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Economics: European Edition [Macmillan](#) **Economics: European Edition** is the ideal text for introductory economics, bringing together an international scope of real world examples and economic theory. The text is supported by a number of features to enhance student understanding as well as supplements to consolidate the learning process. **Economics** [Worth](#) When it comes to explaining fundamental economic principles by drawing on current economic issues and events, there is no one more effective than Nobel laureate and New York Times columnist Paul Krugman and co-author, Robin Wells. In this best-selling introductory textbook, Krugman and Wells' signature storytelling style and uncanny eye for revealing examples help readers understand how economic concepts play out in our world. **Economics 5e** provides unparalleled coverage of current topics, including sustainability, the economic impact of technology and pressing policy debates. A commitment to broadening students' understanding of the global economy; a global focus is woven throughout with more on the ascendance of China's economy, the Euro and events in Europe (including Brexit), and post-recession economies around the globe. **Macroeconomics** [Worth](#) When it comes to explaining fundamental economic principles by drawing on current economic issues and events, there is no one more effective than Nobel laureate and New York Times columnist Paul Krugman and co-author, Robin Wells. In this best-selling introductory textbook, Krugman and Wells' signature storytelling style and uncanny eye for revealing examples help readers understand how economic concepts play out in our world. This new edition is revised and enhanced throughout, including: Current events framed by the world's best communicators of economics. No other text stays as fresh as Krugman and Wells. The authors—who have explained economics to millions through trade books and newspaper columns—offer a new online feature, News Analysis, that pairs journalistic takes on pressing issues with questions based on Bloom's taxonomy. This complements the text's unparalleled coverage of current topics: sustainability, the economic impact of technology, pressing policy debates, and much more. A richer commitment to broadening students' understanding of the global economy. With unparalleled insight and clarity, the authors use their hallmark narrative approach to take students outside of the classroom and into our global world. Starting with a new opening story on the economic transformation in China's Pearl River Delta, the global focus is carried throughout with more on the ascendance of China's economy, the Euro and events in Europe (including Brexit), and post-recession economies around the globe. Thoroughly updated throughout. The fifth edition has been updated to reflect our always changing world. Along with updated graphs and changes in every chapter in the text, the new edition features 12 new chapter-opening stories, 18 new business cases, and 35 new Economics in Action Applications. **Macroeconomics** [Macmillan Higher Education](#) When it comes drawing on enduring economic principles to explain current economic realities, there is no one readers trust more than Paul Krugman. With his bestselling introductory textbook (now in a new edition) the Nobel laureate and New York Times columnist is proving to be equally effective in the classroom, with more and more instructors in all types of schools using Krugman's signature storytelling style to help them introduce the fundamental principles of economics to all kinds of students. **Economics** [Financial Times/Prentice Hall](#) This work maintains the approach of the US text, Principles of Economics by Case and Fair, but with the main focus on Europe. This is reflected in the use of the open economy approach, the use of the Euro as the standard currency, as well as providing numerous European examples and applications. Maths Boxes enable the lecturer to decide on the amount of calculus they wish to include. End-of-chapter problems with selected answers at the end of the book allow students to assess their progress. **The Occupy Handbook** [Hachette UK](#) Analyzing the movement's deep-seated origins in questions that the country has sought too long to ignore, some of the greatest economic minds and most incisive cultural commentators - from Paul Krugman, Robin Wells, Michael Lewis, Robert Reich, Amy Goodman, Barbara Ehrenreich, Gillian Tett, Scott Turow, Bethany McLean, Brandon Adams, and Tyler Cowen to prominent labor leaders and young, cutting-edge economists and financial writers whose work is not yet widely known - capture the Occupy Wall Street phenomenon in all its ragged glory, giving readers an on-the-scene feel for the movement as it unfolds while exploring the heady growth of the protests, considering the lasting changes wrought, and recommending reform. A guide to the occupation, The Occupy Handbook is a talked-about source for understanding why 1% of the people in America take almost a quarter of the nation's income and the long-term effects of a protest movement that even the objects of its attack can find little fault with. **Essentials of Economics** [Macmillan](#) Check out preview content for Essentials of Economics here. Essentials of Economics brings the same captivating writing and innovative features of Krugman/Wells to the one-term economics course. Adapted by Kathryn Graddy, it is the ideal text for teaching basic economic principles, with enough real-world

