the presence or absence of

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		corruption control- and prevention mechanisms. This framework is tested with data collected from 104 purchasing managers in Germany, and implications for both theory and practice are highlighted.
2012	P11	Diss: Snow, Nicholas. 2012. Rumrunners, Hooligans, and Politicians: Essays on the Political Economy of Intervention. PhD diss. George Mason University. Interventions into the market distort the market's discovery process and lead to unexpected and often undesirable consequences. And the intervener cannot specifically predict nor effectively prevent these consequences from occurring. Further, as Bastiat (1848 [1995]) noted over one hundred and fifty years ago, a good economist looks at not only the immediate and seen effects of a policy but all the effects, including the long run. This dissertation explores this concept in three separate case studies: in the black market for foreign produced liquor during alcohol prohibition in the United States, in fighting amongst football hooligans, and in government's macroeconomic policies. In the first essay I explore how rumrunners, or smugglers of foreign produced liquor, in the 1920s responded to the government's attempts at enforcing alcohol prohibition. In response to alcohol prohibition a thriving market for foreign liquor emerged off the Atlantic Coast of the United States, which lasted throughout Prohibition. Rather than eliminating the trade, the government's various attempts at enforcement had numerous affects upon the market and its supply chain, such as lowering the quality of the products, creating opportunities for violence, and altering the structure of the black market firms. The second essay analyzes how football hooligans, individuals bent on brawling, were able to realize the gains from trade [i.e. fighting each other] despite efforts by authorities to shut down their activities. By forming a sort of fight club, hooligans were able to engage in brawling while minimizing their contact with authorities. Rules emerged within these fight clubs to keep certain individuals, whom we call sadists, from going too far and causing the fight club to break down. We provide evidence from English football hooligans from the 1960s through the 1980s. The final essay looks back on the debate between Friedrich Hayek and John Maynard Keynes in the 1930s on the role of government during a recession and argues that economists are having almost the same exact debate again in response to the current crisis. We argue that despite the long run undesirable consequences that result from Keynesian policies, they remain a popular choice when a crisis appears. This occurs because politicians and other policy makers find the short run results of Keynesian policies to be too electorally beneficial to resist. This debate fails to reach resolution because both sides of the debate continue to rehash the same arguments uncreatively. In all three cases, policymakers failed to use basic economics to understand the full effects of their policies.
2012	P49	CV: Wilkinson, Henry. 2012. "Reversal of Fortune: AQIM's Stalemate in Algeria and Its New Front in the Sahel." In <i>Global Security Risks and West Africa: Development Challenges</i> , ed. Philipp Heinrigs and Marie Tremolieres, 11-33. West African Studies. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2012	P49	CV: Denece, Eric, and Alain Rodier. 2012. "The Security Challenges of West Africa." In <i>Global Security Risks and West Africa: Development Challenges</i> , ed. Philipp Heinrigs and Marie Tremolieres, 35-52. West African Studies. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2012	Q51	CV: Sumaila, Ussif Rashid, and Ling Huang. 2012. "Improving the Management of Bluefin Tuna in the Mediterranean Sea." In <i>Economic Incentives and Environmental Regulation: Evidence from the MENA Region</i> , ed. Hala Abou-Ali, 216-38. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar; Cairo: Economic Research Forum.
2012	Z18	Mell, Andrew. 2012. <i>Reputation in the Market for Stolen Data</i> . University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 611. Internet commerce has made it easier to compare prices and shop online. However, it has also exposed consumers to a new kind of crime in the form of the electronic theft of payment details. However the skills required to successfully intercept payment data differ from the skills required to use that information for one's own gain. This creates gains to trade between those who steal the data and those who know how to use it. This particular illicit market has the added disadvantage that trade takes place online and the only identification of any particular trader comes from a username which can be changed at zero cost. This paper examines the reputation mechanisms that keep this market working and considers whether they might constitute an Achilles' Heel that governments keen to reduce crime might exploit.
2012	Z18	CV: Schultz, Mark F. 2012. "The Nigerian Film Industry and Lessons Regarding Cultural Diversity from the Home-Market Effects Model of International Trade in Films." In <i>Transnational Culture in the Internet Age</i> , ed. Sean A. Pager and Adam Candeub, 231-61. Elgar Law, Technology and Society series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013		
2013	C31	Wilson, Ron. 2013. "Changing Geographic Units and the Analytical Consequences: An Example of Simpson's Paradox." <i>Cityscape: A Journal of Policy Development and Research</i> , 15(2): 289-304.
2013	C31	Lastauskas, Povilas, and Eirini Tatsi. 2013. <i>Spatial Nexus in Crime and unemployment in Times of crisis: Evidence from Germany</i> . Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. Space is important. The recent global financial crisis has vividly pointed to spatial patterns in economies' reactions to the global economic shocks. This paper focuses on labor market responses and its interactions with criminal activities in a causal and spatial framework. we study the case of Germany as evidently this country's economy has demonstrated resilience during the whirl of economic crisis. Our contribution is twofold: first, we lay down a parsimonious labor market model with search frictions, criminal opportunities, and, unlike earlier analyzes, productivity shocks which are important in explaining empirical regularity of criminal engagement. Second, we seek empirical support using data on the 402 German districts for 2009-2010, the years following the global financial crisis, in a setting that allows not only crime spatial multipliers but also inherent endogeneity of unemployment. Adverse income shocks clearly unfold a spatial nexus between unemployment and crime rates. More specifically, we find that youth unemployment plays a prominent role in explaining property crime, namely housing burglary. Our results are in line with previous research: neglecting endogeneity of unemployment understates its impact and employing the youth unemployment share instead of rate points to distinctive effects. The analysis offers important implications for countries that are currently undergoing fiscal consolidation and are experiencing high unemployment rates.
2013	C58	Pagano, Michael S., and T. Shawn Strother. 2013. "Risk, Uncertainty, and the Perceived Threat of Terrorist Attacks: Evidence of Flight-to-Quality." <i>Quarterly Journal of Finance</i> , 3(2): 1-25. Information provided by the US Department of Homeland Security regarding potential terrorist attacks significantly affects US Treasury securities markets. When the government announces heightened terror alert levels, investors' perceptions of risk increase and investors purchase 1-month and 1-year Treasury bills and 3-year, 5-year, 7-year, and 10-year US Treasuries in a "flight-to-quality" episode. Partial anticipation of increased threat level announcements is stronger than the anticipation of announcements regarding the federal funds rate during the 10 days prior to an announcement.
2013	C65	Caputo, Michele. 2013. "Memory Oscillator for Modeling Socio-economic Oscillatory Responses to Extreme Events." <i>Economia Politica</i> , 30(2): 221-39. The reaction of markets and people to extreme events is studied with respect to their oscillations following

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		the occurrence after a severe perturbation. The phenomenon is modeled with a pseudo memory-damped accelerator. In the case of the people, mostly peasants, returning to their homes after leaving them as a consequence of the 1951 Po River flood in Polesine (Italy), of the variation of the number of Revenue Passenger Miles (RPM) in the US after the 2001 September 11th terrorist attack in New York, of the number of abortions in Italy following the 1978 law which legalized abortion and of the embezzlement crimes in Italy during the clean hands period at the end of the last century. We verified that in these four cases, the return to normality had similar features: the number of individual affected by the extreme event had a step-like variation followed by oscillation with decreasing amplitude. The assumption is that the evolution of market or population may be governed by an equation similar to that of an oscillator including a memory formalism, and that extreme event is the delta function with generates the Green function. We also show how the memory may stabilize the market or the population, when the perturbation is constant while an increasing perturbation may lead to a crisis. We estimate the parameters characterizing the effects of the extreme event of the 2001 September 11th terrorist attack and of the 1978 abortion law in Italy.
2013	F61	Torgler, Benno, and Marco Piatti. 2013. "Extraordinary Wealth, Globalization, and Corruption." <i>Review of Income and Wealth</i>, 59(2): 341-59. The billionaires of the world attract significant attention from the media and the public. Surprisingly, only a limited number of studies have explored empirically the determinants of extraordinary wealth. Using a large dataset we investigate whether globalization and corruption affect extreme wealth accumulation. We find evidence that an increase in globalization increases super-affluence. In addition, we also find that an increase in corruption leads to an increase in the creation of super fortune. This supports the argument that in kleptocracies large sums are transferred into the hands of a small group of individuals.
2013	F63 F68	Berman, Eli, Joseph Felner, Jacob N. Shapiro, and Erin Troland. 2013. <i>Modest, Secure and Informed: Successful Development in Conflict Zones</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18674. Most interpretations of prevalent counterinsurgency theory imply that increasing government services will reduce rebel violence. Empirically, however, development programs and economic activity sometimes yield increased violence. Using new panel data on development spending in Iraq, we show that violence reducing effects of aid are greater when (a) projects are small, (b) troop strength is high, and (c) professional development expertise is available. These findings are consistent with a "hearts and minds" model, which predicts that violence reduction will result when projects are secure, valued by community members, and implementation is conditional on the behavior of non-combatants.
2013	F65	CV: Beekarry, Navin. 2013. "The International Anti-money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Regulatory Strategy: A Critical Analysis of Compliance Determinants in International Law." In <i>Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Finance: Past and Current Challenges</i> , ed. Navin Beekarry, 77-133. Elgar Research Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	G35	Caskey, Judson, and Michelle Hanlon. 2013. "Dividend Policy at Firms Accused of Accounting Fraud." <i>Contemporary Accounting Research/Recherche Comptable Contemporaine</i>, 30(2): 818-50. Recent studies and some policy and experts have posited that dividends indicate higher-quality earnings. In this study, we test this conjecture by comparing the dividend policies of firms accused of accounting fraud to those of firms not accused of accounting fraud. Specifically, we examine whether alleged fraud firms are as likely to be dividend payers as non-fraud firms, and whether managers of dividend-paying fraud firms increase dividends at the same rate as managers of non-fraud firms. Our data reveal that dividend paying status is negatively associated with the probability of committing accounting fraud. In addition, we also find that, during the alleged fraud period, the earnings-dividends relation is weaker for the alleged fraud firms relative to firms not accused of fraud. Finally, using propensity score match tests, the data provide evidence that managers of alleged fraud firms increase dividends less often than managers of firms not accused of fraud, consistent with the alleged fraud firms not being able to match the dividend policies of firms not accused of fraud. Overall, our results suggest that dividends, especially dividend increases, are associated with higher earnings quality.
2013	H12	CV: Leeuw, Frans L., and Hans Nelen. 2013. "Evaluating Counterterrorism: The Case of the Netherlands." In <i>Evaluation and Turbulent Times: Reflections on a Discipline in Disarray</i> , ed. Jan-Eric Furubo, Ray C. Rist and Sandra Speer, 179-96. Comparative Policy Evaluation series, vol. 20. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2013	H12	CV: van Stolk, Christian, and Mihaly Fazekas. 2013. "How Evaluation Is Accommodated in Emergency Policy Making: A Comparison of Post-9/11 Emergency Legislation in the United Kingdom and the United States." In <i>Evaluation and Turbulent Times: Reflections on a Discipline in Disarray</i> , ed. Jan-Eric Furubo, Ray C. Rist and Sandra Speer, 161-77. Comparative Policy Evaluation series, vol. 20. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2013	H80	Amegashie, J. Atsu. 2013. <i>Consumers' Complaints, the Nature of Corruption, and Social Welfare</i>. CESifo Group Munich. CESifo Working Paper Series: 4295. A primary means of bureaucratic oversight is consumer complaints. Yet, this important control mechanism has received very little attention in the literature on corruption. I study a model of corruption with incomplete information in which consumers require a government service from officials who may be corrupt. A victim of corruption can report corrupt officials to higher-ranking officials (supervisors) who may be corrupt or honest. I find that social welfare may be non-monotonic in the proportion of honest supervisors. In some cases, an increase in the proportion of honest supervisors increases social welfare only if there is a critical mass of honest supervisors. Under certain conditions, there is, surprisingly, an equilibrium in which no one reports corruption regardless of the proportion of honest supervisors although all lower-ranking officials are corrupt. The analysis shows that using an increase in consumer complaints as a measure of the success of an anti-corruption campaign may be wrong because the consumers may benefit in other ways (e.g., a fall in the equilibrium bribe). I also fill a gap in the literature by endogenizing an official's decision to engage in "corruption with theft" or "corruption without theft" as defined by Shleifer and Vishny (1993) and use the model to shed light on recent anticorruption initiatives such as the Punjab Citizen Feedback Model in Pakistan and a recent proposal by Kaushik Basu (2012).
2013	I13	Ericson, Keith Marzilli, and Judd B. Kessler. 2013. <i>The Articulation Effect of Government Policy: Health Insurance Mandates Versus Taxes</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18913. We examine how the articulation of government policy affects behavior. Our experiment compares a government mandate to purchase health insurance to a financially equivalent tax on the uninsured. Participants report their probability of purchasing health insurance under one of the two articulations of the policy. The experiment was conducted in four waves, from December 2011 to November 2012. We document the controversy over the Affordable Care Act's insurance mandate provision that changed the political discourse during the year. Pre-controversy, articulating the policy as a mandate, rather than a financially equivalent tax, increased probability of insurance purchase by 10.6 percentage points—an effect comparable to a \$1000 decrease in annual premiums. After the controversy, the mandate is no more effective than the tax. Our results show that how a policy is articulated affects behavior and that persuasion and public opinion management can help achieve policy objectives at lower cost.

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2013	I13	CV: Zweifel, Peter. 2013. "Theory of Social Health Insurance: Appendix A." In <i>Scaling Up Affordable Health Insurance: Staying the Course</i> , ed. Alexander S. Preker, Marianne E. Lindner, Dov Chernichovsky and Onno P. Schellekens, 561-622. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	I14	DelaCruz, Juan J., Nikolaos Papanikolaou, and Rongning Wu. 2013. "The Influence of Imprisonment on HIV and Its Impact on Health-Related Inequalities in New York City." <i>International Journal of Economics and Business Research</i>, 6(2): 115-26. New York City has been the centre of the HIV epidemic where vulnerable populations disproportionately face negative health outcomes. This paper explains the behaviour of the HIV epidemic in terms of its racial/ethnic composition due to the effects of the criminal justice system, and sustains the necessity of more culturally tailored health interventions to prevent the spread of the disease. To achieve this goal, secondary data analysis and a panel regression device including individuals of specific racial/ethnic backgrounds periodically observed between 2002 and 2009, are required. This paper explores the fundamental characteristics of the HIV epidemic and its swings in terms of socio-economic determinants as a result of the unbalanced prevalence of imprisonment amid historically underrepresented groups.
2013	I24	Heller, Sara, Harold A. Pollack, Roseanna Ander, and Jens Ludwig. 2013. <i>Preventing Youth Violence and Dropout: A Randomized Field Experiment</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19014. Improving the long-term life outcomes of disadvantaged youth remains a top policy priority in the United States, although identifying successful interventions for adolescents--particularly males--has proven challenging. This paper reports results from a large randomized controlled trial of an intervention for disadvantaged male youth grades 7-10 from high-crime Chicago neighborhoods. The intervention was delivered by two local non-profits and included regular interactions with a pro-social adult, after-school programming, and--perhaps the most novel ingredient--in-school programming designed to reduce common judgment and decision-making problems related to automatic behavior and biased beliefs, or what psychologists call cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT). We randomly assigned 2,740 youth to programming or to a control group; about half those offered programming participated, with the average participant attending 13 sessions. Program participation reduced violent-crime arrests during the program year by 8.1 per 100 youth (a 44 percent reduction). It also generated sustained gains in schooling outcomes equal to 0.14 standard deviations during the program year and 0.19 standard deviations during the follow-up year, which we estimate could lead to higher graduation rates of 3-10 percentage points (7-22 percent). Depending on how one monetizes the social costs of crime, the benefit-cost ratio may be as high as 30:1 from reductions in criminal activity alone.
2013	I24	Yildez, Rifat, Oguz Ocal, and Ertugrul Yildirim. 2013. "The Effects of Unemployment, Income and Education on Crime: Evidence from Individual Data." <i>International Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>, 7(2): . There is a large empirical literature on the determinants of crime. But the studies investigating socio-economic determinants of crime reach mixed results. This paper investigates the effects of unemployment, income and education level on number of criminals, using data from 8896 suspects in Kayseri between 2002 and 2009. We create a panel data set which consists of 13 crime types and 8 time periods. A panel GMM-system estimation reveals that income and education substantially affect the number of criminals. However, the impact of unemployment over the number of criminals is marginal. The reason for this may be the obtained income of unemployed criminals. That is, being unemployed does not necessarily mean having no income. The source of obtained income of unemployed criminals may be unregistered employment, unemployment payments, and aid. It is suggested that in crime analysis, the number of unregistered employees and receiving unemployment payments should be dropped in macro data
2013	I25	Botero, Juan, Alejandro Ponce, and Andrei Shleifer. 2013. "Education, Complaints, and Accountability." <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 56(4): 959-96. Better-educated countries have better governments, an empirical regularity that holds in both dictatorships and democracies. Possible reasons for this fact are that educated people are more likely to complain about misconduct by government officials and that more frequent complaints encourage better behavior from officials. Newly assembled individual-level survey data from the World Justice Project show that, within countries, better-educated people are more likely to report official misconduct. The results are confirmed using other survey data on reporting crime and corruption. Citizens' complaints might thus be an operative mechanism that explains the link between education and the quality of government.
2013	L68	CV: Wehinger, Frank. 2013. "Fake Qualities: Assessing the Value of Counterfeit Goods." In <i>Constructing Quality: The Classification of Goods in Markets</i> , ed. Jens Beckert and Christine Musselin, 268-87. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	N37	Imbua, David Lishilinimle. 2013. "Robbing Others to Pay Mary Slessor: Unearthing the Authentic Heroes and Heroines of the Abolition of Twin-Killing in Calabar." <i>African Economic History</i>, 0(41): 139-58.
2013	R28	Jacobs, Jane M., and Loretta Lees. 2013. "Defensible Space on the Move: Revisiting the Urban Geography of Alice Coleman." <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i>, 37(5): 1559-83. This article traces the movement of the concept of 'defensible space' from New York City in the 1970s, where it was developed by the Canadian architect/planner Oscar Newman, to London in the 1980s and into design interventions in British public housing in the 1990s, through British geographer Alice Coleman, who acted as an especially powerful transfer agent. In focusing on this urban design 'concept' on the move, we contribute to existing scholarship on policy mobility and city building in a number of ways. First, we explore an instance of the movement/mobility of a planning concept in a historical period (the recent past) largely overlooked to date. Secondly, we demonstrate that this movement was the result of a disaggregated series of expert knowledge transfers and localized translations of pre-policy expert knowledge, generated through university-based research work and networks. We theorize this instance of urban planning mobility by way of the interlinked insights offered by the sociology of science and policy-mobilities literatures. As this is an instance of university research shaping public policy, it also offers an opportunity to reflect upon the meaning of 'evidence-based policy' and the impact agenda in contemporary higher education.
2013	R28	Van Zandt, Shannon S., and Pratik C. Mhatre. 2013. "The Effect of Housing Choice Voucher Households on Neighborhood Crime: Longitudinal Evidence from Dallas." <i>Poverty and Public Policy</i>, 5(3): 229-49. Tenant-based housing assistance is designed to provide access for low-income households to a wider range of housing options, de-concentrating poverty and reducing the exposure of these households to negative conditions. Yet an observed coincidence of crime and subsidized households indicates that something is going wrong. Either households are constrained in their choices and are settling in high-crime neighborhoods, or these households bring crime with them, using vouchers to penetrate otherwise low-crime neighborhoods. We use longitudinal data from Dallas to assess whether changes in the number of Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) households are related to changes in crime, not just whether HCV households are present in high-crime neighborhoods. The evidence supports the hypothesis that observed relationships between crime and HCV households result from a lack of units that accept vouchers in areas that have lower levels of crime. The hypothesis that voucher holders are the cause of increases in neighborhood crime is not supported.
2013	R28	Scambary, James. 2013. "Conflict and Resilience in an Urban Squatter Settlement in Dili, East Timor." <i>Urban Studies</i>, 50(10): 1935-50. Since the end of the Indonesian occupation in 1999, East Timor's capital Dili has experienced a continuous rural-urban

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		influx. This urban population growth has been concentrated in clusters of crowded and socially fragmented new squatter settlements, posing profound challenges for informal social control and community cohesion. Such neighbourhoods have continued to suffer from endemic communal tensions and gang violence. Using a case study of an urban squatter settlement in Dili, this paper makes two arguments. First, it is argued that, to engage with these communities and address conflict within them, it is imperative to understand the intricate and dynamic linkages between rural-urban migration, urban settlement patterns and communal violence. Secondly, it is argued here that the profuse variety of non-state groups inhabiting such settlements should be viewed from the context of the migrant experience, as unique forms of community resilience to this challenging environment.
2013	R28	Delmelle, Elizabeth, Jean-Claude Thill, Owen Furuseh, and Thomas Ludden. 2013. "Trajectories of Multidimensional Neighbourhood Quality of Life Change." <i>Urban Studies</i>, 50(5): 923-41. This paper provides an empirical analysis of the multidimensional, spatio-temporal quality of life (QoL) trends followed by neighbourhoods in Charlotte, NC, between 2000 and 2010. Employing a combined geocomputational and visual technique based on the self-organising map, the study addresses which types of neighbourhood experienced the most change or stability, where (in attribute and geographical spaces) did neighbourhoods that began the decade with a particular set of characteristics evolve to, and where did neighbourhoods that concluded the decade transition from? Results indicate that the highest QoL neighbourhoods were most stable, while those with lower homeownership, closer to the city centre, exhibited the sharpest longitudinal trajectories. Lower-income neighbourhoods are found to be heterogeneous in terms of their social problems, dividing between high crime concentrations and youth-related social problems. An exchange of these social issues over time is observed as well as a geographical spread of crime to middle-ring suburbs.

Table K42.G Potential New Links since 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics*
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I19	Health: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M49	Accounting: Other
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K42: Balance of Links

432	Links in 2005
173	New links in 2006-2013
217	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K42.E.

K49 Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other ¹

Table K49.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	2	7	5	3.5	3.77	5.98	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	4	6	2	1.5	7.55	5.13	Microeconomics
E	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	International Economics
G	0	6	6	N	0.00	5.13	Financial Economics
H	2	5	3	2.5	3.77	4.27	Public Economics
I	3	5	2	1.67	5.66	4.27	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	8	14	6	1.75	15.09	11.97	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	25	43	18	1.72	47.17	36.75	Law and Economics
L	1	3	2	3	1.89	2.56	Industrial Organization
M	0	3	3	N	0.00	2.56	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic History
O	2	8	6	4	3.77	6.84	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	4	6	2	1.5	7.55	5.13	Economic Systems
Q	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	1	2	1	2	1.89	1.71	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	2	2	N	0	2	Other Special Topics
S	53	117	64	2.21	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K49.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	2	3	1	1.5	3.77	2.56	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	2	7	5	3.5	3.77	5.98	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	Welfare Economics
D7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	Intertemporal Choice
D	4	6	2	1.5	7.55	5.13	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Trade
F2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Financial Markets
G2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	6	6	N	0.00	5.13	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	0	6	6	N	0.00	5.13	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.85	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	2	5	3	2.5	3.77	4.27	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	2	1	2	1.89	1.71	Health
I2	2	3	1	1.5	3.77	2.56	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	3	5	2	1.67	5.66	4.27	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	3	4	1	1.33	5.66	3.42	Demographic Economics
J2	3	4	1	1.33	5.66	3.42	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	2	3	1	1.5	3.77	2.56	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	3	3	N	0.00	2.56	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	8	14	6	1.75	15.09	11.97	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.85	Other Substantive Areas of Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K4	24	41	17	1.71	45.28	35.04	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	25	43	18	1.72	47.17	36.75	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	1	3	2	3	1.89	2.56	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Business Economics
M3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.85	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	0	3	3	N	0.00	2.56	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	2	4	2	2	3.77	3.42	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Economywide Country Studies
O	2	8	6	4	3.77	6.84	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems
P2	1	2	1	2	1.89	1.71	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	1	2	1	2	1.89	1.71	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	Comparative Economic Systems
P	4	6	2	1.5	7.55	5.13	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Environmental Economics
Q	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	1	2	1	2	1.89	1.71	General Regional Economics
R2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Analysis
R3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	1	2	1	2	1.89	1.71	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	2	2	N	0.00	1.71	Other Special Topics
S	53	117	64	2.21	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K49.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
C73	2	3	1	1.5	3.77	2.56	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
D60	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	Welfare Economics: General
D91	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
H72	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
I18	1	2	1	2	1.89	1.71	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	2	3	1	1.5	3.77	2.56	Analysis of Education
J15	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J22	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	Labor Demand
J24	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J31	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
K14	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	Criminal Law
K40	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K49	23	38	15	1.65	43.4	32.48	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L69	1	1	0	1	1.89	0.85	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
O11	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
P22	1	2	1	2	1.89	1.71	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P37	1	2	1	2	1.89	1.71	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P50	2	2	0	1	3.77	1.71	Comparative Economic Systems: General
R19	1	2	1	2	1.89	1.71	General Regional Economics: Other
S	53	74	21	1.40	100	63	Sums and total rate of growth

Table K49.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C33	2	1.71	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C51	2	1.71	Model Construction and Estimation
D81	2	1.71	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
E60	2	1.71	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
F34	2	1.71	International Lending and Debt Problems
G31	2	1.71	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	2	1.71	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	2	1.71	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H23	1	0.85	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H25	1	0.85	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H32	1	0.85	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
J11	1	0.85	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J26	1	0.85	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J32	1	0.85	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J41	1	0.85	Labor Contracts
J44	1	0.85	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J48	1	0.85	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
K35	1	0.85	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K41	2	1.71	Litigation Process
L22	2	1.71	Firm Organization and Market Structure
M29	2	1.71	Business Economics: Other
M31	1	0.85	Marketing
O10	2	1.71	Economic Development: General
O47	2	1.71	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O57	2	1.71	Comparative Studies of Countries

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q53	1	0.85	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q58	1	0.85	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Z12	1	0.85	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	1	0.85	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	43	37	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

C33(2), C51(2), D81(2), E60(2), F34(2), G31(2), G32(2), G34(2), H23(1), H25(1), H32(1), J11(1), J26(1), J32(1), J41(1), J44(1), J48(1), K35(1), K41(2), L22(2), M29(2), M31(1), O10(2), O47(2), O57(2), Q53(1), Q58(1), Z12(1), Z13(1).

Table K49.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G31	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G32	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G34	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
K41	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
L22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
J41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J44	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J48	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q58	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J32	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K35	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J26	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C33	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
C51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
D81	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
E60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
M29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
O10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
O47	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
O57	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
M31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Z12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Z13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
NL(J)	6	5	4	0	3	8	3	0	29

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table K49.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	F34 K41	Miller, Marcus, and Dania Thomas. 2006. <i>Sovereign Debt Restructuring: the Judge, the Vultures and Creditor Rights</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5710. What role did the US courts play in the Argentine debt swap of 2005? What are the implications for the future of creditor rights in sovereign bond markets? The judge in the Argentine case has, it appears, deftly exploited creditor heterogeneity--between holdouts seeking capital gains and institutional investors wanting a settlement--to promote a swap with a supermajority of 76% of creditors. Our analysis of Argentine debt litigation reveals a process of "judge-mediated" sovereign debt restructuring, which resolves the key issues of Transition and Aggregation--two of the roles envisaged for the IMF's still-born Sovereign Debt Restructuring Mechanism (SDRM). For the future we note how the judge-mediated sovereign debt restructuring, together with creditor committees, may complement the market-based alternative promoted by the Treasury, namely collective action clauses (CACs) in sovereign bond contracts.
2006	G31 G32 G34 L22	Hainz, Christa. 2006. <i>Business Groups in Emerging Markets-Financial Control & Sequential Investment</i> . William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp830. Business groups in emerging markets perform better than unaffiliated firms. One explanation is that business groups substitute some functions of missing institutions, for example, enforcing contracts. We investigate this by setting up a model where firms within the business group are connected to each other by a vertical production structure and an internal capital market. Thus, the business group's organizational mode and the financial structure allow a self-enforcing contract to be designed. Our model of a business group shows that only sequential investments can solve the ex post moral hazard problem. We also find that firms may prefer not to integrate.
2007		
2007	J41 J44 J48	Avery, Christopher, Christine Jolls, Richard Posner, and Alvin E. Roth. 2007. <i>The New Market for Federal Judicial Law Clerks</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13213. In the past, judges have often hired applicants for judicial clerkships as early as the beginning of the second year of law school for positions commencing approximately two years down the road. In the new hiring regime for federal judicial law clerks, by contrast, judges are exhorted to follow a set of start dates for considering and hiring applicants during the fall of the third year of law school. Using the same general methodology as we employed in a study of the market for federal judicial law clerks conducted in 1998-2000, we have broadly surveyed both federal appellate judges and law students about their experiences of the new market for law clerks. This paper analyzes our findings within the prevailing economic framework for studying markets with tendencies toward "early" hiring. Our data make clear that the movement of the clerkship market back to the third year of law school is highly valued by judges, but we also find that a strong majority of the judges responding to our surveys has concluded that nonadherence to the specified start dates is very substantial--a conclusion we are able to corroborate with specific quantitative data from both judge and student surveys. The consistent experience of a wide range of other markets suggests that such nonadherence in the law clerk market will lead to either a reversion to very early hiring or the use of a centralized matching system such as that used for medical residencies. We suggest, however, potential avenues by which the clerkship market could stabilize at something like its present pattern of mixed adherence and nonadherence, thereby avoiding the complete abandonment of the current system.
2007	Q53 Q58	Reyes, Jessica Wolpaw. 2007. <i>Environmental Policy as Social Policy? The Impact of Childhood Lead Exposure on Crime</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13097. Childhood lead exposure can lead to psychological deficits that are strongly associated with aggressive and criminal behavior. In the late 1970s in the United States, lead was removed from gasoline under the Clean Air Act. Using the sharp state-specific reductions in lead exposure resulting from this removal, this article finds that the reduction in childhood lead exposure in the late 1970s and early 1980s is responsible for significant declines in violent crime in the 1990s, and may cause further declines into the future. The elasticity of violent crime with respect to lead is estimated to be approximately 0.8.
2008		
2008	H25 H32 J32 K35	Grubb, Michael D., and Paul Oyer. 2008. <i>Who Benefits from Tax-Advantaged Employee Benefits?: Evidence from University Parking</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14062. We use university parking permits to study how firms and employees split the value of employee benefit tax subsidies. Starting in 1998, the IRS allowed employees to pay for parking passes with pre-tax income. This subsidized the parking pass purchases of faculty and staff, but did not affect students. We show that the typical university raised its parking rates by 8-10% extra when it implemented a pre-tax payment system, but that this increase was the same for those affected by the tax change and those that were not affected. We conclude that university employees captured much of the new tax benefit, that faculty and staff that purchase permits benefited relative to those that do not purchase permits, and that students that purchase permits were made worse off relative to those that do not buy permits. We discuss what these results suggest about universities' objectives in setting their parking prices and about the demand for university parking.
2010		
2010	H23	Antoci, Angelo, Pier Luigi Sacco, and Mauro Sodini. 2010. <i>Public Security vs. Private Self-Protection: Optimal Taxation and the Social Dynamics of Fear</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2010.44. In this paper, we develop a simple model of social dynamics governing the evolution of strategic self-protection choices of boundedly rational potential victims facing the threat of prospective offenders in a large population with random matching. We prove that individual (and socially transmitted) fear of exposure to criminal threats may actually condition choices even in the face of objective evidence of declining crime rates, and thereby cause the eventual selection of Pareto inefficient equilibria with self-protection. We also show that a suitable strategy of provision of public security financed through discriminatory taxation of self-protective expenses may actually overcome this problem, and drive the social dynamics toward the efficient no protection equilibrium. In our model, we do not obtain, as in Cressman et al. (1998), a crowding-out result such that the net impact of public spending on the actual social dynamics is neutral and the economy keeps on cycling between phases of high and low criminal activity with varying levels of self-protection; quite to the contrary, it can be extremely effective in implementing the social optimum, in that it acts primarily on the intangible dimension, that is, on the social dynamics of fear. We claim that this kind of result calls for more interdisciplinary research on the socio-psycho-economic determinants of fear of crime, and for consequent advances in modelling approaches and techniques.
2010	J11 J26	Stolzenberg, Ross M., and James Lindgren. 2010. "Retirement and Death in Office of U.S. Supreme Court Justices." <i>Demography</i> , 47(2): 269-98. We construct demographic models of retirement and death in office of U.S. Supreme Court justices, a group that

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		has gained demographic notice, evaded demographic analysis, and is said to diverge from expected retirement patterns. Models build on prior multistate labor force status studies, and data permit an unusually clear distinction between voluntary and "induced" retirement. Using data on every justice from 1789 through 2006, with robust, cluster-corrected, discrete-time, censored, event-history methods, we (1) estimate retirement effects of pension eligibility, age, health, and tenure on the timing of justices' retirements and deaths in office, (2) resolve decades of debate over the politicized departure hypothesis that justices tend to alter the timing of their retirements for the political benefit or detriment of the incumbent president, (3) reconsider the nature of rationality in retirement decisions, and (4) consider the relevance of organizational conditions as well as personal circumstances to retirement decisions. Methodological issues are addressed.
2011		
2011	C33 O10 O47 O57	Drine, Imed. 2011. <i>Institutions, Governance and Technology catch-up in North Africa</i> . William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp1017. This paper aims to analyse the effects of institution quality on technology catch-up in five North African countries (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia) compared to 3 groups of developing and emerging countries (Sub Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America) over the period 1970-2005. The study adopts a two-stage methodology. In the first step we estimate the technology gap using the metafrontier approach. In second step we test the relationship between the technology gap and the quality of governance. The empirical results show that institutions (corruption, law and rules and investment climate) are very important in closing the technology gap and speeding up the technology catch-up. Other determinants of the technology gap are also identified: foreign direct investment, human capital and trade.
2011	C51 D81 E60 M29	Gander, James P. 2011. <i>Macroeconomic Analysis of Corruption in Developing Economies</i> . University of Utah, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series, Department of Economics, University of Utah. Based on empirical data, a two-equation game-type corruption reaction function model was developed. A "data to model" approach was used rather than the usual a priori approach. The general hypothesis tested was the "monkey see, monkey do" principle. The latest data on corruption among developing countries was obtained from the Enterprise Surveys done by the World Bank Group in 2010. The key variables were the percent of domestic firms expecting to make informal payment to public officials to "get things done," and the percent of foreign firms doing like wise. The time span is from 2002-2010. A variety of econometric methods were used. In general, the statistical results were quite good and supported the hypothesis. Both reaction equations were positively sloped. Time had a reducing effect on the frequency of domestic corruption, yet it had an increasing effect on foreign corruption. Variations in the frequency of corruption across regions of countries were generally not significant.
2012		
2012	M31 Z12 Z13	Dills, Angela K., and Rey Hernandez-Julian. 2012. "Negative Publicity and Catholic Schools." <i>Economic Inquiry</i> , 50(1): 143-52. Between 1990 and 2007, the number of Catholic schools in the United States decreased by 14% and enrollment diminished by 7%. We generate two measures of publicity of sexual abuse at the diocesan level-public disclosure and news coverage. Dioceses with higher rates of negative publicity had a larger decline in both the number of Catholic schools and overall Catholic school enrollment. We estimate that publicity arising from sexual offenders within the Church explains 5% of the decline in the availability of Catholic schooling.

Table K49.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations*
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	Externalities
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	Fiscal Policy
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	International Migration
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G01	Financial Crises
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	Economics of Regulation
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O23	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

K49: Balance of Links

75	Links in 2005
39	New links in 2006-2013
708	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: October 12, 2016.

K49 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for K49 is equal to 1.76 AS.

Общий объем раздела K49 — 1,76 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table K49.E.

Appendix A. Summary¹

This section presents a generalization of the information for all 25 micro categories that belong to the JEL macro category K (see appendix C).

Table A1 includes the following indicators:

DE — the JEL codes of micro categories.

N05 — the numbers of records in EconLit (one record reflects one publication) for the 1991–2005, which contain in the field DE the JEL code shown in column “DE”.

N13 — the same as N05 for the 1991–2013.

$D = N13 - N05$ — the increase of publications in 2006–2013. $T = N13 / N05$ — the growth rate in relation to the level of 2005.

N05S — the indicator of N05 with the addition the numbers of intersections of the JEL code shown in column “DE” with the rest of 821 JEL classification codes for the 1991–2005.

N13S — the same as N05S for the 1991–2013.

Similarly $DS = N13S - N05S$; $TS = N13S / N05S$.

$K05 = N05S / N05$ and $K13 = N13S / N13$ — the number of JEL codes per publication with the code in the DE line for 1991–2005, and for 1991–2013, respectively.

The numbers in the row “S” in the columns N05, N13, D, N05S, N13S, and DS show the sums of values of appropriate indicators for all codes in the column DE. The numbers in the row “S” in the columns T, TS, K05 and K13 show the respective average values.

The color turquoise labels the cells with the values that are more than 1,000. Values in excess of 10 thousand units are marked in bold. The color green marks the growth rates values that are above average values shown in the row “S”. We used the bold font for the values in columns K05 and K13 that exceed three.

The data in Table A1 shows that the largest number of publications in 2013 falls on the micro categories K42 Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law, K33 International Law, and K21 Antitrust Law. The share of these micro categories exceeds 37%.

Champions of the rate of growth are the micro categories K36 Family and Personal Law, K35 Personal Bankruptcy Law, and K11 Property Law.

There was a rise in the number of micro categories, which had links with the basic micro categories in DE column in 2006–2013. The micro categories K11, K21, K22, K31, K32, K36, and new category K37 “Immigration Law” created more than four links per publication according to indicator K13.

We recommend paying attention to the micro categories K22 Business and Securities Law and K32 Environmental, Health, and Safety Law.

Приложение А. Сводная информация

Данный раздел содержит сводную информацию по всем 25 микрокатегориям, принадлежащим JEL-макрокатегории К (см. приложение С).

Таблица А1 включает следующие показатели:

DE — JEL коды микрокатегорий.

N05 — число записей в EconLit (одна запись отражает одну публикацию) за 1991–2005 гг., которые содержат в поле DE JEL-код, указанный в столбце “DE”.

N13 — то же, что и N05 для 1991–2013 гг.

$D = N13 - N05$ — прирост публикаций в 2006–2013 гг.

$T = N13/N05$ — темп роста числа публикаций по отношению к уровню 2005 года.

N05S — показатель N05 с добавлением числа пересечений JEL-кода, указанного в столбце “DE”, с остальными 821 кодами классификации JEL за 1991–2005 гг.

N13S — то же, что и N05S для 1991–2013 гг.

Аналогично $DS = N13S - N05S$; $TS = N13S/N05S$.

$K05 = N05S / N05$ и $K13 = N13S / N13$ — число кодов JEL в расчете на одну публикацию с кодом в строке DE за 1991–2005 гг. и 1991–2013 гг., соответственно.

Числа в строке “S” в столбцах N05, N13, D, N05S, N13S и DS показывают суммы значений соответствующих показателей по всем кодам в столбце DE. Числа в строке “S” в столбцах T, TS, K05 и K13 показывают соответствующие средние значения.

Бирюзовый цвет помечает ячейки, значения в которых больше 1000. Среди них жирным шрифтом выделены значения, превышающие 10 тысяч единиц. Зеленый цвет указывает на темпы роста, которые выше средних значений в строке “S”. Жирным шрифтом в столбцах K05 и K13 выделены значения, которые больше трех.

Из данных таблицы А1 видно, что наибольшее число публикаций в 2013 г. приходится на микрокатегории K42 Противоправное поведение и осуществление закона, K33 Международное право и K21 Антимонопольное законодательство. Доля этих микрокатегорий превышает 37%.

Чемпионами по темпам роста являются микрокатегории K36 Семейное и персональное право, K35 Законодательство по банкротству физических лиц и K11 Имущественное право.

По всем микрокатегориям в 2006–2013 гг. произошел рост числа микрокатегорий, которые имели связи с базовыми микрокатегориями, указанными в столбце DE. Наибольшее число связей ($K13 > 4$) образовали микрокатегории K11, K21, K22, K31, K32, K36 и новая категория K37 Иммиграционное право.

Мы рекомендуем обратить внимание на категории K22 Хозяйственное право и законы о ценных бумагах и K32 Законодательство по охране окружающей среды, здоровья и безопасности.

¹ © Lychagin, Mikhail V., Gagik M. Mkrtychyan, Victor I. Suslov, and Valerii N. Lisitsa, 2017.
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Table A1. The Change in the Number of Publications and Derived Indicators in 2006—2013 for Micro Categories of the Macro Category K

Таблица А1. Изменение числа публикаций и производных показателей в 2006—2013 гг. по микрообластям макрокатегории К

DE	N05	N13	D	T	N05S	N13S	DS	TS	K05	K13
K00	771	1,266	495	1.64	1,976	3,804	1,828	1.93	2.56	3.00
K10	1,437	3,410	1,973	2.37	4,049	12,008	7,959	2.97	2.82	3.52
K11	1,026	3,141	2,115	3.06	3,443	12,858	9,415	3.73	3.36	4.09
K12	566	1,217	651	2.15	1,682	4,269	2,587	2.54	2.97	3.51
K13	1,334	2,394	1,060	1.79	3,430	6,646	3,216	1.94	2.57	2.78
K14	329	885	556	2.69	868	2,820	1,952	3.25	2.64	3.19
K19	79	102	23	1.29	207	278	71	1.34	2.62	2.73
K20	400	571	171	1.43	1,400	2,242	842	1.6	3.50	3.93
K21	1,709	4,224	2,515	2.47	6,253	17,116	10,863	2.74	3.66	4.05
K22	1,240	3,531	2,291	2.85	4,315	14,462	10,147	3.35	3.48	4.10
K23	283	619	336	2.19	970	2,345	1,375	2.42	3.43	3.79
K29	33	51	18	1.55	82	149	67	1.82	2.48	2.92
K30	92	120	28	1.3	246	365	119	1.48	2.67	3.04
K31	1,175	2,480	1,305	2.11	4,223	10,244	6,021	2.43	3.59	4.13
K32	1,284	2,504	1,220	1.95	4,550	10,665	6,115	2.34	3.54	4.26
K33	1,869	4,385	2,516	2.35	6,151	16,658	10,507	2.71	3.29	3.80
K34	838	1,978	1,140	2.36	2,514	6,909	4,395	2.75	3.00	3.49
K35	37	166	129	4.49	118	547	429	4.64	3.19	3.30
K36	2	253	251	126.5	5	1,099	1,094	219.8	2.50	4.34
K37		91	91			572	572			6.29
K39	86	121	35	1.41	259	395	136	1.53	3.01	3.26
K40	713	1,889	1,176	2.65	1,867	6,129	4,262	3.28	2.62	3.24
K41	952	2,268	1,316	2.38	2,134	6,794	4,660	3.18	2.24	3.00
K42	3,284	8,535	5,251	2.6	8,955	28,876	19,921	3.22	2.73	3.38
K49	23	38	15	1.65	53	117	64	2.21	2.30	3.08
S	19,562	46,239	26,677	1.65	59,750	168,367	108,617	2.21	3.05	3.64

Indicators N05, N13, N05S, N13S in the Table A2 are identical to those given in Table A1.

The number in column DN05 indicates the share (in percent), that the micro category with code in column DE and the value, shown in the column N05, has in the sum, which is allocated in the cell in row S and in the column N05. We defined the numbers in column DN13 in a similar manner using the data shown in the column N13. Indicator DDN = DN13 – DN05 shows the change of micro categories shares by the end of 2013.

Indicators in columns DS05, DS13 and DDS are calculated in a similar manner to the values shown in the columns N05S and N13S.

The color turquoise labels the cells with the values that are more than 1,000 (like in the Table A1). The color green marks the cells for micro categories with the positive DDN and DDS.

В таблице A2 показатели N05, N13, N05S, N13S идентичны тем, которые приведены в таблице A1.

Число в столбце DN05 показывает долю (в процентах), которая приходится на микрокатегорию с кодом в столбце DE, исчисленную исходя из суммы, приведенной в строке S и столбце N05. Число в столбце DN13 определено аналогичным образом для данных, приведенных в столбце N13. Показатель DDN = DN13 – DN05 показывает изменение удельного веса микрокатегории к концу 2013 года.

Показатели в столбцах DS05, DS13 и DDS исчислены аналогичным образом для значений, приведенных в столбцах N05S и N13S.

Как и в таблице A1 бирюзовым цветом помечены ячейки, числа в которых больше 1000. Зеленым цветом помечены ячейки для микрокатегорий с DDN и DDS больше нуля.

