Quick Links

MaagNET Library Catalog
OhioLINK Library Catalog
Course Reserves
Digital Collections
Research Databases
Maag Journal Finder
Class Pages
Subject Guides
Your Library Account
Online Request Forms
Off-Campus Access
Library Hours
Library Policies
Library Directory
Floor Plan - Building Guide
Citing Resources
Library Newsletter
OhioLINK Databases

Databases provided by OhioLINK and by Youngstown State University

All Databases > By Name > D-E

List by subject or by type.

A · B · C · D-E · F-G · H · I-K · L-M · N-O · P-Q · R · S-T · U-Z

Derwent Innovations Index
http://isiknowledge.com/doiw
Provides access to patents. (more...)

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography
http://www.oxforddnb.com/
The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography is the first point of reference for anyone interested in the lives of the peoples of the British Isles and their connections overseas.... (more...)

Digital Resource Commons
http://drc.ohiolink.edu/
The OhioLINK Digital Resource Commons is a network of centrally hosted institutional repositories featuring local branding, remote submission and administration, and federated searching. (more...)

Dissertation Abstracts (ProQuest Dissertations & Theses)
http://www.proquest.com
Eighteenth Century Fiction
http://ebooks.ohiolink.edu/xtf-ch/

Now offered as part of the American and English Literature Collection. (more...)

Electronic Book Center (OhioLINK)
http://ebooks.ohiolink.edu

Thousands of scholarly and reference e-books covering the humanities, sciences and social sciences. (more...)

Electronic Journal Center (OhioLINK)
http://journals.ohiolink.edu/

Full text of 7000+ research journals. (more...)

Electronic Journals Check In and Claiming System
http://serials.ohiolink.edu/search

Electronic journal issues received and claimed. (more...)

Electronic Theses and Dissertations Center (OhioLINK)
http://etd.ohiolink.edu

Online theses and dissertations from Ohio graduate students. (more...)

Encyclopaedia Judaica
http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itweb/ohlink1047db=GVR

Provides an exhaustive and organized overview of Jewish life and knowledge from the Second Temple period to the contemporary State of Israel, from Rabbinic to modern Yiddish literature, from Kabbalah to "Americana" and from Zionism to the contribution of Jews to world cultures, Encyclopaedia Judaica, 2nd edition is important to scholars, general readers and students. (more...)

Encyclopedia of Physics Demonstrations
http://drc.ohiolink.edu/handle/2374.OX/S9224

600 videos of physics experiments. (more...)
OhioLINK Electronic Journal Center

Browse for specific journals by Title, Subject, or by Publisher
   - West Germany is densely populated, averaging 245 inhabitants/km², but varying widely between... (more)
   - Keywords: economics
   - DOI: 10.1007/BF00170591. ISSN: 0049-4488.
   - More Like This

   - The IMF's Global Integrated Monetary and Fiscal Model is used to compute short-run... (more)
   - Keywords: Government deficits; Fiscal stimulus; Government debt
   - DOI: 10.1016/j.jmoneco.2010.05.003. ISSN: 0304-3932.
   - More Like This

   - This paper examines three sets of major questions regarding the current US government's... (more)
   - Keywords: Great recession; Fiscal deficits; Public debt; US; Government debt
   - DOI: 10.1093/cje/beq014. ISSN: 0305-750X.
US government deficits and debt amid the great recession: what the evidence shows

Pollin, Robert

1. University of Massachusetts-Amherst

This paper examines three sets of major questions regarding the current US government’s fiscal deficit and outstanding debt, tied to the 2009 economic stimulus programme, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). First, I consider the claim that high levels of government borrowing drive up interest rates. These high rates then produce a heavy burden of government debt as well as heavy inflationary pressures. The evidence reviewed regarding each of these concerns demonstrates that none have emerged as serious matters since the enactment of the ARRA. Given this conclusion, the paper then questions why the ARRA did not then succeed in generating a strong economic recovery. I advance three primary reasons for the failure of the ARRA to achieve a strong recovery: (i) the ARRA relied too heavily on tax cuts as a means of bolstering private spending; (ii) household wealth declined dramatically during the recession, tied to the collapse of the financial bubble, and this in turn weakened the willingness of households to increase spending; and (iii) credit markets were locked up, especially for smaller businesses, despite the highly expansionary monetary policy stance adopted by the Federal Reserve. Building on these findings, I then develop a series of policy proposals aimed at promoting both a strong recovery in the short term and at reducing any remaining structural deficit issues in the longer term. The short-term programme focuses on extending loan guarantees, especially to small businesses, and taxing the excess reserves held by commercial banks. The longer-term agenda focuses on reducing government costs for health care and the military, and on increasing revenue through establishing taxes on financial market transactions.

Keywords: Great recession; Fiscal deficits; Public debt; E60; E62; E50
US government deficits and debt amid the great recession: what the evidence shows

Robert Pollin*

This paper examines three sets of major questions regarding the current US government’s fiscal deficit and outstanding debt, tied to the 2009 economic stimulus programme, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). First, I consider the claim that high levels of government borrowing drive up interest rates. These high rates then produce a heavy burden of government debt as well as heavy inflationary pressures. The evidence reviewed regarding each of these concerns demonstrates that none have emerged as serious matters since the enactment of the ARRA. Given this conclusion, the paper then questions why the ARRA did not then succeed in generating a strong economic recovery. I advance three primary reasons for the failure of the ARRA to achieve a strong recovery: (i) the ARRA relied too heavily on tax cuts as a means of bolstering private spending; (ii) household wealth declined dramatically during the recession, tied to the collapse of the financial bubble, and this in turn weakened the willingness of households to increase spending; and (iii) credit markets were locked up, especially for smaller businesses, despite the highly expansionary monetary policy stance adopted by the Federal Reserve. Building on these findings, I then develop a series of policy proposals aimed at promoting both a strong recovery in the short term and at reducing any remaining structural deficit issues in the longer term. The short-term programme focuses on extending loan guarantees, especially to small businesses, and taxing the excess reserves held by commercial banks. The longer-term agenda focuses on reducing government costs for health care and the military, and on increasing revenue through establishing taxes on financial market transactions.