applications to help students see the applicability, but not so much detail as to overwhelm them. Watch a video interview of Paul Krugman here. [Economics \(High School\) Worth Publishers](#) When it comes to explaining current economic conditions, there is no economist readers trust more than New York Times columnist and Nobel laureate Paul Krugman. Term after term, Krugman is earning that same level of trust in the classroom, with more and more instructors introducing students to the fundamental principles of economics via Krugman's signature storytelling style. The new Third Edition of Paul Krugman and Robin Wells's *Economics* is their most accomplished yet—extensively updated to offer new examples and stories, new case studies from the business world, and expert coverage of the ongoing financial crisis. *This Time Is Different Eight Centuries of Financial Folly* [Princeton University Press](#) Examines financial crises of the past and discusses similarities between these events and the current crisis, presenting and comparing historical patterns in bank failures, inflation, debt, currency, housing, employment, and government spending. *Microeconomics: Canadian Edition* [Macmillan Higher Education](#) Iris Au and Jack Parkinson of the University of Toronto, Scarborough have "Canadianized" the Microeconomics section of Krugman/Wells, *Economics*, Third Edition, maintaining the structure and spirit of the U.S. version but adapting it to include Canadian examples and stories to appeal more directly to Canadian instructors and students. *Fuzzy Math: The Essential Guide to the Bush Tax Plan* [W. W. Norton & Company](#) Paul Krugman dissects the Bush tax proposal and shows us who wins, who loses, and how quickly the tax cuts will consume the surplus. Always the equal-opportunity critic when it comes to faulty economics, Krugman also tucks into the Democratic alternatives to the Bush plan. *Peddling Prosperity Economic Sense and Nonsense in the Age of Diminished Expectations* [W. W. Norton & Company](#) The author of *The Age of Diminished Expectations* looks at the evolution of economic ideas in America, discussing the work of Milton Friedman, Reaganomics, and academic economists from the Left. 12,000 first printing. *Microeconomics in Modules* [Worth Publishers](#) *German Hyperinflation 1922/23 A Law and Economics Approach* [BoD - Books on Demand](#) "The aim of this research monograph is to explore the establishment of a new economic order in the infant German Republic or often called Weimar Republic (Deutsches Reich) after World War I and its social and economic turbulence."--P. 1. *Microeconomics A Very Short Introduction* [Oxford University Press](#) The issues of microeconomics - including individuals' financial choices and firms' decisions about hiring and firing - have a large impact on the economic world, arguably as much, if not more than, macroeconomics. In this *Very Short Introduction* Avinash Dixit clearly explains what microeconomics is by using examples from around the world. *Prices and Quantities* [Cambridge University Press](#) This unique approach to intermediate microeconomics reverses the standard order of topics, provides examples and solved practice problems. *Economic and Financial Analysis for Criminal Justice Organizations* [CRC Press](#) From small law offices to federal agencies, all entities within the justice system are governed by complicated economic factors and face daily financial decision-making. A complement to *Strategic Finance for Criminal Justice Organizations*, this volume considers the justice system from a variety of economic and financial perspectives and introduces quantitative methods designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of organizations in both the non-profit and for-profit sectors. Using only a minimum of theory, *Economic and Financial Analysis for Criminal Justice Organizations* demonstrates how to make decisions in the justice system using multiple financial and economic models. Designed for readers with little knowledge of advanced mathematics, quantitative analysis, or spreadsheets, the book presents examples using straightforward, step-by-step processes with Excel and Linux Calc spreadsheet software. A variety of different types of decisions are considered, ranging from municipal bond issuance and valuation necessary for public revenues, pension planning, capital investment, determining the best use of monies toward construction projects, and other resource planning, allocation, and forecasting issues. From municipalities and police departments to for-profit prisons and security firms, the quantitative methods presented are designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all organizations in the justice domain. *The Conscience of a Liberal Reclaiming America From The Right* [Penguin UK](#) In *The Conscience of a Liberal* Paul Krugman, one of the US's most respected economists and outspoken commentators, lays out his vision of a New Deal for a fairer society. After the Second World War it seemed that, in the West, society was gradually becoming more