Table A2. The Structure of the Macro Category K by the end of 2005 and 2013**Таблица А2.** Структура макрокатегории К на конец 2005 и 2013 годов

DE	N05	N13	DN05	DN13	DDN	N05S	N13S	DS05	DS13	DDS
K00	771	1,266	3.94	2.74	-1.20	1,976	3,804	3.31	2.26	-1.05
K10	1,437	3,410	7.35	7.37	0.03	4,049	12,008	6.78	7.13	0.36
K11	1,026	3,141	5.24	6.79	1.55	3,443	12,858	5.76	7.64	1.87
K12	566	1,217	2.89	2.63	-0.26	1,682	4,269	2.82	2.54	-0.28
K13	1,334	2,394	6.82	5.18	-1.64	3,430	6,646	5.74	3.95	-1.79
K14	329	885	1.68	1.91	0.23	868	2,820	1.45	1.67	0.22
K19	79	102	0.40	0.22	-0.18	207	278	0.35	0.17	-0.18
K20	400	571	2.04	1.23	-0.81	1,400	2,242	2.34	1.33	-1.01
K21	1,709	4,224	8.74	9.14	0.40	6,253	17,116	10.47	10.17	-0.30
K22	1,240	3,531	6.34	7.64	1.30	4,315	14,462	7.22	8.59	1.37
K23	283	619	1.45	1.34	-0.11	970	2,345	1.62	1.39	-0.23
K29	33	51	0.17	0.11	-0.06	82	149	0.14	0.09	-0.05
K30	92	120	0.47	0.26	-0.21	246	365	0.41	0.22	-0.19
K31	1,175	2,480	6.01	5.36	-0.64	4,223	10,244	7.07	6.08	-0.98
K32	1,284	2,504	6.56	5.42	-1.15	4,550	10,665	7.62	6.33	-1.28
K33	1,869	4,385	9.55	9.48	-0.07	6,151	16,658	10.29	9.89	-0.40
K34	838	1,978	4.28	4.28	-0.01	2,514	6,909	4.21	4.10	-0.10
K35	37	166	0.19	0.36	0.17	118	547	0.20	0.32	0.13
K36	2	253	0.01	0.55	0.54	5	1,099	0.01	0.65	0.64
K37		91	0.00	0.20	0.20		572	0.00	0.34	0.34
K39	86	121	0.44	0.26	-0.18	259	395	0.43	0.23	-0.20
K40	713	1,889	3.64	4.09	0.44	1,867	6,129	3.12	3.64	0.52
K41	952	2,268	4.87	4.90	0.04	2,134	6,794	3.57	4.04	0.46
K42	3,284	8,535	16.79	18.46	1.67	8,955	28,876	14.99	17.15	2.16
K49	23	38	0.12	0.08	-0.04	53	117	0.09	0.07	-0.02
S	19,562	46,239	100	100	0.00	59,750	168,367	100	100	0.00

The following are the results of the ranking of micro categories in descending order of relevant indicators in the tables A1 and A2.

Далее приведены результаты ранжирования микрокатегорий в порядке убывания значений соответствующих показателей в таблицах А1 и А2.

N05: K42(3,284), K33(1,869), K21(1,709), K10(1,437), K13(1,334), K32(1,284), K22(1,240), K31(1,175), K11(1,026), K41(952), K34(838), K00(771), K40(713), K12(566), K20(400), K14(329), K23(283), K30(92), K39(86), K19(79), K35(37), K29(33), K49(23), K36(2).

N13: K42(8,535), K33(4,385), K21(4,224), K22(3,531), K10(3,410), K11(3,141), K32(2,504), K31(2,480), K13(2,394), K41(2,268), K34(1,978), K40(1,889), K00(1,266), K12(1,217), K14(885), K23(619), K20(571), K36(253), K35(166), K39(121), K30(120), K19(102), K37(91), K29(51), K49(38).

D: K42(5,251), K33(2,516), K21(2,515), K22(2,291), K11(2,115), K10(1,973), K41(1,316), K31(1,305), K32(1,220), K40(1,176), K34(1,140), K13(1,060), K12(651), K14(556), K00(495), K23(336), K36(251), K20(171), K35(129), K37(91), K39(35), K30(28), K19(23), K29(18), K49(15).

T: K36(126.5), K35(4.49), K11(3.06), K22(2.85), K14(2.69), K40(2.65), K42(2.6), K21(2.47), K41(2.38), K10(2.37), K34(2.36), K33(2.35), K23(2.19), K12(2.15), K31(2.11), K32(1.95), K13(1.79), K49(1.65), K00(1.64), K29(1.55), K20(1.43), K39(1.41), K30(1.3), K19(1.29).

N05S: K42(8,955), K21(6,253), K33(6,151), K32(4,550), K22(4,315), K31(4,223), K10(4,049), K11(3,443), K13(3,430), K34(2,514), K41(2,134), K00(1,976), K40(1,867), K12(1,682), K20(1,400), K23(970), K14(868), K39(259), K30(246), K19(207), K35(118), K29(82), K49(53), K36(5).

N13S: K42(28,876), K21(17,116), K33(16,658), K22(14,462), K11(12,858), K10(12,008), K32(10,665), K31(10,244), K34(6,909), K41(6,794), K13(6,646), K40(6,129), K12(4,269), K00(3,804), K14(2,820), K23(2,345), K20(2,242), K36(1,099), K37(572), K35(547), K39(395), K30(365), K19(278), K29(149), K49(117).

DS: K42(19,921), K21(10,863), K33(10,507), K22(10,147), K11(9,415), K10(7,959), K32(6,115), K31(6,021), K41(4,660), K34(4,395), K40(4,262), K13(3,216), K12(2,587), K14(1,952), K00(1,828), K23(1,375), K36(1,094), K20(842), K37(572), K35(429), K39(136), K30(119), K19(71), K29(67), K49(64).

TS: K36(219.8), K35(4.64), K11(3.73), K22(3.35), K40(3.28), K14(3.25), K42(3.22), K41(3.18), K10(2.97), K34(2.75), K21(2.74), K33(2.71), K12(2.54), K31(2.43), K23(2.42), K32(2.34), K49(2.21), K13(1.94), K00(1.93), K29(1.82), K20(1.6), K39(1.53), K30(1.48), K19(1.34).

K05: K21(3.66), K31(3.59), K32(3.54), K20(3.50), K22(3.48), K23(3.43), K11(3.36), K33(3.29), K35(3.19), K39(3.01), K34(3.00), K12(2.97), K10(2.82), K42(2.73), K30(2.67), K14(2.64), K19(2.62), K40(2.62), K13(2.57), K00(2.56), K36(2.50), K29(2.48), K49(2.30), K41(2.24).

K13: K37(6.29), K36(4.34), K32(4.26), K31(4.13), K22(4.10), K11(4.09), K21(4.05), K20(3.93), K33(3.80), K23(3.79), K10(3.52), K12(3.51), K34(3.49), K42(3.38), K35(3.30), K39(3.26), K40(3.24), K14(3.19), K49(3.08), K30(3.04), K00(3.00), K41(3.00), K29(2.92), K13(2.78), K19(2.73).

DN05: K42(16.79), K33(9.55), K21(8.74), K10(7.35), K13(6.82), K32(6.56), K22(6.34), K31(6.01), K11(5.24), K41(4.87), K34(4.28), K00(3.94), K40(3.64), K12(2.89), K20(2.04), K14(1.68), K23(1.45), K30(0.47), K39(0.44), K19(0.40), K35(0.19), K29(0.17), K49(0.12), K36(0.01), K37(0.00).

DN13: K42(18.46), K33(9.48), K21(9.14), K22(7.64), K10(7.37), K11(6.79), K32(5.42), K31(5.36), K13(5.18), K41(4.90), K34(4.28), K40(4.09), K00(2.74), K12(2.63), K14(1.91), K23(1.34), K20(1.23), K36(0.55), K35(0.36), K39(0.26), K30(0.26), K19(0.22), K37(0.20), K29(0.11), K49(0.08).

DDN: K42(1.67), K11(1.55), K22(1.30), K36(0.54), K40(0.44), K21(0.40), K14(0.23), K37(0.20), K35(0.17), K41(0.04), K10(0.03), K34(-0.01), K49(-0.04), K29(-0.06), K33(-0.07), K23(-0.11), K39(-0.18), K19(-0.18), K30(-0.21), K12(-0.26), K31(-0.64), K20(-0.81), K32(-1.15), K00(-1.20).

DS05: K42(14.99), K21(10.47), K33(10.29), K32(7.62), K22(7.22), K31(7.07), K10(6.78), K11(5.76), K13(5.74), K34(4.21), K41(3.57), K00(3.31), K40(3.12), K12(2.82), K20(2.34), K23(1.62), K14(1.45), K39(0.43), K30(0.41), K19(0.35), K35(0.20), K29(0.14), K49(0.09), K36(0.01), K37(0.00).

DS13: K42(17.15), K21(10.17), K33(9.89), K22(8.59), K11(7.64), K10(7.13), K32(6.33), K31(6.08), K34(4.10), K41(4.04), K13(3.95), K40(3.64), K12(2.54), K00(2.26), K14(1.67), K23(1.39), K20(1.33), K36(0.65), K37(0.34), K35(0.32), K39(0.23), K30(0.22), K19(0.17), K29(0.09), K49(0.07).

DDS: K42(2.16), K11(1.87), K22(1.37), K36(0.64), K40(0.52), K41(0.46), K10(0.36), K37(0.34), K14(0.22), K35(0.13), K49(-0.02), K29(-0.05), K34(-0.10), K19(-0.18), K30(-0.19), K39(-0.20), K23(-0.23), K12(-0.28), K21(-0.30), K33(-0.40), K31(-0.98), K20(-1.01), K00(-1.05), K32(-1.28), K13(-1.79).

The Table A3 permits to compare the processes of emergence and evolution of new links in 2006–2013 for all micro categories that belong the general category K. The data was extracted from the tables of the types “E” and “Balance of Links”. Below the Table A3 we can see the results of the ranking of micro categories in descending order of relevant indicators.

L05 — the sum of new links that the micro category with the code in the column DE created with the other JEL micro categories within 1991–2005.

NLS — the sum of new links that the micro category with the code in the column DE created with the other JEL micro categories within 2006–2013.

L13 = L05 + NLS — the sum of new links within 1991–2013.

TN = NLS / L05 — the increase rate of new links.

PL — the sum of potential new links at the end of 2013 because of 822 micro codes of JEL classification.

DZ = L13/822, DN = PL/822 — the shares of created and potential new links at the end of 2013.

Таблица А3 позволяет сравнить, как происходило возникновение и развитие новых связей в 2006—2013 гг. для всех микрокатегорий, входящих в макрокатегорию К. Данные взяты из таблиц типа “Е” и “Баланс связей”. После таблицы приведены результаты ранжирования микрокатегорий в порядке убывания значений соответствующих показателей.

L05 — сумма новых связей, которые микрокатегория с кодом в столбце DE создала с другими JEL-микрокатегориями в 1991–2005 гг.

NLS — сумма новых связей, которые микрокатегория с кодом в столбце DE создала с другими JEL-микрокатегориями в 2006–2013 гг.

L13 = L05 + NLS — сумма новых связей за 1991–2013 гг.

TN = NLS / L05 — темп прироста новых связей.

PL — сумма потенциальных новых связей на конец 2013 г. на основе 822 микрокодов классификации JEL.

DZ = L13/822, DN = PL/822 — доли созданных и потенциальных новых связей на конец 2013 г.

Table A3. Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013 in All Micro Categories of the Macro Category K
Таблица А3. Возникновение и развитие новых связей в 2006—2013 гг. во всех микрокатегориях категории К

DE	L05	NLS	L13	TN	PL	DZ	DN	NFL05	NPNL	NPNF	NFL13	N1L05	N1PNF	N1L13
K00	229	142	371	0.62	451	0.45	0.55	334	333	180	514	1.46	1.27	1.39
K10	304	170	474	0.56	348	0.58	0.42	495	813	231	726	1.63	1.36	1.53
K11	249	195	444	0.78	378	0.54	0.46	408	702	252	660	1.64	1.29	1.49
K12	331	138	469	0.42	463	0.57	0.43	339	387	177	516	1.02	1.28	1.10
K13	240	92	332	0.38	490	0.40	0.60	477	193	120	597	1.99	1.30	1.80
K14	108	137	245	1.27	577	0.30	0.70	157	403	254	411	1.45	1.85	1.68
K19	59	29	88	0.49	734	0.11	0.89	77	36	34	111	1.31	1.17	1.26
K20	232	88	320	0.38	502	0.39	0.61	347	175	115	462	1.50	1.31	1.44
K21	239	153	392	0.64	430	0.48	0.52	548	442	200	748	2.29	1.31	1.91
K22	230	204	434	0.89	388	0.53	0.47	353	652	259	612	1.53	1.27	1.41
K23	178	130	308	0.73	514	0.37	0.63	232	262	146	378	1.30	1.12	1.23
K29	33	33	66	1.00	756	0.08	0.92	41	44	43	84	1.24	1.30	1.27
K30	75	39	114	0.52	708	0.14	0.86	113	55	47	160	1.51	1.21	1.40
K31	246	128	374	0.52	448	0.45	0.55	526	344	145	671	2.14	1.13	1.79
K32	231	144	375	0.62	447	0.46	0.54	449	420	179	628	1.94	1.24	1.67
K33	256	155	411	0.61	411	0.50	0.50	529	551	210	739	2.07	1.35	1.80
K34	162	138	300	0.85	522	0.36	0.64	252	341	187	439	1.56	1.36	1.46
K35	42	63	105	1.50	717	0.13	0.87	51	114	69	120	1.21	1.10	1.14
K36	3	131	134	43.7	688	0.16	0.84	3	673	195	198	1.00	1.49	1.48
K37	0	67	67		755	0.08	0.92	0	361	116	116		1.73	1.73
K39	79	31	110	0.39	715	0.13	0.87	97	43	37	134	1.23	1.19	1.22
K40	252	186	438	0.74	384	0.53	0.47	357	516	229	586	1.42	1.23	1.34
K41	209	170	379	0.81	443	0.46	0.54	342	685	208	550	1.64	1.22	1.45
K42	432	173	605	0.40	217	0.74	0.26	703	727	236	939	1.63	1.36	1.55
K49	22	29	51	1.32	771	0.06	0.94	29	43	39	68	1.32	1.34	1.33
S	4,441	2,965	7,406	0.67	13,257	0.36	0.64	7,259	9,315	3,908	11,167	1.63	1.32	1.51

NFL05 — the sum of first publications with new links (the sum of values within 1991–2005).

NPNL — the total number of publications with new links that the micro category with the code in the column DE created with the other JEL micro categories within 2006–2013.

NPNF — the sum of first publications with new links within 2006–2013 (NPNF < NPNL).

NFL13 = NFL05 + NPNF — the sum of first publications with new links within 1991–2013.

N1L05 = NPL05/L05 — the number of first publications with new links created within 1991–2005, per new link created within 1991–2005.

N1PNF = NPNF / NLS — the number of first publications with new links created within 2006–2013, per new link created within 2006–2013.

N1L13 = NFL13 / L13 — the number of first publications with new links created within 2006–2013, per new link created within 2006–2013.

The numbers in the row “S” show the sums for all codes in columns L05, NLS, L13, NFL05, NPNL, NPNF, NFL13. We give the respective average values in the other columns in the row “S”.

NPL05 — число первых публикаций с новыми связями, образованными в 1991–2005 гг.

NPNL — общее число публикаций с новыми связями, которые микрокатегория с кодом в столбце DE создала с другими JEL-микрокатегориями в 2006–2013 гг.

NPNF — сумма первых публикаций с новыми связями в 2006–2013 гг. (NPNF < NPNL).

NFL13 = NFL05 + NPNF — сумма первых публикаций с новыми связями в 1991–2013 гг.

N1L05 = NPL05/L05 — число первых публикаций с новыми связями, образованными в 1991–2005 гг. в расчете на одну новую связь в 1991–2005 гг.

N1PNF = NPNF / NLS — число первых публикаций с новыми связями, образованными в 2006–2013 гг. в расчете на одну новую связь 2006–2013 гг.

N1L13 = NFL13 / L13 — число первых публикаций с новыми связями, образованными в 1991–2013 гг. в расчете на одну новую связь 1991–2013 гг.

В строке “S” по столбцам L05, NLS, L13, NFL05, NPNL, NPNF, NFL13 приведены суммы по всем микрокатегориям. Соответствующие средние значения даны в других столбцах в строке “S”.

Ranking of Indicators — Ранжирование показателей:

L05: K42(432), K12(331), K10(304), K33(256), K40(252), K11(249), K31(246), K13(240), K21(239), K20(232), K32(231), K22(230), K00(229), K41(209), K23(178), K34(162), K14(108), K39(79), K30(75), K19(59), K35(42), K29(33), K49(22), K36(3).

NLS: K22(204), K11(195), K40(186), K42(173), K10(170), K41(170), K33(155), K21(153), K32(144), K00(142), K12(138), K34(138), K14(137), K36(131), K23(130), K31(128), K13(92), K20(88), K37(67), K35(63), K30(39), K29(33), K39(31), K19(29), K49(29).

L13: K22(434), K11(444), K40(438), K42(605), K10(474), K41(379), K33(411), K21(392), K32(375), K00(371), K12(469), K34(300), K14(245), K36(134), K23(308), K31(374), K13(332), K20(320), K37(67), K35(105), K30(114), K29(66), K39(110), K19(88), K49(51).

TN: K36(43.70), K35(1.50), K49(1.32), K14(1.27), K29(1.00), K22(0.89), K34(0.85), K41(0.81), K11(0.78), K40(0.74), K23(0.73), K21(0.64), K32(0.62), K00(0.62), K33(0.61), K10(0.56), K31(0.52), K30(0.52), K19(0.49), K12(0.42), K42(0.40), K39(0.39), K13(0.38), K20(0.38).

PL: K49(771), K29(756), K37(755), K19(734), K35(717), K39(715), K30(708), K36(688), K14(577), K34(522), K23(514), K20(502), K13(490), K12(463), K00(451), K31(448), K32(447), K41(443), K21(430), K33(411), K22(388), K40(384), K11(378), K10(348), K42(217).

DZ: K42(0.74), K10(0.58), K12(0.57), K11(0.54), K40(0.53), K22(0.53), K33(0.50), K21(0.48), K41(0.46), K32(0.46), K31(0.45), K00(0.45), K13(0.40), K20(0.39), K23(0.37), K34(0.36), K14(0.30), K36(0.16), K30(0.14), K39(0.13), K35(0.13), K19(0.11), K37(0.08), K29(0.08), K49(0.06).

DN: K49(0.94), K29(0.92), K37(0.92), K19(0.89), K35(0.87), K39(0.87), K30(0.86), K36(0.84), K14(0.70), K34(0.64), K23(0.63), K20(0.61), K13(0.60), K00(0.55), K31(0.55), K32(0.54), K41(0.54), K21(0.52), K33(0.50), K22(0.47), K40(0.47), K11(0.46), K12(0.43), K10(0.42), K42(0.26).

NFL05: K42(703), K21(548), K33(529), K31(526), K10(495), K13(477), K32(449), K11(408), K40(357), K22(353), K20(347), K41(342), K12(339), K00(334), K34(252), K23(232), K14(157), K30(113), K39(97), K19(77), K35(51), K29(41), K49(29), K36(3), K37(0).

NPNL: K10(813), K42(727), K11(702), K41(685), K36(673), K22(652), K33(551), K40(516), K21(442), K32(420), K14(403), K12(387), K37(361), K31(344), K34(341), K00(333), K23(262), K13(193), K20(175), K35(114), K30(55), K29(44), K39(43), K49(43), K19(36).

NPNF: K22(259), K14(254), K11(252), K42(236), K10(231), K40(229), K33(210), K41(208), K21(200), K36(195), K34(187), K00(180), K32(179), K12(177), K23(146), K31(145), K13(120), K37(116), K20(115), K35(69), K30(47), K29(43), K49(39), K39(37), K19(34).

NFL13: K42(939), K21(748), K33(739), K10(726), K31(671), K11(660), K32(628), K22(612), K13(597), K40(586), K41(550), K12(516), K00(514), K20(462), K34(439), K14(411), K23(378), K36(198), K30(160), K39(134), K35(120), K37(116), K19(111), K29(84), K49(68).

NIL05: K21(2.29), K31(2.14), K33(2.07), K13(1.99), K32(1.94), K11(1.64), K41(1.64), K10(1.63), K42(1.63), K34(1.56), K22(1.53), K30(1.51), K20(1.50), K00(1.46), K14(1.45), K40(1.42), K49(1.32), K19(1.31), K23(1.30), K29(1.24), K39(1.23), K35(1.21), K12(1.02), K36(1.00).

N1PNF: K14(1.85), K37(1.73), K36(1.49), K42(1.36), K10(1.36), K34(1.36), K33(1.35), K49(1.34), K21(1.31), K20(1.31), K13(1.30), K29(1.30), K11(1.29), K12(1.28), K22(1.27), K00(1.27), K32(1.24), K40(1.23), K41(1.22), K30(1.21), K39(1.19), K19(1.17), K31(1.13), K23(1.12), K35(1.10).

NIL13: K21(1.91), K13(1.80), K33(1.80), K31(1.79), K37(1.73), K14(1.68), K32(1.67), K42(1.55), K10(1.53), K11(1.49), K36(1.48), K34(1.46), K41(1.45), K20(1.44), K22(1.41), K30(1.40), K00(1.39), K40(1.34), K49(1.33), K29(1.27), K19(1.26), K23(1.23), K39(1.22), K35(1.14), K12(1.10).

At the end of current section we give the list of publication that created in 2006–2013 six and more new links with the micro categories that belong to the macro category K, as well as with the other micro categories (see the list of codes in the round brackets).

В завершение данного раздела приведем перечень публикаций, которые в 2006–2013 гг. образовали шесть и более новых связей с как с микрокатегориями, входящими в макрокатегорию K, так и с другими микрокатегориями (см. перечень кодов в круглых скобках).

6 links – 6 связей

Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. *Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209. (E02, K00, N16, N26, N46, O54).

Alston, Lee J., and Bernardo Mueller. 2010. *Property Rights, Land Conflict and Tenancy in Brazil*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15771. (J43, K00, L23, Q10, Q15, Q24).

Canek, Marek, and Pavel Cizinsky. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of the Czech Republic." In *Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present*, ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 327-46. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center. (J11, J18, K37, N30, P23, P37).

Chen, Martha. 2007. *Rethinking the Informal Economy: Linkages with the Formal Economy and the Formal Regulatory Environment*. United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. (J01, J08, K23, K31, L25, L26).

Farah, Paolo D., and Riccardo Tremolada. 2013. *A Comparison Between Shale Gas in China and Unconventional Fuel Development in the United States: Health, Water and Environmental Risks*. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2013.95. (A13, D40, F40, K32, Q33, Q43).

Kleiner, Morris M., and Kyoung Won Park. 2010. *Battles Among Licensed Occupations: Analyzing Government Regulations on Labor Market Outcomes for Dentists and Hygienists*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16560. (H75, J08, J31, J42, J58, K20).

Libecap, Gary D. 2006. *The Assignment of Property Rights on the Western Frontier: Lessons for Contemporary Environmental and Resource Policy*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12598. (K11, N21, N22, N50, Q27, Q32).

O'Hara, Erin A., and Larry E. Ribstein. 2007. "From Politics to Efficiency in Choice of Law." In *Economics of Federalism. Volume 2*, ed. Bruce H. Kobayashi and Larry E. Ribstein, 193-274. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 7.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. (H73, H77, K10, K12, K13, K36).

Ryan, Bernard. 2011. "Transnationalism and Labour Law: The 'British Jobs' Protests of 2009." In *Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?*, ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 72-88. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. (J52, J53, J71, J82, K31, K37).

Valle, Victorio, Fernando Pampillon, and Angel Laborda. 2013. "Las reformas pendientes de la economia espanola. (The Remaining Reforms of the Spanish Economy. With English summary)." *Boletin de Estudios Economicos*, 68(209): 343-68. (E24, E32, E62, G01, K23, J88).

Zincone, Giovanna. 2011. "Conclusion: Comparing the Making of Migration Policies." In *Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present*, ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 377-441. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center. (D72, F54, J11, J18, K37, Z12).

7 links – 7 связей

Bogart, Dan, and Gary Richardson. 2008. *Making Property Productive: Reorganizing Rights to Real and Equitable Estates in Britain, 1660 to 1830*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14107. (D02, K11, N00, N13, N93, P48, R12).

Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. *Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697. (K11, L90, N90, O25, O52, P17, R40).

Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. *Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697. (K40, L90, N53, N90, O25, P17, R14).

Kalitanyi, Vivence, and Kobus Visser. 2010. "African Immigrants in South Africa: Job Takers or Job Creators?" *South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences*, N.S., 13(4): 376-90. (J15, J23, J61, K37, L25, L26, O15).

Kicinger, Anna, and Izabela Korys. 2011. "Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Case of Poland." In *Migration Policymaking in Europe: The Dynamics of Actors and Contexts in Past and Present*, ed. Giovanna Zincone, Rinus Penninx and Maren Borkert, 347-76. IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press Series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center. (D72, J11, J18, K37, N34, P23, P37).

Konsta, Anna-Maria. 2011. "Gender and 'Plastic' Citizenship in European Social Law." In *Before and After the Economic Crisis: What Implications for the "European Social Model"?*, ed. Marie-Ange Moreau, 129-38. With assistance from Iryna Ulasiuk. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. (H73, J16, J22, J68, J71, K10, K37).

Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. *An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises*. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. (B00, E00, E30, G01, H60, K20, O51).

Rolfes, Leonard, Jr. 2006. "A Framework for Land Market Law with the Poor in Mind." In *Land Law Reform: Achieving Development Policy Objectives*. John W. Bruce, Renee Giovarelli, Leonard Rolfes Jr., David Bledsoe and Robert Mitchell, 107-42. Law, Justice, and Development series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. (G21, I30, K11, K36, O17, P14, Q15).

Stevenson, Betsey. 2010. *Beyond the Classroom: Using Title IX to Measure the Return to High School Sports*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15728. (J28, J21, J22, J24, J44, K30, K36).

8 links – 8 связей

Campbell, John Y., Howell E. Jackson, Brigitte C. Madrian, and Peter Tufano. 2010. *The Regulation of Consumer Financial Products: An Introductory Essay with Four Case Studies*. Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Working Paper Series. (D03, D10, D14, D91, G20, G23, K23, P46).

Alston, Lee J., and Krister Andersson. 2011. *Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Forest Protection: The Transaction Costs of REDD*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16756. (K41, O43, Q23, Q24, Q38, Q49, R10, R13).

9 links – 9 связей

Agarwal, Sumit, Itzhak Ben-David, and Vincent Yao. 2013. *Collateral Valuation and Borrower Financial Constraints: Evidence from the Residential Real Estate Market*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19606. (D03, G02, G17, G23, K20, L85, R21, R31, R51).

Grubb, Farley. 2012. *Is Paper Money Just Paper Money? Experimentation and Local Variation in the Fiat Paper Monies Issued by the Colonial Governments of British North America, 1690-1775: Part I*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17997. (E42, E50, F31, G10, H60, K29, N11, N21, N41).

10 links – 10 связей

Libecap, Gary D., and Dean Lueck. 2009. *The Demarcation of Land and the Role of Coordinating Institutions*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14942. (K21, L23, L38, N51, N60, O13, O20, Q15, Q24, R14).

11 links – 11 связей

Bogart, Daniel, and Gary Richardson. 2010. *Property Rights and Parliament in Industrializing Britain*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15697. (K00, L90, N33, N53, N90, O20, O25, O52, R38, R40, R52).

Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. *Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16626. (J48, J50, J53, J83, J88, K40, L32, L78, M48, M51, M55).

Kleiner, Morris M., and David Weil. 2010. *Evaluating the Effectiveness of National Labor Relations Act Remedies: Analysis and Comparison with Other Workplace Penalty Policies*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16626. (J48, J50, J53, J83, J88, K41, L32, L78, M48, M51, M55).

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Appendix B1. Atlas Tables Guide¹

About JEL subject classification

JEL subject classification at the end of 2013 included 20 General Categories (<https://www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php>). Each general category had the name and the code labeled by one English letter. The general category “K” had the name “Law and Economics”. This volume has the number “11”, which is appended to the JEL category “K”.

For our convenience, we use the term “macro” instead of “general” when we consider 20 general categories of JEL classification.

Each scientific classification is the method for division (demarcation, separation, sharing) the whole subject area of a certain science (in our case this science is economics) into a set of parts (regions, fields, etc.). From this standpoint, we consider JEL category “K” as macro field of economics or economic research.

We use the codes and the names of JEL macro categories in the tables with label “A”.

JEL classification shares macro category “K” into 5 *meso* categories with corresponding names and the codes, which include the letter of macro category and one Arabic numeral. There were 127 meso categories at the end of 2013.

We use the codes and the names of JEL meso categories in the tables with label “B”.

JEL classification shares the most of meso categories into a few (from one to ten) *micro* categories with corresponding names and the codes, which include the code of meso category and one Arabic numeral for denotation of micro category. You can see the codes and the names of the five meso and 25 micro categories for the macro category “K” in the following table.

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category
K0 General for Macro Category K
K00 General
K1 Basic Areas of Law
K10 General
K11 Property Law
K12 Contract Law
K13 Tort Law and Product Liability • Forensic Economics
K14 Criminal Law
K19 Other
K2 Regulation and Business Law
K20 General
K21 Antitrust Law
K22 Business and Securities Law
K23 Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29 Other
K3 Other Substantive Areas of Law
K30 General
K31 Labor Law
K32 Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33 International Law
K34 Tax Law

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Code and Name of JEL Subject Category
K35 Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36 Family and Personal Law
K37 Immigration Law
K39 Other
K4 Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K40 General
K41 Litigation Process
K42 Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49 Other

The current JEL subject classification appeared in 1991. At the beginning, it included 627 micro categories. The number of micro fields reached 757 to the end of 2005. There were 822 micro categories at the end of 2013.

Each publication in the electronic bibliography EconLit has a set of special fields in order to describe the important features of publication. The field DE (“Description”) contains information about JEL micro subject categories, which covers publication.

There are two types of the content in the DE field:

1. With a single JEL micro code.
2. With a few codes.

Let us consider for illustration the EconLit records with code K00.

Here is an example with a single code, K00:

TI: Ireland and EC Membership Evaluated: The Legal System
 AU: McCutcheon, Paul
 AF: U Limerick
 SO: Ireland and EC membership evaluated, 1991, pp. 209-29
 PB: EC Membership Evaluated Series New York: St. Martin's Press
 DT: Collective Volume Article
 PY: 1991
 ED: Keatinge, Patrick, ed.
DE: Law and Economics: General K00

There were 21 records with the code K00 at the end of 1991. One record in this set contains a single code K00 in the field DE. The other records have a few codes (see examples):

TI: Economic Analysis in Civil Law Countries: Past, Present, Future
 AU: Cooter, R.; Gordley, J.
 AF: U CA, Berkeley; U CA, Berkeley
 SO: International Review of Law and Economics, 11(3), December 1991, pp. 261-63
 AV: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/01448188>
 DT: Journal Article
 PY: 1991
DE: Law and Economics: General K00; Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines A12

TI: Law and Liberty: A Comparison of Hayek and Bastiat
 AU: Dorn, James A.
 AF: Unlisted
 SO: Friedrich A. Hayek: Critical assessments. Volume 3, 1991, pp. 306-30
 PB: Critical Assessments of Contemporary Economists London and New York: Routledge
 DT: Collective Volume Article
 PY: 1991[1981]
 ED: Wood, John Cunningham; Woods, Ronald N., eds.

DE: History of Economic Thought: Individuals B31; Law and Economics: General K00; Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement D63

TI: Can the "Rational Egoist" Model Be Expanded to Include Norms? Comments
 AU: Mueller, Dennis C.
 AF: U MD

SO: Social norms and economic institutions, 1991, pp. 103-06

PB: Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press

DT: Collective Volume Article

PY: 1991

ED: Koford, Kenneth J.; Miller, Jeffrey B., eds.

DE: History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian B25; Law and Economics: General K00; Relation of Economics to Social Values A13; Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement D63

Theoretically, micro category K00 had possibility to form 626 links with other micro categories that were in JEL classification in 1991. But de facto there were the following 24 links: A12(10), D63(4), A13(3), B25(3), B41(2), B31(1), C20(1), D23(1), D60(1), D62(1), D78(1), I20(1), K40(1), L84(1), N40(1), P21(1).

The numbers in round brackets point to the number of EconLit records which have the code K00 and the corresponding second code in DE field. It is possible to use these numbers as a **measure of link intensity (strength)**. We see that the most intensive (strong) link was between K00 and A12 (10 units). The intensity of link between K00 and D63 holds the second place with four publications.

We shall denote the mentioned 16 links as *existing links* at the end of 1991. If you add a link K00 code itself, then we have 17 links. The remaining 609 (626 – 17) are *potential new links* with the code K00 at the end of 1991.

The search with EconLit shows 29 new publication with the code K00 in 1992. One part of these records has a single code K00 in DE field. The second part contains the same links that were observed in 1991. The third part includes 14 **new links** with the codes from the list “Potential new links”: A11, D33, D61, D72, D81, D82, F02, H41, I31, L50, M21, N43, O10, O29.

We use the described procedures for each micro category.

Table with the “C” label reflects the existing links with their intensities for the 1991–2005 period and the changes of these links during the period of 2006–2013.

Table with the “D” label contains the list of new links that appeared during the 2006–2013 period. We present the emergence and development of these new links in the table with the “E” label.

The table with “F” label provides examples of the first publications for the discovered new links.

The table with “G” label gives the list of potential new links at the end of 2013.

The table with “B” label shows the aggregative picture based on tables with the “C” and “D” labels for all micro categories for two periods, 1991–2005 and 1991–2013 respectfully, according to meso and macro categories. The table with the “A” label presents links according to macro categories.

Tables “C”

Tables with “C” labels are the Cores or the Centers of all other types of tables. We shall use micro category K00 for illustration. Here you can see fragments of table K00.C.

Table K00.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	4	6	2	1.5	0.2	0.16	General Economics: General
...							
J71	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Labor Discrimination
K00	771	1,266	495	1.64	39.02	33.3	Law and Economics: General
K10	9	27	18	3	0.46	0.71	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
...							
Z13	20	53	33	2.65	1.01	1.39	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	1,976	3,471	1,495	1.76	100	91.2	Sums and total rate of growth

In this table:

DE — the JEL codes of micro categories, which had the links with the code K00 during the period of 1991–2005.

N05 — the nonzero numbers of records in EconLit for the 1991–2005 for each code shown in the column DE. These numbers show the intensity of links between the basic code X under consideration (in this case X

= K00) and the code in the column DE. The cell in row K00 will indicate the number of records that have a single code D10 in DE field. In this example, the number in this cell is “771”.

Validation of these results for the row K00 and columns N05 can be done by setting in the search window EconLit the expression:

subjdesc: K00 yearmin: 1991 yearmax: 2005

The following screenshot confirms that the number is “771”.

The screenshot shows the EconLit search interface. The search bar contains the query: **subjdesc:K00 yearmin:1991 yearmax:2005**. The search results are displayed as **Top 771 Results**. The first three results are:

- Law's order: What economics has to do with law and why it matters** (new window preview). This book offers a highly readable introduction to the economic analysis of law. More than just a survey of existing theories, it is a careful evaluation...
Citation: Miceli, Thomas J. (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, December 2001, v. 39, iss. 4, pp. 1260-62, Friedman, David D. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000. Book Reviews
- Rethinking the progressive agenda: The reform of the American regulatory state** (new window preview). This provocative book argues for a much-expanded role for government action and judicial oversight in the market economy. Rose-Ackerman identifies the "...
Citation: Quigley, John M. (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, December 1993, v. 31, iss. 4, pp. 2001-02, Rose-Ackerman, Susan New York; Macmillan, Free Press, 1992. Book Reviews
- Law and social norms** (new window preview). The author introduces this book by stating: "Most people refrain most of the time from anti-social behavior even when the law is absent or has no force. ...
Citation: Trebilcock, Michael J. (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, June 2002, v. 40, iss. 2, pp. 554-56, Posner, Eric A. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press, 2000. Book Reviews

N13 — the number of records in EconLit for the period of 1991—2013.

Validation of results for the row K00 and column N13 can be done by setting in the search window EconLit the expression:

subjdesc: K00 yearmin: 1991 yearmax: 2013

The following resulting screenshot shows that the number is “1,266”.

The screenshot shows the EconLit search interface. The search bar contains the query: **subjdesc:K00 yearmin:1991 yearmax:2013**. The search results are displayed as **Top 1,148 Results**. The first three results are:

- The law and economics of irrational behavior** (new window preview). Much recent research in psychology and economics, or "behavioral economics," has followed a particular process. Step 1: Researchers draw both on introspection ...
Citation: Silverman, Dan (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, September 2006, v. 44, iss. 3, pp. 728-31, Parisi, Francesco; Smith, Vernon L., eds. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Economics and Finance, 2005. Book Reviews
- Law's order: What economics has to do with law and why it matters** (new window preview). This book offers a highly readable introduction to the economic analysis of law. More than just a survey of existing theories, it is a careful evaluation...
Citation: Miceli, Thomas J. (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, December 2001, v. 39, iss. 4, pp. 1260-62, Friedman, David D. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000. Book Reviews
- Economic Foundations of International Law** (new window preview). The field of international law is not terra incognita for economic analysis but it still qualifies as largely wilderness territory. Perhaps put off by ...
Citation: Hadfield, Gillian K. (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, September 2013, v. 51, iss. 3, pp. 897-900, Posner, Eric A., Sykes, Alan O. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press, Belknap Press, 2013. Book Reviews

$D = N13 - N05 = 1,266 - 771 = 495$ — the increase of publications in 2006—2013.

The last line in Table K00.C, in cell N05, shows the total number of EconLit records for K00 and the links (or intersections), which K00 had with other 821 JEL codes at the end of 2005. We can see the same result in the tables K00.A and K00.B.

As long as Table K00.C reflects only the links that existed in 2005, then the sum for N13 (3,471) does not include the publications for the new links in 2006–2013. Because of this fact it is necessary to consider together the sum of numbers in the column N13 in table K00.C with the sum in the column D in table K00.D (equal to 333) in order to receive the resulting sums for column N13 in the tables K00.A and K00.B (equal to 3,3804): $3,471 + 333 = 3,804$.

According to the formula: $T = N13/N05$ the numbers in the column “T” show the growth rate in relation to the level of 2005. For the row with code K00 in the table K00.C: $T = 1,266 / 771 = 1.64$. For the resulting row S in the table K00.C: $T = 3,471 / 1,976 = 1.76$.

The number in column DN05 indicates the share (in percent), that the micro category with code in column DE and the intensity of link, shown in the column N05, has in the sum, which is allocated in the cell in row S and in the column N05 in the table with the label “C”.

If we take the row with the code K00 in the table K00.C then:

$$\frac{771}{(\text{Row K00 \& column N05})} \times \frac{1,976}{(\text{Row S \& column N05})} \times 100 = 39.02. \quad (\text{Row K00 \& column DN05})$$

The number in column DN13 indicates the share (in percent) which the micro category with the code in the column DE and intensity of link, shown in the column N13, has in the sum, stated in the row S and column N13 (but in the table with the “B” label in order to take into account together existing and new links).

Let us use example of the line with code K00:

$$\frac{1,266}{(\text{Row K00 \& column N13})} \times \frac{3,804}{(\text{Row S \& column N13 in the table K00.B})} \times 100 = 33.3. \quad (\text{Row K00 \& column DN13})$$

Because of new links in 2006—2013, the sum in the row S and in the column DN13 in the table K00.C is equal to 91.2 %. If we add 8.8 % shown in the row S and in the column DN13 in the table K00.D, then we get the sum 100 %.

It is necessary to pay attention to the difference between calculation of all shares and sums with MS Excel without any rounding, as well as the presentation of the same shares and sums in the Atlas tables with two digits after the decimal point.

We use the light yellow color in order to mark values in column T in the cases when the rate of growth for the code in row X exceeds the total rate of growth for all links shown in row S in the tables with labels “A” and “B”. We use light green color when the value in the column DN13 exceeds the value in column DN05.

In the table with label “C”, micro categories in the column DE are listed in alphabetical order of JEL subject codes. For the other variant of comparison, we have placed four ranked lists for numbers in columns N05, N13, D and T in decreasing order of the numerical values for the respective indicators.

Tables “D”

Table K00.D List of New Links in 2006–2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A33	1	0.03	Handbooks
...
D03	13	0.34	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D12	1	0.03	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
...
K20	14	0.37	Regulation and Business Law: General
...
N45	7	0.18	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
...
Y80	1	0.03	Related Disciplines
S	333	8.8	Sums

Tables with the label “D” contain the list of new links which the basic micro category X (in this example, K00) has established with other micro categories during 2006–2013. New codes are listed in the column DE in alphabetical order with the values of corresponding publications at the intersections in the column D. Following this table are the new link codes ranked in descending order of D.

The number in column DN13 indicates the share (in percent) that the micro category with the code in the column DE and intensity of link shown in column D, has in the sum, which allocated in the row S and the column N13 in the table with label “B”.

Validation of results for the rows D03, K20, N45 and the column D can be done by setting in the search window EconLit the expression:

subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:D03 yearmax:2013

subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:K20 yearmax:2013

subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:N45 yearmax:2013

The following three screenshots confirm the validation of the results.

The first screenshot shows a search for 'subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:D03 yearmax:2013'. The results list four items: 1. 'The Anti-foundational Dilemma: Normative Implications for the Economic Analysis of Law', 2. 'Behavioral Law and Economics. 3 vols', 3. 'Behavioral Law and Economics: Comment', and 4. 'Rationality in Law and Economics'.

The second screenshot shows a search for 'subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:K20 yearmax:2013'. The results list three items: 1. 'The End of Comparative Law', 2. 'Some Inconvenient Truths About Climate Change Policy: The Distributional Impacts of Transportation Policies', and 3. 'Legal origins: reconciling law and finance and comparative law'.

The third screenshot shows a search for 'subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:N45 yearmax:2013'. The results list three items: 1. 'The End of Comparative Law', 2. 'Some Inconvenient Truths About Climate Change Policy: The Distributional Impacts of Transportation Policies', and 3. 'Legal origins: reconciling law and finance and comparative law'.

Tables “B”

Table K00.B Links according to MesoCategories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	198	239	41	1.21	10.02	6.28	General Economics
A2	21	22	1	1.05	1.06	0.58	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Collective Works
A	219	262	43	1.2	11.08	6.89	General Economics and Teaching

Table K00.C Links in 2005 according to MicroCategories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	4	6	2	1.5	0.2	0.16	General Economics: General
A11	8	11	3	1.38	0.4	0.29	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	148	181	33	1.22	7.49	4.76	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	32	35	3	1.09	1.62	0.92	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	6	6	0	1	0.3	0.16	Sociology of Economics
A1	198						Sum

Cells from intersection of row A1 and columns NP05 and NP13 from the table K00.B contain the sums of the values of micro fields in the table K00.C included in meso field A1:

$$A1 (NP05) = A10(NP05) + A11(NP05) + A12(NP05) + A13(NP05) + A14(NP05) = 4 + 8 + 148 + 32 + 6 = 198.$$

$$A1 (NP13) = A10(NP13) + A11(NP13) + A12(NP13) + A13(NP13) + A14(NP13) = 6 + 11 + 181 + 35 + 6 = 239.$$

Indicators D, T, DN05, and DN13 in the tables “B” have the same meaning as in the tables “C” for micro categories. In the row “A” from the fragment of the table K00.B shown sum of values for meso categories A0, A1, A2, A3 and for columns NP05, NP13, and D. The value of T in all cases is derived with the formula NP13 / NP05 for the appropriate row. In cases where the value of the denominator is zero (as for the lines A0 and A3) in a cell, the letter “N” may be found.

Tables “A”

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	219	262	43	1.2	11.08	6.89	General Economics and Teaching
B	275	357	82	1.3	13.92	9.38	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	14	26	12	1.86	0.71	0.68	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	215	443	228	2.06	10.88	11.64	Microeconomics
E	9	31	22	3.44	0.46	0.81	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	18	80	62	4.44	0.91	2.10	International Economics
G	15	69	54	4.6	0.76	1.81	Financial Economics
H	65	122	57	1.88	3.29	3.21	Public Economics
I	12	47	35	3.92	0.61	1.24	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	40	99	59	2.48	2.02	2.60	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	837	1,511	675	1.81	42.36	39.74	Law and Economics
L	51	119	68	2.33	2.58	3.13	Industrial Organization
M	7	18	11	2.57	0.35	0.47	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	16	93	77	5.81	0.81	2.44	Economic History
O	90	250	160	2.78	4.55	6.57	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	64	154	90	2.41	3.24	4.05	Economic Systems
Q	5	32	27	6.4	0.25	0.84	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.05	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	24	81	57	3.38	1.21	2.13	Other Special Topics
S	1,976	3,804	1,828	1.93	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Tables with the “A” label have a general purpose. From the view of 20 macro categories of JEL classification, the table shows existing connections a micro area X (in this example, K00) at the end of 2005 (NP05), and changes in these relationships due to the emergence of new links (growth D, NP13 = NP05 + D).

