<<财政学>>

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作者:(美)罗森,(美)盖尔 著

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内容概要

《财政学(第9版)(英文影印版)》作者哈维·s.罗森是美国新生代的著名经济学家。 本书自1985年第1版面世以来,一直是美国一流大学的首选教科书。

《财政学(第9版)(英文影印版)》是为公共管理专业的大学本科生和研究生主课程设计的。 书中介绍了当今财政理论研究的许多前沿领域。

本书最显著的特色是吸收了近30年来西方财政学理论的新进展。

本书的目标是将制度、理论和经济计量等方面的内容融为一体,让学生对于政府的开支和征税活动具有一个清晰而连贯的认识。

《财政学(第9版)(英文影印版)》可用作财经院校本科及研究生的财政学教材,也可作为相关领域人员的参考书。



作者简介

作者:(美国)罗森(Rosen H.S.)(美国)盖尔(Gayer T.)罗森(Rosen H.S.) is the John L. Weinberg Professor of Economics and Business Policy at Princeton University . Professor Rosen , a Fellowof the Econometric Society and a Research Associate of the National Bureau of EconomicResearch, is well known for his contributions to the fields of Public Finance, Labor Economics, and Applied Microeconomics. From 1989 to 1991, he served as Deputy Assistant Secretary (Tax Analysis) at the US Treasury. Duringa second stint in Washington from 2003 to 2005, he served on the President's Council of Economic Advisers, first as a Member and then as Chairman. In this capacity, he provided advice to the White House on a wide variety of policyissues, including tax reform , Social Security , health care , energy , the federal budget , and financial market regulation . In 2007 he receivedfrom the National Tax Association its most prestigious award, the Daniel M. Holland medalfor distinguished lifetime contributions to the study and practice of public finance . 盖尔(Gayer T.) is an associate professor at Georgetown University's Public Policy Institute. He is also an adjunct fellow at the Public PolicyInstitute of California and an adjunct scholarat the American Enterprise Institute . ProfessorGayer has published research in environmentaleconomics, regulation, and education policy. From 2003 to 2004, he served as a Senior Economist on the President's Council of Economic Advisers, where he worked primarilyon environmental and regulatory policy. Heis currently a member of the Environmental Protection Agency's Science Advisory Board. From 2007 to 2008, he served as DeputyAssistant Secretary (Microeconomic Analysis) at the US Treasury. In this capacity, he helpeddevelop policies relating to a wide variety of issues, including housing, credit markets, agriculture, health care, energy, insurance, and the environment. He was also responsible forguiding the Treasury's participation in the SocialSecurity and Medicare Trustees working groups.

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章节摘录

版权页: 插图: Chapter One INTRODUCTION Public Finance is nothing else than a sophisticated discussion of the relationship between theindividual and the state. There is no better school of training than public finance. ——FORMER CZECH PRIME MINISTER VACLAV KLAUS The year is 1030 BC. For decades, the Israelite tribes have been living without acentral government. The Bible records that the people have asked the prophet Samuelto "make us a king to judge us like all the nations" (1 Samuel 8:5). Samuel tries to discourage the Israelites by describing what life will be like under a monarchy: This will be the manner of the king that shall reign over you; he will take your sons, and appoint them unto him, for his chariots, and to be his horsemen; and they shall run before his chariots. . . And he will take your daughters to be perfumers, and to be cooks, and to be bakers. And he willtake your fields, and your vineyards, and your oliveyards, even the best of them, and give them to his servants. . . He will take the tenth of your flocks; and ye shall be his servants. And ye shallcry out in that day because of your king whom ye shall have chosen (1 Samuel 8:11 —18) The Israelites are undeterred by this depressing scenario: "The people refused tohearken unto the voice of Samuel; and they said: 'Nay; but there shall be a kingover us; that we also may be like all the nations; and that our king may judge us, and go out before us, and fight our battles'" (1 Samuel 8: 19—20). This biblical episode illustrates an age—old ambivalence about government. Gov—ernment is a necessity—"all the nations" have it, after all—but at the same time ithas undesirable aspects. These mixed feelings toward government are inextricably bound up with its taxing and spending activities. The king will provide things that the people want (in this case, an army), but only at a cost. The resources for all government expenditures ultimately must come from the private sector. As Samuelso graphically explains, taxes can be burdensome. Centuries have passed, mixed feelings about government remain, and much of the controversy still centers around its financial behavior. This book is about the taxingand spending activities of government, a subject usually called public finance. This term is something of a misnomer, because the fundamental issues are notfinancial (that is, relating to money). Rather, the key problems relate to the use ofreal resources. For this reason, some authors prefer the label public sector economics or simply public economics. We focus on the microeconomic functions of government—the way governmentaffects the allocation of resources and the distribution of income. Nowadays, themacroeconomic roles of government—the use of taxing, spending, and monetarypolicies to affect the overall level of unemployment and the price level—are usually taught in separate courses.

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