equal. Welfare States had been established in many countries, there was a general reduction in income inequality and in America Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal seemed to ensure strong democratic values and broadly shared prosperity. So what went wrong? Why, in the past thirty years, has the gap between the poor and the super-rich become such a gulf? Why are we so disillusioned with the political system? And what can be done about this huge economic inequality and bitter polarization? Krugman argues that the time is ripe for another era of great reform. Here he outlines a programme for change, explaining what can be done to narrow the wealth gap. And he shows how a new political coalition can both support and be supported by reform, making our society not just more equal but more democratic. *The Conscience of a Liberal* promises to reshape public debate and become a touchstone work. *Against Democracy* [New Preface Princeton University Press](#) A bracingly provocative challenge to one of our most cherished ideas and institutions Most people believe democracy is a uniquely just form of government. They believe people have the right to an equal share of political power. And they believe that political participation is good for us—it empowers us, helps us get what we want, and tends to make us smarter, more virtuous, and more caring for one another. These are some of our most cherished ideas about democracy. But Jason Brennan says they are all wrong. In this trenchant book, Brennan argues that democracy should be judged by its results—and the results are not good enough. Just as defendants have a right to a fair trial, citizens have a right to competent government. But democracy is the rule of the ignorant and the irrational, and it all too often falls short. Furthermore, no one has a fundamental right to any share of political power, and exercising political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political participation and democratic deliberation actually tend to make people worse—more irrational, biased, and mean. Given this grim picture, Brennan argues that a new system of government—epistocracy, the rule of the knowledgeable—may be better than democracy, and that it's time to experiment and find out. A challenging critique of democracy and the first sustained defense of the rule of the knowledgeable, *Against Democracy* is essential reading

for scholars and students of politics across the disciplines. Featuring a new preface that situates the book within the current political climate and discusses other alternatives beyond epistocracy, *Against Democracy* is a challenging critique of democracy and the first sustained defense of the rule of the knowledgeable. **Gale Researcher Guide for: Economic Systems** [Gale, Cengage Learning](#) **Gale Researcher Guide for: Economic Systems** is selected from Gale's academic platform **Gale Researcher**. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research. **Gale Researcher Guide for: Fiscal Policy** [Gale, Cengage Learning](#) **Gale Researcher Guide for: Fiscal Policy** is selected from Gale's academic platform **Gale Researcher**. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research. **The Economics Anti-Textbook A Critical Thinker's Guide to Microeconomics** [Zed Books Ltd.](#) Mainstream textbooks present economics as an objective science free from value judgements; that settles disputes by testing hypotheses; that applies a pre-determined body of principles; and contains policy prescriptions supported by a consensus of professional opinion. The **Economics Anti-Textbook** argues that this is a myth - one which is not only dangerously misleading but also bland and boring. It challenges the mainstream textbooks' assumptions, arguments, models and evidence. It puts the controversy and excitement back into economics to reveal a fascinating and a vibrant field of study - one which is more an 'art of persuasion' than it is a science. The **Economics Anti-Textbook's** chapters parallel the major topics in the typical text, beginning with a boiled-down account of them before presenting an analysis and critique. Drawing on the work of leading economists, the **Anti-Textbook** lays bare the blind spots in the texts and their sins of omission and commission. It shows where hidden value judgements are made and when contrary evidence is ignored. It shows the claims made without any evidence and the alternative theories that aren't mentioned. It shows the importance of power, social context and legal framework. The **Economics Anti-Textbook** is the students' guide to decoding the textbooks and shows how real economics is much more interesting than most economists are willing to let on. **The Dismal Science How Thinking Like an Economist Undermines Community** [Harvard University Press](#) See "Stephen Marglin on the Future of Capitalism" at FORA.tv. Economists celebrate the market as a device for regulating human interaction without acknowledging that their enthusiasm depends on a set of half-truths: that individuals are autonomous, self-interested, and rational calculators with unlimited wants and that the only community that matters is the nation-state. However, as Stephen Marglin argues, market relationships erode community. In the past, for example, when a farm family experienced