Tables “E”

Table K00.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013.

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F33	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
G30	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	7
G38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
K20	3	1	0	7	1	2	0	0	14
N20	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	9
N45	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	7
P10	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5
....			
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	8	25	11	23	23	27	13	12	142

Tables labeled “E” show the origin and evolution of new relationships between analyzed micro category X (in this example, K00) and other micro categories. The first crossing occurred in a year (the fragment presented it is 2006) provisionally called “seeds”, and table cells, which show the number of publications in these intersections, painted yellow. This “seed” can “sleep” until the end of the period under review (up to 2013). This is what happened with the “seed” of line B50, and other.

However, some “seeds” can provide “green shoots”. For the “seed” in the F33, there is a “shoot” in 2012. For the “seed” in the G30, we see a “shoots” in 2007, 2009, and 2010.

The row NL (J) shows the numbers of new links in the years J = 2006, ..., 2013. The sums of new intersections for every row, and for the period 2006–2013 are in the column “S”.

Tables “F”

Table K00.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		

2006	K20	Siems, Mathias M. 2006. <i>Legal origins: reconciling law and finance and comparative law</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. In the last few years law and finance scholars have 'discovered' the usefulness of comparative law. Their studies look at the quantifiable effect that legal rules and their enforcement have on financial development in different countries. Moreover, they link their results with the long-standing distinction between Civil Law and Common Law countries. Whether this revival of 'legal families' is a useful way forward is, however, a matter of debate. The following article challenges these studies and looks for characteristic features which are more precise and meaningful than the use of legal families as such.
2006	K20 N45	Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2006. <i>The Role of Law in China's Economic Development</i> . University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers. This paper surveys China's legal system in the economic reform era. We analyze the role of law in the economy, assessing whether China's formal legal system contributed to those expectations of stable and predictable rights of property and contract that are prerequisites for growth. ..
2006	N20	Siems, Mathias, and Priya Lele. 2006. <i>Shareholder Protection: A Leximetric Approach</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. In this paper we build a new and meaningful shareholder protection index for five countries and code the development of the law for over three decades. ...
2006	N45	THE SAME AS K20 Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2006. <i>The Role of Law in China's Economic Development</i> . University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers.

Tables labeled “F” contain information related to the first intersections (“seeds”) analyzed in basic micro field with the code X (in this example code is K00) according to the “E” type table. To design table “F” for better perception of information about publications on new crossings the following techniques have been used:

1. The data for each year is organized in such a pattern that the cell related to the year is highlighted in yellow. Then comes the white cell, and finally the blue strip across the entire width of the cell with the title and abstract.

2. Codes of new intersections are shown in the column DE in alphabetical order. If it turns out that the publication has two or more new code intersections, then all the codes are provided alphabetically in the same cell in the column DE and highlighted in yellow.

3. It may be a case that new codes of other publications are wedged in the gap between two new codes of the publication. In this case, the title and the abstract of the paper and the reverse link to the previously shown code such as THE SAME AS K20 appears, with an indication of the author, title and source of the publication with the earlier code are presented. At the same time, to save space, part of the source may be omitted.

4. Information about the publication in the column “Title and Abstract” are as following. At the beginning, we present bibliographic information, which is exported from EconLit data in the format AEA-Author-Date. This data will be copied to the clipboard and then, maintaining the original combination of standard and italic fonts, they are inserted in the appropriate cell of the “F” type table. If there is a publication of the abstract, then by using the Complete Record tool it is copied from the EconLit records field AB, and then added to the cell form “F” after the publication of bibliographic information. Summary is added only once, at the first mention of the publication for the new intersection.

5. In order to better distinguish the types of publications in “F” Tables, different types of font color, and color label have been used. As seen from the fragment of the micro field K00 in 2007 bibliographic information about preprints (Working Paper) is highlighted in a light green color. For information about articles in scientific journals, it is highlighted in turquoise:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	F15 F30	Stephan, Paul B., ed. 2007. <i>Economics of European Union Law, An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law</i> , vol. 8. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty-one previously published papers undertake an economic analysis of European Union law. Papers focus on the political economy of the European Union; the European Union as a common market; centralization and subsidiarity; the European Union and competition policy; the European Union and corporate governance; the European Monetary Union; and citizenship, voice, and loyalty.

Information about books is highlighted in yellow, and the cells with the year and the JEL code are highlighted light brown.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	B50	Mercurio, Nicholas, and Steven G. Medema. 2006. <i>Economics and the Law: From Posner to Postmodernism and Beyond</i> , Second edition. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press. Revised and expanded second edition provides a concise overview of the dominant schools of thought within law and economics. Discusses the jurisprudential niche of law and economics; Chicago law and economics; public choice theory; institutional law and economics; the new institutional economics; branching out--New Haven, modern civic republican, and Austrian approaches; and social norms, law, and economics.

Yellow **CV**: marks articles in collective volumes:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	D03	CV : Engel, Christoph. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics: Comment." In <i>Behavioral Economics and Its Applications</i> , ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 148-55. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.

Diss: shaded yellow mark PhD dissertations. Sand color paints the cells with the year and the JEL code:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	H50	Diss : Moosapoor, Seb. 2013. Essays on Law and Economics, Economics of Education, and Public Economics. PhD diss. University of Michigan.

6. When completing the “F” type table, it has often been the case that the combination of the content and the new codes have several preprints (Working Paper) of the author(s). The titles and abstracts of all papers were the same. The only difference was the source of publication. In this case the information presented only once in the “F” table. From the set of sources, the most significant (first NBER) was chosen.

Tables “G”

The table set for the micro category K00 is completed by table K00.G, which alphabetically lists the codes for micro categories that at the end of 2013 did not have the intersection with the code K00. This is a set of potential new links with the code K00. The table “K00: Balance of Links” gives the total number of potential new links at the end of 2013.

Table K00.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
	...
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators*
	...

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

K00: Balance of Links

229	Links in 2005
142	New links in 2006-2013
451	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total — Всего микрообластей

Notice regarding the validity and accuracy

At the end of each section, the date of the final verification is noted. There is a constant replenishment from EconLit, and there is a gap between the publication date and the download of this work in EconLit. There may be a gap of five years. Therefore, in this situation when the date of verification in EconLit, new publications will be issued in 2006–2013, or even earlier. This fact of the appearance of such a publication requires revisions to all tables of the section being analyzed, as well as the others containing the codes of new EconLit records.

The accuracy of the information provided in this volume and other volumes of the sub-series “Atlas of new research based on EconLit (2006—2013)”, will inevitably be limited by the existing restriction of the maximum size of 1000 units in terms of the cluster of records. Despite a number of techniques that are used by project participants to reduce the impact of this limitation, we are still not fully confident that all the journal articles with some micro category codes will be considered, in cases where there were more than 1,000 in particular years.

Sometimes there are cases when a work has the year of publication before 1991 and has the JEL code, which was introduced in 1991 or later. Such works are excluded from consideration and from the “seed” group. Usually, intersections that have arisen in 1991–2013 are fixed according to the year that was given in the PY field of the record, even in situations where the code shown in the field of DE had not yet been officially put into JEL releases. However, in the cases of significant discrepancies we give notes and additional information.

Mikhail V. Lychagin, Anton M. Lychagin, and Irina K. Muhina

Приложение В2. Путеводитель по таблицам Атласа¹

О предметной классификации JEL

Предметная классификация JEL (<https://www.aeaweb.org/econlit/jelCodes.php>) на конец 2013 года содержала 20 общих категорий. Каждая общая категория имела наименование и код, обозначенный одной большой латинской буквой. Категория “К” называется “Право и экономика” (Law and Economics). Этой категории посвящен настоящий том, который имеет номер “11”.

Для нас будет удобно использовать термин “макро” вместо “общий” при рассмотрении 20 указанных общих категорий классификации JEL.

Каждая научная классификация является методом для разделения (размежевания, демаркации, деления) всей предметной области определенной науки (в нашем случае экономической) на совокупность частей (регионов, полей, и т.п.). С этой точки зрения JEL-категорию “К” можно рассматривать как макрообласть экономической науки или экономических исследований.

Мы используем коды и наименования макрокатегорий JEL в таблицах с пометой («ярлыком», «этикеткой») “А”.

Классификация JEL разбивает макрокатегорию К на пять мезокатегорий с соответствующими наименованиями и с кодами (дескрипторами — DE), которые содержат букву макрокатегории и одну арабскую цифру (например, K1). На конец 2013 года насчитывалось 127 мезокатегорий.

Мы используем наименования и коды мезокатегорий JEL в таблицах с пометой “В”.

Классификация JEL делит большинство мезокатегорий на несколько (от одной до 10) микрокатегорий с соответствующими наименованиями и кодами, которые содержат код мезокатегории и одну арабскую цифру для обозначения микрокатегории. Коды и наименования 5 мезо- и 25 микрообластей для макрокатегории К выглядят следующим образом:

Код и наименование категории JEL
K0 Общее для макрокатегории К
K00 Общее
K1 Базовые области права
K10 Общее
K11 Имущественное право
K12 Контрактное право
K13 Гражданские правонарушения и ответственность производителя перед потребителем • Судебная экономика
K14 Уголовное право
K19 Прочее
K2 Законодательное регулирование деловых отношений (хозяйственное право)
K20 Общее
K21 Антимонопольное законодательство
K22 Хозяйственное право и законы о ценных бумагах
K23 Регулируемые отрасли и административное право
K29 Прочее
K3 Другие значимые области права
K30 Общее
K31 Трудовое право
K32 Законодательство по охране окружающей среды, здоровья и безопасности

¹ © М.В. Лычагин, А.М. Лычагин, И.К. Мухина, 2016.

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Код и наименование категории JEL
К33 Международное право
К34 Налоговое право
К35 Законодательство по банкротству физических лиц
К36 Семейное и персональное право
К37 Иммиграционное законодательство
К39 Прочее
К4 Юридические процедуры, юридическая система и противоправное поведение
К40 Общее
К41 Процесс тяжбы
К42 Противоправное поведение и осуществление закона
К49 Прочее

Существующая предметная классификация JEL появилась в 1991 году. В начале в ней было 627 микрокатегорий. К 2005 году число микрокатегорий выросло до 757. На конец 2013 года насчитывалось 822 микрокатегории.

Каждая публикация, включенная в электронную библиографию EconLit, имеет совокупность специальных полей для описания (отражения) наиболее важных характеристик работы. Поле DE (“Description” — описание) содержит набор предметных микрокатегорий (областей), охватываемых данной публикацией.

Существует два типа наполнения поля DE:

1. Наличие единственного предметного микрокода классификации JEL.
2. Наличие кодов нескольких предметных микрокатегорий.

Проиллюстрируем записи EconLit с кодом K00.

Здесь приведен пример с единственным кодом K00:

TI: Ireland and EC Membership Evaluated: The Legal System
 AU: McCutcheon, Paul
 AF: U Limerick
 SO: Ireland and EC membership evaluated, 1991, pp. 209-29
 PB: EC Membership Evaluated Series New York: St. Martin's Press
 DT: Collective Volume Article
 PY: 1991
 ED: Keatinge, Patrick, ed.
DE: Law and Economics: General K00

В конце 1991 года в EconLit имелась 21 запись с кодом K00. Одна запись из этого множества содержала только один код K00 в поле DE. Остальные записи имели несколько кодов (см. примеры для двух, трех и четырех кодов):

TI: Economic Analysis in Civil Law Countries: Past, Present, Future
 AU: Cooter, R.; Gordley, J.
 AF: U CA, Berkeley; U CA, Berkeley
 SO: International Review of Law and Economics, 11(3), December 1991, pp. 261-63
 AV: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/01448188>
 DT: Journal Article
 PY: 1991
DE: Law and Economics: General K00; Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines A12

TI: Law and Liberty: A Comparison of Hayek and Bastiat
 AU: Dorn, James A.
 AF: Unlisted
 SO: Friedrich A. Hayek: Critical assessments. Volume 3, 1991, pp. 306-30
 PB: Critical Assessments of Contemporary Economists London and New York: Routledge
 DT: Collective Volume Article
 PY: 1991[1981]

ED: Wood, John Cunningham; Woods, Ronald N., eds.

DE: History of Economic Thought: Individuals B31; Law and Economics: General K00; Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement D63

TI: Can the "Rational Egoist" Model Be Expanded to Include Norms? Comments

AU: Mueller, Dennis C.

AF: U MD

SO: Social norms and economic institutions, 1991, pp. 103-06

PB: Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press

DT: Collective Volume Article

PY: 1991

ED: Koford, Kenneth J.; Miller, Jeffrey B., eds.

DE: History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian B25; Law and Economics: General K00; Relation of Economics to Social Values A13; Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement D63

Теоретически микрокатегория K00 могла образовать сочетания (связи) с 626 другими микрокатегориями, которые входили в классификацию JEL в 1991 году. Но фактически имелись связи со следующими 16 микрокатегориями: A12(10), D63(4), A13(3), B25(3), B41(2), B31(1), C20(1), D23(1), D60(1), D62(1), D78(1), I20(1), K40(1), L84(1), N40(1), P21(1).

Числа в круглых скобках указывают на число записей в EconLit, которые в поле DE имели код K00 и соответствующий второй код. Представляется возможным использовать эти числа в качестве **меры (оценки) интенсивности (силы) связи**. Мы видим, что наиболее сильной была связь между K00 и A12 (10 работ). На втором месте находится связь K00 с кодом D63 (четыре публикации).

Будем называть указанные 16 связей, которые были зафиксированы на конец 1991 года, *существующими связями*. К существующим связям можно отнести связь кода K00 с самим собой. Итого на конец 1991 года использовано 17 кодов. Оставшийся резерв: 609 кодов (626 – 17). Входящие в этот резерв коды могут образовать потенциально новые связи с кодом K00.

Поиск в EconLit показывает наличие 29 новых публикаций с кодом K00 в 1992 году. Первая часть этих записей имеет в поле DE только один код K00. Вторая часть работ будет иметь сочетания нескольких кодов, которые наблюдались в 1991 году. Третья часть включает 14 **новых связей** со следующими кодами, которые в 1991 году входили в список "Потенциальных новых связей": A11, D33, D61, D72, D81, D82, F02, H41, I31, L50, M21, N43, O10, O29.

Описанные процедуры мы используем для каждой микрокатегории.

Таблицы с пометой "С" отражают существующие связи и их интенсивности для периода 1991–2005 гг. и изменения этих связей в течение 2006–2013 годов.

Таблицы с пометой "D" содержат перечни новых связей, которые появились в период 2006–2013 годов. Появление и развитие этих новых связей по годам можно проследить при помощи таблиц с пометами "E". Таблицы с пометой "F" содержат примеры первых публикаций для выявленных новых связей. Таблицы с пометой "G" дают списки потенциально новых связей на конец 2013 года.

Таблицы с пометой "B" показывают агрегированную картину, которая базируется на таблицах с пометами "С" и "D" и учитывает все микрокатегории для периодов 1991–2005 и 1991–2013 годов в разрезе мезо- и макрокатегорий.

Таблицы с пометой "A" представляют связи согласно макрокатегориям.

Таблицы "С"

Таблицы с пометами "С" являются центральными (отправными) для таблиц других видов. Будем использовать для иллюстрации микрокатегорию K00.

Далее приведены фрагменты таблицы K00.C. В этой таблице и других таблицах использован англоязычный вариант представления чисел: десятичная часть числа отделяется точкой, а затем каждые три разряда в целой части разделяются запятыми.

DE — коды микрокатегорий JEL, которые имели связи с кодом K00 в течение 1991–2005 гг.

N05 — ненулевое число записей в EconLit за 1991–2005 гг. для каждого кода, приведенного в столбце DE. Если строка в колонке DE имеет тот же код X, который совпадает с кодом рассматриваемой базовой микрокатегории и который стоит в индексе таблицы (в нашем случае X = K00), тогда число в ячейке таблицы будет указывать на число записей в EconLit, которые в поле DE содержали только код X. В нашем примере это число “771” (см. принт-скрин).

Table K00.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories — Связи в 2005 г. согласно микрокатегориям

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	4	6	2	1.5	0.2	0.16	General Economics: General
	...						
J71	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.08	Labor Discrimination
K00	771	1,266	495	1.64	39.02	33.3	Law and Economics: General
K10	9	27	18	3	0.46	0.71	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
	...						
Z13	20	53	33	2.65	1.01	1.39	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	1,976	3,471	1,495	1.76	100	91.2	Sums and total rate of growth

The screenshot shows the EconLit search interface. The search query is 'subjdesc:K00 yearmin:1991 yearmax:2005'. The search results are displayed in a list format, showing the top 10 results. The first three results are highlighted, and their details are shown below. The first result is 'Law's order: What economics has to do with law and why it matters' by Thomas J. Miceli, reviewed in the Journal of Economic Literature, December 2001. The second result is 'Rethinking the progressive agenda: The reform of the American regulatory state' by John M. Quigley, reviewed in the Journal of Economic Literature, December 1993. The third result is 'Law and social norms' by Michael J. Trebilcock, reviewed in the Journal of Economic Literature, June 2002.

Правильность результата для строки K00 и столбца N05 может быть проверена путем помещения в поисковое окно EconLit следующего выражения:

subjdesc:K00 yearmin:1991 yearmax:2005

N13 — число записей в EconLit для периода 1991–2013 годов.

Правильность результата для строки K00 и столбца N13 может быть проверена путем помещения в поисковое окно EconLit выражения:

subjdesc:K00 yearmin:1991 yearmax:2013

Следующий принт-скрин показывает, что искомое число именно “1,266”.
 $D = N13 - N05 = 1,266 - 771 = 495$ — прирост публикаций в 2006–2013 гг.

Число, которое стоит в последней строке таблицы K00.C в ячейке столбца N05, показывает общее число записей в EconLit для кода K00 и связей (пересечений), которые область K00 имела с остальными (их 821) кодами JEL в конце 2005 года. Число в итоговой строке столбца N13 показывает аналогичную сумму для 1991–2013 гг.

Search History

subjdesc:K00 yearmin:1991 yearmax:2013 Target Audience Search

New search Advanced Help Profile

All Books Book Reviews Collective Volumes Dissertations Journals Working Papers

Results 1-10 of about 1,266

Select/deselect all on this page 0 documents selected. Export Save Query

- [The law and economics of irrational behavior](#) [new window](#) [preview](#)
 Much recent research in psychology and economics, or "behavioral economics," has followed a particular process. Step 1: Researchers draw both on introspection ...
Citation: Silverman, Dan (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, September 2006, v. 44, iss. 3, pp. 728-31, Parisi, Francesco; Smith, Vernon L., eds. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Economics and Finance, 2005
 Book Reviews
- [Law's order: What economics has to do with law and why it matters](#) [new window](#) [preview](#)
 This book offers a highly readable introduction to the economic analysis of law. More than just a survey of existing theories, it is a careful evaluation ...
Citation: Miceli, Thomas J. (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, December 2001, v. 39, iss. 4, pp. 1260-62, Friedman, David D. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000
 Book Reviews
- [Economic Foundations of International Law](#) [new window](#) [preview](#)
 The field of international law is not terra incognita for economic analysis but it still qualifies as largely wilderness territory. Perhaps put off by ...
Citation: Hadfield, Gillian K. (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, September 2013, v. 51, iss. 3, pp. 897-900, Posner, Eric A., Sykes, Alan O. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press, Belknap Press, 2013
 Book Reviews

Поскольку таблица K00.C отражает только связи, которые существовали в 2005 году, то итоговая сумма для столбца N13 (3,471) не включает публикации, соответствующие новым связям, появившимся в 2006–2013 гг.

По этой причине необходимо анализировать сумму для N13 в таблице K00.C совместно с итоговой суммой публикаций в таблице K00.D (она равна 333) для того, чтобы получить результирующие суммы для N13 в таблицах K00.A и K00.B (они равны 3,804): $3,471 + 333 = 3,804$. Числа в колонке "Т" показывают темп роста по отношению к уровню 2005 года по формуле: $T = N13/N05$. Для строки с кодом K00 имеем: $T = 1,266 / 771 = 1.64$. Для итоговой строки S: $T = 3,471 / 1,976 = 1.76$.

В столбце DN05 приведены доли (в процентах), которые микрокатегории с кодом, приведенном в колонке DE и интенсивностью связей, приведенных в столбце N05, имеют в сумме, приведенной в строке S и в столбце N05 таблицы с пометой "С".

Для строки с кодом K00:

$$\frac{771}{\text{(Строка K00 \& столбец N05)}} / \frac{1,976}{\text{(Строка S \& столбец N05)}} \times 100 = \frac{39.02}{\text{(Строка K00 \& столбец DN05)}}$$

В столбце DN13 приведены доли (в процентах), которые микрокатегории с кодом, приведенном в колонке DE и интенсивностью связей, приведенных в столбце N05, имеют в сумме, приведенной в строке S (но в таблице с пометой "B" для того, чтобы учесть как существующие, так и новые связи). Рассмотрим снова строку с кодом K00:

$$\frac{1,266}{\text{(Строка K00 \& столбец N13)}} / \frac{3,804}{\text{(Строка S \& столбец N13 в таблице K00.B)}} \times 100 = \frac{33.3}{\text{(Строка K00 \& столбец DN13)}}$$

Вследствие наличия новых связей в 2006–2013 гг. сумма в строке S и столбце DN13 в таблице K00.C равна 91.2 %. Если мы добавим 8.8 %, показанные в строке S и столбце DN13 в таблице K00.D, то получим сумму 100 %.

Необходимо обратить внимание на различие, возникающее между подсчетом всех долей и сумм в пакете MS Excel, которое проводится без округления, и представление тех же долей и сумм в таблицах Атласа, когда оставлено только две цифры после десятичной точки. В строке S и столбцах DN05 и DN13 показаны точные значения, которые могут отличаться от значений, полученных при суммировании округленных значений долей в указанных столбцах.

Мы используем светло-желтый цвет для выделения значений в столбце T в случаях, когда темп роста в строке с кодом X превышает средний темп роста для всех связей, показанный в строке S в

таблицах с пометами “А” и “В”. Светло-зеленый цвет используется для выделения случаев, когда для кода X значение в столбце DN13 больше соответствующего значения, показанного в столбце DN05. В таблицах с пометой “С” микрокатегории в столбце DE перечислены в алфавитном порядке следования предметных кодов JEL. Для новых связей в таблице типа “D” дан ранжированный список для показателя D в порядке убывания числовых значений.

Таблицы “D”

Table K00.D List of New Links in 2006–2013 — Перечень новых связей в 2006–2013 гг.

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A33	1	0.03	Handbooks
...
D03	13	0.34	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D12	1	0.03	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
...
K20	14	0.37	Regulation and Business Law: General
...
N45	7	0.18	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
...
Y80	1	0.03	Related Disciplines
S	333	8.8	Sums

Таблицы с пометой “D” содержат список новых связей, которые базовая микрокатегория X (в рассматриваемом примере это K00) образовала с другими микрообластями в 2006–2013 годах. Новые коды приведены в столбце D в алфавитном порядке со значениями интенсивности соответствующих связей в столбце D. В добавление к этому перечню после таблицы приведен список кодов микрообластей в порядке уменьшения значений интенсивности связей.

Числа в столбце DN13 — это процентные доли, которые микрообласти с кодами, приведенными в столбце DE, имеют в сумме, указанной в строке S и столбце N13 таблицы с пометой “B”. Правильность результатов для строк с кодами D03, K20, N45 и столбца D может быть проверена, если в поисковое окно EconLit подставить выражения:

subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:D03 yearmax:2013

subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:K20 yearmax:2013

subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:N45 yearmax:2013

Далее приведены три принт-скрина для подтверждения.

The screenshot shows a search results page from EconLit. The search query is "subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:D03 yearmax:2013". The results are displayed in a list format, with the first three items visible:

- The Anti-foundational Dilemma: Normative Implications for the Economic Analysis of Law** (new window preview)
Citation: Krecke, Elisabeth; Krecke, Carine; Austrian Law and Economics. Volume 1., 2011, pp. 141-73, Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 29. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar
Collective Volumes
- Behavioral Law and Economics. 3 vols** (new window preview)
Thirty-five previously published papers examine topics in behavioral law and economics. Papers focus on suit and settlement; torts; contracts; property; ...
Citation: Rachlinski, Jeffrey J., ed., 2009, pp. xv, 632; viii, 614; viii, 537, An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar
Books
- Behavioral Law and Economics: Comment** (new window preview)
Citation: Engel, Christoph; Behavioral Economics and Its Applications, 2007, pp. 148-55, Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press
Collective Volumes

The top screenshot shows a search for 'subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:K20 yearmax:2013'. The results include:

- The End of Comparative Law** (new window preview). Abstract: Following the 1900 congress in Paris, the beginning of the 20th century saw comparative law emerge as a significant discipline. This paper suggests that ... Citation: Siems, Mathias M., 2007 pp., ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers Working Papers
- Some Inconvenient Truths About Climate Change Policy: The Distributional Impacts of Transportation Policies** (new window preview). Abstract: Instead of efficiently pricing greenhouse gases, policy makers have favored measures that implicitly or explicitly subsidize low carbon fuels. We simulate ... Citation: Holland, Stephen P.; Hughes, Jonathan E.; Knittel, Christopher R.; Parker, Nathan C., 2011 pp., National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17386 Working Papers
- Legal origins: reconciling law and finance and comparative law** (new window preview). Abstract: In the last few years law and finance scholars have 'discovered' the usefulness of comparative law. Their studies look at the quantifiable effect that ... Citation: Siems, Mathias M., 2006 pp., ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers Working Papers

The bottom screenshot shows a search for 'subjdesc:K00 subjdesc:N45 yearmax:2013'. The results include:

- The Role of Law in China's Economic Development** (new window preview). Abstract: This paper surveys China's legal system in the economic reform era. We analyze the role of law in the economy, assessing whether China's formal legal ... Citation: Clarke, Donald; Murrell, Peter; Whiting, Susan, 2006 pp. 71 pages, University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers Working Papers
- The Role of Law in China's Economic Development** (new window preview). Abstract: This paper surveys China's legal system in the economic reform era. We analyze the role of law in the economy, assessing whether China's formal legal ... Citation: Clarke, Donald; Murrell, Peter; Whiting, Susan, 2006 pp. 71 pages, University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers Working Papers
- The Long Divergence: How Islamic Law Held Back the Middle East** (new window preview). Abstract: There is a great need for a history of economy in the Middle East. Since the works of Roger Owen (1981) and of Charles Issawi (1982), few have ventured ... Citation: Hanna, Nelly (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, March 2012, v. 50, iss. 1, pp. 216-18, Kuran, Timur Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2011 Book Reviews

Таблицы “В”

Table K00.B Links according to MesoCategories — Связи согласно мезокатегориям

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	198	239	41	1.21	10.02	6.28	General Economics
A2	21	22	1	1.05	1.06	0.58	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Collective Works
A	219	262	43	1.2	11.08	6.89	General Economics and Teaching

Table K00.C Links in 2005 according to MicroCategories — Связи согласно микрокатегориям

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	4	6	2	1.5	0.2	0.16	General Economics: General
A11	8	11	3	1.38	0.4	0.29	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	148	181	33	1.22	7.49	4.76	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	32	35	3	1.09	1.62	0.92	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	6	6	0	1	0.3	0.16	Sociology of Economics
A1	198						Sum

Ячейки строки A1 и столбцов NP05 и NP13 таблицы K00.B содержат суммы значений микрообластей в таблице K00.C, входящих в мезообласть A1:

$$A1 (NP05) = A10(NP05) + A11(NP05) + A12(NP05) + A13(NP05) + A14(NP05) = 4 + 8 + 148 + 32 + 6 = 198.$$

$$A1 (NP13) = A10(NP13) + A11(NP13) + A12(NP13) + A13(NP13) + A14(NP13) = 6 + 11 + 181 + 35 + 6 = 239.$$

Показатели D, T, DN05 и DN13 в таблицах с пометами “B” имеют тот же смысл, что и соответствующие показатели в таблицах с пометами “C” для микрокатегорий. В строке “A” в приведенном фрагменте таблицы K00.B приведены суммы значений по мезообластям A0, A1, A2, A3 для столбцов NP05, NP13 и D. Значение T во всех случаях определяется по формуле NP13/NP05 для соответствующей строки. В тех случаях, когда значение знаменателя дроби равно нулю (как для строк A0 и A3), в ячейку ставится буква “N”.

Таблицы “A”

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	219	262	43	1.2	11.08	6.89	General Economics and Teaching
B	275	357	82	1.3	13.92	9.38	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	14	26	12	1.86	0.71	0.68	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	215	443	228	2.06	10.88	11.64	Microeconomics
E	9	31	22	3.44	0.46	0.81	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	18	80	62	4.44	0.91	2.10	International Economics
G	15	69	54	4.6	0.76	1.81	Financial Economics
H	65	122	57	1.88	3.29	3.21	Public Economics
I	12	47	35	3.92	0.61	1.24	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	40	99	59	2.48	2.02	2.60	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	837	1,511	675	1.81	42.36	39.74	Law and Economics
L	51	119	68	2.33	2.58	3.13	Industrial Organization
M	7	18	11	2.57	0.35	0.47	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	16	93	77	5.81	0.81	2.44	Economic History
O	90	250	160	2.78	4.55	6.57	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	64	154	90	2.41	3.24	4.05	Economic Systems
Q	5	32	27	6.4	0.25	0.84	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.05	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	24	81	57	3.38	1.21	2.13	Other Special Topics
S	1,976	3,804	1,828	1.93	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Таблицы с пометой “A” имеют обобщающий характер. В этой таблице в разрезе 20 макрокатегорий классификации JEL показаны как существующие связи микрообласти X (в нашем примере это K00) на конец 2005 года (NP05), так и изменение этих связей за счет появления новых (прирост D, NP13 = NP05 + D).

Показатели D, T, DN05 и DN13 в таблицах с пометами “B” имеют тот же смысл, что и соответствующие показатели в таблицах с пометами “C” для микрокатегорий.

Таблицы “Е”

Table K00.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006–2013 — Появление и развитие новых связей в 2006–2013 гг.

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F33	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
G30	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	7
G38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
K20	3	1	0	7	1	2	0	0	14
N20	2	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	9
N45	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	7
P10	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5
....			
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	8	25	11	23	23	27	13	12	142

Таблицы с пометой “Е” показывают возникновение и эволюцию новых связей анализируемой микрообласти X (в нашем примере это K00) с другими микрообластями. Первые возникшие пересечения в некотором году (в приведенном фрагменте представлен фрагмент для 2006 года) условно называются “семенами” и ячейки таблицы, в которых показано число публикаций на данных пересечениях, окрашены в желтый цвет. Это “семя” может “спать” до конца рассматриваемого периода (до 2013 года). Так произошло с “семенем” на строке с кодом B50. Но “семена” могут дать “зеленые ростки” или «зеленые побеги». Для “семени” в строке F33 мы видим один “побег” в 2012 году. “Семя” в строке G30 дало “побеги” в 2007, 2009 и 2010 годах.

Число новых пересечений для каждого года указано с строке NL(J), J = 2006, ..., 2013.

Таблицы “F”

Таблицы с пометой “F” содержат информацию о первых пересечениях (“семенах”) анализируемой (базовой) микрообласти с кодом X (в нашем примере это K00) согласно информации таблиц с пометами “Е”.

Table K00.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006–2013

Примеры публикаций согласно новым связям в 2006–2013 гг.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		

2006	K20	Siems, Mathias M. 2006. <i>Legal origins: reconciling law and finance and comparative law</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. In the last few years law and finance scholars have 'discovered' the usefulness of comparative law. Their studies look at the quantifiable effect that legal rules and their enforcement have on financial development in different countries. Moreover, they link their results with the long-standing distinction between Civil Law and Common Law countries. Whether this revival of 'legal families' is a useful way forward is, however, a matter of debate. The following article challenges these studies and looks for characteristic features which are more precise and meaningful than the use of legal families as such.
2006	K20 N45	Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2006. <i>The Role of Law in China's Economic Development</i> . University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers. This paper surveys China's legal system in the economic reform era. We analyze the role of law in the economy, assessing whether China's formal legal system contributed to those expectations of stable and predictable rights of property and contract that are prerequisites for growth. ..
2006	N20	Siems, Mathias, and Priya Lele. 2006. <i>Shareholder Protection: A Leximetric Approach</i> . ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. In this paper we build a new and meaningful shareholder protection index for five countries and code the development of the law for over three decades. ...
2006	N45	THE SAME AS K20 Clarke, Donald, Peter Murrell, and Susan Whiting. 2006. <i>The Role of Law in China's Economic Development</i> . University of Maryland, Department of Economics, Electronic Working Papers.

Для более удобного восприятия информации о публикациях на новых пересечениях при конструировании таблиц с пометой “F” использованы следующие приемы:

1. Данные для каждого года выделены закраской желтым цветом ячейки с номером года. Затем идет белая ячейка в графе DE, а после нее голубая полоса во всю ширину ячейки с заголовком Title and Abstract (название и реферат).

2. Коды новых пересечений приводятся в графе DE в алфавитном порядке. Если оказывается, что публикация имеет два или больше кодов новых пересечений, то все коды даются в столбце DE в одной ячейке алфавитном порядке и закрашиваются желтым.

3. Может оказаться, что в промежуток между двумя новыми кодами описываемой публикации вклиниваются новые коды других публикаций. В этом случае дается обратная ссылка на ранее приведенный код в виде THE SAME AS K20 с указанием автора, названия работы и источника публикации. Для журнальных статей приводятся все библиографические сведения, для других видов публикаций (в частности, статей в сборниках научных трудов) часть сведений об источнике может быть опущена.

Из приведенных в п. 1—3 правил могут быть исключения в двух случаях. Во-первых, работа может иметь много последовательных кодов пересечений, и, соответственно, много обратных ссылок типа THE SAME AS В этом случае для получения более подробных сведений о работе читателю придется неоднократно осуществлять обратные пролистывания. Во-вторых, между первым и последующими пересечениями кодов в таблицах типа F может оказаться более одной страницы текста, что опять потребует дополнительной работы по пролистыванию. При этом публикация может не иметь реферата (обычно это наблюдается для статей из сборников трудов). В этих случаях мы сознательно пошли на некоторое дублирование текста для того, чтобы пользователь Атласа не запутался во взаимосвязях прямых и обратных ссылок и не утомился от пролистывания страниц.

4. Сведения о публикации в столбце “Title and Abstract” приводятся следующим образом. Сначала из EconLit экспортируются данные в формате AEA-Author-Date Format. Эти данные копируются в буфер обмена и потом вставляются в нужную ячейку таблицы типа “F” с сохранением исходного сочетания прямого шрифта и курсива. Если присутствует реферат публикации, то при помощи функции экспорта данных Complete Record он копируется из области AB записи EconLit в буфер обмена и потом добавляется в ячейку формы “F” после библиографических сведений о публикации. Реферат добавляется только один раз при первом упоминании публикации.

5. Для лучшего различения типов публикаций в таблицах с пометой “F” кроме видов шрифта используются различные цвета и цветовые метки. Как видно из приведенного фрагмента для микрообласти K00 и 2006 года, библиографические сведения о препринтах (Working Papers или Discussion Papers) окрашиваются в светло-зеленый цвет.

Сведения о статьях в научных журналах закрашены бирюзовым:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	F15 F30	Stephan, Paul B., ed. 2007. <i>Economics of European Union Law, An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 8.</i> Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty-one previously published papers undertake an economic analysis of European Union law. Papers focus on the political economy of the European Union; the European Union as a common market; centralization and subsidiarity; the European Union and competition policy; the European Union and corporate governance; the European Monetary Union; and citizenship, voice, and loyalty.

Сведения о книгах закрашены желтым, а ячейки с годом и кодом JEL имеют светло-коричневый цвет.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	B50	Mercuro, Nicholas, and Steven G. Medema. 2006. <i>Economics and the Law: From Posner to Postmodernism and Beyond, Second edition.</i> Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press. Revised and expanded second edition provides a concise overview of the dominant schools of thought within law and economics. Discusses the jurisprudential niche of law and economics; Chicago law and economics; public choice theory; institutional law and economics; the new institutional economics; branching out--New Haven, modern civic republican, and Austrian approaches; and social norms, law, and economics.

Статьи в сборниках научных трудов имеют метку CV; закрашенную желтым:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	D03	CV; Engel, Christoph. 2007. "Behavioral Law and Economics: Comment." In <i>Behavioral Economics and Its Applications</i> , ed. Peter Diamond and Hannu Vartiainen, 148-55. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.

Диссертации имеют помету **Diss.**, закрашенную **желтым**. Ячейки с годом и кодом у данного вида работ имеют песочный цвет:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	H50	Diss. Moosapoor, Seb. 2013. Essays on Law and Economics, Economics of Education, and Public Economics. PhD diss. University of Michigan.

6. При заполнении таблиц с пометами “F” часто оказывалось, что сочетание анализируемого и нового кодов имеют несколько препринтов (Working Paper) одного авторов (авторов) с одинаковыми названиями и рефератами, но разными источниками. В этом случае в таблице типа “F” сведения о работе приводятся только один раз. Из набора источников выбирался наиболее значимый (в первую очередь NBER).

Таблицы “G”

Набор таблиц для микрообласти K00 завершает таблица типа “G”, в которой в алфавитном порядке кодов перечислены микрокатегории, которые на конец 2013 года не имели пересечений с микрообластью K00. Это набор потенциально новых связей с K00. Их число на конец указано в таблице “K00: Balance of Links” — “Баланс связей”. Желтым цветом помечены микрокатегории, с которыми возникли пересечения в 2014–2015 гг.

Table K00.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
...	...
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators*
...	...

K00: Balance of Links

229	Links in 2005 — Число связей между микрообластями на конец 2005 г.
142	New links in 2006-2013 — Новые связи, возникшие в период 2006—2013 гг.
451	Potential links at the end of 2013 — Потенциально новые связи на конец 2013 г.
822	Total — Всего микрообластей

Уведомление относительно достоверности и точности

В конце каждого раздела указана дата окончательной верификации (the date of final verification). Происходит постоянное пополнение EconLit и имеется разрыв между датой публикации и работы и отражением этой работы в EconLit (иногда этот разрыв может составить пять лет). Поэтому вполне ожидаема ситуация, когда после даты верификации в EconLit будет зафиксирована публикация, изданная в период 2006–2013 гг. (или даже ранее). И появление такой публикации потребует внесения уточнений во все таблицы как анализируемого раздела, так и других, содержащих коды вновь появившейся записи EconLit.

На точность информации неизбежно будет оказывать существующее ограничение на максимальный размер кластера извлекаемых записей в 1000 единиц. Несмотря на ряд приемов, которые использовали участники Проекта для уменьшения влияния этого ограничения, у нас все равно нет полной уверенности в том, что действительно учтены все журнальные статьи с кодами микрообластей, в которых в некоторые годы было более 1000 таких статей.

Иногда встречались случаи, когда работа, изданная до 1991 года, имела код классификации, введенной в 1991 году. Такие работы исключались из рассмотрения и не включались в группу «семян». Пересечения, возникшие в 1991–2013 гг., в большинстве случаев фиксировались по году, приведенному в поле PY записи, даже в ситуациях, когда код, указанный в поле DE, не был еще официально введен в выпусках JEL. Но в случае значимых расхождений давались пометки и дополнительная информация.