Key words: Great recession, Fiscal deficits, Public debt
JEL classifications: E60, E62, E50

1. Introduction
US government deficits and debt amid the great recession: what the evidence shows

Pollin, Robert

1. University of Massachusetts-Amherst

This paper examines three sets of major questions regarding the current US government's fiscal deficit and outstanding debt, tied to the 2009 economic stimulus programme, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). First, I consider the claim that high levels of government borrowing drive up interest rates. These high rates then produce a heavy burden of government debt as well as heavy inflationary pressures. The evidence reviewed regarding each of these concerns demonstrates that none have emerged as serious matters since the enactment of the ARRA. Given this conclusion, the paper then questions why the ARRA did not then succeed in generating a strong economic recovery. I advance three primary reasons for the failure of the ARRA to achieve a strong recovery: (i) the ARRA relied too heavily on tax cuts as a means of bolstering private spending; (ii) household wealth declined dramatically during the recession, tied to the collapse of the financial bubble, and this in turn weakened the willingness of households to increase spending; and (iii) credit markets were locked up, especially for smaller businesses, despite the highly expansionary monetary policy stance adopted by the Federal Reserve. Building on these findings, I then develop a series of policy proposals aimed at promoting both a strong recovery in the short term and at reducing any remaining structural deficit issues in the longer term. The short-term programme focuses on extending loan guarantees, especially to small businesses, and taxing the excess reserves held by commercial banks. The longer-term agenda focuses on reducing government costs for health care and the military, and on increasing revenue through establishing taxes on financial market transactions.

Keywords: Great recession; Fiscal deficits; Public debt; E60; E62; E50
US government deficits and debt amid the great recession: what the evidence shows

Pollin, Robert

1. University of Massachusetts-Amherst

This paper examines three sets of major questions regarding the current US government's fiscal deficit and outstanding debt, tied to the 2009 economic stimulus programme, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). First, I consider the claim that high levels of government borrowing drive up interest rates. These high rates then produce a heavy burden of government debt as well as heavy inflationary pressures. The evidence reviewed regarding each of these concerns demonstrates that none have emerged as serious matters since the enactment of the ARRA. Given this conclusion, the paper then questions why the ARRA did not then succeed in generating a strong economic recovery. I advance three primary reasons for the failure of the ARRA to achieve a strong recovery: (i) the ARRA relied too heavily on tax cuts as a means of bolstering private spending; (ii) household wealth declined dramatically during the recession, tied to the collapse of the financial bubble, and this in turn weakened the willingness of households to increase spending; and (iii) credit markets were locked up, especially for smaller businesses, despite the highly expansionary monetary policy stance adopted by the Federal Reserve. Building on these findings, I then develop a series of policy proposals aimed at promoting both a strong recovery in the short term and at reducing any remaining structural deficit issues in the longer term. The short-term programme focuses on extending loan guarantees, especially to small businesses, and taxing the excess reserves held by commercial banks. The longer-term agenda focuses on reducing government costs for health care and the military, and on increasing revenue through establishing taxes on financial market transactions.

Keywords: Great recession; Fiscal deficit; Public debt; E60; E62; E50
US government deficits and debt amid the great recession: what the evidence shows

Pollin, Robert

1. University of Massachusetts-Amherst

This paper examines three sets of major questions regarding the current US government’s fiscal deficit and outstanding debt, tied to the 2009 economic stimulus programme, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). First, I consider the claim that high levels of government borrowing drive up interest rates. These high rates then produce a heavy burden of government debt as well as heavy inflationary pressures. The evidence reviewed regarding each of these concerns demonstrates that none have emerged as serious matters since the enactment of the ARRA. Given this conclusion, the paper then questions why the ARRA did not then succeed in generating a strong economic recovery. I advance three primary reasons for the failure of the ARRA to achieve a strong recovery: (i) the ARRA relied too heavily on tax cuts as a means of bolstering private spending; (ii) household wealth declined dramatically during the recession, tied to the collapse of the financial bubble, and this in turn weakened the willingness of households to increase spending; and (iii) credit markets were locked up, especially for smaller businesses, despite the highly expansionary monetary policy stance adopted by the Federal Reserve. Building on these findings, I then develop a series of policy proposals aimed at promoting both a strong recovery in the short term and at reducing any remaining structural deficit issues in the longer term. The short-term programme focuses on extending loan guarantees, especially to small businesses, and taxing the excess reserves held by commercial banks. The longer-term agenda focuses on reducing government costs for health care and the military, and on increasing revenue through establishing taxes on financial market transactions.
Citation Formatter

MLA Article Citation

- Depending on the database, your citation may not be complete. Use the form below to supply any missing information.

To maintain proper formatting, copy from this line...


...through this line. Delete extra lines in your word processor.

This citation has been formatted automatically, using style rules from *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 7th edition, 2009*. Please note: Most combinations of browsers and word processors will allow you to copy this citation and paste it into a document with the formatting intact. You should always double-check the final result. You are responsible for the completeness and formatting of citations you include in papers, manuscripts, and course assignments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>MLA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Pollin, Robert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use full names when known. Enter as: Jacobsen, Elizabeth Baines; Johnson, Walter F., Jr.; Garcia Ortiz, Carlos; van der Burgh, W. J. (etc)</td>
<td>Enter all authors through the first twelve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>