Economics

Economics studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Economics focuses on the behavior and interactions of economic agents and how economies work. Microeconomics analyzes basic elements in the economy, including individual agents and markets, their interactions, and the outcomes of interactions. Individual agents may include, for example, households, firms, buyers, and sellers. Macroeconomics analyzes the entire economy (meaning aggregated production, consumption, savings, and investment) and issues affecting it, including unemployment of resources (labor, capital, and land), inflation, economic growth, and the public policies that address these issues (monetary, fiscal, and other policies).
- Book: Introduction to Economic Analysis
- Book: Economics - Theory Through Applications
- Book: Principles of Political Economy - A Pluralistic Approach to Economic Theory (Saros)
- Book: Principles of Managerial Economics
• Book: International Trade - Theory and Policy

• Book: The Economics of Food and Agricultural Markets (Barkley)

• Book: An Interactive Text for Food and Agricultural Marketing (Thomsen)

Thumbnail: Charging Bull, a bronze statue by Arturo Di Modica at Bowling Green, Manhattan, New York City. (CC BY-SA 2.0; Aseba).