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Appendix C. JEL Classification System / EconLit Subject Descriptors
 Приложение С. Классификация JEL / Предметные дескрипторы EconLit ¹

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
A General Economics and Teaching	А Экономическая наука в целом и обучение
A0 General for Macro Category A	А0 Общее для макрокатегории А
A00 General	A00 Общее
A1 General Economics	А1 Экономическая наука в целом
A10 General	A10 Общее
A11 Role of Economics • Role of Economists • Market for Economists	A11 Роль экономической науки • Роль экономистов • Рынок для экономистов
A12 Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines	A12 Отношение экономической науки к другим дисциплинам
A13 Relation of Economics to Social Values	A13 Отношение экономической науки к социальным ценностям
A14 Sociology of Economics	A14 Социология экономической науки
A19 Other	A19 Прочее
A2 Economic Education and Teaching of Economics	А2 Экономическое образование и обучение экономике
A20 General	A20 Общее
A21 Pre-college	A21 Обучение до колледжа (школьное экономическое образование)
A22 Undergraduate	A22 Первый уровень обучения в вузе (бакалавриат)
A23 Graduate	A23 Второй уровень обучения в вузе (магистратура)
A29 Other	A29 Прочее
A3 Collective Works	А3 Коллективные труды
A30 General	A30 Общее
A31 Collected Writings of Individuals	A31 Собрания сочинений отдельных лиц
A32 Collective Volumes	A32 Сборники трудов
A33 Handbooks	A33 Справочники
A39 Other	A39 Прочее
B History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches	В История экономической мысли, методология и неортодоксальные подходы
B0 General for Macro Category B	В0 Общее для макрокатегории В
B00 General	B00 Общее
B1 History of Economic Thought through 1925	В1 История экономической мысли до 1925 г.
B10 General	B10 Общее
B11 Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)	B11 Доклассический период (древность, средние века, меркантилисты, физиократы)
B12 Classical (includes Adam Smith)	B12 Классический период (включая Адама Смита)
B13 Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)	B13 Неоклассический период до 1925 г. (австрийцы, маршаллианцы, вальрасианцы, Стокгольмская школа)
B14 Socialist • Marxist	B14 Социалисты • Марксисты
B15 Historical • Institutional • Evolutionary	B15 Исторический; институциональный; эволюционный (подходы)
B16 Quantitative and Mathematical	B16 Количественный и математический (подходы)
B19 Other	B19 Прочее
B2 History of Economic Thought since 1925	В2 История экономической мысли с 1925 г.
B20 General	B20 Общее
B21 Microeconomics	B21 Микроэкономика
B22 Macroeconomics	B22 Макроэкономика
B23 Econometrics • Quantitative and Mathematical Studies	B23 Эконометрия • Количественные и математические исследования
B24 Socialist • Marxist • Sraffian	B24 Социалисты • Марксисты • Сраффианцы
B25 Historical • Institutional • Evolutionary • Austrian	B25 Исторический; институциональный; эволюционный; австрийский (подходы)
B26 Financial Economics	B26 Финансовая экономика
B29 Other	B29 Прочее

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Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
B3 History of Thought: Individuals	В3 История мысли: отдельные авторы
B30 General	В30 Общее
B31 Individuals	В31 Отдельные авторы
B32 Obituaries	В32 Некрологи
B4 Economic Methodology	В4 Экономическая методология
B40 General	В40 Общее
B41 Economic Methodology	В41 Экономическая методология
B49 Other	В49 Прочее
B5 Current Heterodox Approaches	В5 Современные неортодоксальные подходы
B50 General	В50 Общее
B51 Socialist • Marxian • Sraffian	В51 Социалисты • Марксисты • Сраффианцы
B52 Institutional • Evolutionary	В52 Институциональный • Эволюционный (подходы)
B53 Austrian	В53 Австрийская школа
B54 Feminist Economics	В54 Феминистская экономика
B59 Other	В59 Прочее
C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods	С Математические и количественные методы
C0 General for Macro Category C	С0 Общее для макрокатегории С
C00 General	С00 Общее
C01 Econometrics	С01 Эконометрика
C02 Mathematical Methods	С02 Математические методы
C1 Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology	С1 Эконометрические и статистические методы и методология
C10 General	С10 Общее
C11 Bayesian Analysis: General	С11 Байесовский анализ: общее
C12 Hypothesis Testing: General	С12 Проверка гипотез: общее
C13 Estimation: General	С13 Оценка: общее
C14 Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General	С14 Полупараметрические и непараметрические методы: общее
C15 Statistical Simulation Methods: General	С15 Методы статистического имитационного моделирования: общее
C18 Methodological Issues: General	С18 Методологические проблемы: общее
C19 Other	С19 Прочее
C2 Single Equation Models • Single Variables	С2 Модели с одним уравнением регрессии • Парные регрессии
C20 General	С20 Общее
C21 Cross-Sectional Models • Spatial Models • Treatment Effect Models • Quantile Regressions	С21 Модели объектных рядов • Пространственные модели • Модели эффектов воздействия • Квантильные регрессии
C22 Time-Series Models • Dynamic Quantile Regressions • Dynamic Treatment Effect Models • Diffusion Processes	С22 Модели временных рядов • Динамические квантильные регрессии • Динамические модели эффектов воздействия • Диффузионные процессы
C23 Panel Data Models • Spatio-temporal Models	С23 Модели панельных данных • Пространственно-временные модели
C24 Truncated and Censored Models • Switching Regression Models	С24 Усеченные и цензурированные регрессии • Регрессионные модели с переключением
C25 Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models • Discrete Regressors • Proportions	С25 Модели с дискретной объясняемой переменной и модели качественного выбора • Дискретные регрессоры • Пропорции
C26 Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation	С26 Оценка при помощи инструментальных переменных (IV)
C29 Other	С29 Прочее
C3 Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables	С3 Системы уравнений регрессии • Множественные регрессии
C30 General	С30 Общее
C31 Cross-Sectional Models • Spatial Models • Treatment Effect Models • Quantile Regressions • Social Interaction Models	С31 Модели объектных рядов • Пространственные модели • Модели эффектов воздействия • Квантильные регрессии • Модели социального взаимодействия
C32 Time-Series Models • Dynamic Quantile Regressions • Dynamic Treatment Effect Models • Diffusion Processes	С32 Модели временных рядов • Динамические квантильные регрессии • Динамические модели эффектов воздействия • Диффузионные процессы
C33 Panel Data Models • Spatio-temporal Models	С33 Модели панельных данных • Пространственно-временные модели

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
C34 Truncated and Censored Models • Switching Regression Models	C34 Усеченные и цензурированные регрессии • Регрессионные модели с переключением
C35 Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models • Discrete Regressors • Proportions	C35 Модели с дискретной объясняемой переменной и модели качественного выбора • Дискретные регрессоры • Пропорции
C36 Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation	C36 Оценка при помощи инструментальных переменных (IV)
C38 Classification Methods • Cluster Analysis • Principal Components • Factor Models	C38 Методы классификации • Кластерный анализ • Главные компоненты • Факторные модели
C39 Other	C39 Прочее
C4 Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics	C4 Эконометрические и статистические методы: специальные темы
C40 General	C40 Общее
C41 Duration Analysis • Optimal Timing Strategies	C41 Анализ длительности • Оптимальные временные стратегии
C42 Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.	C42 Область существовала до 2008 г. См. C83.
C43 Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators	C43 Индексы и агрегирование; ведущие индикаторы
C44 Operations Research • Statistical Decision Theory	C44 Исследование операций • Статистическая теория принятия решений
C45 Neural Networks and Related Topics	C45 Нейронные сети и смежные темы
C46 Specific Distributions • Specific Statistics	C46 Конкретные распределения • Конкретные статистики
C49 Other	C49 Прочее
C5 Econometric Modeling	C5 Эконометрическое моделирование
C50 General	C50 Общее
C51 Model Construction and Estimation	C51 Конструирование моделей и их оценка
C52 Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection	C52 Построение моделей, их тестирование и отбор
C53 Forecasting and Prediction Methods • Simulation Methods	C53 Методы прогнозирования • Методы имитации
C54 Quantitative Policy Modeling	C54 Количественное моделирование политики
C55 Modeling with Large Data Sets	C55 Моделирование с большими массивами данных
C57 Econometrics of Games	C57 Эконометрика игр
C58 Financial Econometrics	C58 Финансовая эконометрика
C59 Other	C59 Прочее
C6 Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling	C6 Математические методы • Модели программирования • Математическое и имитационное моделирование
C60 General	C60 Общее
C61 Optimization Techniques • Programming Models • Dynamic Analysis	C61 Методы оптимизации • Модели программирования • Динамический анализ
C62 Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium	C62 Существование и устойчивость условий равновесия
C63 Computational Techniques • Simulation Modeling	C63 Вычислительные методы; • Имитационное моделирование
C65 Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools	C65 Различные математические инструменты
C67 Input–Output Models	C67 Модели “Затраты–Выпуск”
C68 Computable General Equilibrium Models	C68 Вычислимые модели общего равновесия
C69 Other	C69 Прочее
C7 Game Theory and Bargaining Theory	C7 Теория игр и теория контрактов
C70 General	C70 Общее
C71 Cooperative Games	C71 Кооперативные игры
C72 Noncooperative Games	C72 Некооперативные игры
C73 Stochastic and Dynamic Games • Evolutionary Games • Repeated Games	C73 Стохастические и динамические игры • Эволюционные игры • Повторяющиеся игры
C78 Bargaining Theory • Matching Theory	C78 Теория контрактов • Теория согласования
C79 Other	C79 Прочее
C8 Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs	C8 Сбор данных и методология оценки данных • Программы для ЭВМ
C80 General	C80 Общее
C81 Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data • Data Access	C81 Методология сбора, оценки и организации микроэкономических данных • Доступ к данным
C82 Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data • Data Access	C82 Методология сбора, оценки и организации макроэкономических данных • Доступ к данным

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
C83 Survey Methods • Sampling Methods	C83 Методы анкетирования • Методы формирования выборки
C87 Econometric Software	C87 Эконометрическое программное обеспечение
C88 Other Computer Software	C88 Другое программное обеспечение
C89 Other	C89 Прочее
C9 Design of Experiments	C9 Планирование экспериментов
C90 General	C90 Общее
C91 Laboratory, Individual Behavior	C91 Лабораторный эксперимент, индивидуальное поведение
C92 Laboratory, Group Behavior	C92 Лабораторный эксперимент, поведение группы
C93 Field Experiments	C92 “Полевые” эксперименты
C99 Other	C99 Прочее
D Microeconomics	D Микроэкономика
D0 General for Macro Category D	D0 Общее для макрокатегории D
D00 General	D00 Общее
D01 Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles	D01 Микроэкономическое поведение: фундаментальные принципы
D02 Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations	D02 Институты: проектирование, формирование и операции
D03 Behavioral Microeconomics • Underlying Principles	D03 Поведенческая экономика: фундаментальные принципы
D04 Microeconomic Policy: Formulation • Implementation • Evaluation	D04 Микроэкономическая политика: Формулирование • Осуществление • Оценка
D1 Household Behavior and Family Economics	D1 Поведение домашних хозяйств и семейная экономика
D10 General	D10 Общее
D11 Consumer Economics: Theory	D11 Экономика потребителя: теория
D12 Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis	D12 Экономика потребителя: эмпирический анализ
D13 Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation	D13 Производство в домашнем хозяйстве и внутрихозяйственное размещение (ресурсов)
D14 Household Saving • Personal Finance	D14 Сбережения домашнего хозяйства • Личные финансы
D18 Consumer Protection	D18 Защита потребителя
D19 Other	D19 Прочее
D2 Production and Organizations	D2 Производство и организации
D20 General	D20 Общее
D21 Firm Behavior: Theory	D21 Поведение фирмы: теория
D22 Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis	D22 Поведение фирмы: эмпирический анализ
D23 Organizational Behavior • Transaction Costs • Property Rights	D23 Организационное поведение • Транзакционные издержки • Права собственности
D24 Production • Cost • Capital • Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity • Capacity	D24 Производство • Издержки • Капитал, общая и мультифакторная производительность • Мощности
D29 Other	D29 Прочее
D3 Distribution	D3 Распределение
D30 General	D30 Общее
D31 Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions	D31 Личный доход, богатство и их распределение
D33 Factor Income Distribution	D33 Факторы распределения доходов
D39 Other	D39 Прочее
D4 Market Structure and Pricing	D4 Рыночная структура и ценообразование
D40 General	D40 Общее
D41 Perfect Competition	D41 Совершенная конкуренция
D42 Monopoly	D42 Монополия
D43 Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection	D43 Олигополия и другие формы несовершенства рынка
D44 Auctions	D44 Аукционы
D45 Rationing • Licensing	D45 Нормирование • Лицензирование
D46 Value Theory	D46 Теория стоимости
D47 Market Design	D47 Дизайн рынка
D49 Other	D49 Прочее

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
D5 General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium	D5 Общее равновесие и его нарушение
D50 General	D50 Общее
D51 Exchange and Production Economies	D51 Экономии обмена и производства
D52 Incomplete Markets	D52 Несовершенные рынки
D53 Financial Markets	D53 Финансовые рынки
D57 Input–Output Tables and Analysis	D57 Таблицы «Затраты–выпуск» и анализ
D58 Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models	D58 Вычисляемые и другие прикладные модели общего равновесия
D59 Other	D59 Прочее
D6 Welfare Economics	D6 Экономика благосостояния
D60 General	D60 Общее
D61 Allocative Efficiency • Cost–Benefit Analysis	D61 Распределенная эффективность • Анализ «Затраты–выгода»
D62 Externalities	D62 Экстерналии
D63 Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement	D63 Равенство, справедливость, неравенство и другие нормативные критерии и измерения
D64 Altruism • Philanthropy	D64 Альтруизм • Филантропия
D69 Other	D69 Прочее
D7 Analysis of Collective Decision-Making	D7 Анализ коллективного принятия решений
D70 General	D70 Общее
D71 Social Choice • Clubs • Committees • Associations	D71 Социальный выбор • Клубы • Комитеты • Ассоциации
D72 Political Processes: Rent-Seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior	D72 Политические процессы: поиски ренты, лоббирование, выборы, законодательные органы и поведение при голосовании
D73 Bureaucracy • Administrative Processes in Public Organizations • Corruption	D73 Бюрократия • Административные процессы в общественных организациях • Коррупция
D74 Conflict • Conflict Resolution • Alliances	D74 Конфликт • Разрешение конфликта • Альянсы
D78 Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation	D78 Позитивный анализ формирования и осуществления политики
D79 Other	D79 Прочее
D8 Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty	D8 Информация, знания и неопределенность
D80 General	D80 Общее
D81 Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty	D81 Критерии для принятия решения в условиях риска и неопределенности
D82 Asymmetric and Private Information • Mechanism Design	D82 Асимметричная и частная информация; дизайн механизмов
D83 Search • Learning • Information and Knowledge • Communication • Belief	D83 Поиск • Обучение • Информация и знания • Коммуникация • Вера
D84 Expectations • Speculations	D84 Ожидания • Предположения
D85 Network Formation and Analysis: Theory	D85 Формирование сетей и анализ: теория
D86 Economics of Contract: Theory	D86 Контрактная экономика: теория
D87 Neuroeconomics	D87 Нейроэкономика
D89 Other	D89 Прочее
D9 Intertemporal Choice	D9 Межвременной выбор
D90 General	D90 Общее
D91 Intertemporal Household Choice • Life Cycle Models and Saving	D91 Межвременной выбор домашнего хозяйства • Модели жизненного цикла и сбережений
D92 Intertemporal Firm Choice, Investment, Capacity, and Financing	D92 Межвременной выбор фирмы: инвестиции, мощность и финансирование
D99 Other	D99 Прочее
E Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics	E Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика
E0 General for Macro Category E	E0 Общее для макрокатегории E
E00 General	E00 Общее
E01 Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth • Environmental Accounts	E01 Измерение и данные национального дохода и счетов производства и богатства • Счета окружающей среды
E02 Institutions and the Macroeconomy	E02 Институты и макроэкономика
E03 Behavioral Macroeconomics	E03 Поведенческая макроэкономика
E1 General Aggregative Models	E1 Общие агрегированные модели

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
E10 General	E10 Общее
E11 Marxian • Sraffian • Institutional • Evolutionary	E11 Марксистские • Сраффианские • Институциональные • Эволюционные (модели)
E12 Keynes • Keynesian • Post-Keynesian	E12 Кейнс • Кейнсианство • Посткейнсианство
E13 Neoclassical	E13 Неоклассические модели
E16 Social Accounting Matrix	E16 Матрица социального учета
E17 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	E17 Прогнозирование и имитация: модели и их применение
E19 Other	E19 Прочее
E2 Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy	E2 Потребление, сбережения, производство, инвестиции, рынки труда и неформальная экономика
E20 General	E20 Общее
E21 Consumption • Saving • Wealth	E21 Потребление • Сбережения • Богатство
E22 Capital • Investment • Capacity	E22 Капитал • Инвестиции • Мощности
E23 Production	E23 Макроэкономика: производство
E24 Employment • Unemployment • Wages • Intergenerational Income Distribution • Aggregate Human Capital	E24 Занятость • Безработица • Заработная плата • Распределение дохода между поколениями • Агрегированный человеческий капитал
E25 Aggregate Factor Income Distribution	E25 Агрегированные факторы распределения доходов
E26 Informal Economy • Underground Economy	E26 Неформальная экономика • Нелегальная экономика
E27 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	E27 Прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование: модели и их применение
E29 Other	E29 Прочее
E3 Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles	E3 Цены, колебания и циклы деловой активности
E30 General	E30 Общее
E31 Price Level • Inflation • Deflation	E31 Уровень цен • Инфляция • Дефляция
E32 Business Fluctuations • Cycles	E32 Колебания деловой активности • Циклы
E37 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	E37 Прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование: модели и их применение
E39 Other	E39 Прочее
E4 Money and Interest Rates	E4 Деньги и процентные ставки
E40 General	E40 Общее
E41 Demand for Money	E41 Спрос на деньги
E42 Monetary Systems • Standards • Regimes • Government and the Monetary System • Payment Systems	E42 Денежные системы • Стандарты • Режимы • Правительство и монетарная система • Платежные системы
E43 Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects	E43 Процентные ставки: определение, временная структура и воздействие
E44 Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy	E44 Финансовые рынки и макроэкономика
E47 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	E47 Прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование: модели и их применение
E49 Other	E49 Прочее
E5 Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit	E5 Монетарная политика, деятельность центрального банка и предложение денег и кредита
E50 General	E50 Общее
E51 Money Supply • Credit • Money Multipliers	E51 Предложение денег • Кредит • Денежные мультипликаторы
E52 Monetary Policy	E52 Монетарная политика
E58 Central Banks and Their Policies	E58 Центральные банки и их политика
E59 Other	E59 Прочее
E6 Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook	E6 Макроэкономическая политика, макроэкономические аспекты общественных финансов и общая перспектива
E60 General	E60 Общее
E61 Policy Objectives • Policy Designs and Consistency • Policy Coordination	E61 Цели политики • Разработка и последовательность политики • Координация политики
E62 Fiscal Policy	E62 Фискальная политика
E63 Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy • Stabilization • Treasury Policy	E63 Сравнительный или совместный анализ фискальной и монетарной политик • Стабилизация • Политика казначейства
E64 Incomes Policy • Price Policy	E64 Политика доходов • Ценовая политика
E65 Studies of Particular Policy Episodes	E65 Исследования специфических эпизодов политики

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
E66 General Outlook and Conditions	E66 Общая перспектива и условия
E69 Other	E69 Прочее
F International Economics	F Международная экономика
F0 General for Macro Category F	F0 Общее для макрокатегории F
F00 General	F00 Общее
F01 Global Outlook	F01 Глобальная перспектива
F02 International Economic Order	F02 Международный экономический порядок
F1 Trade	F1 Торговля
F10 General	F10 Общее
F11 Neoclassical Models of Trade	F11 Неоклассические модели торговли
F12 Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies • Fragmentation	F12 Модели торговли с несовершенной конкуренцией и эффект масштаба • Фрагментация
F13 Trade Policy • International Trade Organizations	F13 Торговая политика • Международные торговые организации
F14 Empirical Studies of Trade	F14 Эмпирические исследования торговли
F15 Economic Integration	F15 Экономическая интеграция
F16 Trade and Labor Market Interactions	F16 Взаимодействие торговли и рынка труда
F17 Trade Forecasting and Simulation	F17 Торговля: прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование
F18 Trade and Environment	F18 Торговля и окружающая среда
F19 Other	F19 Прочее
F2 International Factor Movements and International Business	F2 Перемещение факторов между странами и международный бизнес
F20 General	F20 Общее
F21 International Investment • Long-Term Capital Movements	F21 Международные инвестиции • Долгосрочное движение капитала
F22 International Migration	F22 Международная миграция
F23 Multinational Firms • International Business	F23 Многонациональные фирмы • Международный бизнес
F24 Remittances	F24 Денежные переводы
F29 Other	F29 Прочее
F3 International Finance	F3 Международные финансы
F30 General	F30 Общее
F31 Foreign Exchange	F31 Обмен валют
F32 Current Account Adjustment • Short-Term Capital Movements	F32 Международные расчеты • Краткосрочное движение капитала
F33 International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions	F33 Международные монетарные соглашения и институты
F34 International Lending and Debt Problems	F34 Международные займы и проблемы задолженности
F35 Foreign Aid	F35 Иностранная помощь
F36 Financial Aspects of Economic Integration	F36 Финансовые аспекты экономической интеграции
F37 International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	F37 Прогнозирование и имитация международных финансов: модели и их применение
F38 International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax • Capital Controls	F38 Международная финансовая политика: налоги на финансовые транзакции • Контроль капитала
F39 Other	F39 Прочее
F4 Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance	F4 Макроэкономические аспекты международной торговли и финансов
F40 General	F40 Общее
F41 Open Economy Macroeconomics	F41 Макроэкономика экономик открытого типа
F42 International Policy Coordination and Transmission	F42 Координация международной политики и трансмиссия
F43 Economic Growth of Open Economies	F43 Экономический рост экономик открытого типа
F44 International Business Cycles	F44 Международные циклы деловой активности
F47 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	F47 Прогнозирование и имитация: модели и их применение
F49 Other	F49 Прочее
F5 International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy	F5 Международные отношения, национальная безопасность и международная политическая экономия
F50 General	F50 Общее

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
F51 International Conflicts • Negotiations • Sanctions	F51 Международные конфликты • Переговоры • Санкции
F52 National Security • Economic Nationalism	F52 Национальная безопасность • Экономический национализм
F53 International Agreements and Observance • International Organizations	F53 Международные соглашения и их соблюдение • Международные организации
F54 Colonialism • Imperialism • Postcolonialism	F54 Колониализм • Империализм • Постколониализм
F55 International Institutional Arrangements	F55 Международные институциональные соглашения
F59 Other	F59 Прочее
F6 Economic Impacts of Globalization	F6 Экономическое влияние глобализации
F60 General	F60 Общее
F61 Microeconomic Impacts	F61 Микроэкономические аспекты
F62 Macroeconomic Impacts	F62 Макроэкономические аспекты
F63 Economic Development	F63 Экономическое развитие
F64 Environment	F64 Окружающая среда
F65 Finance	F65 Финансы
F66 Labor	F66 Труд
F68 Policy	F68 Политика
F69 Other	F69 Прочее
G Financial Economics	G Финансовая экономика
G0 General for Macro Category G	G0 Общее для макрокатегории G
G00 General	G00 Общее
G01 Financial Crises	G01 Финансовые кризисы
G02 Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles	G02 Поведенческие финансы: основополагающие принципы
G1 General Financial Markets	G1 Финансовые рынки в целом
G10 General	G10 Общее
G11 Portfolio Choice • Investment Decisions	G11 Выбор портфеля • Инвестиционные решения
G12 Asset Pricing • Trading Volume • Bond Interest Rates	G12 Оценка активов • Объем торговли • Процентные ставки по облигациям
G13 Contingent Pricing • Futures Pricing	G13 Случайное ценообразование • Определение цен опционов и фьючерсов
G14 Information and Market Efficiency • Event Studies • Insider Trading	G14 Информация и рыночная эффективность • Анализ событий • Инсайдерская торговля
G15 International Financial Markets	G15 Международные финансовые рынки
G17 Financial Forecasting and Simulation	G17 Финансовое прогнозирование и имитация
G18 Government Policy and Regulation	G18 Государственная политика и регулирование
G19 Other	G19 Прочее
G2 Financial Institutions and Services	G2 Финансовые институты и услуги
G20 General	G20 Общее
G21 Banks • Depository Institutions • Micro Finance Institutions • Mortgages	G21 Банки • Депозитные учреждения • Институты микрофинансирования • Ипотеки
G22 Insurance • Insurance Companies • Actuarial Studies	G22 Страхование • Страховые компании • Актуарные исследования
G23 Non-bank Financial Institutions • Financial Instruments • Institutional Investors	G23 Небанковские финансовые институты • Финансовые инструменты • Институциональные инвесторы
G24 Investment Banking • Venture Capital • Brokerage • Ratings and Ratings Agencies	G24 Инвестиционное банковское дело • Венчурный капитал • Брокерская деятельность • Рейтинги и рейтинговые агентства
G28 Government Policy and Regulation	G28 Государственная политика и регулирование
G29 Other	G29 Прочее
G3 Corporate Finance and Governance	G3 Корпоративные финансы и руководство
G30 General	G30 Общее
G31 Capital Budgeting • Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies • Capacity	G31 Планирование капиталовложений • Инвестиции в основные фонды и изучение запасов • Мощность
G32 Financing Policy • Financial Risk and Risk Management • Capital and Ownership Structure • Value of Firms • Goodwill	G32 Политика финансирования • Финансовый риск и управление риском • Капитал и структура собственности • Стоимость фирмы • Гудвилл
G33 Bankruptcy • Liquidation	G33 Банкротства; ликвидации
G34 Mergers • Acquisitions • Restructuring • Corporate Governance	G34 Слияния • Поглощения • Реструктуризация •

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
	Корпоративное руководство
G35 Payout Policy	G35 Политика выплат
G38 Government Policy and Regulation	G38 Государственная политика и регулирование
G39 Other	G39 Прочее
H Public Economics	H Экономика общественного сектора
H0 General for Macro Category H	H0 Общее для макрокатегории H
H00 General	H00 Общее
H1 Structure and Scope of Government	H1 Структура и сфера действий правительства
H10 General	H10 Общее
H11 Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government	H11 Структура, сфера и результаты действий правительства
H12 Crisis Management	H12 Антикризисное управление
H19 Other	H19 Прочее
H2 Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue	H2 Налогообложение, субсидии и доходы
H20 General	H20 Общее
H21 Efficiency • Optimal Taxation	H21 Эффективность • Оптимальное налогообложение
H22 Incidence	H22 Степень охвата
H23 Externalities • Redistributive Effects • Environmental Taxes and Subsidies	H23 Экстерналии • Эффекты перераспределения • Налоги и субсидии для охраны окружающей среды
H24 Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies	H24 Подоходный налог и другие налоги и субсидии, не связанные с бизнесом
H25 Business Taxes and Subsidies	H25 Налоги и субсидии для бизнеса
H26 Tax Evasion	H26 Уклонение от уплаты налогов
H27 Other Sources of Revenue	H27 Другие источники доходов
H29 Other	H29 Прочее
H3 Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents	H3 Фискальная политика и поведение экономических агентов
H30 General	H30 Общее
H31 Household	H31 Домашнее хозяйство
H32 Firm	H32 Фирма
H39 Other	H39 Прочее
H4 Publicly Provided Goods	H4 Общественные блага
H40 General	H40 Общее
H41 Public Goods	H41 Общественные блага
H42 Publicly Provided Private Goods	H42 Общественные блага для личного потребления
H43 Project Evaluation • Social Discount Rate	H43 Оценка проектов • Социальная ставка дисконтирования
H44 Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets	H44 Общественные блага: смешанные рынки
H49 Other	H49 Прочее
H5 National Government Expenditures and Related Policies	H5 Расходы национального правительства и связанные с ними политики
H50 General	H50 Общее
H51 Government Expenditures and Health	H51 Государственные расходы и здоровье
H52 Government Expenditures and Education	H52 Государственные расходы и образование
H53 Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs	H53 Государственные расходы и программы благосостояния
H54 Infrastructures • Other Public Investment and Capital Stock	H54 Инфраструктура • Прочие госинвестиции и капитал
H55 Social Security and Public Pensions	H55 Социальное обеспечение и государственные пенсии
H56 National Security and War	H56 Национальная безопасность и война
H57 Procurement	H57 Государственные закупки
H59 Other	H59 Прочее
H6 National Budget, Deficit, and Debt	H6 Государственный бюджет, дефицит и долг
H60 General	H60 Общее
H61 Budget • Budget Systems	H61 Государственный бюджет • Бюджетные системы
H62 Deficit • Surplus	H62 Дефицит • Профицит (государственного бюджета)
H63 Debt • Debt Management • Sovereign Debt	H63 Государственный долг • Управление долгом •

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
	Суверенный долг
H68 Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt	H68 Прогнозы бюджетов, дефицитов и долга
H69 Other	H69 Прочее
H7 State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations	H7 Местные органы власти и управления и взаимоотношения между ними
H70 General	H70 Общее
H71 State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue	H71 Местное налогообложение, субсидии и доходы
H72 State and Local Budget and Expenditures	H72 Местные бюджеты и их расходы
H73 Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects	H73 Местные органы власти и управления и взаимоотношения между ними: различия в юрисдикции и их влияние
H74 State and Local Borrowing	H74 Займы местных органов власти
H75 State and Local Government: Health • Education • Welfare • Public Pensions	H75 Местные органы власти: здоровье, образование, благосостояние, государственные пенсии
H76 State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories	H76 Местные органы власти: другие категории расходов
H77 Intergovernmental Relations • Federalism • Secession	H77 Взаимоотношения между органами власти • Федерализм • Выход (из союза)
H79 Other	H79 Прочее
H8 Miscellaneous Issues	H8 Смежные проблемы
H80 General	H80 Общее
H81 Governmental Loans • Loan Guarantees • Credits • Grants • Bailouts	H81 Государственные займы, гарантии по займам, кредиты, гранты, финансовая помощь
H82 Governmental Property	H82 Государственная собственность
H83 Public Administration • Public Sector Accounting and Audits	H83 Государственное администрирование, учет и аудит в госсекторе
H84 Disaster Aid	H84 Помощь при стихийных бедствиях
H87 International Fiscal Issues • International Public Goods	H87 Международные фискальные проблемы • Международные общественные блага
H89 Other	H89 Прочее
I Health, Education, and Welfare	I Здоровье, образование и благосостояние
I0 General for Macro Category I	I0 Общее для макрокатегории I
I00 General	I00 Общее
I1 Health	I1 Здоровье
I10 General	I10 Общее
I11 Analysis of Health Care Markets	I11 Анализ рынков здравоохранения
I12 Health Production	I12 “Производство здоровья”
I13 Health Insurance, Public and Private	I13 Медицинское страхование: государственное и частное
I14 Health and Inequality	I14 Здоровье и неравенство
I15 Health and Economic Development	I15 Здоровье и экономическое развитие
I18 Government Policy • Regulation • Public Health	I18 Государственная политика • Регулирование • Здравоохранение
I19 Other	I19 Прочее
I2 Education and Research Institutions	I2 Образование и исследовательские институты
I20 General	I20 Общее
I21 Analysis of Education	I21 Анализ образования
I22 Educational Finance • Financial Aid	I22 Финансы образования • Финансовая помощь
I23 Higher Education • Research Institutions	I23 Высшее образование • Исследовательские институты
I24 Education and Inequality	I24 Образование и неравенство
I25 Education and Economic Development	I25 Образование и экономическое развитие
I28 Government Policy	I28 Государственная политика
I29 Other	I29 Прочее
I3 Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty	I3 Благосостояние, материальное благополучие и бедность
I30 General	I30 Общее
I31 General Welfare, Well-Being	I31 Общее благосостояние; материальное благополучие
I32 Measurement and Analysis of Poverty	I32 Измерение и анализ бедности

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
I38 Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Program	I38 Правительственные программы; предоставление и эффект программ по повышению благосостояния
I39 Other	I39 Прочее
J Labor and Demographic Economics	J Экономика труда и демография
J0 General for Macro Category J	J0 Общее для макрокатегории J
J00 General	J00 Общее
J01 Labor Economics: General	J01 Экономика труда: общее
J08 Labor Economics Policies	J08 Экономика труда: политики
J1 Demographic Economics	J1 Демография
J10 General	J10 Общее
J11 Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts	J11 Демографические тенденции, макроэкономические эффекты и прогнозы
J12 Marriage • Marital Dissolution • Family Structure • Domestic Abuse	J12 Брак • распад семей • структура семьи • домашнее насилие
J13 Fertility • Family Planning • Child Care • Children • Youth	J13 Рождаемость • Планирование семьи • Охрана детства • Дети • Молодежь
J14 Economics of the Elderly • Economics of the Handicapped • Non-Labor Market Discrimination	J14 Экономика лиц пожилого возраста и инвалидов • Дискриминация, не обусловленная трудом
J15 Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants • Non-labor Discrimination	J15 Экономика национальных меньшинств и рас; коренное население и иммигранты • Дискриминация на рынке, не обусловленная трудом
J16 Economics of Gender • Non-labor Discrimination	J16 Экономика пола; дискриминация, не обусловленная трудом
J17 Value of Life • Forgone Income	J17 Стоимость жизни • Предшествующий доход
J18 Public Policy	J18 Государственная политика
J19 Other	J19 Прочее
J2 Demand and Supply of Labor	J2 Рабочая сила: спрос и предложение
J20 General	J20 Общее
J21 Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure	J21 Рабочая сила и занятость, их размер и структура
J22 Time Allocation and Labor Supply	J22 Распределение рабочего времени и предложение рабочей силы
J23 Labor Demand	J23 Спрос на рабочую силу
J24 Human Capital • Skills • Occupational Choice • Labor Productivity	J24 Человеческий капитал • Квалификация • Выбор профессии • Производительность труда
J26 Retirement • Retirement Policies	J26 Выход на пенсию • Пенсионная политика
J28 Safety • Job Satisfaction • Related Public Policy	J28 Безопасность • Удовлетворенность трудом • Соответствующая государственная политика
J29 Other	J29 Прочее
J3 Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs	J3 Заработная плата, компенсации и затраты труда
J30 General	J30 Общее
J31 Wage Level and Structure • Wage Differentials	J31 Уровень заработной платы и ее структура • Различия в заработной плате
J32 Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits • Retirement Plans • Private Pensions	J32 Не связанные с зарплатой затраты на рабочую силу и соответствующие выгоды • Пенсионные планы • Частные пенсии
J33 Compensation Packages • Payment Methods	J33 Пакеты компенсаций • Методы выплат
J38 Public Policy	J38 Государственная политика
J39 Other	J39 Прочее
J4 Particular Labor Markets	J4 Специфические рынки рабочей силы
J40 General	J40 Общее
J41 Labor Contracts	J41 Трудовые контракты
J42 Monopsony • Segmented Labor Markets	J42 Монополия • Сегментированные рынки рабочей силы
J43 Agricultural Labor Markets	J43 Сельскохозяйственные рынки рабочей силы
J44 Professional Labor Markets • Occupational Licensing	J44 Рынки профессиональной рабочей силы; лицензирование деятельности
J45 Public Sector Labor Markets	J45 Рынки рабочей силы для госсектора
J46 Informal Labor Markets	J46 Неформальные рынки рабочей силы

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
J47 Coercive Labor Markets	J47 Рынки принудительного труда
J48 Public Policy	J48 Государственная политика
J49 Other	J49 Прочее
J5 Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining	J5 Взаимоотношения между работниками и менеджерами, профсоюзы и коллективные договоры
J50 General	J50 Общее
J51 Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects	J51 Профсоюзы: цели, структура и влияние
J52 Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation • Collective Bargaining	J52 Разрешение споров: забастовки, арбитраж и посредничество; переговоры между предпринимателями и профсоюзами об условиях труда
J53 Labor–Management Relations • Industrial Jurisprudence	J53 Взаимоотношения «труд–менеджмент» • Индустриальная юриспруденция
J54 Producer Cooperatives • Labor Managed Firms • Employee Ownership	J54 Кооперативы производителей • Фирмы, управляемые трудовыми коллективами • Работники-собственники
J58 Public Policy	J58 Государственная политика
J59 Other	J59 Прочее
J6 Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers	J6 Мобильность, безработица, вакансии и рабочие-иммигранты
J60 General	J60 Общее
J61 Geographic Labor Mobility • Immigrant Workers	J61 Географическая мобильность рабочей силы • Рабочие-Иммигранты
J62 Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility	J62 Рабочая, профессиональная и межвозрастная мобильность; продвижение по службе
J63 Turnover • Vacancies • Layoffs	J63 Текучесть • Вакансии • Периоды временного увольнения
J64 Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search	J64 Безработица: модели, продолжительность, сфера действия и поиск работы
J65 Unemployment Insurance • Severance Pay • Plant Closings	J65 Страхование на случай безработицы • Выходные пособия • Закрытие предприятия
J68 Public Policy	J68 Государственная политика
J69 Other	J69 Прочее
J7 Labor Discrimination	J7 Трудовая дискриминация: общее
J70 General	J70 Общее
J71 Discrimination	J71 Трудовая дискриминация:
J78 Public Policy	J78 Государственная политика
J79 Other	J79 Прочее
J8 Labor Standards: National and International	J8 Трудовые нормативы
J80 Generals	J80 Общее
J81 Working Conditions	J81 Условия труда
J82 Labor Force Composition	J82 Состав рабочей силы
J83 Workers' Right	J83 Права рабочих
J88 Public Policy	J88 Государственная политика
J89 Other	J89 Прочее
K Law and Economics	К Право и экономика
K0 General for Macro Category K	K0 Общее для макрокатегории К
K00 General	K00 Общее
K1 Basic Areas of Law	K1 Базовые области права
K10 General	K10 Общее
K11 Property Law	K11 Имущественное право
K12 Contract Law	K12 Контрактное право
K13 Tort Law and Product Liability • Forensic Economics	K13 Гражданские правонарушения и ответственность производителя перед потребителем • Судебная экономика
K14 Criminal Law	K14 Уголовное право
K19 Other	K19 Прочее
K2 Regulation and Business Law	K2 Законодательное регулирование деловых отношений (хозяйственное право)

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
K20 General	K20 Общее
K21 Antitrust Law	K21 Антимонопольное законодательство
K22 Business and Securities Law	K22 Хозяйственное право и законы о ценных бумагах
K23 Regulated Industries and Administrative Law	K23 Регулируемые отрасли и административное право
K29 Other	K29 Прочее
K3 Other Substantive Areas of Law	K3 Другие значимые области права
K30 General	K30 Общее
K31 Labor Law	K31 Трудовое право
K32 Environmental, Health, and Safety Law	K32 Законодательство по охране окружающей среды, здоровья и безопасности
K33 International Law	K33 Международное право
K34 Tax Law	K34 Налоговое право
K35 Personal Bankruptcy Law	K35 Законодательство по банкротству физических лиц
K36 Family and Personal Law	K36 Семейное и персональное право
K37 Immigration Law	K37 Иммиграционное законодательство
K39 Other	K39 Прочее
K4 Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior	K4 Юридические процедуры, юридическая система и противоправное поведение
K40 General	K40 Общее
K41 Litigation Process	K41 Процесс тяжбы
K42 Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law	K42 Противоправное поведение и осуществление закона
K49 Other	K49 Прочее
L Industrial Organization	L Отраслевая организация производства
L0 General for Macro Category L	L0 Общее для макрокатегории L
L00 General	L00 Общее
L1 Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance	L1 Рыночная структура, стратегия фирмы и функционирование рынка
L10 General	L10 Общее
L11 Production, Pricing, and Market Structure • Size Distribution of Firms	L11 Производство, ценообразование и рыночная структура • Распределение фирм по размерам
L12 Monopoly • Monopolization Strategies	L12 Монополия • Стратегии монополизации
L13 Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets	L13 Олигополия и другие рынки несовершенной конкуренции
L14 Transactional Relationships • Contracts and Reputation • Networks	L14 Транзакционные отношения • Контракты и репутация • Сети
L15 Information and Product Quality • Standardization and Compatibility	L15 Информация и качество продукта • Стандартизация и совместимость
L16 Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change • Industrial Price Indices	L16 Организация производства и макроэкономика: отраслевая структура и структурные изменения • Отраслевые ценовые индексы
L17 Open Source Products and Markets	L17 Продукты из открытых источников и рынки
L19 Other	L19 Прочее
L2 Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior	L2 Цели фирмы, организация и поведение
L20 General	L20 Общее
L21 Business Objectives of the Firm	L21 Деловые цели фирмы
L22 Firm Organization and Market Structure	L22 Организация фирмы и рыночная структура
L23 Organization of Production	L23 Организация производства
L24 Contracting Out • Joint Ventures • Technology Licensing	L24 Заключение контрактов • Совместные предприятия • Лицензирование технологии
L25 Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope	L25 Эффективность деятельности фирмы: размер, диверсификация и масштаб
L26 Entrepreneurship	L26 Предпринимательство
L29 Other	L29 Прочее
L3 Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise	L3 Некоммерческие организации и государственные предприятия

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
L30 General	L30 Общее
L31 Nonprofit Institutions • NGOs	L31 Некоммерческие учреждения • Неправительственные организации
L32 Public Enterprises • Public–Private Enterprises	L32 Государственные предприятия • Государственно-частные предприятия
L33 Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions • Privatization • Contracting Out	L33 Сравнение государственных и частных предприятий и неприбыльных учреждений • Приватизация • Заключение контрактов с третьими лицами (субподряды)
L38 Public Policy	L38 Государственная политика
L39 Other	L39 Прочее
L4 Antitrust Issues and Policies	L4 Антимонопольные проблемы и политики
L40 General	L40 Общее
L41 Monopolization • Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices	L41 Монополизация • Горизонтальная антиконкурентная практика
L42 Vertical Restraints • Resale Price Maintenance • Quantity Discounts	L42 Вертикальные ограничения • Поддержание цен • Количественные скидки
L43 Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation	L43 Легальные монополии, их регулирование или дерегулирование
L44 Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations	L44 Антимонопольная политика и государственные предприятия, некоммерческие учреждения и профессиональные организации
L49 Other	L49 Прочее
L5 Regulation and Industrial Policy	L5 Регулирование и индустриальная политика
L50 General	L50 Общее
L51 Economics of Regulation	L51 Экономика регулирования
L52 Industrial Policy • Sectoral Planning Methods	L52 Индустриальная политика • Методы отраслевого планирования
L53 Enterprise Policy	L53 Политика предприятия
L59 Other	L59 Прочее
L6 Industry Studies: Manufacturing	L6 Отраслевые исследования: обрабатывающая промышленность
L60 General	L60 Общее
L61 Metals and Metal Products • Cement • Glass • Ceramics	L61 Металлы и металлоизделия • Цемент • Стекло • Керамика
L62 Automobiles • Other Transportation Equipment	L62 Автомобили • Другое транспортное оборудование
L63 Microelectronics • Computers • Communications Equipment	L63 Микроэлектроника • Компьютеры • Средства связи
L64 Other Machinery • Business Equipment • Armaments	L64 Другие машины • Офисное оборудование • Вооружение
L65 Chemicals • Rubber • Drugs • Biotechnology	L65 Химикаты • Резина • Лекарства • Биотехнология
L66 Food • Beverages • Cosmetics • Tobacco • Wine and Spirits	L66 Продовольственные товары • Безалкогольные напитки • Косметика • Табак • Вина и спиртосодержащие напитки
L67 Other Consumer Nondurables: Clothing, Textiles, Shoes, and Leather	L67 Другие потребительские товары недлительного пользования: одежда, текстиль, обувь и кожгалантерея
L68 Appliances • Furniture • Other Consumer Durables	L68 Приборы • Мебель • Другие товары длительного пользования
L69 Other	L69 Прочее
L7 Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction	L7 Отраслевые исследования: первичные продукты и строительство
L70 General	L70 Общее
L71 Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels	L71 Добыча, извлечение и очистка: углеводородное топливо
L72 Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources	L72 Добыча, извлечение и очистка: другие невозобновимые ресурсы
L73 Forest Products	L73 Лесные продукты
L74 Construction	L74 Строительство
L78 Government Policy	L78 Государственная политика
L79 Other	L79 Прочее
L8 Industry Studies: Services	L8 Отраслевые исследования: услуги
L80 General	L80 Общее
L81 Retail and Wholesale Trade • e-Commerce	L81 Розничная и оптовая торговля • Электронная коммерция
L82 Entertainment • Media	L82 Развлечения • СМИ
L83 Sports • Gambling • Restaurants • Recreation • Tourism	L83 Спорт • Азартные игры • Рестораны • Отдых • Туризм
L84 Personal, Professional, and Business Services	L84 Персональные и профессиональные услуги; услуги для бизнеса

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
L85 Real Estate Services	L85 Обслуживание недвижимости
L86 Information and Internet Services • Computer Software	L86 Информация и интернет услуги • Программное обеспечение
L87 Postal and Delivery Services	L87 Почта и услуги по доставке
L88 Government Policy	L88 Государственная политика
L89 Other	L89 Прочее
L9 Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities	L9 Отраслевые исследования: транспорт и коммунальное хозяйство
L90 General	L90 Общее
L91 Transportation: General	L91 Транспорт: общее
L92 Railroads and Other Surface Transportation	L92 Железные дороги и другой наземный транспорт
L93 Air Transportation	L93 Воздушный транспорт
L94 Electric Utilities	L94 Электроэнергетика
L95 Gas Utilities • Pipelines • Water Utilities	L95 Газоснабжение • Трубопроводы • Водное хозяйство
L96 Telecommunications	L96 Телекоммуникации
L97 Utilities: General	L97 Коммунальное хозяйство: общие вопросы
L98 Government Policy	L98 Государственная политика
L99 Other	L99 Прочее
M Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting	M Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса • Маркетинг • Бухгалтерский учет
M0 General for Macro Category M	M0 Общее для макрокатегории M
M00 General	M00 Общее
M1 Business Administration	M1 Деловое администрирование
M10 General	M10 Общее
M11 Production Management	M11 Управление производством
M12 Personnel Management • Executives • Executive Compensation	M12 Управление персоналом • Аппарат управления • Вознаграждения управленцам
M13 New Firms • Startups	M13 Новые фирмы • Начало деятельности
M14 Corporate Culture • Diversity • Social Responsibility	M14 Корпоративная культура • Разнообразие • Социальная ответственность
M15 IT Management	M15 IT менеджмент (управление при помощи информационных технологий)
M16 International Business Administration	M16 Международное бизнес-администрирование
M19 Other	M19 Прочее
M2 Business Economics	M2 Экономика бизнеса
M20 General	M20 Общее
M21 Business Economics	M21 Экономика бизнеса
M29 Other	M29 Прочее
M3 Marketing and Advertising	M3 Маркетинг и реклама
M30 General	M30 Общее
M31 Marketing	M31 Маркетинг
M37 Advertising	M37 Реклама
M38 Government Policy and Regulation	M38 Государственная политика и регулирование
M39 Other	M39 Прочее
M4 Accounting and Auditing	M4 Бухгалтерский учет и аудит
M40 General	M40 Общее
M41 Accounting	M41 Бухгалтерский учет
M42 Auditing	M42 Аудит
M48 Government Policy and Regulation	M48 Государственная политика и регулирование
M49 Other	M49 Прочее
M5 Personnel Economics	M5 Экономика персонала
M50 General	M50 Общее
M51 Firm Employment Decisions • Promotions	M51 Решения фирмы в кадровой области • Продвижение по службе
M52 Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects	M52 Вознаграждения, их методы и их эффект

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
M53 Training	M53 Подготовка кадров
M54 Labor Management	M54 Управление трудом
M55 Labor Contracting Devices	M55 Варианты трудовых контрактов
M59 Other	M59 Прочее
N Economic History	N Экономическая история
N0 General for Macro Category N	N0 Общее для макрокатегории N
N00 General	N00 Общее
N01 Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods	N01 Развитие дисциплины: историография, источники и методы
N1 Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations	N1 Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика; структура промышленности; рост; флуктуации
N10 General, International, or Comparative	N10 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N11 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N11 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N12 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N12 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N13 Europe: Pre-1913	N13 Европа: до 1913 г.
N14 Europe: 1913–	N14 Европа: после 1913 г.
N15 Asia including Middle East	N15 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N16 Latin America • Caribbean	N16 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N17 Africa • Oceania	N17 Африка • Океания
N2 Financial Markets and Institutions	N2 Финансовые рынки и институты
N20 General, International, or Comparative	N20 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N21 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N21 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N22 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N22 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N23 Europe: Pre-1913	N23 Европа: до 1913 г.
N24 Europe: 1913–	N24 Европа: после 1913 г.
N25 Asia including Middle East	N25 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N26 Latin America • Caribbean	N26 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N27 Africa • Oceania	N27 Африка • Океания
N3 Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy	N3 Труд и потребители, демография, образование, здоровье, благосостояние, доход, богатство, религия и филантропия
N30 General, International, or Comparative	N30 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N31 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N31 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N32 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N32 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N33 Europe: Pre-1913	N33 Европа: до 1913 г.
N34 Europe: 1913–	N34 Европа: после 1913 г.
N35 Asia including Middle East	N35 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N36 Latin America • Caribbean	N36 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N37 Africa • Oceania	N37 Африка • Океания
N4 Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation	N4 Правительство, война, право, международные отношения и регулирование
N40 General, International, or Comparative	N40 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N41 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N41 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N42 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N42 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N43 Europe: Pre-1913	N43 Европа: до 1913 г.
N44 Europe: 1913–	N44 Европа: после 1913 г.
N45 Asia including Middle East	N45 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N46 Latin America • Caribbean	N46 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N47 Africa • Oceania	N47 Африка • Океания
N5 Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries	N5 Сельское хозяйство, природные ресурсы, окружающая среда и добывающая промышленность
N50 General, International, or Comparative	N50 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N51 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N51 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N52 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N52 США • Канада: после 1913 г.