a setback--say the barn burned down--neighbors pitched in. Now a farmer whose barn burns down turns, not to his neighbors, but to his insurance company. Insurance may be a more efficient way to organize resources than a community barn raising, but the deep social and human ties that are constitutive of community are weakened by the shift from reciprocity to market relations. Marglin dissects the ways in which the foundational assumptions of economics justify a world in which individuals are isolated from one another and social connections are impoverished as people define themselves in terms of how much they can afford to consume. Over the last four centuries, this economic ideology has become the dominant ideology in much of the world. Marglin presents an account of how this happened and an argument for righting the imbalance in our lives that this ideology has fostered. **Genesis of the Financial Crisis** [Springer](#) A complete and accessible explanation of the factors contributing to the onset of the 2007 financial and economic crisis. The myriad factors are explained in an orderly way with simple terms. The anticipation (or not) and reception of the crisis by mainstream economists and by Austrian economics leads to reflection on the state of economic theory. **MACRO ECONOMICS** [Lulu.com](#) **The Great Unravelling From Boom to Bust in Three Scandalous Years** Paul Krugman chronicles how the boom economy unravelled: how exuberance gave way to pessimism, how the age of corporate heroes gave way to corporate scandals, how fiscal responsibility collapsed. **Good Economics for Hard Times Better Answers to Our Biggest Problems** [Penguin UK](#) **FROM THE WINNERS OF THE 2019 NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS 'Wonderfully refreshing . . . A must read'** Thomas Piketty In this revolutionary book, prize-winning economists Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo show how economics, when done right, can help us solve the thorniest social and political problems of our day. From immigration to inequality, slowing growth to accelerating climate change, we have the resources to address the challenges we face but we are so often blinded by ideology. Original, provocative and urgent, **Good Economics for Hard Times** offers the new thinking that we need. It builds on cutting-edge research in economics - and years of exploring the most effective solutions to alleviate extreme poverty - to make a persuasive case for an intelligent interventionism and a society built on compassion and respect. A much-needed antidote to polarized discourse, this book shines a light to help us appreciate and understand our precariously balanced world. **African Economic Development Evidence, Theory, and Policy** [Oxford University Press](#) "This book challenges conventional wisdoms about economic performance and possible policies for economic development in African countries. Its starting point is the striking variation in African economic performance. Unevenness and inequalities form a central fact of African economic experiences. The authors highlight not only differences between countries, but also variations within countries, differences often organized around distinctions of gender, class, and ethnic identity. For example, neo-natal mortality and school dropout have been reduced, particularly for some classes of women in some areas of Africa. Horticultural and agribusiness exports have grown far more rapidly in some countries than in others. These variations (and many others) point to opportunities for changing performance, reducing inequalities, learning from other policy experiences, and escaping the ties of structure, and the legacies of a colonial past. The book rejects teleological illusions and Eurocentric prejudice, but it does pay close attention to the results of policy in more industrialized parts of the world. Seeing the contradictions of capitalism for what they are - fundamental and enduring - may help policy officials protect themselves against the misleading idea that development can be expected to be a smooth, linear process, or that it would be were certain impediments suddenly removed. The authors criticize a wide range of orthodox and heterodox economists, especially for their cavalier attitude to evidence. Drawing on their own decades of research and policy experience, they combine careful use of available evidence from

a range of African countries with political economy insights (mainly derived from Kalecki, Kaldor and Hirschman) to make the policy case for specific types of public sector investment"-- Loose-leaf Version for Microeconomics [Worth Publishers](#) When it comes drawing on enduring economic principles to explain current economic realities, there is no one readers trust more than Paul Krugman. With his bestselling introductory textbook (now in a new edition) the Nobel laureate and New York Times columnist is proving to be equally effective in the classroom, with more and more instructors in all types of schools using Krugman's signature storytelling style to help them introduce the fundamental principles of economics to all kinds of students. Capital and Ideology [Belknap Press](#) Thomas Piketty's Capital in the Twenty-First Century showed that capitalism, left to itself, generates deepening inequality. In this audacious