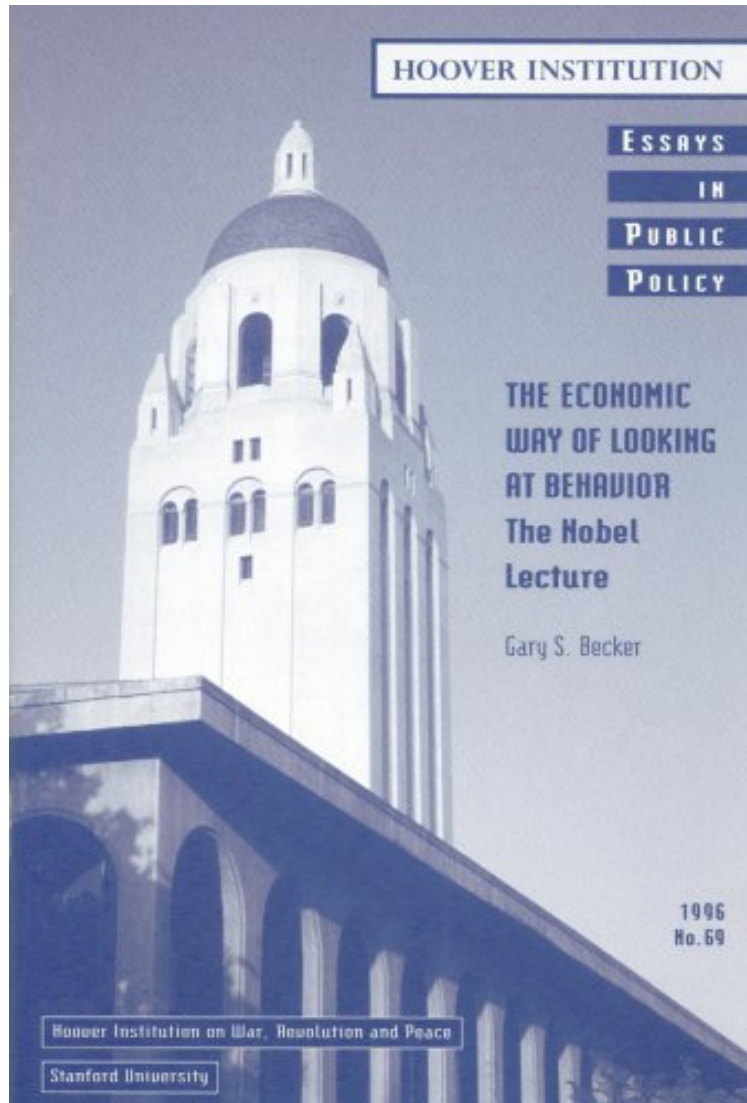


(Ebook free) The Economic Way of Looking at Behavior: The Nobel Lecture (Essays in Public Policy)

The Economic Way of Looking at Behavior: The Nobel Lecture (Essays in Public Policy)

Gary Stanley Becker

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Gary Stanley Becker : The Economic Way of Looking at Behavior: The Nobel Lecture (Essays in Public Policy) before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Economic Way of Looking at Behavior: The Nobel Lecture (Essays in Public Policy):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. A vital analysis -By F. H. BookWhat is important about this work is that it provides the reader with another level of analytical thinking in understanding decision making in a free market society. Our ability to comprehend the monetary effects of behaviours such as discrimination, prove to us how unwise

discrimination is - on any level. The book does not set out to place dogmatic value constructs on our behaviour as human beings; simply, it aides us to know more clearly pathways to ethical, and moral economics.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five StarsBy R A AuvenshineVery interesting reading. I will reread this again in the near future.4 of 4 people found the following review helpful. Economic insights into Social PolicyBy Shalom FreedmanBecker speaks in his Nobel lecture on four areas in which his work has centered. investments in human capitalbehavior of the family (or household), including distribution of work and allocation of time in the family,crime and punishment,discrimination on the markets for labor and goods.One of his areas of focus is on the rising value of time due to economic growth. He explains lower fertility rates on this basis.He also analyses divorce data and makes the conclusion that more wealthy families have fewer divorces precisely because the cost to them is much greater.He makes observations about Crime which see the activity as often being the result of a rational calculus. He analyses the situations of minorities in societies and says when a minority is a small one dicrimination harms it, and not the larger society. But when a minority becomes large enough discrimination proves detrimental to minority and majority alike.I do not have the tools to truly analyze or even understand Becker's work. Thus all I have done here is to mention a few of the major points of his work.Becker at an economics panel discussion at the University of Chicago in 2003[edit]

On October 13, 1992, the Royal Swedish Academy announced the award of the Nobel Prize in economic sciences to Gary S. Becker, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution and University Professor of Economics and Sociology at the University of Chicago. In announcing the award, Gary was cited for Extending "the domain of microeconomic analysis to a wide range of human behavior and interaction, including nonmarket behavior." In the lecture he delivered as part of the 1992 Nobel Prize award ceremony, Gary discussed four topics--discrimination against minorities, crime and punishment, the development and accumulation of human capital, and the structure of families--that are emblematic of his innovative approach to the economic analysis of social issues.