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
N53 Europe: Pre-1913	N53 Европа: до 1913 г.
N54 Europe: 1913–	N54 Европа: после 1913 г.
N55 Asia including Middle East	N55 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N56 Latin America • Caribbean	N56 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N57 Africa • Oceania	N57 Африка • Океания
N6 Manufacturing and Construction	N6 Обрабатывающая промышленность и строительство
N60 General, International, or Comparative	N60 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N61 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N61 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N62 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N62 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N63 Europe: Pre-1913	N63 Европа: до 1913 г.
N64 Europe: 1913–	N64 Европа: после 1913 г.
N65 Asia including Middle East	N65 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N66 Latin America • Caribbean	N66 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N67 Africa • Oceania	N67 Африка • Океания
N7 Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services	N7 Транспорт, внутренняя и внешняя торговля, энергетика, технология и другие виды услуг
N70 General, International, or Comparative	N70 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N71 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N71 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N72 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N72 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N73 Europe: Pre-1913	N73 Европа: до 1913 г.
N74 Europe: 1913–	N74 Европа: после 1913 г.
N75 Asia including Middle East	N75 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N76 Latin America • Caribbean	N76 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N77 Africa • Oceania	N77 Африка • Океания
N8 Micro-Business History	N8 История микробизнеса
N80 General, International, or Comparative	N80 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N81 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N81 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N82 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N82 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N83 Europe: Pre-1913	N83 Европа: до 1913 г.
N84 Europe: 1913–	N84 Европа: после 1913 г.
N85 Asia including Middle East	N85 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N86 Latin America • Caribbean	N86 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N87 Africa • Oceania	N87 Африка • Океания
N9 Regional and Urban History	N9 История регионов и городов
N90 General, International, or Comparative	N90 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N91 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N91 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N92 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N92 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N93 Europe: Pre-1913	N93 Европа: до 1913 г.
N94 Europe: 1913–	N94 Европа: после 1913 г.
N95 Asia including Middle East	N95 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N96 Latin America • Caribbean	N96 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N97 Africa • Oceania	N97 Африка • Океания
O Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth	O Экономическое развитие, технологические изменения и рост
O0 General for Macro Category O	O0 Общее для макрокатегории O
O00 General	O00 Общее
O1 Economic Development	O1 Экономическое развитие
O10 General	O10 Общее
O11 Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development	O11 Макроэкономический анализ экономического развития
O12 Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development	O12 Микроэкономический анализ экономического развития
O13 Agriculture • Natural Resources • Energy • Environment • Other Primary Products	O13 Сельское хозяйство • Природные ресурсы • Энергия • Окружающая среда • Другие первичные продукты

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
O14 Industrialization • Manufacturing and Service Industries • Choice of Technology	O14 Индустриализация • Обрабатывающая промышленность и сфера услуг • Выбор технологии
O15 Human Resources • Human Development • Income Distribution • Migration	O15 Человеческие ресурсы • Развитие человека • Распределение дохода • Миграция
O16 Financial Markets • Saving and Capital Investment • Corporate Finance and Governance	O16 Финансовые рынки • Сбережения и капиталовложения • Корпоративные финансы и управление
O17 Formal and Informal Sectors • Shadow Economy • Institutional Arrangements	O17 Формальные и неформальные сектора • Теневая экономика • Институциональные соглашения
O18 Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis • Housing • Infrastructure	O18 Городской, сельский, региональный и транспортный анализ • Жилье • Инфраструктура
O19 International Linkages to Development • Role of International Organizations	O19 Международные связи и их влияние на развитие • Роль международных организаций
O2 Development Planning and Policy	O2 Планирование и политика развития
O20 General	O20 Общее
O21 Planning Models • Planning Policy	O21 Модели планирования • Политика планирования
O22 Project Analysis	O22 Проектный анализ
O23 Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development	O23 Фискальная и монетарная политика в развитии
O24 Trade Policy • Factor Movement Policy • Foreign Exchange Policy	O24 Торговая политика • Движение факторов производства • Валютная политика
O25 Industrial Policy	O25 Индустриальная политика
O29 Other	O26 Прочее
O3 Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights	O3 Технологические изменения • Исследования и развитие • Права на интеллектуальную собственность
O30 General	O30 Общее
O31 Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives	O31 Инновации и изобретения: процессы и стимулы
O32 Management of Technological Innovation and R&D	O32 Управление технологическими инновациями и НИР и ОКР
O33 Technological Change: Choices and Consequences • Diffusion Processes	O33 Технологические изменения: выборы и следствия • Процессы распространения
O34 Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital	O34 Интеллектуальная собственность и интеллектуальный капитал
O38 Government Policy	O38 Государственная политика
O39 Other	O39 Прочее
O4 Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity	O4 Экономический рост и совокупная производительность
O40 General	O40 Общее
O41 One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models	O41 Одно-, двух- и многосекторные модели роста
O42 Monetary Growth Models	O42 Монетарные модели роста
O43 Institutions and Growth	O43 Институты и рост
O44 Environment and Growth	O44 Окружающая среда и рост
O47 Measurement of Economic Growth • Aggregate Productivity • Cross-Country Output Convergence	O47 Измерение экономического роста • Агрегированная производительность • Сближение стран по уровню производства
O49 Other	O49 Прочее
O5 Economywide Country Studies	O5 Исследования стран мира
O50 General	O50 Общее
O51 U.S. • Canada	O51 США • Канада
O52 Europe	O52 Европа
O53 Asia including Middle East	O53 Азия, включая Ближний Восток
O54 Latin America • Caribbean	O54 Латинская Америка • Страны Карибского бассейна
O55 Africa	O55 Африка
O56 Oceania	O56 Океания
O57 Comparative Studies of Countries	O57 Сравнительные исследования стран
P Economic Systems	P Экономические системы
P0 General for Macro Category P	P0 Общее для макрокатегории P
P00 General	P00 Общее
P1 Capitalist Systems	P1 Капиталистические системы
P10 General	P10 Общее

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
P11 Planning, Coordination, and Reform	P11 Планирование, координация и реформы
P12 Capitalist Enterprises	P12 Капиталистические предприятия
P13 Cooperative Enterprises	P13 Кооперативные предприятия
P14 Property Rights	P14 Права собственности
P16 Political Economy	P16 Политическая экономия
P17 Performance and Prospects	P17 Осуществление и перспективы
P19 Other	P19 Прочее
P2 Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies	P2 Социалистические системы и транзитивные экономики
P20 General	P20 Прочее
P21 Planning, Coordination, and Reform	P21 Планирование, координация и реформы
P22 Prices	P22 Цены
P23 Factor and Product Markets • Industry Studies • Population	P23 Рынки факторов производства и продуктов • Отраслевые исследования • Население
P24 National Income, Product, and Expenditure • Money • Inflation	P24 Национальный доход, продукт и расходы • Деньги; • Инфляция
P25 Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics	P25 Экономика города, села и регионов
P26 Political Economy • Property Rights	P26 Политическая экономия • Права собственности
P27 Performance and Prospects	P27 Осуществление и перспективы
P28 Natural Resources • Energy • Environment	P28 Природные ресурсы • Энергия • Окружающая среда
P29 Other	P29 Прочее
P3 Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions	P3 Социалистические институты и их трансформация
P30 General	P30 Общее
P31 Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions	P31 Социалистические предприятия и их трансформация
P32 Collectives • Communes • Agriculture	P32 Колхозы • Коммуны • Сельское хозяйство
P33 International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid	P33 Международные: торговля, финансы, инвестиции, отношения и помощь
P34 Financial Economics	P34 Финансовая экономика (финансы)
P35 Public Economics	P35 Экономика общественного сектора
P36 Consumer Economics • Health • Education and Training • Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty	P36 Экономика потребителя • Здоровье • Образование и подготовка кадров • Благополучие, доход, богатство и бедность
P37 Legal Institutions • Illegal Behavior	P37 Правовые институты • Противоправное поведение
P39 Other	P39 Прочее
P4 Other Economic Systems	P4 Другие экономические системы
P40 General	P40 Общее
P41 Planning, Coordination, and Reform	P41 Планирование, координация и реформы
P42 Productive Enterprises • Factor and Product Markets • Prices • Population	P42 Производственные предприятия • Рынки факторов производства и продуктов • Цены • Население
P43 Public Economics • Financial Economics	P43 Экономика общественного сектора • Финансовая экономика
P44 National Income, Product, and Expenditure • Money • Inflation	P44 Национальный доход, продукт, расходы • Деньги • Инфляция
P45 International Trade, Finance, Investment, and Aid	P45 Международная торговля, финансы, инвестиции и помощь
P46 Consumer Economics • Health • Education and Training • Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty	P46 Экономика потребителя • Здоровье • Образование и подготовка кадров • Благополучие, доход, богатство и бедность
P47 Performance and Prospects	P47 Осуществление и перспективы
P48 Political Economy • Legal Institutions • Property Rights • Natural Resources • Energy • Environment • Regional Studies	P48 Политическая экономия; правовые институты; права собственности; природные ресурсы; энергетика; окружающая среда; региональные исследования
P49 Other	P49 Прочее
P5 Comparative Economic Systems	P5 Сравнительный анализ экономических систем
P50 General	P50 Общее
P51 Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems	P51 Сравнительный анализ экономических систем
P52 Comparative Studies of Particular Economies	P52 Сравнительный анализ отдельных экономик
P59 Other	P59 Прочее
Q Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics	Q Экономика сельского хозяйства и природных ресурсов; экологическая экономика и экономика окружающей среды
Q0 General for Macro Category Q	Q0 Общее для макрокатегории Q

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
Q00 General	Q00 Общее
Q01 Sustainable Development	Q01 Устойчивое развитие
Q02 Global Commodity Markets	Q02 Глобальные товарные рынки
Q1 Agriculture	Q1 Сельское хозяйство
Q10 General	Q10 Общее
Q11 Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis • Prices	Q11 Анализ совокупного предложения и спроса • Цены
Q12 Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets	Q12 Микроанализ фермерских предприятий, домашних хозяйств фермеров и рынки ресурсов для фермерских хозяйств
Q13 Agricultural Markets and Marketing • Cooperatives • Agribusiness	Q13 Сельскохозяйственные рынки и маркетинг • Кооперативы • Агробизнес
Q14 Agricultural Finance	Q14 Финансы сельского хозяйства
Q15 Land Ownership and Tenure • Land Reform • Land Use • Irrigation • Agriculture and Environment	Q15 Собственность на землю и аренда • Земельная реформа • Использование земли • Ирригаци • Сельское хозяйство и окружающая среда
Q16 R&D • Agricultural Technology • Biofuels • Agricultural Extension Services	Q16 Исследования и разработки • Сельскохозяйственные технологии • Биотопливо • Услуги по распространению сельскохозяйственного опыта
Q17 Agriculture in International Trade	Q17 Сельское хозяйство в международной торговле
Q18 Agricultural Policy • Food Policy	Q18 Сельскохозяйственная и продовольственная политики
Q19 Other	Q19 Прочее
Q2 Renewable Resources and Conservation	Q2 Возобновляемые ресурсы и их сохранение
Q20 General	Q20 Общее
Q21 Demand and Supply • Prices	Q21 Спрос и предложение • Цены
Q22 Fishery • Aquaculture	Q22 Рыболовство • Аквакультура
Q23 Forestry	Q23 Лесное хозяйство
Q24 Land	Q24 Земля
Q25 Water	Q25 Вода
Q26 Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources	Q26 Рекреационные аспекты природных ресурсов
Q27 Issues in International Trade	Q27 Проблемы в международной торговле
Q28 Government Policy	Q28 Государственная политика
Q29 Other	Q29 Прочее
Q3 Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation	Q3 Невозобновляемые ресурсы и их сохранение
Q30 General	Q30 Общее
Q31 Demand and Supply • Prices	Q31 Спрос и предложение; цены
Q32 Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development	Q32 Исчерпаемые ресурсы и экономическое развитие
Q33 Resource Booms	Q33 Бумы ресурсов
Q34 Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts	Q34 Природные ресурсы и внутренние и международные конфликты
Q37 Issues in International Trade	Q37 Проблемы в международной торговле
Q38 Government Policy	Q38 Государственная политика
Q39 Other	Q39 Прочее
Q4 Energy	Энергия (энергетика)
Q40 General	Q40 Общее
Q41 Demand and Supply • Prices	Q41 Спрос и предложение • Цены
Q42 Alternative Energy Sources	Q42 Альтернативные источники энергии
Q43 Energy and the Macroeconomy	Q43 Энергия и макроэкономика
Q47 Energy Forecasting	Q47 Энергетическое прогнозирование
Q48 Government Policy	Q48 Государственная политика
Q49 Other	Q49 Прочее
Q5 Environmental Economics	Q5 Экономика окружающей среды
Q50 General	Q50 Общее
Q51 Valuation of Environmental Effects	Q51 Оценка влияния окружающей среды
Q52 Pollution Control Adoption Costs • Distributional Effects • Employment Effects	Q52 Затраты на контроль загрязнений • Распределительные эффекты • Влияние на занятость

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
Q53 Air Pollution • Water Pollution • Noise • Hazardous Waste • Solid Waste • Recycling	Q53 Загрязнение воздуха • Загрязнение воды • Шум • Опасные отходы • Твердые отходы • Повторное использование отходов
Q54 Climate • Natural Disasters • Global Warming	Q54 Климат • Природные катастрофы • Глобальное потепление
Q55 Technological Innovation	Q55 Технологические инновации
Q56 Environment and Development • Environment and Trade • Sustainability • Environmental Accounts and Accounting • Environmental Equity • Population Growth	Q56 Окружающая среда и развитие • Окружающая среда торговля • Устойчивость • Экологический учет • Экологическая справедливость (равенство) • Рост населения
Q57 Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services • Biodiversity Conservation • Bioeconomics • Industrial Ecology	Q57 Экологическая экономика: услуги экосистем • Сохранение биологического разнообразия • Биоэкономика • Индустриальная экология
Q58 Government Policy	Q58 Государственная политика
Q59 Other	Q59 Прочее
R Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics	R Экономика города, села, регионов,
R0 General for Macro Category R	R0 Общее для макрокатегории R
R00 General	R00 Общее
R1 General Regional Economics	R1 Региональная экономика в целом
R10 General	R10 Общее
R11 Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes	R11 Региональная экономическая активность: рост, развитие, проблемы окружающей среды и изменения
R12 Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity	R12 Распределение региональной экономической активности по масштабам и по территориям
R13 General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies	R13 Общее равновесие и экономический анализ региональных экономик с позиции благосостояния
R14 Land Use Patterns	R14 Способы использования земли
R15 Econometric and Input–Output Models • Other Models	R15 Эконометрические модели и модели «затраты–выпуск» • Другие модели
R19 Other	R19 Прочее
R2 Household Analysis	R2 Анализ домашних хозяйств
R20 General	R20 Общее
R21 Housing Demand	R21 Спрос на жилье
R22 Other Demand	R22 Другой (не на жилье) спрос
R23 Regional Migration • Regional Labor Markets • Population • Neighborhood Characteristics	R23 Региональная миграция • Региональные рынки труда • Население • Характеристики соседей
R28 Government Policy	R28 Государственная политика
R29 Other	R29 Прочее
R3 Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location	R3 Рынки недвижимости, пространственный анализ производства и размещение фирм
R30 General	R30 Общее
R31 Housing Supply and Markets	R31 Предложение и рынки жилья
R32 Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis	R32 Другое пространственное производство и анализ ценообразования
R33 Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets	R33 Рынки недвижимости несельскохозяйственного и нежилищного назначения
R38 Government Policy	R38 Государственная политика
R39 Other	R39 Прочее
R4 Transportation Economics	R4 Экономика транспорта
R40 General	R40 Общее
R41 Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion • Safety and Accidents • Transportation Noise	R41 Транспорт: спрос, предложение, перегруженность («пробки») • Безопасность и аварии • Транспортный шум
R42 Government and Private Investment Analysis • Road Maintenance • Transportation Planning	R42 Государственный и частный инвестиционный анализ • Содержание дорог • Планирование транспорта
R48 Government Pricing and Policy	R48 Государственное ценообразование и политика
R49 Other	R49 Прочее
R5 Regional Government Analysis	R5 Региональный правительственный анализ
R50 General	R50 Общее

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
R51 Finance in Urban and Rural Economies	R51 Финансы в городской и сельской экономиках
R52 Land Use and Other Regulations	R52 Использование земли и другие регулятивные воздействия
R53 Public Facility Location Analysis • Public Investment and Capital Stock	R53 Анализ размещения общественных зданий и сооружений • Государственные инвестиции и капитал
R58 Regional Development Planning and Policy	R58 Планирование и политика регионального развития
R59 Other	R59 Прочее
Y Miscellaneous Categories	Y Смешанные категории
Y1 Data: Tables and Charts	Y1 Данные: таблицы и графики
Y10 Data: Tables and Charts	Y10 Данные: таблицы и графики
Y2 Introductory Material	Y2 Вводные материалы
Y20 Introductory Material	Y20 Вводные материалы
Y3 Book Reviews (unclassified)	Y3 Книжные рецензии (неклассифицированные)
Y30 Book Reviews (unclassified)	Y30 Книжные рецензии (неклассифицированные)
Y4 Dissertations (unclassified)	Y4 Диссертации (неклассифицированные)
Y40 Dissertations (unclassified)	Y40 Диссертации (неклассифицированные)
Y5 Further Reading (unclassified)	Y5 Дополнительное чтение (неклассифицированные)
Y50 Further Reading (unclassified)	Y50 Дополнительное чтение (неклассифицированные)
Y6 Excerpts	Y6 Извлечения из работ
Y60 Excerpts	Y60 Извлечения из работ
Y7 No Author General Discussions	Y7 Общие дискуссии без автора
Y70 No Author General Discussions	Y70 Общие дискуссии без автора
Y8 Related Disciplines	Y8 Родственные дисциплины
Y80 Related Disciplines	Y80 Родственные дисциплины
Y9 Other	Y9 Прочее
Y90 Other	Y90 Прочее
Y91 Pictures and Maps	Y91 Иллюстрации и карты
Z Other Special Topics	Z Другие специальные темы
Z0 General for Macro Category Z	Z0 Общее для макрокатегории Z
Z00 General	Z00 Общее
Z1 Cultural Economics • Economic Sociology • Economic Anthropology	Z1 Экономика культуры • Экономическая социология • Экономическая антропология
Z10 General	Z10 Общее
Z11 Economics of the Arts and Literature	Z11 Экономика искусства и литературы
Z12 Religion	Z12 Религия
Z13 Economic Sociology • Economic Anthropology • Social and Economic Stratification	Z13 Экономическая социология • Экономическая антропология • Социальная и экономическая стратификация
Z18 Public Policy	Z18 Государственная политика
Z19 Other	Z19 Прочее

Appendix D. Dynamic Frequency Dictionary of EconLit Terms according to JEL Codes (Example)¹Приложение D. Динамический частотный словарь терминов EconLit по кодам JEL (пример)²

“Legal” in the Titles of Publications

The First Publications in EconLit with Words “Legal” in the Title:

Первая публикация в EconLit, в названии которой встретилось слово “Legal”:

Moses, B. 1892. "Legal tender notes in California." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 7(0): 1-25.

The label “Leg” marks the tables in usual forms of “Atlas of New Research based on EconLit” that reflect the publications in EconLit with word “Legal” in the titles within 1991—2013, and corresponding frequencies according to JEL codes. — Полега «Leg» включена в заглавия типовых таблиц издания «Атлас новых исследований на основе EconLit» для отражения частоты словоупотреблений термина «Legal» в названиях публикаций в 1991—2013 гг.

Table Leg.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	27	48	21	1.78	0.75	0.53	General Economics and Teaching
B	43	101	58	2.35	1.19	1.11	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	15	34	19	2.27	0.42	0.37	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	175	471	296	2.69	4.86	5.16	Microeconomics
E	68	168	100	2.47	1.89	1.84	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	249	584	335	2.35	6.92	6.40	International Economics
G	248	811	563	3.27	6.89	8.88	Financial Economics
H	103	278	175	2.7	2.86	3.04	Public Economics
I	63	185	122	2.94	1.75	2.03	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	297	673	376	2.27	8.25	7.37	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	996	2,254	1,258	2.26	27.67	24.69	Law and Economics
L	325	835	510	2.57	9.03	9.14	Industrial Organization
M	72	190	118	2.64	2.00	2.08	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	96	218	122	2.27	2.67	2.39	Economic History
O	318	926	608	2.91	8.84	10.14	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	240	513	273	2.14	6.67	5.62	Economic Systems
Q	215	559	344	2.6	5.97	6.12	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	28	109	81	3.89	0.78	1.19	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	7	82	75	11.71	0.19	0.90	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	14	92	78	6.57	0.39	1.01	Other Special Topics
S	3,599	9,131	5,532	2.54	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table Leg.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	27	47	20	1.74	0.75	0.51	General Economics
A2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	27	48	21	1.78	0.75	0.53	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.08	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	11	18	7	1.64	0.31	0.20	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	21	34	13	1.62	0.58	0.37	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	4	8	4	2	0.11	0.09	Economic Methodology

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
B5	5	34	29	6.8	0.14	0.37	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	43	101	58	2.35	1.19	1.11	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
C1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	4	5	1	1.25	0.11	0.05	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Econometric Modeling
C6	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	9	16	7	1.78	0.25	0.18	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.04	Design of Experiments
C	15	34	19	2.27	0.42	0.37	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	1	32	31	32	0.03	0.35	General
D1	29	56	27	1.93	0.81	0.61	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	22	50	28	2.27	0.61	0.55	Production and Organizations
D3	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Distribution
D4	7	24	17	3.43	0.19	0.26	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	26	48	22	1.85	0.72	0.53	Welfare Economics
D7	72	185	113	2.57	2.00	2.03	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	15	66	51	4.4	0.42	0.72	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.05	Intertemporal Choice
D	175	471	296	2.69	4.86	5.16	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	General Aggregative Models
E2	4	25	21	6.25	0.11	0.27	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	7	19	12	2.71	0.19	0.21	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	32	66	34	2.06	0.89	0.72	Money and Interest Rates
E5	22	43	21	1.95	0.61	0.47	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	1	13	12	13	0.03	0.14	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	68	168	100	2.47	1.89	1.84	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	30	41	11	1.37	0.83	0.45	General
F1	122	241	119	1.98	3.39	2.64	Trade
F2	62	114	52	1.84	1.72	1.25	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	23	72	49	3.13	0.64	0.79	International Finance
F4	7	12	5	1.71	0.19	0.13	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	5	101	96	20.2	0.14	1.11	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	249	584	335	2.35	6.92	6.40	International Economics
G0	5	22	17	4.4	0.14	0.24	General
G1	47	131	84	2.79	1.31	1.43	General Financial Markets
G2	88	309	221	3.51	2.45	3.38	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	108	349	241	3.23	3.00	3.82	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	248	811	563	3.27	6.89	8.88	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	19	37	18	1.95	0.53	0.41	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	30	76	46	2.53	0.83	0.83	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.07	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.10	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	21	67	46	3.19	0.58	0.73	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	18	58	40	3.22	0.50	0.64	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	8	22	14	2.75	0.22	0.24	Miscellaneous Issues
H	103	278	175	2.7	2.86	3.04	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	32	102	70	3.19	0.89	1.12	Health
I2	24	60	36	2.5	0.67	0.66	Education and Research Institutions
I3	7	23	16	3.29	0.19	0.25	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
I	63	185	122	2.94	1.75	2.03	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	1	14	13	14	0.03	0.15	General
J1	100	250	150	2.5	2.78	2.74	Demographic Economics
J2	28	86	58	3.07	0.78	0.94	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	23	42	19	1.83	0.64	0.46	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	32	67	35	2.09	0.89	0.73	Particular Labor Markets
J5	47	72	25	1.53	1.31	0.79	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	45	95	50	2.11	1.25	1.04	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	13	19	6	1.46	0.36	0.21	Labor Discrimination
J8	8	28	20	3.5	0.22	0.31	Labor Standards: National and International
J	297	673	376	2.27	8.25	7.37	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	104	175	71	1.68	2.89	1.92	General
K1	248	585	337	2.36	6.89	6.41	Basic Areas of Law
K2	180	427	247	2.37	5.00	4.68	Regulation and Business Law
K3	262	581	319	2.22	7.28	6.36	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	202	486	284	2.41	5.61	5.32	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	996	2,254	1,258	2.26	27.67	24.69	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	45	117	72	2.6	1.25	1.28	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	20	92	72	4.6	0.56	1.01	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	45	71	26	1.58	1.25	0.78	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	47	94	47	2	1.31	1.03	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	51	161	110	3.16	1.42	1.76	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	16	46	30	2.88	0.44	0.50	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	12	25	13	2.08	0.33	0.27	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	63	157	94	2.49	1.75	1.72	Industry Studies: Services
L9	26	72	46	2.77	0.72	0.79	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	325	835	510	2.57	9.03	9.14	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	21	76	55	3.62	0.58	0.83	Business Administration
M2	4	4	0	1	0.11	0.04	Business Economics
M3	10	22	12	2.2	0.28	0.24	Marketing and Advertising
M4	28	66	38	2.36	0.78	0.72	Accounting and Auditing
M5	9	22	13	2.44	0.25	0.24	Personnel Economics
M	72	190	118	2.64	2.00	2.08	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	General
N1	3	13	10	4.33	0.08	0.14	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	10	22	12	2.2	0.28	0.24	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	12	26	14	2.17	0.33	0.28	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	55	123	68	2.24	1.53	1.35	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	4	6	2	1.5	0.11	0.07	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	4	6	2	1.5	0.11	0.07	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	2	11	9	5.5	0.06	0.12	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.05	Micro-Business History
N9	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Regional and Urban History
N	96	218	122	2.27	2.67	2.39	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	219	669	450	3.05	6.09	7.33	Economic Development
O2	18	49	31	2.72	0.50	0.54	Development Planning and Policy
O3	72	166	94	2.31	2.00	1.82	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	7	34	27	4.86	0.19	0.37	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.09	Economywide Country Studies
O	318	926	608	2.91	8.84	10.14	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	35	80	45	2.29	0.97	0.88	Capitalist Systems
P2	67	117	50	1.75	1.86	1.28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	130	272	142	2.09	3.61	2.98	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	3	27	24	9	0.08	0.30	Other Economic Systems
P5	5	17	12	3.4	0.14	0.19	Comparative Economic Systems

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
P	240	513	273	2.14	6.67	5.62	Economic Systems
Q0	3	7	4	2.33	0.08	0.08	General
Q1	46	102	56	2.22	1.28	1.12	Agriculture
Q2	113	186	73	1.65	3.14	2.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	4	14	10	3.5	0.11	0.15	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	7	41	34	5.86	0.19	0.45	Energy
Q5	42	209	167	4.98	1.17	2.29	Environmental Economics
Q	215	559	344	2.6	5.97	6.12	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	8	19	11	2.38	0.22	0.21	General Regional Economics
R2	3	17	14	5.67	0.08	0.19	Household Analysis
R3	8	29	21	3.63	0.22	0.32	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	4	16	12	4	0.11	0.18	Transportation Economics
R5	5	28	23	5.6	0.14	0.31	Regional Government Analysis
R	28	109	81	3.89	0.78	1.19	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	7	82	75	11.71	0.19	0.90	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	14	92	78	6.57	0.39	1.01	Other Special Topics
S	3,599	9,131	5,532	2.54	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table Leg.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	18	35	17	1.94	0.5	0.38	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	5	7	2	1.4	0.14	0.08	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Sociology of Economics
B10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B22	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B25	10	16	6	1.6	0.28	0.18	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	21	34	13	1.62	0.58	0.37	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.05	Economic Methodology: General
B41	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Economic Methodology
B51	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	1	24	23	24	0.03	0.26	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B54	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Feminist Economics
B59	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C35	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C41	4	4	0	1	0.11	0.04	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C61	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C70	4	4	0	1	0.11	0.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Cooperative Games
C72	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Noncooperative Games
C78	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
D02	1	31	30	31	0.03	0.34	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D11	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	11	17	6	1.55	0.31	0.19	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	2	10	8	5	0.06	0.11	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	10	21	11	2.1	0.28	0.23	Consumer Protection
D21	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.1	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	20	35	15	1.75	0.56	0.38	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D31	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D42	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.07	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.08	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Auctions
D46	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Value Theory
D50	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D60	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.07	Welfare Economics: General
D61	8	13	5	1.63	0.22	0.14	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Externalities
D63	11	20	9	1.82	0.31	0.22	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	6	7	1	1.17	0.17	0.08	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	38	112	74	2.95	1.06	1.23	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	13	23	10	1.77	0.36	0.25	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	14	39	25	2.79	0.39	0.43	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D80	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.07	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.08	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	10	31	21	3.1	0.28	0.34	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
E11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E13	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E22	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.1	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E24	3	10	7	3.33	0.08	0.11	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E31	5	9	4	1.8	0.14	0.1	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.1	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	3	7	4	2.33	0.08	0.08	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	4	4	0	1	0.11	0.04	Demand for Money
E42	18	31	13	1.72	0.5	0.34	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	4	5	1	1.25	0.11	0.05	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	3	19	16	6.33	0.08	0.21	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E50	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E52	13	19	6	1.46	0.36	0.21	Monetary Policy
E58	7	20	13	2.86	0.19	0.22	Central Banks and Their Policies
E62	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.08	Fiscal Policy
F00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	International Economics: General
F02	29	40	11	1.38	0.81	0.44	International Economic Order
F10	7	10	3	1.43	0.19	0.11	Trade: General
F12	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	81	151	70	1.86	2.25	1.65	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	20	37	17	1.85	0.56	0.41	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	10	31	21	3.1	0.28	0.34	Economic Integration
F16	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F20	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	14	24	10	1.71	0.39	0.26	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	20	25	5	1.25	0.56	0.27	International Migration
F23	26	62	36	2.38	0.72	0.68	Multinational Firms; International Business
F31	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.05	Foreign Exchange
F33	8	25	17	3.13	0.22	0.27	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	3	13	10	4.33	0.08	0.14	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.08	Foreign Aid
F36	8	14	6	1.75	0.22	0.15	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F42	7	8	1	1.14	0.19	0.09	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F51	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.13	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.1	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	3	35	32	11.67	0.08	0.38	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
G00	5	7	2	1.4	0.14	0.08	Financial Economics: General
G10	7	21	14	3	0.19	0.23	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.1	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	9	22	13	2.44	0.25	0.24	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	3	18	15	6	0.08	0.2	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	12	22	10	1.83	0.33	0.24	International Financial Markets
G18	13	35	22	2.69	0.36	0.38	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	2	12	10	6	0.06	0.13	Financial Institutions and Services: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G21	37	127	90	3.43	1.03	1.39	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	13	28	15	2.15	0.36	0.31	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	3	11	8	3.67	0.08	0.12	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	9	27	18	3	0.25	0.3	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	24	103	79	4.29	0.67	1.13	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	4	13	9	3.25	0.11	0.14	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	2	11	9	5.5	0.06	0.12	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	40	121	81	3.03	1.11	1.33	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	11	31	20	2.82	0.31	0.34	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	37	119	82	3.22	1.03	1.3	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G38	14	48	34	3.43	0.39	0.53	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H10	4	6	2	1.5	0.11	0.07	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	15	30	15	2	0.42	0.33	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	4	12	8	3	0.11	0.13	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	3	8	5	2.67	0.08	0.09	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	5	12	7	2.4	0.14	0.13	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	4	10	6	2.5	0.11	0.11	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	6	19	13	3.17	0.17	0.21	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	6	12	6	2	0.17	0.13	Tax Evasion
H30	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H41	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Public Goods
H43	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H51	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H55	5	15	10	3	0.14	0.16	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	7	30	23	4.29	0.19	0.33	National Security and War
H57	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H61	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	National Budget; Budget Systems
H70	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	7	12	5	1.71	0.19	0.13	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.05	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	State and Local Borrowing
H77	3	17	14	5.67	0.08	0.19	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H82	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Governmental Property
H83	3	12	9	4	0.08	0.13	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	4	7	3	1.75	0.11	0.08	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I10	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.07	Health: General
I11	12	25	13	2.08	0.33	0.27	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	4	25	21	6.25	0.11	0.27	Health Production
I18	13	41	28	3.15	0.36	0.45	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Health: Other
I20	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	10	15	5	1.5	0.28	0.16	Analysis of Education
I22	5	8	3	1.6	0.14	0.09	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	1	16	15	16	0.03	0.18	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I28	7	16	9	2.29	0.19	0.18	Education: Government Policy
I30	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	4	13	9	3.25	0.11	0.14	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	1	14	13	14	0.03	0.15	Labor Economics Policies
J10	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Demographic Economics: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J11	14	32	18	2.29	0.39	0.35	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	10	26	16	2.6	0.28	0.28	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	11	36	25	3.27	0.31	0.39	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	3	11	8	3.67	0.08	0.12	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	25	55	30	2.2	0.69	0.6	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	20	49	29	2.45	0.56	0.54	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	8	10	2	1.25	0.22	0.11	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	8	28	20	3.5	0.22	0.31	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	9	22	13	2.44	0.25	0.24	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	4	11	7	2.75	0.11	0.12	Labor Demand
J24	3	20	17	6.67	0.08	0.22	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	13	12	13	0.03	0.14	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	7	13	6	1.86	0.19	0.14	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	4	4	0	1	0.11	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	11	19	8	1.73	0.31	0.21	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.08	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	7	12	5	1.71	0.19	0.13	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	12	17	5	1.42	0.33	0.19	Labor Contracts
J43	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.05	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	12	33	21	2.75	0.33	0.36	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	5	10	5	2	0.14	0.11	Public Sector Labor Markets
J50	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	13	18	5	1.38	0.36	0.2	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	9	15	6	1.67	0.25	0.16	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	10	20	10	2	0.28	0.22	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	5	7	2	1.4	0.14	0.08	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	8	8	0	1	0.22	0.09	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	26	49	23	1.88	0.72	0.54	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.07	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	2	11	9	5.5	0.06	0.12	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	10	19	9	1.9	0.28	0.21	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J70	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	7	10	3	1.43	0.19	0.11	Labor Discrimination
J78	5	8	3	1.6	0.14	0.09	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J80	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.07	Labor Standards: General
J81	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.1	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K00	104	175	71	1.68	2.89	1.92	Law and Economics: General
K10	80	244	164	3.05	2.22	2.67	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	58	134	76	2.31	1.61	1.47	Property Law
K12	35	77	42	2.2	0.97	0.84	Contract Law
K13	52	95	43	1.83	1.44	1.04	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	16	28	12	1.75	0.44	0.31	Criminal Law
K19	7	7	0	1	0.19	0.08	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	43	57	14	1.33	1.19	0.62	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	40	79	39	1.98	1.11	0.87	Antitrust Law
K22	77	257	180	3.34	2.14	2.81	Business and Securities Law
K23	19	33	14	1.74	0.53	0.36	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	12	14	2	1.17	0.33	0.15	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	47	104	57	2.21	1.31	1.14	Labor Law
K32	67	140	73	2.09	1.86	1.53	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K33	116	251	135	2.16	3.22	2.75	International Law
K34	12	36	24	3	0.33	0.39	Tax Law
K39	8	8	0	1	0.22	0.09	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	93	237	144	2.55	2.58	2.6	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	65	146	81	2.25	1.81	1.6	Litigation Process
K42	43	102	59	2.37	1.19	1.12	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L10	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	13	26	13	2	0.36	0.28	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	9	21	12	2.33	0.25	0.23	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	4	13	9	3.25	0.11	0.14	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	15	43	28	2.87	0.42	0.47	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.08	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Open Source Products and Markets
L21	6	9	3	1.5	0.17	0.1	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	3	8	5	2.67	0.08	0.09	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L24	2	12	10	6	0.06	0.13	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	8	46	38	5.75	0.22	0.5	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	1	13	12	13	0.03	0.14	Entrepreneurship
L30	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	6	20	14	3.33	0.17	0.22	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	9	13	4	1.44	0.25	0.14	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	28	32	4	1.14	0.78	0.35	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	29	55	26	1.9	0.81	0.6	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	11	15	4	1.36	0.31	0.16	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	4	6	2	1.5	0.11	0.07	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.08	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	1	11	10	11	0.03	0.12	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L50	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	43	149	106	3.47	1.19	1.63	Economics of Regulation
L52	6	7	1	1.17	0.17	0.08	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L65	8	15	7	1.88	0.22	0.16	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	3	10	7	3.33	0.08	0.11	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Other Consumer Nondurables
L71	4	9	5	2.25	0.11	0.1	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	Forest Products
L74	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Construction
L80	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.07	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	5	21	16	4.2	0.14	0.23	Entertainment; Media
L83	3	11	8	3.67	0.08	0.12	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	34	77	43	2.26	0.94	0.84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Real Estate Services
L86	13	22	9	1.69	0.36	0.24	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L88	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.13	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L90	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	3	8	5	2.67	0.08	0.09	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L94	5	15	10	3	0.14	0.16	Electric Utilities
L96	7	12	5	1.71	0.19	0.13	Telecommunications
L97	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Utilities: General
L98	8	23	15	2.88	0.22	0.25	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M12	3	12	9	4	0.08	0.13	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	10	16	6	1.6	0.28	0.18	New Firms; Startups
M14	8	31	23	3.88	0.22	0.34	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M20	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Business Economics: General
M21	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	Business Economics
M31	6	11	5	1.83	0.17	0.12	Marketing
M37	4	11	7	2.75	0.11	0.12	Advertising
M40	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	22	41	19	1.86	0.61	0.45	Accounting
M42	3	12	9	4	0.08	0.13	Auditing
M48	1	10	9	10	0.03	0.11	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M50	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Personnel Economics: General
M51	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.07	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M54	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N01	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N11	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N13	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N20	3	12	9	4	0.08	0.13	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N26	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N30	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.1	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N36	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	10	38	28	3.8	0.28	0.42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	10	13	3	1.3	0.28	0.14	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	10	14	4	1.4	0.28	0.15	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	8	28	20	3.5	0.22	0.31	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	7	11	4	1.57	0.19	0.12	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	8	14	6	1.75	0.22	0.15	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N51	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N55	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N61	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N66	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N71	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N77	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N81	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N83	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N85	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N91	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O10	4	21	17	5.25	0.11	0.23	Economic Development: General
O11	3	9	6	3	0.08	0.1	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	26	75	49	2.88	0.72	0.82	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	10	20	10	2	0.28	0.22	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	26	64	38	2.46	0.72	0.7	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	29	94	65	3.24	0.81	1.03	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	83	297	214	3.58	2.31	3.25	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	7	21	14	3	0.19	0.23	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	31	66	35	2.13	0.86	0.72	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.05	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Project Analysis
O23	4	12	8	3	0.11	0.13	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	6	25	19	4.17	0.17	0.27	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O29	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	4	15	11	3.75	0.11	0.16	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	4	10	6	2.5	0.11	0.11	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	7	12	5	1.71	0.19	0.13	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	9	16	7	1.78	0.25	0.18	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	41	88	47	2.15	1.14	0.96	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	7	25	18	3.57	0.19	0.27	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O47	5	13	8	2.6	0.14	0.14	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O57	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	13	41	28	3.15	0.36	0.45	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	15	29	14	1.93	0.42	0.32	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	31	44	13	1.42	0.86	0.48	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	6	12	6	2	0.17	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	4	13	9	3.25	0.11	0.14	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	11	18	7	1.64	0.31	0.2	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	6	17	11	2.83	0.17	0.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	5	6	1	1.2	0.14	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	25	38	13	1.52	0.69	0.42	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	4	7	3	1.75	0.11	0.08	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	21	43	22	2.05	0.58	0.47	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	10	25	15	2.5	0.28	0.27	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	60	140	80	2.33	1.67	1.53	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P43	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.13	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P48	2	14	12	7	0.06	0.15	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P50	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	2	10	8	5	0.06	0.11	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q00	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Sustainable Development
Q10	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Agriculture: General
Q12	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.08	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	6	13	7	2.17	0.17	0.14	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Agricultural Finance
Q15	14	28	14	2	0.39	0.31	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	6	13	7	2.17	0.17	0.14	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	9	12	3	1.33	0.25	0.13	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	7	24	17	3.43	0.19	0.26	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	8	10	2	1.25	0.22	0.11	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	10	13	3	1.3	0.28	0.14	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	3	12	9	4	0.08	0.13	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	2	14	12	7	0.06	0.15	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	28	47	19	1.68	0.78	0.51	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	50	74	24	1.48	1.39	0.81	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	4	4	0	1	0.11	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q38	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q41	4	14	10	3.5	0.11	0.15	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	2	16	14	8	0.06	0.18	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	3	8	5	2.67	0.08	0.09	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q53	2	29	27	14.5	0.06	0.32	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	6	35	29	5.83	0.17	0.38	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	2	19	17	9.5	0.06	0.21	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	8	25	17	3.13	0.22	0.27	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	19	82	63	4.32	0.53	0.9	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	3	11	8	3.67	0.08	0.12	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R14	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Land Use Patterns
R23	3	13	10	4.33	0.08	0.14	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	3	10	7	3.33	0.08	0.11	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.07	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R41	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.1	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R48	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R50	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.08	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	1	13	12	13	0.03	0.14	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Y20	2	30	28	15	0.06	0.33	Introductory Material
Y60	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Excerpt

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y90	4	16	12	4	0.11	0.18	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Z10	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	2	24	22	12	0.06	0.26	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	8	61	53	7.63	0.22	0.67	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	3,599	8,728	5,129	2.42	100	95.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table Leg.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A23	1	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B12	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B15	2	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B21	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B53	6	0.07	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C01	1	0.01	Econometrics
C11	1	0.01	Bayesian Analysis: General
C14	1	0.01	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C25	1	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C43	1	0.01	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C53	1	0.01	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C58	1	0.01	Financial Econometrics
C73	4	0.04	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C81	1	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C90	2	0.02	Design of Experiments: General
C91	1	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C93	1	0.01	Field Experiments
D01	1	0.01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D10	2	0.02	Household Behavior: General
D20	4	0.04	Production and Organizations: General
D24	2	0.02	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	1	0.01	Distribution: General
D40	3	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	1	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D45	2	0.02	Rationing; Licensing
D78	3	0.03	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D83	9	0.1	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D85	1	0.01	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	12	0.13	Economics of Contract: Theory
D91	5	0.05	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E21	2	0.02	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E23	2	0.02	Macroeconomics: Production
E26	2	0.02	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E30	1	0.01	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E51	1	0.01	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E60	1	0.01	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	2	0.02	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	2	0.02	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	1	0.01	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F18	5	0.05	Trade and Environment
F24	1	0.01	Remittances
F30	5	0.05	International Finance: General
F32	3	0.03	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F43	2	0.02	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	2	0.02	International Business Cycles
F50	9	0.1	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F54	6	0.07	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	30	0.33	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	3	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G01	15	0.16	Financial Crises
G17	2	0.02	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	1	0.01	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	1	0.01	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G35	6	0.07	Payout Policy
H19	1	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H29	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H44	2	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H50	3	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	4	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H75	8	0.09	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	4	0.04	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H81	1	0.01	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
I13	3	0.03	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	1	0.01	Health and Inequality
I24	1	0.01	Education and Inequality
I25	2	0.02	Education and Economic Development
I32	3	0.03	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J42	1	0.01	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J48	1	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
K35	3	0.03	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	23	0.25	Family and Personal Law
K37	2	0.02	Immigration Law
L20	2	0.02	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L23	2	0.02	Organization of Production
L38	4	0.04	Public Policy
L53	1	0.01	Enterprise Policy
L61	3	0.03	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L64	1	0.01	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L68	1	0.01	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L78	3	0.03	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L87	2	0.02	Postal and Delivery Services
L91	1	0.01	Transportation: General
L93	2	0.02	Air Transportation
L95	6	0.07	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
M10	9	0.1	Business Administration: General
M11	1	0.01	Production Management
M16	7	0.08	International Business Administration
M53	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Training
N00	1	0.01	Economic History: General
N10	6	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N12	1	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N35	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N47	2	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N53	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N64	1	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N70	3	0.03	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N72	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	2	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N90	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: General
O12	2	0.02	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O41	1	0.01	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O43	16	0.18	Institutions and Growth

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O53	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
P40	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: General
Q11	1	0.01	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q34	3	0.03	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q42	10	0.11	Alternative Energy Sources
Q52	6	0.07	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	1	0.01	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
R21	4	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R38	5	0.05	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R40	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: General
R42	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R53	2	0.02	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
Y80	33	0.36	Related Disciplines
Z18	2	0.02	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
S	403	4.27	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

Y80(33), F55(30), K36(23), O43(16), G01(15), D86(12), Q42(10), D83(9), F50(9), M10(9), H75(8), M16(7), B53(6), F54(6), G35(6), L95(6), N10(6), Q52(6), D91(5), F18(5), F30(5), R38(5), C73(4), D20(4), H54(4), H76(4), L38(4), R21(4), D40(3), D78(3), F32(3), F60(3), H50(3), I13(3), I32(3), K35(3), L61(3), L78(3), N70(3), Q34(3), B15(2), C90(2), D10(2), D24(2), D45(2), E21(2), E23(2), E26(2), E61(2), E63(2), F43(2), F44(2), G17(2), H44(2), I25(2), K37(2), L20(2), L23(2), L87(2), L93(2), N47(2), N75(2), O12(2), R53(2), Z18(2), A23(1), B12(1), B21(1), C01(1), C11(1), C14(1), C25(1), C43(1), C53(1), C58(1), C81(1), C91(1), C93(1), D01(1), D30(1), D41(1), D85(1), E30(1), E51(1), E60(1), E65(1), F24(1), G19(1), G29(1), H19(1), H29(1), H81(1), I14(1), I24(1), J42(1), J48(1), L53(1), L64(1), L68(1), L70(1), L91(1), M11(1), M53(1), N00(1), N12(1), N35(1), N53(1), N54(1), N64(1), N72(1), N73(1), N74(1), N76(1), N90(1), O41(1), O53(1), P40(1), Q11(1), Q55(1), R40(1), R42(1).