follow-up, he challenges us to revolutionize how we think about ideology and history, exposing the ideas that have sustained inequality since premodern times and outlining a fairer economic system. Age of Greed The Triumph of Finance and the Decline of America, 1970 to the Present [Vintage](#) A vividly told history of how greed bred America's economic ills over the last forty years, and of the men most responsible for them. As Jeff Madrick makes clear in a narrative at once sweeping, fast-paced, and incisive, the single-minded pursuit of huge personal wealth has been on the rise in the United States since the 1970s, led by a few individuals who have argued that self-interest guides society more effectively than community concerns. These stewards of American capitalism have insisted on the central and essential place of accumulated wealth through the booms, busts, and recessions of the last half century, giving rise to our current woes. In telling the stories of these politicians, economists, and financiers who declared a moral battle for freedom but instead gave rise to an age of greed, Madrick traces the lineage of some of our nation's most pressing economic problems. He begins with Walter Wriston, head of what would become Citicorp, who led the battle against government regulation. He examines the ideas of economist Milton Friedman, who created the plan for an anti-Rooseveltian America; the politically expedient decisions of Richard Nixon that fueled inflation; the philosophy of Alan Greenspan, on whose libertarian ideology a house of cards was built on Wall Street; and the actions of Sandy Weill, who constructed the largest financial institution in the world, which would have gone bankrupt in 2008 without a federal bailout of \$45 billion. Significant figures including Ivan Boesky, Michael Milken, Jack Welch, and Ronald Reagan play key roles as well. Intense economic inequity and instability is the story of our age, and Jeff Madrick tells it with style, clarity, and an unerring command of his subject. Public Service Broadcasting 3.0 Legal Design for the Digital Present [Routledge](#) The digital media environment is characterized by an abundance and diversity of content, a multiplicity of platforms, new modes of content production, distribution and access, and changed patterns of consumer and business behaviour. This has challenged the traditional model of public service broadcasting (PSB) in diverse ways. This book explores whether and how PSB should adapt to reflect the conditions of the digital media space so that it can effectively and efficiently continue to serve its public mandate. Drawing on literature on media governance in media and communication science, public international law as well as discussions on cyberlaw, Mira Burri maps and critically analyses existing policy and scholarly debates on PSB transformation. She challenges some of conventional rationales for reform, identifies new ones, as well as exposes the limitations placed upon existing and future policy solutions by global media governance arrangements, especially in the fields of trade, copyright and Internet governance. The book goes on to advance a future-oriented model of Public Service Media, which is capable of matching an environment of technological and of governance complexity. As a work that explores how public interest objectives can be pursued efficiently and sustainably in the digital media ecology, this book will be of great interest and use to students and researchers in media law, information technology law, and broadcast media studies, as well as to policy-makers. Loose-leaf Version for Economics in Modules [Macmillan Higher Education](#) Adapted by Paul Krugman and Robin Wells from their bestselling principles of economics textbook, Economics in Modules is the only text for the principles course organized in the supremely accessible, highly effective modular format. Instead of chapters of standard length, the book covers the fundamentals of economics in 84 brief (4-10 page) modules divided into 26 sections. Economics in Modules offers the best of what makes Krugman/Wells a classroom favorite (story-telling approach, engaging writing, fascinating examples and cases), in a format students and instructors will love. Extensive educational research shows that students absorb more from shorter reading assignments than longer ones. And with coverage in self-contained modules, instructors can assign specific topics without asking students to read entire chapters. The Ways of the Hour A Tale International History of the Twentieth Century [Psychology Press](#) Using their thematic and regional expertise, four prominent authors have produced an authoritative yet accessible account of the history of international relations in the last century, covering events in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Africa and the Americas. The Antitrust Paradox A Policy at War With Itself The most important book on antitrust ever written. It shows how antitrust suits adversely affect the consumer by encouraging a costly form of protection for inefficient and uncompetitive small businesses. The Everything Economics Book From theory to practice, your complete guide to understanding economics today [Simon and Schuster](#) The Dismal Science. The Worldly Philosophy. The Science of Scarcity. Most