Table Leg.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
C25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
D78	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
D86	2	3	0	1	0	2	0	4	12
F30	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	5
F50	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	2	9
H75	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	8
K35	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
K36	2	2	4	1	1	3	10	0	23
L38	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
L95	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6
M10	1	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	9
M53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N10	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	6
N70	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
N75	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
O43	1	1	0	1	3	5	1	4	16
Q42	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	3	10
R21	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
R38	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	5
R40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R53	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Y80	4	3	8	2	1	11	3	1	33
C11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D20	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
D40	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
D83	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	9
E26	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
F55	0	4	3	1	2	9	7	4	30
H76	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
H81	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L61	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
N47	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
N76	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C91	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
E63	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
F18	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	5
F24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F54	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	6
G35	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	6
H50	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
H54	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
L23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
M11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M16	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	7
N12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q52	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	6
C14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C93	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D91	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	5
E23	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
E51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F43	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
G01	0	0	0	1	7	1	3	3	15
I32	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
J42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L78	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
L87	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
N53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q34	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
C53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C90	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
D01	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E21	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
F32	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
G17	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
I14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B53	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6
C73	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
D24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
D45	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
E61	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
F44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F60	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
G19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
L53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L91	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L93	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
N00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N73	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
I25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
J48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	25	11	15	16	8	16	11	19	121

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table Leg.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B15	Takahashi, Shingo. 2006. "J.R. Commons's 'Transaction Economics': Institutional Economics Theory by Legal Concepts. (In Japanese. With English summary.)." <i>History of Economic Thought</i>, 48(1): 16-31. The purpose of this paper is to consider J.R. Commons's (1862-1945) institutional economics as "transaction economics." The concept of transaction is at the core of his institutional theory, and it influenced the ideas in the new-institutional economics. Even though the concept of transaction has long been recognized as crucial to Commons's institutional theory, it has not been systematically studied until recently. Here I attempt to analyze Commons's institutional theory by considering it in terms of transaction, and transaction cost. First, in Section II, I scrutinize Commons's construction of transaction and in Section III its features. Transaction does not refer to "exchange," which implies a physical transfer; rather, it implies a legal transfer of ownership. This concept is characterized by three features of Commons's institutional economics: (1) the volitional aspect based on human action, (2) three types of transactions, determined by the legal relationship, and (3) transaction comprising a minimum of five members—two buyers, two sellers, and one arbitrator. Second, in Section IV, I offer a reinterpretation of Commons's institutional economics as transaction economics. Using the theoretical construct of transaction, I analyze at micro and macro levels the legal, economic, and ethical aspects of Commons's theory. Then in Section V, I compare transaction economics with transaction cost economics as propounded by O.E. Williamson, who drew on the work of Commons. The comparison reveals the fundamental differences between the two and the uniqueness of Commons's theory. Finally, I consider in Section VI the contemporary implications of transaction economics. I conclude that transaction economics is premised upon a unique system that differentiates it from transaction cost economics, and I argue that it provides an explanation for the legal, economic, and ethical relationships between the individual and society today.
2006	C25	Constant, Amelie, and Klaus F. Zimmermann. 2006. <i>Legal Status at Entry, Economic Performance and Self-Employment Proclivity: A Bi-National Study of Immigrants</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5696. There are concerns about the attachment of immigrants to the labor force, and the potential policy responses. This paper uses a bi-national survey on immigrant performance to investigate the sorting of individuals into full-time paid-employment and entrepreneurship and their economic success. Particular attention is paid to the role of legal status at entry in the host country (worker, refugee, and family reunification), ethnic networks, enclaves and other differences among ethnicities for their integration in the labor market. Since the focus is on the understanding of the self-employment decision, a two-stage structural probit model is employed that determines the willingness to work full-time (against part-time employment and not working), and the choice between full-time paid work and self-employment. The choices are determined by the reservation wage for full-time work, and the perceived earnings from working in paid-employment and as entrepreneur, among other factors. Accounting for sample selectivity, the paper provides regressions explaining reservation wages, and actual earnings for paid-employment and self-employment, which provide the basis for such an analysis. The structural probit models suggest that the expected earnings differentials from working and reservation wages and for self-employment and paid-employment earnings matter much, although only among a number of other determinants. For Germany, legal status at entry is important; former refugees and those migrants who arrive through family reunification are less likely to work full-time; refugees are also less self-employed. Those who came through the employment channel are more likely to be in full-time paid work. In Denmark, however, the status at entry variables do not play any significant role. This suggests that the Danish immigrant selection system is ineffective.
2006	C81	Murdock, Steve H. 2006. "The Potential Effects of Legal and Unauthorized International Migration on the Census and Other Data Sources in the United States: Methodological and Policy Issues in 2010 and Beyond." <i>Journal of Economic and Social Measurement</i>, 31(3-4): 207-20. This article considers the accurate measurement of international migration to and from the United States, both legal and unauthorized, and how these measurement characteristics might affect the accuracy and utility of the 2010 census and other data sources. It provides a brief overview of the recent magnitude and impacts of US immigration. It delineates the role of immigration in determining an accurate census and discusses specific parameters that must be accurately measured in order to adequately assess immigration, both legal and unauthorized. It makes specific recommendations for addressing the effects of such factors.
2006	D10	CV: Taylor, James. 2006. "Marketing and Consumption: Legal Overview." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i>, ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 117-18. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	D78 D86	Grout, Paul A., Ian Jewitt, and Silvia Sonderegger. 2006. <i>Governance Reform in Legal Service Markets</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5959. This paper discusses proposed governance reforms of legal services markets. The model distinguishes between a status quo position supported by a system of professionally enforced collective reputation and forms of governance based more squarely on market mechanisms. We identify a number of forces which determine the success of reform. Focussing particularly on the rent recapture and relationship substitution effects, we highlight their impact on client welfare and quality of legal services in different types of market according to whether clients are transient or repeated users of the service.
2006	D86	Evans, John H., III, Kyonghee Kim, and Nandu J. Nagarajan. 2006. "Uncertainty, Legal Liability, and Incentive Contracts." <i>Accounting Review</i>, 81(5): 1045-71. To address agents' moral hazard over effort, incentive contracts impose risk on the agents. As performance measures become noisier, the conventional agency analysis predicts that principals will reduce the incentive weights assigned to such measures. However, prior empirical results (Prendergast 2002) frequently find the opposite, i.e., incentive weights are larger (agents bear more risk) in more uncertain environments. This paper provides new evidence on the association between the extent of uncertainty and the level of risk imposed on agents. In the context of contracts between managed care organizations and physicians, we examine the effect of task characteristics and the legal liability environment on the extent of risk that physicians bear. We derive the optimal weighting of multiple performance measures in a model of a physician's choice of revenue-generating and cost-control efforts. The model predicts that physicians who face less task uncertainty bear more cost risk in their contracts, as predicted by the conventional moral hazard model. Likewise, the model predicts that as the association between task uncertainty and legal liability uncertainty becomes stronger, physicians bear less cost risk in their contracts. Our empirical results generally support these predictions. We offer an explanation for why these results tend to be consistent with the conventional moral hazard analysis, contrary to empirical results in a number of previous studies.
2006	F30 N10	Bordo, Michael D., and Peter L. Rousseau. 2006. <i>Legal-Political Factors and the Historical Evolution of the Finance-Growth Link</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12035. Recent cross-country investigations of the role of institutional fundamentals such as the protection of property rights in promoting financial development have extended a literature that has for decades maintained that financial factors can affect real outcomes. In this paper we pursue this new direction by considering relationships between finance, growth, legal origin, and political environment in a historical cross-section of 17 countries covering the period from 1880 to 1997. We find that relationships between a country's legal origin (i.e., English, French,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		German, or Scandinavian) and financial development are roughly consistent with earlier findings but are not persistent. At the same time, political variables such as proportional representation election systems, frequent elections, universal female suffrage, and infrequent revolutions or coups seem linked to larger financial sectors and higher conditional rates of economic growth. Despite the explanatory power of some of our measures of the deeper "fundamentals," however, a significant part of the growth-enhancing role of financial development remains unexplained by them.
2006	F30	Andreassen, Bard A., and Stephen P. Marks, eds. 2006. <i>Development as a Human Right: Legal, Political, and Economic Dimensions</i> , Foreword by Louise Arbour. Nobel Symposium Book, no. 125. Cambridge: Harvard School of Public Health; distributed by Harvard University Press. Fourteen papers explore the right to development and the related concept of human rights-based development. Papers discuss human rights and development (Amartya Sen); the human right to development (Arjun Sengupta); the implications and value added of a rights-based approach (Jakob Kirkemann Hansen and Hans-Otto Sano); obligations to implement the right to development--philosophical, political, and legal rationales (Stephen P. Marks); the right to development and its corresponding obligations (David Beetham); international human rights obligations in context--structural obstacles and the demands of global justice (Margot E. Salomon); development and the human rights responsibilities of non-state actors (Bard A. Andreassen); redesigning the state for "right development" (Yash Ghai); making a difference--human rights and development--reflecting on the South African experience (Sandra Liebenberg); the move toward implementing the right to development--a framework for indicators and monitoring methods (Rajeev Malhotra); human rights-based development in the age of economic globalization--backgrounds and prospects (Asbjorn Eide); globalization and the human rights approach to development (Siddiq Osmani); advocating the right to development through complaint procedures under human rights treaties (Martin Scheinin); and the role of the international financial institutions in a rights-based approach to the process of development (Sigrun I. Skogly).
2006	F50	Harpaz, Guy. 2006. "A Proposed Model for Enhanced European Union-Israeli Relations: Prevailing Legal Arrangements and Prospective Juridical Challenges." <i>Journal of World Trade</i> , 40(6): 1115-44.
2006	F50	Krislov, Samuel. 2006. "Can the Welfare State Survive in a Globalized Legal Order?" <i>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i> , 603(0): 54-79. The notion that markets lead to law and freedom is said to have originated in Adam Smith's work and is rooted in history. Both the progression and roots seem highly problematic. Neo-Smithian approaches have been refurbished by general acceptance of a contingent nature of the relation. They have also been enhanced by the failures of European Marxist economics in ways predicted with uncanny accuracy. On the other hand, neoclassical claims that democratic welfare systems were only a step away from similar failures have been refuted. Hopes that an international system might impose democracy from outside the nation-state are overly optimistic. Nationalism is rife, with a continuing outburst of ethnic secessions, and little yielding of power to supranational decision makers. The greatest success of supranational authority has rather been in creating subsidiary structures, unlikely to implement fundamental transformation but with potential for supporting such a thrust. These include expert-based operations and the network of nongovernmental organizations.
2006	H75	Cornelius, Luke M., and Charlotte Bunn Robinson. 2006. "Rural School Districts and the Fight for Funding Adequacy: The Legal Challenge of CASFG v. State of Georgia." <i>Journal of Education Finance</i> , 32(1): 71-88.
2006	H75	CV: Lindseth, Alfred A. 2006. "The Legal Backdrop to Adequacy." In <i>Courting Failure: How School Finance Lawsuits Exploit Judges' Good Intentions and Harm Our Children</i> , ed. Eric A. Hanushek, 33-78. With contributions by Williamson M. Evers et al. Stanford, Calif.: Education Next Books, Hoover Institution Press.
2006	K35	Sgard, Jerome. 2006. "Do Legal Origins Matter? The Case of Bankruptcy Laws in Europe, 1808-1914." <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , 10(3): 389-419. Since the early 1997 paper by La Porta et al., a growing body of research has argued that 'legal origins' have a country-specific, time-invariant effect on property rights and economic development. Following the methodology of La Porta et al., an original database of 51 bankruptcy laws has been built: it ranges over 15 European countries and more than a hundred years (1808-1914), and summarises how the rights and incentives of the parties were defined as the procedures unfolded. The first conclusion is that, over the entire period, all legal traditions strongly protected creditors' rights; only English law comes out prima facie as less protective. Second, evidence suggests that the evolution of these laws was influenced less by their past than by continent-wide trends, arguably linked to capitalist development. An early nineteenth century model thus saw heavy repression of failed debtors and highly regulated judicial procedures. After a transition period from the late 1860s to the late 1880s, prison for debt was abandoned, rehabilitation became easier, and the parties were given much more room to recontract on property rights.
2006	K36	Festy, Patrick. 2006. "Legal Recognition of Same-Sex Couples in Europe." <i>Population</i> , 61(4): 417-53. Between 1989 and 2003, nine European countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, Germany, Belgium and France) gave same-sex couples the possibility of having their union registered by a state representative and of thereby acquiring legal rights and obligations. To determine the frequency of these alternative forms of union recognition, the classic measurement tools must be adapted to a new reality that gives prominence to categories that were habitually neglected. Legal recognition of same-sex couples is considerably less frequent than that of different-sex couples, despite the shift away from the institution of marriage. The new laws are probably judged too far short of the marriage laws to be attractive, and at the same time are too similar to them to match the specific needs of the couples they target. In addition, the frequency of registration varies between the different countries, and to a much greater extent than that of marriage. However, the countries that have granted the most extensive rights to registered couples are not always those where the law is the most widely used. Finally, the laws have been adopted in a general context of declining interest in marriage and widespread questioning of traditional family forms. Hence the hypothesis that this environment influences the attitude of the affected couples towards the new legislation.
2006	K36	Colakovic, Maja. 2006. "Pravni status nasciturusa u gradanskopravnim i porodicnopravnim odnosima. (Legal Status of Nasciturus in Civil Law and Family Law Relations. With English summary.)" <i>Revija za Pravo i Ekonomiju/Review for Law and Economics</i> , 7(1): 43-72. In this paper the author analyses the issue of the legal status of human foetus. She begins with the historical background of his status and illuminates the actual problems that bring this issue in the focus of the contemporary law's interest. Then she makes a detailed analysis of the nasciturus position in the civil law and family law relations through the research of legal provisions, judiciary and doctrinal approaches. On that basis she spotlights that the protection which the legislator gives to nasciturus in order to protect his material and immaterial rights and interest de lege lata is insufficient and inappropriate. The jurisdiction contributes indirectly or directly to the realisation of that protection. The legal doctrine highlights the need for regulating completely the legal status of nasciturus, but there is no harmonized attitude as to whether the legal capacity should be recognised to nasciturus. The author draws a conclusion that the status of legal personality shouldn't be recognised to human foetus because of the collision with the rights of the already born human beings, but he deserves, however, a more efficient and more comprehensive protection of his rights and interests de lege ferenda.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	L38	CV : Brody, Evelyn. 2006. "The Legal Framework for Nonprofit Organizations." In <i>The Nonprofit Sector: A Research Handbook</i> , ed. Walter W. Powell and Richard Steinberg, 243-66. Second edition. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
2006	L95	Doucet, Joseph, and Stephen Littlechild. 2006. <i>Negotiated Settlements: The development of economic and legal thinking</i>. Faculty of Economics (DAE), University of Cambridge. Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. The Federal Power Commission pioneered the use of negotiated settlements in the early 1960s as a means of coping with an increased workload and backlog. Legal scholars have emphasized the importance of settlements in coping with the regulatory load, and in saving time and money, albeit with some concern about transparency and the treatment of non-unanimous settlements. More recently, however, they suggest that settlements better serve the needs of the parties, allow greater flexibility and innovation, and can achieve results that lie beyond traditional regulatory authority. Recent economic research has indicated the high proportion of regulatory cases dealt with by settlements in the US and Canada and confirmed that settlements are not simply a more efficient way of doing the same thing as regulation. Rather, they involve considerable innovation, notably the introduction of price caps and other incentive mechanisms that otherwise would not have been likely or even possible.
2006	L95	Cremer, Helmuth, Jacques Cremer, and Philippe De Donder. 2006. <i>Legal vs Ownership Unbundling in Network Industries</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5767. This paper studies the impact of legal unbundling vs ownership unbundling on the incentives of a network operator to invest and maintain its assets. We consider an industry where the upstream firm first chooses the size of a network, while several downstream firms then compete in selling goods and services that use this network as a necessary input. We contrast the (socially) optimal allocation with several equilibrium situations, depending on whether the upstream firm owns zero, one or two downstream firms. The first situation corresponds to ownership unbundling between upstream and downstream parts of the market. As for the other two cases, we equate legal unbundling with the following two assumptions. First, each downstream firm maximizes its own profit, without taking into account any impact on the upstream firm's profit. Second, the upstream firm is not allowed to discriminate between downstream firms by charging different access charges for the use of its network. On the other hand, we assume that the upstream firm chooses its network size in order to maximize its total profit, including the profit of its downstream subsidiaries. Our main results are as follows. Because the investment in the network is not protected, at the time at which it is made, by a contract, the upstream firm will not take into account the interests of its clients when choosing its size. This effect can be mitigated by allowing it to own part of the downstream industry. In other words, ownership separation is more detrimental to welfare than legal unbundling. We also obtain that these results are robust to the introduction of asymmetry in network needs across downstream firms, imperfect downstream competition and downstream investments.
2006	M10	Kocbek, Alenka. 2006. "Language and Culture in International Legal Communication." <i>Managing Global Transitions</i>, 4(3): 231-47. In the contemporary business world, partners belonging to different nations, and hence different cultures, conduct business operations in either the language of one of the parties involved or in a third, neutral language, serving as lingua franca. Thus, language skills, as an essential component of the communicative competence, imply a certain extent of implicit or explicit translating and interpreting. The functionalist approaches in translation science, and most of all the Skopos theory by J. H. Vermeer, view translation as an intercultural transfer, which inevitably entails taking into account intercultural differences. As intercultural business communication is directly affected by the legal systems of the cultures involved, the communicating parties need to be acquainted with both the source and target legal systems. This is especially the case with English, as the Anglo-American legal system, based essentially on common law, differs substantially from continental law, to which most of the European countries belong. English as the world's most commonly used lingua franca will have to be adapted to its new function by adopting terms and concepts from other cultures and, within the EU, take into consideration the existing discrepancies between the continental and the Anglo-American legal systems. In this paper, cases of non-equivalence regarding legal terms are illustrated with examples from company law. In conclusion, some linguistic and cultural implications of the use of English as lingua franca, as well as their impact on teaching and learning practices are presented.
2006	M53	Eardley, Ellen, and Jessica Manvell. 2006. "Legal Remedies for Girls' Under-Representation in Nontraditional Career and Technical Education." <i>International Journal of Manpower</i>, 27(4): 396-416. The purpose of this article is to document the extent of girls' under-representation in nontraditional high school career and technical education courses, examine the role of sex discrimination in these disparities, and identify legal remedies for addressing the problem. This article uses high school CTE enrollment data from 12 states to document female students' under-representation in nontraditional courses and uses wage data to show the negative implications for girls' future earnings. Drawing on the experiences of female students, this study explains how sex discrimination contributes to their low rates of participation in nontraditional training. The study then discusses how laws and regulations at the federal and state levels may provide means to address such discrimination. Finds high levels of sex segregation in CTE course enrollment, with female students making up on average 15 percent of students in nontraditional courses and 87 percent in traditionally female fields. Substantial evidence of sex discrimination in CTE makes a strong case for its role in contributing to girls' low enrollment in nontraditional courses. Varied state laws can be utilized to address this underlying cause. While much research has looked at girls in math and science, less attention has been paid to their participation in nontraditional CTE. This paper offers quantitative evidence of girls' underrepresentation in such courses and qualitative evidence of the role sex discrimination plays. Offers a unique solution by showing how state laws can be used to address such discrimination and increase girls' participation in nontraditional training.
2006	N10	THE SAME AS F30 Bordo, Michael D., and Peter L. Rousseau. 2006. <i>Legal-Political Factors and the Historical Evolution of the Finance-Growth Link</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12035.
2006	N70	Mitchell, Andrew D. 2006. "A Legal Principle of Special and Differential Treatment for WTO Disputes." <i>World Trade Review</i>, 5(3): 445-69. Based on the notion that the needs of developing countries are substantially different from those of developed countries, the principle of special and differential treatment (S&D) in the World Trade Organization (WTO) allows a certain degree of discrimination in favour of developing countries. This article considers the potential of this principle in resolving disputes within the WTO. S&D developed in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) of 1947 and is today reflected in a series of provisions in various WTO agreements. The meaning of S&D as a broader principle could assist in interpreting such provisions. In addition, the principle of S&D could conceivably be used as part of the inherent jurisdiction of Panels and the Appellate Body in connection with procedural aspects of dispute settlement. However, the article concludes that, due to the incoherence of S&D, as well as the difficulties involved in distinguishing between developing countries and in advancing their interests as an amorphous group, S&D is presently of limited value as an independent principle in WTO dispute settlement.
2006	N75	Connell, Carol Matheson. 2006. "Entrepreneurial Enterprise and 'Image' in the Nineteenth-Century Trading Firm: Shaping the Legal Environment for Business." <i>Business History</i>, 48(2): 193-219. Jardine Matheson & Company, a 200-year-old Hong Kong trading company that began as a house of agency, has evolved to become a contemporary Asian multinational. This article focuses on the entrepreneurial ambition of founders William Jardine and James Matheson, the importance of reputation both to legitimacy

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		and the survival and growth of the firm, with emphasis on the role played by the founders in shaping the legal environment for trade with China. The study uses Edith Penrose's Theory of the Growth of the Firm as a principal interpretive framework and draws its evidence from the founders' original letters and a previously unexamined resource, the free trade treatise of James Matheson called Present Position and Prospects of the British Trade with China.
2006	O43	CV: Holcombe, Randall G., Robert A. Lawson, and James D. Gwartney. 2006. "Constitutions and Prosperity: The Impact of Legal and Economic Institutions on the Wealth of Nations." In <i>Democratic Constitutional Design and Public Policy: Analysis and Evidence</i> , ed. Roger D. Congleton and Birgitta Swedenborg, 289-316. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	Q42	Carleyolsen, Sanya. 2006. "Tangled in the Wires: An Assessment of the Existing U.S. Renewable Energy Legal Framework." <i>Natural Resources Journal</i> , 46(3): 759-92. Fossil fuel dependence threatens environmental preservation, as well as the stability of our economic and social institutions. The time is ripe for a transition away from fossil fuel over-consumption and toward renewable energy deployment. This article is an analysis of current public efforts to advance renewable energy incentives and promote wide-scale deployment. Effective initiatives require coordination between public actors and policies, and a cohesive renewable energy policy strategy. Currently, governmental efforts are tangled in a complexity of actors, policies, and barriers. This analysis demonstrates that all levels of government must work together to shape a viable, comprehensive renewable energy legal framework.
2006	Q42	CV: Smith, Julie. 2006. "Transport: Legal Overview." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 71-72. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	Q42	CV: O'Keefe, Jacqui. 2006. "Energy Use: Legal Overview." In <i>The Sustainable Enterprise: Profiting from Best Practice</i> , ed. Jonathan Reuvid, 165-67. Second edition. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page.
2006	R21	Robertson, Douglas. 2006. "Cultural Expectations of Homeownership: Explaining Changing Legal Definitions of Flat 'Ownership' within Britain." <i>Housing Studies</i> , 21(1): 35-52. Following the break-up of privately rented flats in both England and Wales, and Scotland, two distinct property "ownership" systems emerged. Each sought to provide individual "ownership" of the flat and collective management of the block in which the flat was contained. Leasehold "ownership" effectively retained the previous landlord-tenant relationship because of a peculiarity in English law that only allows "positive covenants", such as maintenance obligations, to be enforced on the first purchaser of a flat, not subsequent purchasers. Although in Scotland outright individual ownership of a flat was legally possible, the management arrangements covering the common parts of the building have not proved satisfactory. Neither legal arrangement put in place an "ownership" or "governance" regime which matched popular cultural expectations of what individual homeownership should constitute. The scale of and scope of property law reform over the last 30 years illustrates how these popular cultural expectations have demanded due recognition within the British property system.
2006	R21	CV: Simunovic & Batur, and KPMG. 2006. "Legal Due Diligence of Real Estate." In <i>Professional Property Briefings: Croatia</i> , ed. Adam Jolly, 131-35. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB in association with the Croatian Embassy, London, and the Chamber of Economy, Croatia; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services.
2006	R21	Mendez, Fabio. 2006. "The Value of Legal Housing Titles: An Empirical Study." <i>Journal of Housing Economics</i> , 15(2): 143-55. This paper estimates the value of legal housing titles using a Costa Rican urban housing survey conducted in 1997. The general results obtained regarding the value of legal titles to the average individual are consistent with past estimations found in the literature, but the implications for policy are new; as some groups are shown to value legal titles more than others. The criterion used to create these groups was inspired by the theoretical guidelines provided by past literature and could be easily reproduced by policy makers who may wish to target these types of individuals.
2006	R38	Cowan, Dave, Simon Halliday, and Caroline Hunter. 2006. "Adjudicating the Implementation of Homelessness Law: The Promise of Socio-legal Studies." <i>Housing Studies</i> , 21(3): 381-400. This paper offers a re-consideration of the contexts within which discretionary homelessness decision making takes place. Drawing on socio-legal studies, it is argued that one such context (which has regularly been ignored within the housing studies literature) is compliance with the law. Drawing on quantitative and qualitative data of internal reviews of homelessness decision making, the paper considers how far (and under what conditions) initial decision making might be affected by its adjudication.
2006	R40	Nowak, Bartłomiej. 2006. "Implementation of Directives into Domestic Legal System: The Case of Poland." <i>Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics</i> , 17(3): 289-312.
2006	R53	Peric, Joze, and Jasenka Stiglec. 2006. "State and Legal Frame for Public-Private Sector Partnership in Republic of Croatia." <i>Tourism and Hospitality Management</i> , 12(2): 171-82. Public-Private Partnership as a model of financing the development projects claims for the active role of the state, especially regarding the legal frame and conditions. After the increasing importance of the partnership in the last twenty years and the individual encouragement, the EU plans the legal initiative on the level of the whole integration. For the countries in transition and Croatia as the specific case, partnership can be one of the key generators of development acceleration. Within the assumptions for partnership, the legal frame is the necessary prerequisite of the partnership.
2006	Y80	Schotel, Bas. 2006. "How Political and Legal Theorists Can Change Admission Laws." <i>Ethics and Economics/Ethique Economique</i> , 4(1): .
2006	Y80	Posner, Eric A., and Adrian Vermeule. 2006. "Should Coercive Interrogation Be Legal?" <i>Michigan Law Review</i> , 104(4): 671-707.
2006	Y80	Denno, Deborah W. 2006. "Revisiting the Legal Link between Genetics and Crime." <i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> , 69(1-2): 209-57.
2006	Y80	Pluhar, Evelyn B. 2006. "Legal and Moral Rights of Sentient Beings and the Full Personhood View." <i>Organization and Environment</i> , 19(2): 275-79.
2007		
2007	C11	Strnad, Jeff. 2007. "Should Legal Empiricists Go Bayesian?" <i>American Law and Economics Review</i> , 9(1): 195-303.
2007	D20 D40	Hoffler, Felix, and Sebastian Kranz. 2007. <i>Legal Unbundling can be a Golden Mean between Vertical Integration and Separation</i> . University of Bonn, Germany, Bonn Econ Discussion Papers.
2007	D20 D40	Hoffler, Felix, and Sebastian Kranz. 2007. <i>Imperfect Legal Unbundling of Monopolistic Bottlenecks</i> . University of Bonn, Germany, Bonn Econ Discussion Papers.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	D83	CV: Sanchirico, Chris William. 2007. "Games, Information, and Evidence Production: With Application to English Legal History." In <i>Economics of Evidence, Procedure and Litigation. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Chris William Sanchirico, 139-77. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 13.. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D83	Curley, Shawn P. 2007. "The Application of Dempster-Shafer Theory Demonstrated with Justification Provided by Legal Evidence." <i>Judgment and Decision Making</i> , 2(5): 257-76. In forecasting and decision making, people can and often do represent a degree of belief in some proposition. At least two separate constructs capture such degrees of belief: likelihoods capturing evidential balance and support capturing evidential weight. This paper explores the weight or justification that evidence affords propositions, with subjects communicating using a belief function in hypothetical legal situations, where justification is a relevant goal. Subjects evaluated the impact of sets of 1-3 pieces of evidence, varying in complexity, within a hypothetical legal situation. The study demonstrates the potential usefulness of this evidential weight measure as an alternative or complement to the more-studied probability measure. Subjects' responses indicated that weight and likelihood were distinguished; that subjects' evidential weight tended toward single elements in a targeted fashion; and, that there were identifiable individual differences in reactions to conflicting evidence. Specifically, most subjects reacted to conflicting evidence that supported disjoint sets of suspects with continued support in the implicated sets, although an identifiable minority reacted by pulling back their support, expressing indecisiveness. Such individuals would likely require a greater amount of evidence than the others to counteract this tendency in support. Thus, the study identifies the value of understanding evidential weight as distinct from likelihood, informs our understanding of the psychology of individuals' judgments of evidential weight, and furthers the application and meaningfulness of belief functions as a communication language.
2007	E26	CV: Zhang, Jianwei, and Yijia Jing. 2007. "Legal Pluralism in the Governance of Transitional China." In <i>Economic Analysis of Law in China</i> , ed. Thomas Eger, Michael Faure and Zhang Naigen, 55-73. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	F55	Conant, Lisa. 2007. "Review Article: The Politics of Legal Integration." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 45(0): 45-66.
2007	F55	Dougan, Michael. 2007. "Legal Developments." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 45(0): 125-42.
2007	F55	CV: Janssen, Gerold. 2007. "Environmental Protection Needs Good Administration: Ecological Applications of the New Legal Instrument "European Groupings of Territorial Co-operation (EGTC)"." In <i>Territorial Cohesion</i> , ed. Dietmar Scholich, 63-80. German Annual of Spatial Research and Policy 2007. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	F55	CV: Chalmers, Damian, and Luke Haasbeek. 2007. "The Legal Dimension in EU Integration." In <i>The European Union: Economics and Policies</i> , ed. Ali M. El-Agraa, 62-83. Eighth edition. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2007	H76	Martin, Heather, Maureen Berner, and Frayda Bluestein. 2007. "Documenting Disparity in Minority Contracting: Legal Requirements and Recommendations for Policy Makers." <i>Public Administration Review</i> , 67(3): 511-20. The challenge of advancing policy goals and public administration is compounded when legal compliance rests on data and complex analysis. This is true of disparity studies that support local government-sponsored minority contracting programs. How can local governments prepare to work with such programs in this complex environment? The authors analyze several court cases challenging minority contracting programs and illustrate the difficulty of administering public programs at the juncture of public policy goals, subtle changes in law, and demands for quality statistical analysis. Many public agencies, especially at the local level, are not prepared to address the data requirements demanded by these programs. To help with this challenge, the authors develop a set of guiding principles to help practitioners satisfy the legal requirements and meet the policy goals of minority contracting and similar programs. This includes a new emphasis on continuous gathering of valid, local-level data.
2007	H76	Goranova, Iionka. 2007. "Legal Nature of the Procedures for the Award of Public Procurement Contracts. (In Bulgarian. With English summary.)" <i>Economic Alternatives</i> , 0(78): 82-91. The article has as its subject the legal nature of the procedures for the awards of public procurement contracts from the perspective of administrative law studies. The activity related to awarding public procurement is part of state government. The awarding of public procurement is a kind of administrative legal relation between subject – contracting authority and subject – economic operator. It is included in the broad notion of state government. It arises on the basis of administrative legal norm, pointed out in Public Procurement Law. The legal fact is the administrative act which determines the subjects who manage public funds. The main task of the procedures is for the contracting authorities, who function on behalf of the state in governing the public funds, to determine the subject–economic operator as a party of a future public contract. The procedures end with an administrative act which creates the statute of subject–economic operator.
2007	H81	CV: Choudhry, Sujit, and Benjamin Perrin. 2007. "The Legal Architecture of Intergovernmental Transfers: A Comparative Examination." In <i>Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers: Principles and Practice</i> , ed. Robin Boadway and Anwar Shah, 259-92. Public Sector Governance and Accountability Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2007	L61	CV: de Paula, Germano Mendes. 2007. "Competition Policy and the Legal System in Brazil." In <i>Competitive Advantage and Competition Policy in Developing Countries</i> , ed. Paul Cook, Raul Fabella and Cassey Lee, 109-35. CRC Series on Competition, Regulation and Development. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	N47	CV: Benson, Bruce. 2007. "Legal Evolution in Primitive Societies." In <i>Anarchy and the Law: The Political Economy of Choice</i> , ed. Edward P. Stringham, 624-38. Independent Studies in Political Economy. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	N76	CV: Carreon-Rodriguez, Victor G., Armando Jimenez San Vicente, and Juan Rosellon. 2007. "The Mexican Electricity Sector: Economic, Legal and Political Issues." In <i>The Political Economy of Power Sector Reform: The Experiences of Five Major Developing Countries</i> , ed. David G. Victor and Thomas C. Heller, 175-214. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008		
2008	A23	CV: Trujillo, Elizabeth. 2008. "Shifting Paradigms of Parochialism: Lessons for Legal Education." In <i>International Economic Law: The State and Future of the Discipline</i> , ed. Colin B. Picker, Isabella D. Bunn and Douglas W. Arner, 207-18. Portland, Ore. and Oxford: Hart Publishing.
2008	C91	Engelmann, Dirk, and Dorothea Kubler. 2008. <i>Do Legal Standards Affect Ethical Concerns of Consumers?</i> Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2008-008. In order to address the impact of regulation on ethical concerns of consumers, we study the effect of a minimum wage. In our experimental market, consumers have monopsony power, firms engage in Bertrand competition, and workers are passive recipients of a wage payment. Two treatments are employed, one with no minimum wage in the first part but with a minimum wage in the second part, and one treatment with a minimum wage at the outset that is abolished in the second part. In both treatments, wages decrease over time in the first part even though some consumers show an interest in fair wages. If a minimum wage is in place, wages decline

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		even faster. Introducing a minimum wage in a mature market raises average wages, while abolishing it lowers them. We discuss the implications of our results, such as the crowding out of ethical behavior through legal regulation.
2008	E63	CV: Lenihan, Niall J. 2008. "The Price Stability Mandate of the European System of Central Banks: A Legal Perspective." In <i>Current Developments in Monetary and Financial Law. Volume 5</i> . International Monetary Fund, 17-42. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2008	F18	CV: de Waart, Paul. 2008. "Legal Principle of Integration in the Doha Round: Embedding a Social Order in the Global Market." In <i>Agreeing and Implementing the Doha Round of the WTO</i> , ed. Harald Hohmann, 235-58. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	F18	World Bank. 2008. <i>International Trade and Climate Change: Economic, Legal, and Institutional Perspectives, Environment and Development</i> series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Provides a comprehensive look at the intersections and potential synergies between climate change objectives and international trade obligations. Discusses climate change policies and international trade-challenges and opportunities; beyond Kyoto--striving for a sustainable energy future in developing countries; and opportunities for win-win-win--liberalizing trade in environmental goods and services.
2008	F24	CV: Carrington, Ian, and Heba Shams. 2008. "Elements of an Effective AML/CFT Framework: Legal, Regulatory, and Best Institutional Practices to Prevent Threats to Financial Stability and Integrity." In <i>Current Developments in Monetary and Financial Law. Volume 5</i> . International Monetary Fund, 377-413. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2008	F54	CV: Hertogh, Marc. 2008. "What Is Non-state Law? Mapping the Other Hemisphere of the Legal World." In <i>International Governance and Law: State Regulation and Non-state Law</i> , ed. Hanneke van Schooten and Jonathan Verschuuren, 11-30. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	F54	CV: Rostowski, Jacek, and Bogdan Stacescu. 2008. "Impact of 'Legal School' versus Recent Colonial Origin on Economic Growth." In <i>Challenges of Globalization: Imbalances and Growth</i> , ed. Anders Aslund and Marek Dabrowski, 201-28. Washington, D.C.: Peterson Institute for International Economics.
2008	G35	CV: Kersting, Christian. 2008. "Legal Approaches to Restricting Distributions to Shareholders: Discussion Report." In <i>The Law and Economics of Creditor Protection: A Transatlantic Perspective</i> , ed. Horst Eidenmuller and Wolfgang Schon, 233-38. European Business Organization Law, Vol. 7, no. 1, 2006. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press.
2008	G35	CV: Rickford, Jonathan. 2008. "Legal Approaches to Restricting Distributions to Shareholders: Balance Sheet Tests and Solvency Tests." In <i>The Law and Economics of Creditor Protection: A Transatlantic Perspective</i> , ed. Horst Eidenmuller and Wolfgang Schon, 135-79. European Business Organization Law, Vol. 7, no. 1, 2006. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press.
2008	G35	CV: Baird, Douglas G. 2008. "Legal Approaches to Restricting Distributions to Shareholders: The Role of Fraudulent Transfer Law." In <i>The Law and Economics of Creditor Protection: A Transatlantic Perspective</i> , ed. Horst Eidenmuller and Wolfgang Schon, 199-215. European Business Organization Law, Vol. 7, no. 1, 2006. The Hague: T.M.C. Asser Press.
2008	H50	Miller, Steve, and Livingston Armytage. 2008. "Legal and Judicial Reform Performance Monitoring: The PNG Approach." <i>European Journal of Development Research</i>, 20(1): 141-57. This paper identifies the dramatic growth in legal and judicial reform across the world of international development assistance, and assesses the particular experience of measuring performance in a substantial reform programme in Papua New Guinea (PNG). The paper provides the case study of building capacity to monitor and evaluate legal and judicial reform in the development context. It offers some fundamental lessons for donors from the initial five years of practice which relate to strategic capacity, incentives, sustainability, resources, timeframe and design approach.
2008	H54	CV: Zverev, Alexei. 2008. "Legal Regimes for PPPs in Central and Eastern Europe." In <i>Public Investment and Public-Private Partnerships: Addressing Infrastructure Challenges and Managing Fiscal Risks</i> , ed. Gerd Schwartz, Ana Corbacho and Katja Funke, 162-72. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2008	L23	CV: Wittmann, Michael. 2008. "Chemical Leasing--Legal Questions." In <i>Chemical Leasing Goes Global: Selling Services Instead of Barrels: A Win-Win Business Model for Environment and Industry</i> , ed. Thomas Jakl and Petra Schwager, 123-27. New York: Springer.
2008	M11	Bailly-Masson, Claude. 2008. "L'interet de la personnalite morale. (Interest of the Legal Entity. With English summary)." <i>La Revue des Sciences de Gestion</i>, 43(230): 99-104. The setting up of a company is firstly at the origin of obtaining the patrimonial autonomy which makes it possible on the one hand to limit the responsibility for the head of company at the moment of its contributions on the assumption of a private limited company or a public limited company and on the other hand to largely facilitate the transmission of the company in form member. The legal entity allows to separate professional inheritance and non-professional inheritance clearly. The fate of the one does not depend then any more on fate of the other. Another interest of the legal entity is to obtain a certain decisional autonomy. This autonomy remains framed all the same since the leader of company is the agent of associated or of the shareholders according to the case and it must thus always act in the social interest.
2008	M16	Hunter, Richard J., and Robert E. Shapiro. 2008. "A Primer on Important Legal Aspects of the International Business Environment." <i>Journal of Money, Investment and Banking</i>, 0(2): 5-15. "Despite the power of globalization, various systems still prevail in the world. Certainly, there are points of overlap and convergence. Yet, for all intents and purpose, significant differences persist between the principle forms of legal systems."
2008	N12 N72	CV: Gold, E. Richard. 2008. "Legal Foundations of the U.S. Dollar, 1933-1934 and 1971-1978." In <i>Orderly Change: International Monetary Relations since Bretton Woods</i> , ed. David M. Andrews, 177-88. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
2008	Q52	CV: Ong, David M. 2008. "Locating the 'Environment' within Corporate Social Responsibility: Continuing Problems of Legal Definition and Representation." In <i>Perspectives on Corporate Social Responsibility</i> , ed. Nina Boeger, Rachel Murray and Charlotte Villiers, 186-223. Corporations, Globalisation and the Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009		
2009	C14	Barigozzi, Matteo, and Biagio Speciale. 2009. <i>Immigrant's legal status, permanence in the destination country and the distribution of consumption expenditure</i>. Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Ecares, ECARES Working Papers: 2009_019. This paper considers the distribution of consumption expenditures for a large sample of documented and undocumented immigrants in Italy. Using the one-sided and two-sided Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests, we show that the distribution of consumption of immigrants with higher permanence in the host country first-order stochastically dominates the one of immigrants with lower permanence. These

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		distributions are first-order stochastically dominated by the ones of natives with similar characteristics. Apart from differences in the first years since migration, undocumented immigrants show similar consumption distributions to the ones of documented immigrants. All results also hold when correcting for possible immigrants' misreporting on their legal status.
2009	C93	Fellner, Gerlinde, Rupert Sausgruber, and Christian Traxler. 2009. <i>Testing Enforcement Strategies in the Field: Legal Threat, Moral Appeal and Social Information</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2787. We run a large-scale natural field experiment to evaluate alternative strategies to enforce compliance with the law. The experiment varies the text of mailings sent to potential evaders of TV license fees. We find a strong alert effect of mailings, leading to a substantial increase in compliance. Among different mailing conditions a legal threat that stresses a high detection risk has a significant and highly robust deterrent effect. Neither appealing to morals nor imparting information about others' behavior enhances compliance. However, the information condition has a positive effect in municipalities where evasion is believed to be common. Overall, the economic model of crime performs remarkably well in explaining our data.
2009	D91	CV: Adler, Matthew D. 2009. "Bounded Rationality and Legal Scholarship." In <i>Theoretical Foundations of Law and Economics</i>, ed. Mark D. White, 137-62. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	D91	CV: Hillman, Robert A. 2009. "The Limits of Behavioral Decision Theory in Legal Analysis: The Case of Liquidated Damages." In <i>Behavioral Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i>, ed. Jeffrey J. Rachlinski, 83-104. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	E23	Roe, Mark J., and Jordan I. Siegel. 2009. "Finance and Politics: A Review Essay Based on Kenneth Dam's Analysis of Legal Traditions in The Law-Growth Nexus." <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i>, 47(3): 781-800. Strong financial markets are widely thought to propel economic development, with many in finance seeing legal tradition as fundamental to protecting investors sufficiently for finance to flourish. Kenneth Dam finds that the legal tradition view inaccurately portrays how legal systems work, how laws developed historically, and how government power is allocated in the various legal traditions. Yet, after probing the legal origins' literature for inaccuracies, Dam does not deeply develop an alternative hypothesis to explain the world's differences in financial development. Nor does he challenge the origins core data, which could be origins' trump card. Hence, his analysis will not convince many economists, despite that his legal learning suggests conceptual and factual difficulties for the legal origins explanations. Yet, a dense political economy explanation is already out there and the origins-based data has unexplored weaknesses consistent with Dam's contentions. Knowing if the origins view is truly fundamental, flawed, or secondary is vital for financial development policy making because policymakers who believe it will pick policies that imitate what they think to be the core institutions of the preferred legal tradition. But if they have mistaken views, as Dam indicates they might, as to what the legal traditions' institutions really are and which types of laws are effective, or what is really most important to financial development, they will make policy mistakes--potentially serious ones.
2009	E23	Castro, Rui, Gian Luca Clementi, and Glenn Macdonald. 2009. "Legal Institutions, Sectoral Heterogeneity, and Economic Development." <i>Review of Economic Studies</i>, 76(2): 529-61. Poor countries have lower PPP-adjusted investment rates and face higher relative prices of investment goods. It has been suggested that this happens either because these countries have a relatively lower TFP in industries producing capital goods or because they are subject to greater investment distortions. This paper provides a micro-foundation for the cross-country dispersion in investment distortions. We first document that firms producing capital goods face a higher level of idiosyncratic risk than their counterparts producing consumption goods. In a model of capital accumulation where the protection of investors' rights is incomplete, this difference in risk induces a wedge between the returns on investment in the two sectors. The wedge is bigger, the poorer the investor protection. In turn, this implies that countries endowed with weaker institutions face higher relative prices of investment goods, invest a lower fraction of their income, and end up being poorer. We find that our mechanism may be quantitatively important.
2009	E51	CV: Miletkov, Mihail, and M. Babajide Wintoki. 2009. "Legal Institutions, Democracy and Financial Sector Development." In <i>Corporate Governance and Firm Performance</i>, ed. Mark Hirschey, Kose John and Anil K. Makhija, 171-96. Advances in Financial Economics, vol. 13. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI.
2009	F43	CASTRO, Rui, Gian Luca CLEMENTI, and Glenn MACDONALD. 2009. <i>Legal Institutions, Sectoral Heterogeneity, and Economic Development</i>. Universite de Montreal, Departement de sciences economiques, Cahiers de recherche. Poor countries have lower PPP-adjusted investment rates and face higher relative prices of investment goods. It has been suggested that this happens either because these countries have a relatively lower TFP in industries producing capital goods, or because they are subject to greater investment distortions. This paper provides a micro-foundation for the cross-country dispersion in investment distortions. We first document that firms producing capital goods face a higher level of idiosyncratic risk than their counterparts producing consumption goods. In a model of capital accumulation where the protection of investors' rights is incomplete, this difference in risk induces a wedge between the returns on investment in the two sectors. The wedge is bigger, the poorer the investor protection. In turn, this implies that countries endowed with weaker institutions face higher relative prices of investment goods, invest a lower fraction of their income, and end up being poorer. We find that our mechanism may be quantitatively important.
2009	G01	CV: Bethel, Jennifer E., Allen Ferrell, and Gang Hu. 2009. "Legal and Economic Issues in Litigation Arising from the 2007-08 Credit Crisis." In <i>Prudent Lending Restored: Securitization after the Mortgage Meltdown</i>, ed. Yasuyuki Fuchita, Richard J. Herring and Robert E. Litan, 163-235. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; Tokyo: Nomura Institute of Capital Markets Research.
2009	I32	Muller, Kai-Uwe, and Viktor Steiner. 2009. "Would a Legal Minimum Wage Reduce Poverty? A Micro-simulation Study for Germany." <i>Journal of Income Distribution</i>, 18(3-4): 131-51. In view of rising poverty rates, the introduction of a legal minimum wage has become an important policy issue in Germany. We analyze the distributional effects of a nationwide minimum wage of 7.50e per hour based on a micro-simulation model accounting for interactions between wages, the tax-benefit system, and net household incomes. Due to the existing system of means-tested income support, the minimum wage would be ineffective in reducing poverty in the overall population, although poverty among singles and families with children or with a female household head would be slightly reduced.
2009	J42	Kaufman, Bruce E. 2009. "Promoting Labour Market Efficiency and Fairness through a Legal Minimum Wage: The Webbs and the Social Cost of Labour." <i>British Journal of Industrial Relations</i>, 47(2): 306-26. Neoclassical economists, using a competitive demand/supply model of labour markets, typically conclude a legislated minimum wage is harmful to economic efficiency and social welfare. The major theoretical counter-attack by proponents of a minimum wage is to argue that low-wage labour markets are better modelled as monopsonistic. This article develops and formalizes a second theoretical defence for a legal minimum wage law. This defence rests on the concept of the social cost of labour, as originally popularized by Sidney and Beatrice Webb and then further developed by American institutional economists. This analysis is unique in that it continues to use the competitive

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		demand/supply model but nonetheless demonstrates that a legislated minimum wage often simultaneously increases both economic efficiency and fairness, unlike the neoclassical prediction.
2009	L78	CV: Langdon, Christopher, and Abraham Bakhurji. 2009. "Doing Business with Saudi Arabia: Legal and Regulatory Framework: Energy Law." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult and Habiba Anwar, 127-32. Fourth edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2009	L78	Gao, Anton Ming-Zhi. 2009. "The Third European Energy Liberalization Package: Does Functional and Legal Unbundling in the Gas Storage Sector Go Too Far?" <i>Competition and Regulation in Network Industries</i> , 10(1): 17-44. The third European gas liberalization package (the 3rd Package) is intended to facilitate access to gas storage through the introduction of functional and legal unbundling in the storage sector. This article will challenge this new regulatory regime from two perspectives. First, this new regime may change the originally coherent regulatory patterns and regulatory hierarchy in the 1st and 2nd Gas Directive without taking into account the economic rationales. Second, this new regime will lead to three serious concerns, i.e., the cost-effectiveness and clear implementation of the unbundling, and the doctrine of 'rigid unbundling as a last resort, when implementing. In this regard, for remedy purpose, this article provides three legislative suggestions to the 3rd Package. However, in spite of these efforts, the issue of the unclear scope of storage subject to the open access regime and to the functional and legal unbundling remains unresolved in the 2nd Gas Directive and 3rd Package. Thus, to facilitate access to storage, it is suggested that the Commission may have to clarify the scope issue first and consider adopting a more direct approach, i.e., the regulated third party access regime for the storage sector, in the 3rd Package, instead of an indirect approach of further unbundling.
2009	L87	CV: Fratini, Alessandra, and Fabio Filpo. 2009. "The EU Postal Services and Public Procurement Law: Legal and Regulatory Issues for the Postal Sector." In <i>Progress in the Competitive Agenda in the Postal and Delivery Sector</i> , ed. Michael A. Crew and Paul R. Kleindorfer, 250-62. Advances in Regulatory Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N53 N54 N64	Stanziani, Alessandro. 2009. "Information, Quality and Legal Rules: Wine Adulteration in Nineteenth Century France." <i>Business History</i> , 51(2): 268-91. Nowadays global concerns are tightly linked to the way wine production and labelling have been regulated in France. This paper aims to provide an historical explanation of this peculiar regulation of the wine market in France. Our argument will be that wine adulteration, as it is conceived and regulated nowadays, has to be distinguished from ancient and pre-modern forms of adulteration. From the last quarter of the nineteenth century, technical progresses (i.e. organic chemistry in food and wine making), extended commercial networks and an extending intermediation led to market failures. However, state regulation mainly aimed to ensure the circulation of information and fair trade rather than to protect public health. As a result, from the end of the nineteenth century up to the present, in France and in Europe, rules on beverages are more concerned with preserving AOC (collective trademarks) and wine producers' profits than with limiting alcohol consumption.
2009	O41	THE SAME AS F43 CASTRO, Rui, Gian Luca CLEMENTI, and Glenn MACDONALD. 2009. <i>Legal Institutions, Sectoral Heterogeneity, and Economic Development</i> . Universite de Montreal, Departement de sciences economiques, Cahiers de recherche.
2009	Q34	CV: Zonn, Igor S. 2009. "Social, Economic, Legal and Political Issues of the Russian Arctic." In <i>Influence of Climate Change on the Changing Arctic and Sub-Arctic Conditions</i> , ed. Jacques C. J. Nihoul and Andrey G. Kostianoy, 209-20. NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C: Environmental Security. Dordrecht: Springer.
2010		
2010	C53	Haw, In-Mu, Simon S. M. Ho, Bingbing Hu, and Woody Wu. 2010. "Analysts' Forecast Properties, Concentrated Ownership and Legal Institutions." <i>Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance</i> , 25(2): 235-59. Existing research indicates that firms with concentrated ownership structures are associated with poor financial reporting quality. This study investigates whether and how the divergence between control and cash-flow rights of controlling owners affects the effectiveness of analyst forecasting activities, and whether the effect varies with country-level legal institutions. Using a broad firm-level ownership data set for twenty-two economies, we find that control-cash flow divergence, on average, has no measurable effect on analysts' forecast properties across countries with varying legal institutions. We document rather weak detrimental effect of control divergence on forecast properties only in a small set of countries with weak legal institutions. Overall, our results indicate that the agency problems embedded in concentrated ownership structures do not always impede the private information production by analysts, which complements the previous evidence of the impact of concentrated ownership structures on corporate disclosures.
2010	C90	Kube, Sebastian, and Christian Traxler. 2010. <i>The Interaction of Legal and Social Norm Enforcement</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 3091. Although legal sanctions are often non-deterrent, we frequently observe compliance with 'mild laws'. A possible explanation is that the incentives to comply are shaped not only by legal, but also by social sanctions. This paper employs a novel experimental approach to study the link between legal and social norm enforcement. We analyze whether the two institutions are complements or substitutes. Our results show that legal sanctions partially crowd out social norm enforcement. The welfare effect from mild laws is positive, however, as a higher level of compliance is achieved at lower enforcement costs.
2010	C90	Engel, Christoph. 2010. "The Multiple Uses of Experimental Evidence in Legal Scholarship: Comment." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 166(1): 199-202.
2010	D01	Chmielnicki, Pawel, Anna Dybala, and Michal Stachura. 2010. <i>Activity Rules of Economic Man in Society as the Source of Legal Norms</i> . Warsaw: Lexis Nexis. Explores the reasons for the correlation between changes in the number of universally valid legal acts introduced and changes in the national economy. Discusses grounds for economic man's decisions in society; reasons for domination of the activity patterns popularized by society; sources and composition of activity patterns for economic man in society; grounds for noncompliance with the activity patterns popularized by society; the conditions and mechanisms for changes in the activity patterns followed by economic man in society; preliminary empirical research methodology; legislative procedures and the political situation in Poland in the years 1990-2007; condition of the Polish economy in the years 1990-2007; and manifestations of the resonance effect of the operations of normative sets on the example of Poland in the years 1990-2007.
2010	E21	Bangake, Chrysost, and Jude Eggoh. 2010. "International Capital Mobility in African Countries: Do the Legal Origins Matter?" <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 30(1): 73-83. This paper investigates the Feldstein-Horioka coefficients and legal origins for 37 African countries using the recently developed panel cointegration techniques. The empirical findings reported in the paper reveal that savings and investment are nonstationary and cointegrated series. The estimated coefficients using DOLS is 0.58 for the sample as a whole for the period 1970-2006. However, there are marked differences in retentions ratios in each country group with ratio lowest in common law countries (0.34) compared to French civil law countries (0.85). These results imply that in the countries with strong legal protections of investors, capital tends to be mobile internationally than in countries with worse protection.

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2010	F32	CV: Bossu, Wouter, Obianuju Ezejiofor, Thomas Laryea, and Yan Liu. 2010. "Legal Underpinnings of Capital Account Liberalization for Sovereign Wealth Funds." In <i>Economics of Sovereign Wealth Funds: Issues for Policymakers</i> , ed. Udaibir S. Das, Adnan Mazarei and Han van der Hoorn, 75-84. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2010	F32	Binici, Mahir, Michael Hutchison, and Martin Schindler. 2010. "Controlling Capital? Legal Restrictions and the Asset Composition of International Financial Flows." <i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i> , 29(4): 666-84. How effective are capital account restrictions? We provide new answers based on a novel panel data set of capital controls, disaggregated by asset class and by inflows/outflows, covering 74 countries during 1995-2005. We find the estimated effects of capital controls to vary markedly across the types of capital controls, both by asset categories, by the direction of flows, and across countries' income levels. In particular, both debt and equity controls can substantially reduce outflows, with little effect on capital inflows, but only high-income countries appear able to effectively impose debt (outflow) controls. The results imply that capital controls can affect both the volume and the composition of capital flows.
2010	G17	Haw, In-Mu, Simon S. M. Ho, Bingbing Hu, and Woody Wu. 2010. "Analysts' Forecast Properties, Concentrated Ownership and Legal Institutions." <i>Journal of Accounting, Auditing and Finance</i> , 25(2): 235-59. Existing research indicates that firms with concentrated ownership structures are associated with poor financial reporting quality. This study investigates whether and how the divergence between control and cash-flow rights of controlling owners affects the effectiveness of analyst forecasting activities, and whether the effect varies with country-level legal institutions. Using a broad firm-level ownership data set for twenty-two economies, we find that control-cash flow divergence, on average, has no measurable effect on analysts' forecast properties across countries with varying legal institutions. We document rather weak detrimental effect of control divergence on forecast properties only in a small set of countries with weak legal institutions. Overall, our results indicate that the agency problems embedded in concentrated ownership structures do not always impede the private information production by analysts, which complements the previous evidence of the impact of concentrated ownership structures on corporate disclosures.
2010	I14 I24	Andreassen, Bard A. 2010. "The Right to Development and Legal Empowerment of the Poor." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i> , 33(1-2): 311-25. Legal empowerment of the poor--especially through legal protection of their property rights--has recently been advocated as an essential ingredient of a comprehensive package to combat poverty. The formation of a High Level Commission for Legal Empowerment of the Poor by the United Nations in 2005 has given a strong impetus to this new movement. Many in the human rights community are suspicious, however, of the focus on property right because of the fear that the pursuit of this right might be inherently biased in favour of the rich and that it might even entail a sacrifice of other socio-economic and cultural rights. This paper attempts to provide a balanced view on this debate by arguing for two inter-related propositions. First, it shows that the call for the protection of property rights is entirely consistent with the human rights laws and principles as enshrined in the various covenants and treaties on human rights. Second, it makes the case that for the protection of property rights to actually lead to the legal empowerment of the poor rather than to strengthening the hands of the rich, the programme of legal empowerment must be embedded in an explicitly human rights approach to development such as the one embodied in the concept of the right to development.
2011		
2011	B53	CV: Eckardt, Martina. 2011. "Legal Evolution between Stability and Change." In <i>Law, Economics and Evolutionary Theory</i> , ed. Peer Zumbansen and Graf-Peter Calliess, 202-25. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	B53	CV: Schwartzstein, Linda A. 2011. "An Austrian Economic View of Legal Process." In <i>Austrian Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Mario J. Rizzo, 72-101. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 29. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	B53	CV: Rizzo, Mario J. 2011. "Which Kind of Legal Order? Logical Coherence and Praxeological Coherence." In <i>Austrian Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Mario J. Rizzo, 220-33. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 29. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	B53	CV: Ogus, A. I. 2011. "Law and Spontaneous Order: Hayek's Contribution to Legal Theory." In <i>Austrian Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Mario J. Rizzo, 343-59. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 29. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	B53	CV: Beaulier, Scott A., Peter J. Boettke, and Christopher J. Coyne. 2011. "Knowledge, Economics, and Coordination: Understanding Hayek's Legal Theory." In <i>Austrian Law and Economics. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Mario J. Rizzo, 437-51. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 29. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	C73	Deakin, S. 2011. <i>Legal Evolution: Integrating Economic and Systemic Approaches.</i> ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. This paper explores the scope for synthesis between economic and systemic approaches to the understanding of legal evolution. The evolutionary and epistemic branches of game theory predict that stable norms will emerge when agents share common beliefs concerning future states of the world. Systems theory see the legal order as a social system which reproduces itself by recursive acts of legal communication, thereby giving rise to self-reference and operational closure. At the same time, the legal system is cognitively open, that is to say, indirectly influenced by other social systems in its environment. This gives rise to the possibility of coevolution of law and the economy. It will be argued that systems theory, by developing the idea of law as an adaptive system with cognitive properties, provides a missing link in the evolutionary theory of norms. Recent game theoretical models imply that common knowledge is not entirely endogenous to agents' interactions, but depends to a certain extent on emergent normative structures. These include the public representations of common knowledge which are provided by the legal system. The paper will explore the implications of this idea, argue for an integrated economic and systemic analysis of legal evolution, and consider some of the theoretical and methodological implications of such a step.
2011	C73	Deakin, Simon. 2011. "Legal Evolution: Integrating Economic and Systemic Approaches." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i> , 7(3): 659-83.
2011	D24	Tchakoute Tchuiougou, Hubert. 2011. "Etude comparative des performances des institutions de microfinance d'Afrique Sub-Saharienne selon leur statut legal. (A Comparative Study of Microfinance Institutions Performance in Sub-Saharan Africa According to Their Legal Status. With English summary)." <i>Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics</i> , 82(1): 63-76. This paper investigates the existence of a difference in performance amongst microfinance institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa according to their legal status. A multivariate analysis of variance allows the study of a sample of 94 MFIs between 2001 and 2005. Results suggest that cooperatives show better organizational and financial efficiency than private companies and non governmental organizations (NGOs). No significant difference in portfolio quality by the legal status of MFIs is found. Furthermore, no significant difference in profitability and viability is found between private companies and NGOs. However, while transactions are more intense in cooperatives, outreach (number of active borrowers) seems more important in private.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	D45	CV: DiCola, Peter. 2011. "An Economic View of Legal Restrictions on Musical Borrowing and Appropriation." In <i>Making and Unmaking Intellectual Property: Creative Production in Legal and Cultural Perspective</i> , ed. Mario Biagioli, Peter Jaszi and Martha Woodmansee, 235-49. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2011	D45	CV: Quibell, Gavin, Robyn Stein, Ashwin Seetal, and Noxolo Ncapayi. 2011. "Transforming Legal Access to Water to Redress Social Inequity and Economic Inefficiency." In <i>Transforming Water Management in South Africa: Designing and Implementing a New Policy Framework</i> , ed. Barbara Schreiner and Rashid Hassan, 97-118. Global Issues in Water Policy, vol. 2. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	E61	Anderlini, Luca, Leonardo Felli, Giovanni Immordino, and Alessandro Riboni. 2011. <i>Legal Institutions, Innovation and Growth</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8433 We analyze the relationship between legal institutions, innovation and growth. We compare a rigid (law set ex-ante) legal system and a flexible one (law set after observing current technology). The flexible system dominates in terms of welfare, amount of innovation and output growth at intermediate stages of technological development--periods when legal change is needed. The rigid system is preferable at early stages of technological development, when (lack of) commitment problems are severe. For mature technologies the two legal systems are equivalent. We find that rigid legal systems may induce excessive (greater than first-best) R&D investment and output growth.
2011	F44	Funta, Rastislav. 2011. "Economic Law and Economic Crisis: Where Do We Go from Here? Economic, Legal and Political Dimension." <i>Danube: Law and Economics Review</i>, 0(1): 65-71. The impact of the economic crisis, which has rapidly developed and spread into a global economic shock, has become increasingly severe. The period immediately before the crisis was characterized by a combination of the following factors (hereinafter "origins of the crisis"): Blind belief in the strength of large financial institutions; incapacity of management to assess real risk; accumulation of public and private debt; low interests rates and high world growth; failure of a Shadow banking system and its risks; rating agencies practices, etc. Developing a system that comes closer to the ideal combination of economic freedom and open competition seems to be necessary. This is of paramount importance, because a healthy financial system is crucial to any working market economy.
2011	F60	Landauer, Carl. 2011. "Regionalism, Geography, and the International Legal Imagination." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i>, 11(2): 557-95. Despite international law's identity as focused on spatial relations, it has long been dominated by a temporal, narrative imagination. This article argues for an increased spatial conception of international law, but one that is also culturally and temporally enriched. It begins with a section called "Regionalism without the Region," which describes how efforts at emphasizing the region in international law are often empty of regional content--that is, of true locality. Then, in a section on "Globalisation without the Globe," the article describes how globalisation studies have focused on globalisation as a process--that is, on the "isation" rather than the "globe" and, consequently, the real geographical impact. Finally, in a section entitled, "Westphalia without the West," the article takes on the Westphalian myth and suggests that the Westphalian state system was never fully in place and if so only for the briefest of moments--even in its supposed epicenter. In sum, international law has adopted so strong a narrative mode that it is ultimately more interested in mapping than maps, losing sight of geographical specificity.
2011	G19 G29	Kinsella, Stephen, Thomas O'Connor, and Vincent O'Sullivan. 2011. <i>Legal protection of investors, corporate governance, and investable premia in emerging markets</i>. Geary Institute, University College Dublin, Working Papers: 201117. We examine the interaction between the legal protection of investors, corporate governance within firms, institutional development between countries, and investable premia in emerging markets. In a multi country setting and using a novel dataset we find that better-governed firms experience significantly greater stock price increases upon equity market liberalization. We look to see whether well-governed firms in poorly governed countries enjoy an investability premium as measured by Tobin's q. We find they do. Investors look beyond the seemingly weak country-level governance structures, and focus on corporate governance.
2011	L20	Daughety, Andrew, and Jennifer Reinganum. 2011. <i>Search, Bargaining, And Agency in the Market for Legal Services</i>. Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Working Papers: 1106 We show that, in the context of the market for a professional service, adverse selection problems can sufficiently exacerbate moral hazard considerations so that even though all agents are risk neutral, welfare can be reduced by allowing the agent to 'buy the firm' from the principal. In particular, we model the game between an informed seller of a service (a lawyer) and an uninformed buyer of that service (a potential client) over the choice of compensation for the lawyer to take a case to trial, when there is post-contracting investment by the lawyer (effort at trial) that involves moral hazard. Clients incur a one-time search cost to contact a lawyer, which parametrically influences the market power of the lawyer when he makes a demand of the client for compensation for his service. The client uses the demand to decide whether to contract with the lawyer or to visit a second lawyer so as to seek a second option, which incurs a second search cost. Seeking a second option shifts the bargaining power to the client because she can induce the lawyers to bid for the right to represent her. We allow for endogenously-determined contingent fees alone (that is, the lawyer covers all costs and obtains a percentage of any amount won at trial) or endogenously-determined contingent fees and transfers; in this latter analysis, lawyers could buy the client's case. Under asymmetric information with only a contingent fee (the 'no-transfer' case), in equilibrium the first lawyer visited demands a higher contingent fee for lower-valued cases, signaling the case's value to the client. If a transfer is also allowed, then in equilibrium the higher contingent fee (and transfer from the lawyer to the client) is obtained by the more valuable case, with only the highest-value case resulting in the lawyer buying the entire case (100% contingent fee with a transfer); again, in equilibrium, the value of the case is signaled. In both settings the client uses an equilibrium strategy that involves seeking a second option a fraction of the time, which induces separation. In equilibrium the presence of asymmetric information does not affect the client's expected payoff, but it does reduce the lawyer's expected payoff and it does increase moral-hazard-induced inefficiency on the part of the lawyer in the post-contracting investment. We also show that welfare under the no-transfer compensation scheme may increase with an increase in search costs, and shifting from a no-transfer to an unrestricted-transfer scheme can result in a reduction in expected social efficiency, as the adverse selection effect exacerbates, rather than ameliorates, the moral hazard problem.
2011	L20	Strasser, Kurt A., and Phillip Blumberg. 2011. "Legal Form and Economic Substance of Enterprise Groups: Implications for Legal Policy." <i>Accounting, Economics, and Law: A Convivium</i>, 1(1): 1-28. Although conducted world-wide through hundreds of subsidiaries and affiliates, modern large business is, in economic reality, typically a single economically integrated enterprise functioning with a common objective under the control of its parent company. Yet the prevailing legal models are, for the most part, oblivious to this. Mistakenly adopting outmoded concepts inherited from the misty past, these models focus on many separate subsidiary corporations that make up the business and necessarily overlook the larger whole. The result of this outdated view is a mismatch between business reality and legal form which has led so frequently to poor legal and regulatory decision-making and ineffectual public control. While there is change stirring today, overall the law's response to this mismatch has been piecemeal and unsystematic. After reviewing how we got to this unhappy point, this paper will sketch out a new legal theory of enterprise analysis as the basis of modern corporation law to serve the needs of the Twenty-First Century. In some areas it will replace and in other areas it will supplement existing legal models. Enterprise analysis focuses on the implementation of the underlying policies and rules of the specific body of law at issue, such as securities, tax, or bankruptcy, to determine whether the objectives of that

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		body of law are better served in the specific matter by looking to the whole enterprise or, alternatively, to the particular corporate subsidiary entities involved. While overt recognition of this enterprise analysis has been limited, the American legal system today is in fact applying it in numerous areas.
2011	L53	CV: Frey, Maria. 2011. "The Legal and Institutional Environment of the Hungarian Labour Market." In <i>The Hungarian Labour Market: Review and Analysis: 2011</i> , ed. Karoly Fazekas and Gyorgy Molnar, 211-39. Translated by Anna Babarczy et al. Hungarian Labour Market series. Budapest: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics; Budapest: National Employment Foundation.
2011	L91 L93	Kingston, Kato Gogo, and Sacha Christina Kingston. 2011. "The Legal Barriers to International Movement of Goods and Their Impact on the Administration of Small Scale Organisations in the United Kingdom." <i>African Journal of Social Sciences</i> , 1(1): 75-82. The carriage of goods across international boundaries involves bulk and sometimes complex transportation and therefore requires planning and the deployment of resources and logistics. In most cases, the use of sea transportation is commonly preferred. The legal issues surrounding the carriage of goods have informed the development of trade laws and international commercial law including the law of contract. Carriage of goods by sea, land, and air have been comprehensive yet dynamic body of law which continues to develop through statute and case laws, both domestic and foreign. The objective of the paper is to discuss some of the fundamental legal hurdles which confront small scale firms engaging in export and import businesses in the United Kingdom; to discuss some of the problems of the current international trade laws; and, to address the possible implications of failing to comply with the legal requirements of international trade.
2011	N00	Ma, Debin. 2011. <i>Law and Economy in Traditional China: A "Legal Origin" Perspective on the Great Divergence</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8385. This article offers a critical review of recent literature on Chinese legal tradition and argues that some subtle but fundamental differences between the Western and Chinese legal traditions are highly relevant to our explanation of the economic divergence in the modern era. This paper seeks to elucidate the fundamental feature of traditional Chinese legal system and the mechanism of dispute resolution within the framework of a disciplinary mode of administrative law within a bureaucratic hierarchy and intermediation within social-networks. By comparing the contrasting development of the legal professions in China and Western Europe, it reveals the importance of political institution, legal regime and the growth of jurisprudence that would ultimately affect property rights, contract enforcement and ultimately long-term growth trajectories.
2011	N73 R42	CV: Bogart, Dan. 2011. "British Legal Institutions and Transaction Costs in the Early Transport Revolution." In <i>Law and Long-Term Economic Change: A Eurasian Perspective</i> , ed. Debin Ma and Jan Luiten van Zanden, 323-42. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Economics and Finance.
2012		
2012	C43	CV: Armour, John, Simon Deakin, Priya Lele, and Mathias Siems. 2012. "How Do Legal Rules Evolve? Evidence from a Cross-Country Comparison of Shareholder, Creditor, and Worker Protection." In <i>Legal Origin Theory</i> , ed. Simon Deakin and Katharina Pistor, 274-324. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 33. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	D41	CV: Chirita, Anca Daniela. 2012. "Legal Interpretation and Practice versus Legal Theory: A Reconciliation of Competition Goals-Comment." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 118-31. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H44	Chowdhury, Abu Naser, Po-Han Chen, and Robert Lee Kong Tiong. 2012. "Establishing SPV for Power Projects in Asia: An Analysis of Critical Financial and Legal Factors." <i>Journal of Business Economics and Management</i> , 13(3): 546-66. One of the main reasons for the success of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects is the creation of separate commercial venture named 'Special Purpose Vehicle' (SPV). SPV provides a good framework for raising funds, linking participants legally and assuring supply, production and marketing of products. SPV brings together various parties like lenders, financial institutions, public sector and export credit agencies, guarantors, suppliers and off-takers. There is often a lack of precedents to identify factors of SPV and the process is further hampered by undeveloped financial and legal structures of a country. A number of factors need to be considered before setting up of SPV for PPP projects. A questionnaire survey was thus conducted to explore the most important factors in setting up SPV for PPP power projects from a wide range of personnel involved in the PPP processes in Asia. The objective of this paper is to investigate the current practice of setting up SPV and associated legal and financial impacts onto it. Analysis of the response data reflects experts' opinion in identifying the influential factors and the choices in setting up SPV for PPP power projects in Asia. The findings of the paper would help the public sector in implementing PPP power policy development and private sector sponsors in managing the projects.
2012	I13	CV: Frank-Stromborg, Marilyn, and Kenneth R. Burns. 2012. "Legal Issues in Cancer Caregiving." In <i>Cancer Caregiving in the United States: Research, Practice, Policy</i> , ed. Ronda C. Talley, Ruth McCorkle and Walter F. Baile, 249-63. Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving Caregiving: Research-Practice-Policy series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	I13	CV: Bowe, Frank G. 2012. "Legal Issues Related to Caregiving for an Individual with Disabilities." In <i>Multiple Dimensions of Caregiving and Disability: Research, Practice, Policy</i> , ed. Ronda C. Talley and John E. Crews, 153-68. Caregiving: Research, Practice, Policy series. An official publication of the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	I25	Cantoni, Davide, and Noam Yuchtman. 2012. <i>Medieval Universities, Legal Institutions, and the Commercial Revolution</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17979. We present new data documenting medieval Europe's "Commercial Revolution" using information on the establishment of markets in Germany. We use these data to test whether medieval universities played a causal role in expanding economic activity, examining the foundation of Germany's first universities after 1386 following the Papal Schism. We find that the trend rate of market establishment breaks upward in 1386 and that this break is greatest where the distance to a university shrank most. There is no differential pre-1386 trend associated with the reduction in distance to a university, and there is no break in trend in 1386 where university proximity did not change. These results are not affected by excluding cities close to universities or cities belonging to territories that included universities. Universities provided training in newly-rediscovered Roman and Canon law; students with legal training served in positions that reduced the uncertainty of trade in medieval Europe. We argue that training in the law, and the consequent development of legal and administrative institutions, was an important channel linking universities and greater economic activity.

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Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	J48	CV: Stephen, Frank H., James H. Love, and Neil Rickman. 2012. "Regulation of the Legal Profession." In <i>Regulation and Economics</i> , ed. Roger J. Van den Bergh and Alessio M. Paccos, 647-77. Encyclopedia of Law and Economics, Second Edition, vol. 9. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	N35	CV: Douw, Leo. 2012. "Mainland Chinese Migrants in Taiwan, 1895-1945: The Drawbacks of Being Legal." In <i>Transnational Flows and Permissive Politics: Ethnographies of Human Mobilities in Asia</i> , ed. Barak Kalir and Malini Sur, 189-206. IIAS Publications Series, Edited Volumes vol. 7. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2012	O12	Martyniszyn, Marek. 2012. "Export Cartels: Is It Legal to Target Your Neighbour? Analysis in Light of Recent Case Law." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i> , 15(1): 181-222. Despite the growing sophistication of antitrust regimes around the world, export cartels benefit from special treatment: they are almost universally tolerated, if not encouraged in the countries of origin. Economists do not offer an unambiguous policy recommendation on how to deal with them in part due to the lack of empirical data. This article discusses arguments for and against export cartels and it identifies the existing gaps in the present regulatory framework. The theoretical part is followed by an analysis of the recent case law: a US cartel challenged with different outcomes in India and South Africa, as well as Chinese export cartels pursued in the USA. The Chinese cases are particularly topical as the conduct at stake, apart from being subject to private antitrust actions before US courts, was also challenged within the WTO dispute settlement framework, pointing out to the existing interface between trade and competition. While the recent developments prove that unaddressed issues tend not to vanish, the new South-North dimension has the potential of placing export cartels again on the international agenda. Pragmatic thinking suggests looking for the solution within the WTO framework.
2012	P40	Malik, Adeel. 2012. <i>Was the Middle East's economic descent a legal or political failure? Debating the Islamic Law Matters Thesis.</i> University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: WPS/2012-08. An influential thesis [Kuran, 2011, The Long Divergence] locates the economic failure of the Middle East in Islamic legal arrangements that laid the basis for organizational deficiencies. This article critically scrutinizes this thesis using the lens of political economy and argues that tracing the impact of Islamic law without a discussion of the enforcement environment is unconvincing. Specifically, as a legal explanation for development, it is important to probe the extent to which Islamic law was embedded in the material domain and influenced by preferences of political incumbents. A key contention of the article is that Islamic law can be described, at best, as a proximate rather than a deep determinant of development, and that there is limited evidence to establish it as a causal claim. Finally, I propose that, rather than exclusively concentrating on legal impediments to development, a more promising avenue for research is to focus on the co-evolution of economic and political exchange, and to probe why the relationship between rulers and merchants differed so markedly between the Ottoman Empire and Europe.
2012	Q11	CV: Mueller, Charles C. 2012. "Regional Development and Agricultural Expansion in Brazil's Legal Amazon: The Case of the Mato Grosso Frontier." In <i>The Regional Impact of National Policies: The Case of Brazil</i> , ed. Werner Baer, 184-203. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	Q55	Ma, Zhong Fa. 2012. "The Effectiveness of Kyoto Protocol and the Legal Institution for International Technology Transfer." <i>Journal of Technology Transfer</i> , 37(1): 75-97. Kyoto Protocol has certain provisions concerning environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) transfer, primarily including the direct provisions, the clean development mechanism, and the fund mechanism, which are supposed to favor technology transfer for reducing the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the world. However, mainly due to the flaws of these provisions, ESTs have not been transferred as smoothly as possible to realize the Kyoto Protocol's objectives. Therefore, the international community shall take the effectiveness of Kyoto Protocol as a fresh impetus to consummate the legal system of international technology transfer, that is, to develop a uniform technology transfer agreement under the WTO with a focus on promoting ESTs transfer, which may make the developing countries to acquire the technologies they need under the fair terms and help them build their capacities for sustainable development. China does not need to perform the obligation of reducing GHG emissions until 2013 according to Kyoto Protocol, but precautions shall be taken to improve its legal systems on technology transfer to make preparations for implementing the policy of scientific development and playing significant roles in related international legislation.
2013		
2013	B12	CV: Schofield, Philip. 2013. "The Legal and Political Legacy of Jeremy Bentham." In <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science. Volume 9</i> , ed. John Hagan, 51-70. Associate Editors: Kim Lane Scheppele and Tom R. Tyler. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews.
2013	B21	Signorino, Rodolfo. 2013. "Price Theory and U.S. Antitrust: A Note on an Enduring Legal Doctrine." <i>History of Economic Ideas</i> , 21(3): 113-23. Since the mid-1980s, the post-Chicago approach to antitrust economics has produced a few game-theoretic models which have challenged many typical Chicago antitrust propositions. Yet, Chicago style antitrust has not yet lost its hold on U.S. antitrust. The paper suggests that the Chicago persistence within U.S. antitrust and, by the same token, the inhospitality of U.S. antitrust towards game-theoretical industrial organization theory owe much to the vitality of the legal doctrine according to which antitrust analysis should be consistent with traditional price theory. In particular, the paper analyzes two issues: i. the adoption of the equilibrium end-state notion of competition which is still dominant within mainstream economics and ii. the unshaken faith in the resilience of competition vis-a-vis Type II errors committed by antitrust agencies, provided that government-induced barriers to entry be absent or negligible.
2013	C01	Deakin, Simon. 2013. "The Legal Theory of Finance: Implications for Methodology and Empirical Research." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 41(2): 338-42. This commentary on the LTF project highlights the importance of the idea that law 'constructs' finance and considers some of its methodological implications. The idea that law shapes finance implies that the legal system can be clearly differentiated in theoretical terms from the economy, and that the independent causal influence of the law on financial outcomes can be measured empirically. It will be argued that this can best be achieved by placing empirical research on law and finance in an evolutionary-theoretical perspective, which draws on related developments in game theory and systems theory, in the statistical study of law ('leximetrics'), and in time-series econometrics.
2013	C58	Alda, Mercedes, and Luis Ferruz. 2013. "Management Fees: Determinants and Influence of Legal Limits: Evidence from Spanish Pension Funds." <i>Estudios de Economía</i> , 40(2): 157-77. Pension funds in Spain have become of considerable importance in recent years. In fact, many studies have focused on fund performance and the adverse impact of fees, although little work has been done on analysis of the determinants of fees. Even though fees are restricted by legal limits in many countries, traditional models do not take these limits into account, and results could be biased; therefore, censored models (such as Tobit or CLAD) may provide a better fit. In this work, we study the determinants of management fees in Spanish equity pension funds. We find a better fit in the CLAD model, which provides unbiased and consistent estimators. Additionally, older and larger pension funds charge greater management fees and these fees increase with low volatility. However, fund returns and market returns barely affect such fees.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	D30 E30 E60 N90 O53	Cosgel, Metin M., and Bogac A. Ergene. 2013. "Law and Economics" Literature and Ottoman Legal Studies. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-02. This article considers the relevance of hypotheses developed in the "law and economics" literature regarding settlement/trial decisions in the Ottoman Empire. In particular, it explores the applicability of the "selection principle" and "50 percent plaintiff win-rate" formulated by George Priest and Benjamin Klein. The article also demonstrates how existing research based on Ottoman court records can contribute to the "law and economics" scholarship, which is dominated by research based on modern, Western contexts. The article utilizes the court records from eighteenth-century Kastamonu to make observations about settlement/litigation decisions in an Ottoman context.
2013	D85	Cremer, Helmuth, and Philippe De Donder. 2013. "Network Investment under Legal and Ownership Unbundling." <i>Review of Network Economics</i> , 12(1): 27-59. We consider an industry where an upstream firm determines the size of a network used by two downstream firms. We contrast ownership unbundling and legal unbundling, where the upstream firm maximizes its total profit, including the profit of its downstream subsidiary(ies), but does not discriminate between them. Furthermore, each downstream subsidiary maximizes its own profit. We show that ownership separation is more detrimental to welfare than legal unbundling, whether the downstream market is perfectly competitive or not, and whether there are asymmetries in network needs across downstream firms, and downstream investments, or not.
2013	E30	THE SAME AS D30 Cosgel, Metin M., and Bogac A. Ergene. 2013. "Law and Economics" Literature and Ottoman Legal Studies. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-02.
2013	E60	THE SAME AS D30 Cosgel
2013	E65	CV: Trubek, David M., Diogo R. Coutinho, and Mario G. Schapiro. 2013. "Toward a New Law and Development: New State Activism in Brazil and the Challenge for Legal Institutions." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 4. Legal Innovation and Empowerment for Development</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Sam Muller, Chantal Thomas and Chenguang Wang, 281-314. World Bank Law, Justice and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	H19 H29	Hartwick, John. 2013. <i>Benefit Charges for Firms and Households for Maintenance of The Legal System</i> . Queen's University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1305. We present an aggregate four good model (consumption, investment and two government goods) in which the current flows of one government good are in part pure public intermediate goods. The other public goods has "final" services for households. We are interested in a benefit approach to charging for government services that includes government services flowing directly to firms. The legal system is our representative intermediate public good and benefit charges to firms should include part of the maintenance of the legal system.
2013	K37	CV: De Genova, Nicholas. 2013. "The Legal Production of Mexican/Migrant "Illegality"." In <i>Governing Immigration through Crime: A Reader</i> , ed. Julie A. Dowling and Jonathan Xavier Inda, 41-57. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Stanford Social Sciences.
2013	K37	CV: Scoca, Franco Gaetano. 2013. "Protection of Diversity and Legal Treatment of the Foreigner: The Italian Model." In <i>Citizenship and Solidarity in the European Union: From the Charter of Fundamental Rights to the Crisis, the State of the Art</i> , ed. Alessandra Silveira, Mariana Canotilho and Pedro Madeira Froufe, 433-44. Euroclio series, no. 77. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2013	L64	Erickson, Jennifer L. 2013. "Stopping the Legal Flow of Weapons: Compliance with Arms Embargoes, 1981-2004." <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> , 50(2): 159-74. This article examines sending state compliance with arms embargoes. Arms embargoes are one of the most frequently used types of economic sanctions but they are perceived as one of the least effective. One major problem with arms embargoes, many argue, is sending states' failure to implement them. Yet studies tend to focus on cases of arms embargo violations, not compliance in the context of arms export practice more broadly. Using a series of new arms embargo variables, I conduct a statistical analysis of the relationship between arms embargoes and small and major conventional arms transfers from 1981 to 2004. Contrary to popular expectations, I find that arms embargoes on average restrain sending states' arms exports. If arms embargoes do indeed have difficulty changing targets' behavior, or achieving other measures of 'success,' additional explanations must also be considered. I suggest that arms embargo target selection and the intractable challenge of cutting off illicit arms flows are two important plausible alternatives. This finding also provides optimism for compliance with international commitments in the absence of institutionalized enforcement mechanisms. Major exporters overall appear to implement sanctions, despite strong economic incentives to ignore them and a lack of formal accountability mechanisms to punish violators.
2013	L68	Blandin, Annie. 2013. "La television sans frontieres avec Internet: Interactions et ordres juridiques. (Connected TV: Interactions and Legal Orders. With English summary.)." <i>La Revue des Sciences de Gestion</i> , 48(263-264): 117-23. TV connected to the internet brings both new opportunities and mess. The announced converging world is first a collision between two sectors that are regulated differently. Indeed, regulations are stricter for audiovisual media and looser for the Internet. This has a considerable impact upon the new competitive deal, especially since the connected TV lets new players into the audiovisual landscape, which come for the most part from non-EU countries. It raises a question about how to regulate these new services to bring order. In this situation of reform, our contribution focuses on the frame of legal analysis of innovations rather than on positive law.
2013	L70	Elvan, Osman Devrim. 2013. "The Legal Environmental Risk Analysis (LERA) Sample of Mining and the Environment in Turkish Legislation." <i>Resources Policy</i> , 38(3): 252-57. As advancing technology and increasing demands for natural resources continue to mount pressure on the environment, environmental conservation and sustainable management have become ever more important. Individual countries have been increasingly taking action to reduce environmental destruction caused by human activities in an attempt to find a balance in between the necessary exploitation of resources and environmental conservation. In Turkey, the struggle between environmental conservation and mining activities is set within the legal context, with the requisite legal regulations (which describe various procedures) in the midst of being updated or renewed. The legal environmental risk analysis (LERA), beginning by discussing the main legal regulations of environmental conservation in relation to mining activities, defines basic environmental components which form the basis of environmental conservation in relation to mining, and analyzes the impact of mining on each component. The analysis (LERA) finishes with an evaluation of the components as they currently stand and makes some suggestions for the improvement of insufficient regulations.
2013	N74	CV: Paul Arthur Berkman and Alexander N. Vylegzhanin, 231-39. Published in cooperation with NATO Emerging Security Challenges Division. NATO Science for Peace and Security Series C: Environmental Security. Dordrecht: Springer.
2013	N90	THE SAME AS D30 Cosgel, Metin M., and Bogac A. Ergene. 2013. "Law and Economics" Literature and Ottoman Legal Studies. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-02.
2013	O53	THE SAME AS D30 Cosgel

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	Q35	Maican, Ovidiu-Horia. 2013. "Legal Regime of Shale Gas Extraction." <i>Journal of Knowledge Management, Economics and Information Technology</i> , 3(6): 1-19. Some countries with large reserves intend to promote shale gas production, in order to reduce their dependency on imported gas. Shale gas will be an important new aspect in the world energy scene, with many effects. European Union wants secure and affordable sources of energy. Natural gas is the cleanest fossil fuel and a vital component of European Union's energy strategy. One of the most important aspects is that gas produces significantly cleaner energy than other fossil fuels. From a legal point of view, extraction of oil and natural gas is one of the most highly-regulated activities. In European Union, the regulation of shale gas activities is different if we compare with United States. United States has a complete framework of federal and state regulation of shale gas extraction. More than that, these regulations have evolved in order to respond to the United States shale gas boom. Legal regime of shale gas extraction in every member state of European Union must put together national and European Union regulations in this field of activity. Methodology: The analysis is based on a survey of relevant national legal frameworks. The purpose of the article is not to provide an assessment of the applicable legal framework but to analyse how the current legal framework is applied in practice and to point to possible areas for further review.
2013	Z18	CV: Prieto de Pedro, Jesus. 2013. "Cultural Diversity as a Political and Legal Challenge and a Basis for Humanism in Our Times." In <i>Citizenship and Solidarity in the European Union: From the Charter of Fundamental Rights to the Crisis, the State of the Art</i> , ed. Alessandra Silveira, Mariana Canotilho and Pedro Madeira Froufe, 423-32. Euroclio series, no. 77. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2013	Z18	CV: Psychogiopoulou, Evangelia. 2013. "State Aid to the Press in the EU: Legal Issues and Trends." In <i>State Aid for Newspapers: Theories, Cases, Actions</i> , ed. Paul Murschetz, 85-97. Media Business and Innovation series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.