people think economics is one of the most challenging and complex fields of study. But with this book, it doesn't have to be! You will learn how the U.S. economy works in unbiased, easy-to-understand language. And you can learn it without the complex equations, arcane graphs, and technical jargon you'll find in most economic texts. David A. Mayer and Melanie E. Fox explain: Why and how we trade How the government intervenes in markets Unemployment and inflation Supply and demand Competitive, financial, and foreign exchange markets How the economy is measured You will also learn about the causes and fallout of the recent recession and how global climate change may transform the way our economy operates. Most important, with this introduction, you'll learn how our complex and dynamic economy affects the way we actually live our lives. The Restructuring of Capitalism in Our Time [Columbia University Press](#) Actions taken by the United States and other countries during the Great Recession focused on restoring the viability of major financial institutions while guaranteeing debt and stimulating growth. Once the markets stabilized, the United States enacted regulatory reforms that ultimately left basic economic structures unchanged. At the same time, the

political class pursued austerity measures to curb the growing national debt. Drawing on the economic theories of Keynes and Minsky and applying them to the modern evolution of American banking and finance, William K. Tabb offers a chilling prediction about future crises and the structural factors inhibiting true reform. Tabb follows the rise of banking practices and financial motives in America over the past thirty years and the simultaneous growth of a shadow industry of hedge funds, private equity firms, and financial innovations such as derivatives. He marks the shift from an American economy based primarily on the production of goods and nonfinancial services to one characterized by financialization, then shows how these developments, perspectives, and approaches not only contributed to the recent financial crisis but also prevented the enactment of effective regulatory reform. He incisively analyzes the damage that increasing unsustainable debt and excessive risk-taking has done to our financial system and expands his critique to a discussion of world systems and globalization. Revealing the willful blind spots of mainstream finance theory, Tabb moves beyond an economic model reliant on debt expansion and dangerous levels of leverage, proposing instead a social structure of accumulation that places economic justice over profit and, more practically, institutes an inclusive, sustainable model for growth. **What Then Must We Do? Straight Talk about the Next American Revolution** [Chelsea Green Publishing](#) Looks at the problems with America's current economic system offers a revolutionary way forward that the author claims is not corporate capitalism or state socialism, but rather a system that is uniquely American. **Inflation in Emerging and Developing Economies Evolution, Drivers, and Policies** [World Bank Publications](#) This is the first comprehensive study in the context of EMDEs that covers, in one consistent framework, the evolution and global and domestic drivers of inflation, the role of expectations, exchange rate pass-through and policy implications. In addition, the report analyzes inflation and monetary policy related challenges in LICs. The report documents three major findings: In First, EMDE disinflation over the past four decades was to a significant degree a result of favorable external developments, pointing to the risk of rising EMDE inflation if global inflation were to increase. In particular, the decline in EMDE inflation has been supported by broad-based global disinflation amid rapid international trade and financial integration and the disruption caused by the global financial crisis. While domestic factors continue to be the main drivers of short-term movements in EMDE inflation, the role of global factors has risen by one-half between the 1970s and the 2000s. On average, global shocks, especially oil price swings and global demand shocks have accounted for more than one-quarter of domestic inflation variatio--and more in countries with stronger global linkages and greater reliance on commodity imports. In LICs, global food and energy price shocks accounted for another 12 percent of core inflation variatio--half more than in advanced economies and one-fifth more than in non-LIC EMDEs. Second, inflation expectations continue to be less well-anchored in EMDEs than in advanced economies, although a move to inflation targeting and better fiscal frameworks has helped strengthen monetary policy credibility. Lower monetary policy credibility and exchange rate flexibility have also been associated with higher pass-through of exchange rate shocks into domestic inflation in the event of global shocks, which have accounted for half of EMDE exchange rate variation. Third, in part because of poorly anchored inflation expectations, the transmission of global commodity price shocks to domestic LIC inflation (combined with unintended consequences of other government policies) can have material implications for poverty: the global food price spikes in 2010-11 tipped roughly 8 million people into poverty.