Table Leg.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling*
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F01	Global Outlook
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	Trade: Other
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H12	Crisis Management
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I15	Health and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J89	Labor Standards: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M49	Accounting: Other
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O25	Industrial Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q33	Resource Booms
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

Leg: Balance of Links

427	Links in 2005
121	New links in 2006-2013
274	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: December 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for appendix D is equal to 4.67 AS.
 Общий объем приложения D — 4,67 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

³ AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table Leg.E.

Appendix E1. Series Editorial Board

This appendix contains brief information about members of the series editorial board. We used the following abbreviations:

RAS — Russian Academy of Sciences (SB — Siberian Branch, UB — Ural Branch),
MRI — Main Research Interests according to macro categories of JEL subject classification.

Victor I. Suslov (Суслов, Виктор Иванович) — *Chairman of the Editorial Board*, D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Corresponding Member of the RAS, Deputy Director of the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the scientific journal “Region: Economics and Sociology”. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. G Financial Economics. O Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth. R Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics.

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MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. I Health, Education, and Welfare. M Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting. P Economic Systems. Q Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics.

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MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. F International Economic. G Financial Economics. I Health, Education, and Welfare. J Labor and Demographic Economics. L Industrial Organization. M Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting. O Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth. Z Other Special Topics.

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MRI: E Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics. O Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth. P Economic Systems.

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MRI: C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **O** Economic Development, Innovation, Technological Change, and Growth.

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MRI: C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **D** Microeconomics. **E** Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics. **R** Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics.

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MRI: B History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches. **H** Public Economics. **R** Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics.

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MRI: I Health, Education, and Welfare. **L** Industrial Organization. **M** Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting.

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MRI: K Law and Economics.

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MRI: G Financial Economics. **K** Law and Economics. **L** Industrial Organization. **M** Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting. **O** Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth.

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MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. **C** Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **F** International Economics. **G** Financial Economics.

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MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. **G** Financial Economics.

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MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. **B** History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches. **L** Industrial Organization. **M** Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting.

Nikita I. Suslov (Суслов, Никита Иванович) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Head of Department of Analysis and Forecasting the Development of Industrial Systems at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: E Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics. **L** Industrial Organization.

Sergey A. Suspitsyn (Суспицын, Сергей Алексеевич) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Honored scientist of the Russian Federation, Chief Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **R** Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics.

Tatiana O. Tagaeva (Тагаева, Татьяна Олеговна) — D. Sc. (Economics), Docent, Leading Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: E Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics. **Q** Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics.

Valentin P. Taratuta (Таратута, Валентин Петрович) — PhD (Can.Sc., Philosophy), Docent, Associate Professor in the Institute for the Philosophy and Law at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. **B** History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches.

Vladislav V. Titov (Титов, Владислав Владимирович) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Chief Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Head of the Chair of Modelling and Management of Industrial Production in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **L** Industrial Organization. **M** Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting.

Miron A. Yagolnitsner (Ягольницер, Мирон Аркадьевич) — PhD (Can.S., Economics), Leading Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **L** Industrial Organization.

Приложение E2. Редакционный совет серии

В приложении приводится краткая информация о членах редакционного совета серии книг «Инновационный библиометрический анализ в экономических исследованиях» с указанием основных исследовательских интересов (**ОИИ**) согласно предметной классификации JEL.

Суслов, Виктор Иванович (Victor I. Suslov) — *председатель редакционного совета*, доктор экономических наук, профессор, член-корреспондент РАН, заместитель директора по науке Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, зам. главного редактора Всероссийского научного журнала «Регион: экономика и социология». (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: С Математические и количественные методы. **Г** Финансовая экономика. **О** Экономическое развитие, технологические изменения и рост. **Р** Экономика города, села, регионов, недвижимости и транспорта.

Мкртчян, Гагик Мкртчичевич (Gagik M. Mkrtychyan) — *заместитель председателя редакционного совета*, доктор экономических наук, профессор, заслуженный работник высшей школы Российской Федерации, президент экономического факультета и заведующий кафедрой применения математических методов в экономике и планировании Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, главный научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, главный редактор журнала «Мир экономики и управления» (ранее — «Вестник Новосибирского государственного университета. Серия: Социально-экономические науки»). (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: А Экономикс в целом и обучение. С Математические и количественные методы. I Здоровье, образование и благосостояние. М Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет. Р Экономические системы. Q Экономика сельского хозяйства и природных ресурсов, экологическая экономика и экономика окружающей среды.

Лычагин, Михаил Васильевич (Mikhail V. Lychagin) — *главный редактор*, доктор экономических наук, профессор, заслуженный работник высшей школы Российской Федерации, заведующий кафедрой «Финансы и кредит» экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, ведущий научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: А Экономикс в целом и обучение. F Международная экономика. G Финансовая экономика. I Здоровье, образование и благосостояние. J Экономика труда и демография. L Отраслевая организация производства. M Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет. O Экономическое развитие, технологические изменения и рост. Z Другие специальные темы (экономика культуры, экономическая социология, экономическая антропология, религия).

Баранов, Александр Олегович (Alexander O. Baranov) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой экономической теории экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, ведущий научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, зам. главного редактора журнала «Мир экономики и управления» (ранее — «Вестник Новосибирского государственного университета. Серия: Социально-экономические науки»). (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: E Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика. O Экономическое развитие, технологические изменения и рост. P Экономические системы.

Буфетова, Лидия Павловна (Lidiya P. Bufetova) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, главный редактор журнала «Экономика. Вопросы школьного экономического образования». (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: А Экономикс в целом и обучение. D Микроэкономика. J Экономика труда и демография. N Экономическая история. P Экономические системы.

Дубина, Игорь Николаевич (Igor N. Dubina) — доктор экономических наук, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета и Международного института экономики, менеджмента и информационных систем Алтайского государственного университета, зам. главного редактора международных научных журналов «Экономика знаний» и «Инновации и предпринимательство» (Издательство Springer). (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: С Математические и количественные методы. О Экономическое развитие, инновации, технологические изменения и рост.

Глущенко, Константин Павлович (Konstantin P. Gluschenko) — доктор экономических наук, ведущий научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: С Математические и количественные методы. D Микроэкономика. E Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика. R Экономика города, села, регионов, недвижимости и транспорта.

Клисторин, Владимир Ильич (Vladimir I. Klistorin) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, ведущий научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: B История экономической мысли, методология и неортодоксальные подходы. H Экономика общественного сектора. R Экономика города, села, регионов, недвижимости и транспорта.

Кудин, Игорь Валерьевич (Igor V. Kudin) — кандидат экономических наук, председатель правления Новосибирской городской общественной организации «Наше здоровье». (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: I Здоровье, образование и благосостояние. L Отраслевая организация производства. M Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет.

Лисица, Валерий Николаевич (Valerii N. Lisitsa) — доктор юридических наук, доцент, заведующий кафедрой правового обеспечения рыночной экономики экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: K Право и экономика.

Лычагин, Антон Михайлович (Anton M. Lychagin) — кандидат экономических наук, доцент, директор АНО «Институт прикладных проектов», председатель общего собрания Фонда реализации общественных инициатив «ВРЕМЯ». (РФ, Москва).

ОИИ: G Финансовая экономика. K Право и экономика. L Отраслевая организация производства. M Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет. O Экономическое развитие, технологические изменения и рост.

Мухина, Ирина Константиновна (Irina K. Muhina) — международный эксперт по проектированию и архитектуре информационно-аналитических потоков с области инвестиций, банков, страхования, консалтинга и исследований корпораций Северной Америки (более 25 практической работы), основатель образовательного инновационного центра iECARUS.com, президент ERUDITE school Egudite.com. (РФ и Канада).

ОИИ: A Экономикс в целом и обучение. C Математические и количественные методы. F Международная экономика. G Финансовая экономика.

Новиков, Александр Владимирович (Alexander V. Novikov) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, ректор Новосибирского государственного университета экономики и управления. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: A Экономикс в целом и обучение. G Финансовая экономика.

Попов, Евгений Васильевич (Eugene V. Popov) — доктор экономических наук, доктор физико-математических наук, профессор, член-корреспондент РАН, заслуженный деятель науки РФ, главный ученый секретарь Уральского отделения РАН, руководитель Центра экономической теории Института экономики Уральского отделения РАН (Екатеринбург), заместитель главного редактора “Журнала экономической теории”, член редакционного совета журнала “Advances in Economics and Business” (USA). (РФ, Екатеринбург).

ОИИ: А Экономика в целом и обучение. В История экономической мысли, методология и неортодоксальные подходы. Д Микроэкономика. Л Отраслевая организация производства. М Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет.

Суслов, Никита Иванович (Nikita I. Suslov) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, заведующий отделом анализа и прогнозирования развития отраслевых систем Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: Е Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика. Л Отраслевая организация производства.

Суспицын, Сергей Алексеевич (Sergey A. Suspitsyn) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, заслуженный деятель науки РФ, главный научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: С Математические и количественные методы. R Экономика города, села, регионов, недвижимости и транспорта.

Тагаева, Татьяна Олеговна (Tatiana O. Tagaeva) — доктор экономических наук, ведущий научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: Е Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика. Q Экономика сельского хозяйства и природных ресурсов, экологическая экономика и экономика окружающей среды.

Таратута, Валентин Петрович (Valentin P. Taratuta) — кандидат философских наук, доцент, доцент Института философии и права Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

А Экономика в целом и обучение. **В** История экономической мысли, методология и неортодоксальные подходы. (РФ, Новосибирск).

Титов, Владислав Владимирович (Vladislav V. Titov) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, главный научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, заведующий кафедрой моделирования и управления промышленным производством экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета.

ОИИ: С Математические и количественные методы. Л Отраслевая организация производства. М Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет.

Хуторецкий, Александр Борисович (Alexandr B. Khutoretskii) — доктор экономических наук, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

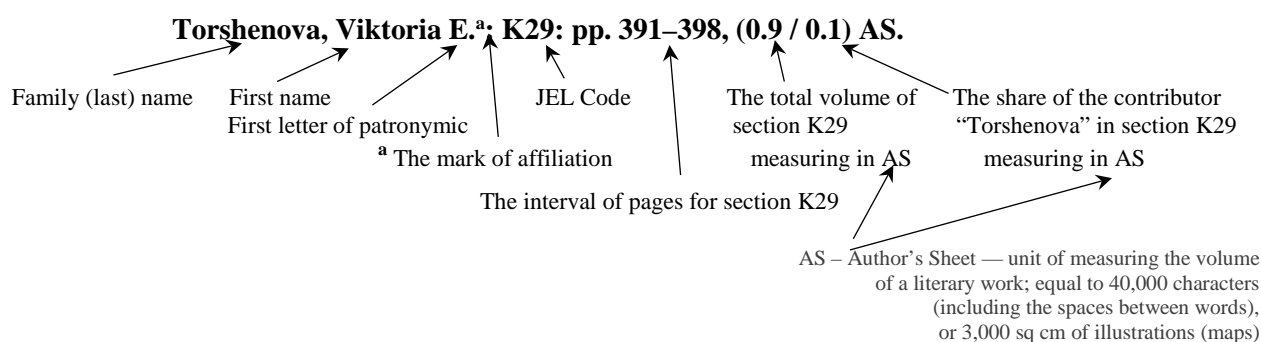
ОИИ: С Математические и количественные методы. H Экономика общественного сектора.

Ягольницер, Мирон Аркадьевич (Miron A. Yagolnitser) — кандидат экономических наук, ведущий научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН. (РФ, Новосибирск).

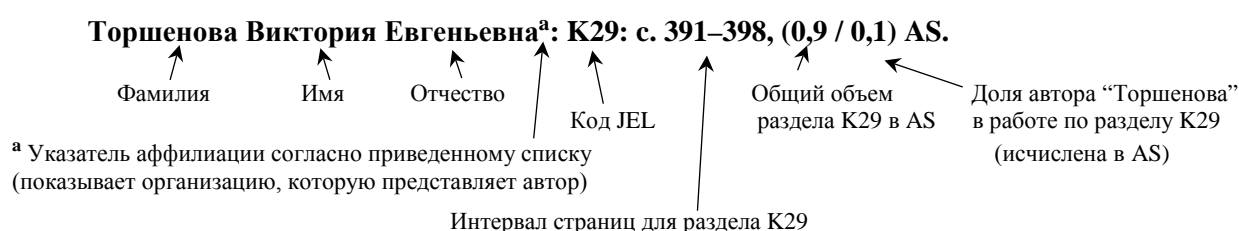
ОИИ: С Математические и количественные методы. Л Отраслевая организация производства.

General Observations — Общие замечания

We use the following form of presentation:



На русском языке используется следующая форма представления:



Согласно сложившейся практике объем литературной и издательской работы измеряется в *авторских листах* (AS — Author's Sheet). Один такой лист принимается равным 40 000 типографских знаков (включая пробелы между словами), или 3000 кв. см иллюстративного материала (карты, фотографии и т.п.). Ранее в тексте книги в конце каждого раздела с кодом предметной классификации JEL шли сведения об авторском вкладе на английском и русском языках и для обозначения таких авторских листов использовалась аббревиатура AS. Это сокращение будет использоваться и в данном приложении.

If the author participated in the preparation of several sections, then at the end after the word "total" the total amount of AS sections with the author's participation is indicated first, and then after the slash the sum of AS, which in each section accounted for his share. In cases where sections are listed separately in English and Russian, page intervals and volumes are specified for both types of text. For convenience of perception, we transfer the information to the next line according to the boundaries of sections.

Если автор принял участие в подготовке нескольких разделов, то в конце после слова "итога" указывается сначала общая сумма AS разделов с участием данного автора, а затем после косой черты сумма AS, которые в каждом разделе приходились на его долю. В тех случаях, когда разделы приведены отдельно на английском и русском языках, интервалы страниц и объемы указаны для обоих видов текста. Для удобства восприятия перенос сведений на следующую строку производится не автоматически, а по границам разделов.

Affiliation List — Перечень аффилиаций

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- ^b Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IEIE SB RAS), 17 Academician Lavrentyev Ave., Novosibirsk, 630090, Russian Federation. — ФГБУН "Институт экономики и организации промышленного производства Сибирского отделения Российской академии наук", проспект Академика Лаврентьева, 17, г. Новосибирск, 630090, Российская Федерация.
- ^c Autonomous Nonprofit Organization "The Institute of Applied Projects", 10A (Building 1) 1905 Year Str., Moscow, 123022, Russian Federation. — АНО "Институт прикладных проектов", ул. 1905 года, 10А, стр. 1, г. Москва, 123022, Российская Федерация.
- ^d Innovative Educational Center of Art and Science (IECARUS), 2323 Bloor St West, Unit 213, Toronto, ON M6S 4W, Canada. — Инновационный образовательный центр искусства и науки, Торонто, Канада.

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Contributors

Badlo, Vladimir V.^a: K37: pp. 630–653, (2.37 / 0.12) AS.

Grekova, Kseniya A.^a: K23: pp. 356–390, (4.63 / 0.1); K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.1);
K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.1); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.15). Total: 15.86 / 0.45 AS.

Iina, Darya V.^a: K13: pp. 162–191, (3.68 / 0.2); K14: pp. 192–226, (4.42 / 0.3);
K20: pp. 249–276, (3.3 / 0.15); K21: pp. 277–314, (5.2 / 0.2); K22: pp. 315–355, (5.74 / 0.33). Total: 22.34 / 1.18 AS.

Kozhukhov, Vadim A.^a: K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.2) AS.

Kudryakov, Vlad D.^a: K30: pp. 399–421, (2.3 / 0.05); K31: pp. 422–455, (4.4 / 0.2);
K32: pp. 456–494, (5.4 / 0.2); K33: pp. 495–536, (6.08 / 0.25). Total: 18.18 / 0.7 AS.

Lisitsa, Valerii N.^a: Starting information and preface: pp. 1–10, (0.88 / 0.22);

K00: pp. 11–44, (4.38 / 0.44); K10: pp. 45–82, (5.0 / 0.5); K11: pp. 83–126, (6.5 / 0.65); K12: pp. 127–161, (4.56 / 0.44);
K13: pp. 162–191, (3.68 / 0.36); K14: pp. 192–226, (4.42 / 0.4); K19: pp. 227–248, (2.05 / 0.2); K20: pp. 249–276, (3.3 / 0.33);
K21: pp. 277–314, (5.2 / 0.52); K22: pp. 315–355, (5.74 / 0.56); K23: pp. 356–390, (4.63 / 0.46); K30: pp. 399–421, (2.3 / 0.23);
K31: pp. 422–455, (4.4 / 0.44); K32: pp. 456–494, (5.4 / 0.54); K33: pp. 495–536, (6.08 / 0.6); K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.46);
K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.25); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.34); K37: pp. 630–653, (2.37 / 0.23); K39: pp. 654–675, (2.04 / 0.1);
K40: pp. 676–714, (5.5 / 0.55); K41: pp. 715–749, (4.55 / 0.45); K42: pp. 750–794, (6.75 / 0.65); K49: pp. 795–814, (1.76 / 0.17);
app. A: pp. 815–822, (0.8 / 0.2); app. E1 + E2: pp. 902–907, (0.66 / 0.16); app. F: pp. 908–912 (0.6 / 0.15). Total: 104.78 / 10.7.

Lukhtanova, Olesya N.^a: K11: pp. 83–126, (6.5 / 0.2);

K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.1); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.15); Total: 12.96 / 0.45 AS.

Lushnikova, Anastasia S.^a: K00: pp. 11–44, (4.38 / 0.33); K10: pp. 45–82, (5.0 / 0.43); Total: 9.38 / 0.76 AS.

Lychagin, Anton M.^a: K00: pp. 11–44, (4.38 / 0.79); K10: pp. 45–82, (5.0 / 0.9); K11: pp. 83–126, (6.5 / 1.2);

K12: pp. 127–161, (4.56 / 0.8); K13: pp. 162–191, (3.68 / 0.65); K14: pp. 192–226, (4.42 / 0.72); K19: pp. 227–248, (2.05 / 0.4);
K20: pp. 249–276, (3.3 / 0.6); K21: pp. 277–314, (5.2 / 0.93); K22: pp. 315–355, (5.74 / 1.04); K23: pp. 356–390, (4.63 / 0.83);
K29: pp. 391–398, (0.9 / 0.3); K30: pp. 399–421, (2.3 / 0.41); K31: pp. 422–455, (4.4 / 0.8); K32: pp. 456–494, (5.4 / 1.0);
K33: pp. 495–536, (6.08 / 1.08); K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.91); K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.45); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.61);
K37: pp. 630–653, (2.37 / 0.42); K39: pp. 654–675, (2.04 / 0.35); K40: pp. 676–714, (5.5 / 1.0); K41: pp. 715–749, (4.55 / 0.81);
K42: pp. 750–794, (6.75 / 1.2); K49: pp. 795–814, (1.76 / 0.3); app. B1 + B2: pp. 823–844, (2.0 / 0.66);
app. D: pp. 867–901, (4.67 / 1.27). Total: 109.41 / 20.02 AS.

Lychagin, Dmitry M.^a: K00: pp. 11–44, (4.38 / 0.33); K10: pp. 45–82, (5.0 / 0.36); K11: pp. 83–126, (6.5 / 0.45);

K12: pp. 127–161, (4.56 / 0.33); K13: pp. 162–191, (3.68 / 0.3); K14: pp. 192–226, (4.42 / 0.4); K19: pp. 227–248, (2.05 / 0.2);
K20: pp. 249–276, (3.3 / 0.25); K21: pp. 277–314, (5.2 / 0.42); K22: pp. 315–355, (5.74 / 0.46); K23: pp. 356–390, (4.63 / 0.41);
K29: pp. 391–398, (0.9 / 0.2); K30: pp. 399–421, (2.3 / 0.21); K31: pp. 422–455, (4.4 / 0.35); K32: pp. 456–494, (5.4 / 0.45);
K33: pp. 495–536, (6.08 / 0.55); K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.35); K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.25); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.3);
K37: pp. 630–653, (2.37 / 0.2); K39: pp. 654–675, (2.04 / 0.17); K40: pp. 676–714, (5.5 / 0.5); K41: pp. 715–749, (4.55 / 0.37);
K42: pp. 750–794, (6.75 / 0.6); K49: pp. 795–814, (1.76 / 0.17); app. D: pp. 867–901, (4.67 / 0.7). Total: 107.41 / 9.6 AS.

Lychagin, Mikhail V.^{a, b}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1–10 pp. 1–10, (0.88 / 0.22);

K00: pp. 11–44, (4.38 / 0.79); K10: pp. 45–82, (5.0 / 1.0); K11: pp. 83–126, (6.5 / 1.3); K12: pp. 127–161, (4.56 / 0.88);
K13: pp. 162–191, (3.68 / 0.72); K14: pp. 192–226, (4.42 / 0.8); K19: pp. 227–248, (2.05 / 0.4); K20: pp. 249–276, (3.3 / 0.66);
K21: pp. 277–314, (5.2 / 1.04); K22: pp. 315–355, (5.74 / 1.12); K23: pp. 356–390, (4.63 / 0.92); K29: pp. 391–398, (0.9 / 0.3);
K30: pp. 399–421, (2.3 / 0.46); K31: pp. 422–455, (4.4 / 0.88); K32: pp. 456–494, (5.4 / 1.08); K33: pp. 495–536, (6.08 / 1.2);
K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.92); K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.5); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.68); K37: pp. 630–653, (2.37 / 0.46);
K39: pp. 654–675, (2.04 / 0.4); K40: pp. 676–714, (5.5 / 1.1); K41: pp. 715–749, (4.55 / 0.9); K42: pp. 750–794, (6.75 / 1.3);
K49: pp. 795–814, (1.76 / 0.34); app. A: pp. 815–822, (0.8 / 0.2); app. B1 + B2: pp. 823–844, (2.0 / 0.68);
app. C: pp. 845–866, (1.78 / 1.78); app. D: pp. 867–901, (4.67 / 1.3);
app. E1 + E2: pp. 902–907, (0.66 / 0.18); app. F: pp. 908–912 (0.6 / 0.15). Total: 114.13 / 24.75.

Mamedov, Anar M.^a: K39: pp. 654–675, (2.04 / 0.05); K40: pp. 676–714, (5.5 / 0.1);

K41: pp. 715–749, (4.55 / 0.1); K42: pp. 750–794, (6.75 / 0.2). Total: 18.84 / 0.45 AS.

Mkrtychyan, Gagik M.^{a, b}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1–10, (0.88 / 0.22);

K00: pp. 11–44, (4.38 / 0.44); K10: pp. 45–82, (5.0 / 0.5); K11: pp. 83–126, (6.5 / 0.65); K12: pp. 127–161, (4.56 / 0.44);
K13: pp. 162–191, (3.68 / 0.36); K14: pp. 192–226, (4.42 / 0.4); K19: pp. 227–248, (2.05 / 0.2); K20: pp. 249–276, (3.3 / 0.33);
K21: pp. 277–314, (5.2 / 0.52); K22: pp. 315–355, (5.74 / 0.56); K23: pp. 356–390, (4.63 / 0.46); K30: pp. 399–421, (2.3 / 0.23);
K31: pp. 422–455, (4.4 / 0.44); K32: pp. 456–494, (5.4 / 0.54); K33: pp. 495–536, (6.08 / 0.6); K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.46);
K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.25); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.34); K37: pp. 630–653, (2.37 / 0.23); K39: pp. 654–675, (2.04 / 0.2);
K40: pp. 676–714, (5.5 / 0.55); K41: pp. 715–749, (4.55 / 0.45); K42: pp. 750–794, (6.75 / 0.65); K49: pp. 795–814, (1.76 / 0.17);
app. A: pp. 815–822, (0.8 / 0.2); app. D: pp. 867–901, (4.67 / 0.7). app. E1 + E2: pp. 902–907, (0.66 / 0.16);
app. F: pp. 908–912 (0.6 / 0.15). Total: 109.45 / 11.4 AS.

- Muhina, Irina K. ^{d, a}: K00: pp. 11–44, (4.38 / 0.44); K10: pp. 45–82, (5.0 / 04.5); K11: pp. 83–126, (6.5 / 0.55); K12: pp. 127–161, (4.56 / 0.4); K13: pp. 162–191, (3.68 / 0.33); K14: pp. 192–226, (4.42 / 0.4); K19: pp. 227–248, (2.05 / 0.2); K20: pp. 249–276, (3.3 / 0.3); K21: pp. 277–314, (5.2 / 0.48); K23: pp. 356–390, (4.63 / 0.43); K30: pp. 399–421, (2.3 / 0.22); K31: pp. 422–455, (4.4 / 0.4); K32: pp. 456–494, (5.4 / 0.5); K33: pp. 495–536, (6.08 / 0.55); K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.4); K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.25); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.3); K37: pp. 630–653, (2.37 / 0.21); K39: pp. 654–675, (2.04 / 0.2); K40: pp. 676–714, (5.5 / 0.5); K41: pp. 715–749, (4.55 / 0.4); K42: pp. 750–794, (6.75 / 0.6); K49: pp. 795–814, (1.76 / 0.17); app. B1 + B2: pp. 823–844, (2.0 / 0.66). Total: 103.84 / 9.8 AS.
- Pecherichenko, Vladislav A. ^a: K12: pp. 127–161, (4.56 / 0.15); K41: pp. 715–749, (4.55 / 0.25); Total: 9.11 / 0.4 AS.
- Popov, Ilya Y. ^a: K00: pp. 11–44, (4.38 / 0.33); K10: pp. 45–82, (5.0 / 0.36); K11: pp. 83–126, (6.5 / 0.45); K12: pp. 127–161, (4.56 / 0.33); K13: pp. 162–191, (3.68 / 0.3); K14: pp. 192–226, (4.42 / 0.4); K19: pp. 227–248, (2.05 / 0.2); K20: pp. 249–276, (3.3 / 0.25); K21: pp. 277–314, (5.2 / 0.42); K22: pp. 315–355, (5.74 / 0.46); K23: pp. 356–390, (4.63 / 0.41); K30: pp. 399–421, (2.3 / 0.21); K31: pp. 422–455, (4.4 / 0.35); K32: pp. 422–455, (5.4 / 0.45); K33: pp. 495–536, (6.08 / 0.55); K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.35); K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.25); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.3); K37: pp. 630–653, (2.37 / 0.2); K39: pp. 654–675, (2.04 / 0.17); K40: pp. 676–714, (5.5 / 0.5); K41: pp. 715–749, (4.55 / 0.37); K42: pp. 750–794, (6.75 / 0.6); K49: pp. 795–814, (1.76 / 0.17). Total: 101.84 / 8.38 AS.
- Rybachenko, Ekaterina A. ^a: K13: pp. 162–191, (3.68 / 0.1); K14: pp. 192–226, (4.42 / 0.2); K19: pp. 227–248, (2.05 / 0.05); K20: pp. 249–276, (3.3 / 0.1); K21: pp. 277–314, (5.2 / 0.15); K22: pp. 315–355, (5.74 / 0.15). Total: 24.39 / 0.75 AS.
- Seledkov, Mikhail A. ^a: K30: pp. 399–421, (2.3 / 0.05); K31: pp. 422–455, (4.4 / 0.1); K32: pp. 456–494, (5.4 / 0.1); K33: pp. 495–536, (6.08 / 0.1). Total: 18.18 / 0.35 AS.
- Shlykov, Sergey N. ^a: K37: pp. 630–653, (2.37 / 0.07) AS.
- Skasyrskaya, Elena V. ^a: K23: pp. 356–390, (4.63 / 0.15) AS.
- Suslov, Victor I. ^{b, a}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1–10, (0.88 / 0.22); K00: pp. 11–44, (4.38 / 0.44); K10: pp. 45–82, (5.0 / 0.5); K11: pp. 83–126, (6.5 / 0.65); K12: pp. 127–161, (4.56 / 0.44); K13: pp. 162–191, (3.68 / 0.36); K14: pp. 192–226, (4.42 / 0.4); K19: pp. 227–248, (2.05 / 0.2); K20: pp. 249–276, (3.3 / 0.33); K21: pp. 277–314, (5.2 / 0.52); K22: pp. 315–355, (5.74 / 0.56); K23: pp. 356–390, (4.63 / 0.46); K30: pp. 399–421, (2.3 / 0.23); K31: pp. 422–455, (4.4 / 0.44); K32: pp. 456–494, (5.4 / 0.54); K33: pp. 495–536, (6.08 / 0.6); K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.46); K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.25); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.34); K37: pp. 630–653, (2.37 / 0.23); K39: pp. 654–675, (2.04 / 0.2); K40: pp. 676–714, (5.5 / 0.55); K41: pp. 715–749, (4.55 / 0.45); K42: pp. 750–794, (6.75 / 0.65); K49: pp. 795–814, (1.76 / 0.17); app. A: pp. 815–822, (0.8 / 0.2); app. D: pp. 867–901, (4.67 / 0.7). app. E1 + E2: pp. 902–907, (0.66 / 0.16); app. F: pp. 908–912 (0.6 / 0.15). Total: 109.45 / 11.4.
- Torshenova, Viktoria E. ^a: K29: pp. 391–398, (0.9 / 0.1) AS.
- Virovets, Kristina S. ^a: K11: pp. 83–126, (6.5 / 0.4); K12: pp. 127–161, (4.56 / 0.35). Total: 15.97 / 0.35 AS.
- Zhumadylova, Aizada D. ^a: K34: pp. 537–572, (4.77 / 0.25); K35: pp. 573–598, (2.85 / 0.2); K36: pp. 599–629, (3.61 / 0.1); K39: pp. 654–675, (2.04 / 0.1); K40: pp. 676–714, (5.5 / 0.15); K42: pp. 750–794, (6.75 / 0.3); K49: pp. 795–814, (1.76 / 0.17). Total: 22.51 / 1.2 AS.

Авторы

- Бадло Владимир Владимирович^a: K37: с. 630–653, (2,37 / 0,12) AS.
- Вировец Кристина Сергеевна^a: K11: с. 83–126, (6,5 / 0,4); K12: с. 127–161, (4,56 / 0,35). Итого: 15,97 / 0,35 AS.
- Грекова Ксения Андреевна^a: K23: с. 356–390, (4,63 / 0,1); K34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,1); K35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,1); K36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,15). Итого: 15,86 / 0,45 AS.
- Жумадьлова Айзада Долотбековна^a: K34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,25); K35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,2); K36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,1); K39: с. 654–675, (2,04 / 0,1); K40: с. 676–714, (5,5 / 0,15); K42: с. 750–794, (6,75 / 0,3); K49: с. 795–814, (1,76 / 0,17). Итого: 22,51 / 1,2 AS.
- Ильина Дарья Викторовна^a: K13: с. 162–191, (3,68 / 0,2); K14: с. 192–226, (4,42 / 0,3); K20: с. 249–276, (3,3 / 0,15); K21: с. 277–314, (5,2 / 0,2); K22: с. 315–355, (5,74 / 0,33). Итого: 22,34 / 1,18 AS.
- Кожухов Вадим Андреевич^a: K34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,2) AS.
- Кудряков Влад Денисович^a: K30: с. 399–421, (2,3 / 0,05); K31: с. 422–455, (4,4 / 0,2); K32: с. 456–494, (5,4 / 0,2); K33: с. 495–536, (6,08 / 0,25). Итого: 18,18 / 0,7 AS.
- Лисица Валерий Николаевич^a: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1–10, (0,88 / 0,22); K00: с. 11–44, (4,38 / 0,44); K10: с. 45–82, (5,0 / 0,5); K11: с. 83–126, (6,5 / 0,65); K12: с. 127–161, (4,56 / 0,44); K13: с. 162–191, (3,68 / 0,36); K14: с. 192–226, (4,42 / 0,4); K19: с. 227–248, (2,05 / 0,2); K20: с. 249–276, (3,3 / 0,33); K21: с. 277–314, (5,2 / 0,52); K22: с. 315–355, (5,74 / 0,56); K23: с. 356–390, (4,63 / 0,46); K30: с. 399–421, (2,3 / 0,23); K31: с. 422–455, (4,4 / 0,44); K32: с. 456–494, (5,4 / 0,54); K33: с. 495–536, (6,08 / 0,6); K34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,46); K35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,25); K36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,34); K37: с. 630–653, (2,37 / 0,23); K39: с. 654–675, (2,04 / 0,1); K40: с. 676–714, (5,5 / 0,55); K41: с. 715–749, (4,55 / 0,45); K42: с. 750–794, (6,75 / 0,65); K49: с. 795–814, (1,76 / 0,17);

- прил. А: с. 815–822, (0,8 / 0,2); прил. Е1 + Е2: с. 902–907, (0,66 / 0,16); прил. F: с. 908–912 (0,6 / 0,15).
Итого: 104,78 / 10,7 AS.
- Лухтанова Олеся Николаевна^a: К11: с. 83–126, (6,5 / 0,2);
К35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,1); К36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,15). Итого: 12,96 / 0,45 AS.
- Лушникова Анастасия Сергеевна^a: К00: с. 11–44, (4,38 / 0,33); К10: с. 45–82, (5,0 / 0,43); Итого: 9,38 / 0,76 AS.
- Лычагин Антон Михайлович^{c, a}: К00: с. 11–44, (4,38 / 0,79); К10: с. 45–82, (5,0 / 0,9); К11: с. 83–126, (6,5 / 1,2);
К12: с. 127–161, (4,56 / 0,8); К13: с. 162–191, (3,68 / 0,65); К14: с. 192–226, (4,42 / 0,72); К19: с. 227–248, (2,05 / 0,4);
К20: с. 249–276, (3,3 / 0,6); К21: с. 277–314, (5,2 / 0,93); К22: с. 315–355, (5,74 / 1,04); К23: с. 356–390, (4,63 / 0,83);
К29: с. 391–398, (0,9 / 0,3); К30: с. 399–421, (2,3 / 0,41); К31: с. 422–455, (4,4 / 0,8); К32: с. 456–494, (5,4 / 1,0);
К33: с. 495–536, (6,08 / 1,08); К34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,91); К35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,45); К36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,61);
К37: с. 630–653, (2,37 / 0,42); К39: с. 654–675, (2,04 / 0,35); К40: с. 676–714, (5,5 / 1,0); К41: с. 715–749, (4,55 / 0,81);
К42: с. 750–794, (6,75 / 1,2); К49: с. 795–814, (1,76 / 0,3); прил. В1 + В2: с. 823–844, (2,0 / 0,66);
прил. D: с. 867–901, (4,67 / 1,27). Итого: 109,41 / 20,02 AS.
- Лычагин Дмитрий Михайлович^a: К00: с. 11–44, (4,38 / 0,33); К10: с. 45–82, (5,0 / 0,36); К11: с. 83–126, (6,5 / 0,45);
К12: с. 127–161, (4,56 / 0,33); К13: с. 162–191, (3,68 / 0,3); К14: с. 192–226, (4,42 / 0,4); К19: с. 227–248, (2,05 / 0,2);
К20: с. 249–276, (3,3 / 0,25); К21: с. 277–314, (5,2 / 0,42); К22: с. 315–355, (5,74 / 0,46); К23: с. 356–390, (4,63 / 0,41);
К29: с. 391–398, (0,9 / 0,2); К30: с. 399–421, (2,3 / 0,21); К31: с. 422–455, (4,4 / 0,35); К32: с. 456–494, (5,4 / 0,45);
К33: с. 495–536, (6,08 / 0,55); К34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,35); К35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,25); К36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,3);
К37: с. 630–653, (2,37 / 0,2); К39: с. 654–675, (2,04 / 0,17); К40: с. 676–714, (5,5 / 0,5); К41: с. 715–749, (4,55 / 0,37);
К42: с. 750–794, (6,75 / 0,6); К49: с. 795–814, (1,76 / 0,17); прил. D: с. 867–901, (4,67 / 0,7). Итого: 107,41 / 9,6 AS.
- Лычагин Михаил Васильевич^{a, b}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1-10, (0,88 / 0,22);
К00: с. 11–44, (4,38 / 0,79); К10: с. 45–82, (5,0 / 1,0); К11: с. 83–126, (6,5 / 1,3); К12: с. 127–161, (4,56 / 0,88);
К13: с. 162–191, (3,68 / 0,72); К14: с. 192–226, (4,42 / 0,8); К19: с. 227–248, (2,05 / 0,4); К20: с. 249–276, (3,3 / 0,66);
К21: с. 277–314, (5,2 / 1,04); К22: с. 315–355, (5,74 / 1,12); К23: с. 356–390, (4,63 / 0,92); К29: с. 391–398, (0,9 / 0,3);
К30: с. 399–421, (2,3 / 0,46); К31: с. 422–455, (4,4 / 0,88); К32: с. 456–494, (5,4 / 1,08); К33: с. 495–536, (6,08 / 1,2);
К34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,92); К35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,5); К36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,68); К37: с. 630–653, (2,37 / 0,46);
К39: с. 654–675, (2,04 / 0,4); К40: с. 676–714, (5,5 / 1,1); К41: с. 715–749, (4,55 / 0,9); К42: с. 750–794, (6,75 / 1,3);
К49: с. 795–814, (1,76 / 0,34); прил. А: с. 815–822, (0,8 / 0,2); прил. В1 + В2: с. 823–844, (2,0 / 0,68);
прил. С: с. 845–866, (1,78 / 1,78); прил. D: с. 867–901, (4,67 / 1,3);
прил. Е1 + Е2: с. 902–907, (0,66 / 0,18); прил. F: с. 908–912 (0,6 / 0,15). Итого: 114,13 / 24,75.
- Мамедов Анар Майисович^a: К39: с. 654–675, (2,04 / 0,05); К40: с. 676–714, (5,5 / 0,1);
К41: с. 715–749, (4,55 / 0,1); К42: с. 750–794, (6,75 / 0,2). Итого: 18,84 / 0,45 AS.
- Мкртчян Гагик Мкртчичевич^{a, b}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1-10, (0,88 / 0,22);
К00: с. 11–44, (4,38 / 0,44); К10: с. 45–82, (5,0 / 0,5); К11: с. 83–126, (6,5 / 0,65); К12: с. 127–161, (4,56 / 0,44);
К13: с. 162–191, (3,68 / 0,36); К14: с. 192–226, (4,42 / 0,4); К19: с. 227–248, (2,05 / 0,2); К20: с. 249–276, (3,3 / 0,33);
К21: с. 277–314, (5,2 / 0,52); К22: с. 315–355, (5,74 / 0,56); К23: с. 356–390, (4,63 / 0,46); К30: с. 399–421, (2,3 / 0,23);
К31: с. 422–455, (4,4 / 0,44); К32: с. 456–494, (5,4 / 0,54); К33: с. 495–536, (6,08 / 0,6); К34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,46);
К35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,25); К36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,34); К37: с. 630–653, (2,37 / 0,23); К39: с. 654–675, (2,04 / 0,2);
К40: с. 676–714, (5,5 / 0,55); К41: с. 715–749, (4,55 / 0,45); К42: с. 750–794, (6,75 / 0,65); К49: с. 795–814, (1,76 / 0,17);
прил. А: с. 815–822, (0,8 / 0,2); прил. D: с. 867–901, (4,67 / 0,7). прил. Е1 + Е2: с. 902–907, (0,66 / 0,16);
прил. F: с. 908–912 (0,6 / 0,15). Итого: 109,45 / 11,4.
- Мухина Ирина Константиновна^{d, a}: К00: с. 11–44, (4,38 / 0,44); К10: с. 45–82, (5,0 / 0,45); К11: с. 83–126, (6,5 / 0,55);
К12: с. 127–161, (4,56 / 0,4); К13: с. 162–191, (3,68 / 0,33); К14: с. 192–226, (4,42 / 0,4); К19: с. 227–248, (2,05 / 0,2);
К20: с. 249–276, (3,3 / 0,3); К21: с. 277–314, (5,2 / 0,48); К23: с. 356–390, (4,63 / 0,43); К30: с. 399–421, (2,3 / 0,22);
К31: с. 422–455, (4,4 / 0,4); К32: с. 456–494, (5,4 / 0,5); К33: с. 495–536, (6,08 / 0,55); К34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,4);
К35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,25); К36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,3); К37: с. 630–653, (2,37 / 0,21); К39: с. 654–675, (2,04 / 0,2);
К40: с. 676–714, (5,5 / 0,5); К41: с. 715–749, (4,55 / 0,4); К42: с. 750–794, (6,75 / 0,6); К49: с. 795–814, (1,76 / 0,17);
прил. В1 + В2: с. 823–844, (2,0 / 0,66). Итого: 103,84 / 9,8 AS.
- Печериченко Владислав Андреевич^a: К12: с. 127–161, (4,56 / 0,15); К41: с. 715–749, (4,55 / 0,25); Итого: 9,11 / 0,4 AS.
- Попов Илья Юрьевич^a: К00: с. 11–44, (4,38 / 0,33); К10: с. 45–82, (5,0 / 0,36); К11: с. 83–126, (6,5 / 0,45);
К12: с. 127–161, (4,56 / 0,33); К13: с. 162–191, (3,68 / 0,3); К14: с. 192–226, (4,42 / 0,4); К19: с. 227–248, (2,05 / 0,2);
К20: с. 249–276, (3,3 / 0,25); К21: с. 277–314, (5,2 / 0,42); К22: с. 315–355, (5,74 / 0,46); К23: с. 356–390, (4,63 / 0,41);
К30: с. 399–421, (2,3 / 0,21); К31: с. 422–455, (4,4 / 0,35); К32: с. 422–455, (5,4 / 0,45); К33: с. 495–536, (6,08 / 0,55);
К34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,35); К35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,25); К36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,3); К37: с. 630–653, (2,37 / 0,2);
К39: с. 654–675, (2,04 / 0,17); К40: с. 676–714, (5,5 / 0,5); К41: с. 715–749, (4,55 / 0,37); К42: с. 750–794, (6,75 / 0,6);
К49: с. 795–814, (1,76 / 0,17). Итого: 101,84 / 8,38 AS.
- Рыбаченко Екатерина Александровна^a: К13: с. 162–191, (3,68 / 0,1);
К14: с. 192–226, (4,42 / 0,2); К19: с. 227–248, (2,05 / 0,05); К20: с. 249–276, (3,3 / 0,1);

К21: с. 277–314, (5,2 / 0,15); К22: с. 315–355, (5,74 / 0,15). Итого: 24,39 / 0,75 AS.

Селедков Михаил Александрович^а: К30: с. 399–421, (2,3 / 0,05); К31: с. 422–455, (4,4 / 0,1);

К32: с. 456–494, (5,4 / 0,1); К33: с. 495–536, (6,08 / 0,1). Итого: 18,18 / 0,35 AS.

Скасырская Елена Викторовна^а: К23: с. 356–390, (4,63 / 0,15) AS.

Суслов Виктор Иванович^{б, а}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1–10, (0,88 / 0,22);

К00: с. 11–44, (4,38 / 0,44); К10: с. 45–82, (5,0 / 0,5); К11: с. 83–126, (6,5 / 0,65); К12: с. 127–161, (4,56 / 0,44);

К13: с. 162–191, (3,68 / 0,36); К14: с. 192–226, (4,42 / 0,4); К19: с. 227–248, (2,05 / 0,2); К20: с. 249–276, (3,3 / 0,33);

К21: с. 277–314, (5,2 / 0,52); К22: с. 315–355, (5,74 / 0,56); К23: с. 356–390, (4,63 / 0,46); К30: с. 399–421, (2,3 / 0,23);

К31: с. 422–455, (4,4 / 0,44); К32: с. 456–494, (5,4 / 0,54); К33: с. 495–536, (6,08 / 0,6); К34: с. 537–572, (4,77 / 0,46);

К35: с. 573–598, (2,85 / 0,25); К36: с. 599–629, (3,61 / 0,34); К37: с. 630–653, (2,37 / 0,23); К39: с. 654–675, (2,04 / 0,2);

К40: с. 676–714, (5,5 / 0,55); К41: с. 715–749, (4,55 / 0,45); К42: с. 750–794, (6,75 / 0,65); К49: с. 795–814, (1,76 / 0,17);

прил. А: с. 815–822, (0,8 / 0,2); прил. D: с. 867–901, (4,67 / 0,7); прил. E1 + E2: с. 902–907, (0,66 / 0,16);

прил. F: с. 908–912 (0,6 / 0,15). Итого: 109,45 / 11,4.

Торшенова Виктория Евгеньевна^а: К29: с. 391–398, (0,9 / 0,1) AS.

Шлыков Сергей Николаевич^а: К37: с. 630–653, (2,37 / 0,07) AS.

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