



Good Economics For Hard Harder Times

Esther Duflo

Winners of the 2019 Nobel Prize in Economics



Abhijit V. Banerjee

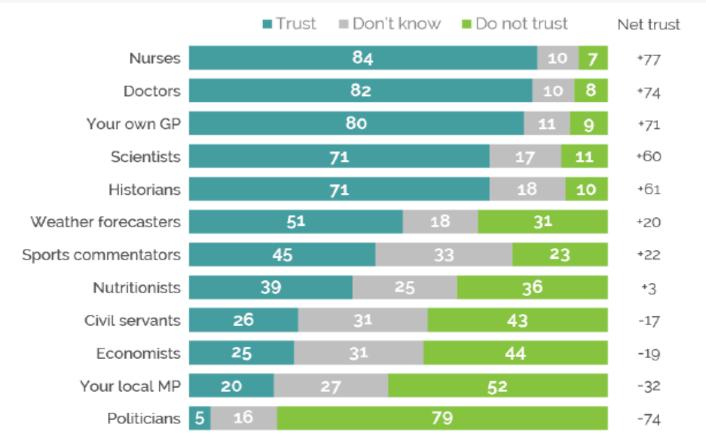
Most issues that are important today are core economic issues

Immigration Brexit Trade Economic growth Inequality Social policy Pandemic & its Racism & Climate change discrimination economic issue

But economists have lost most of their credibility

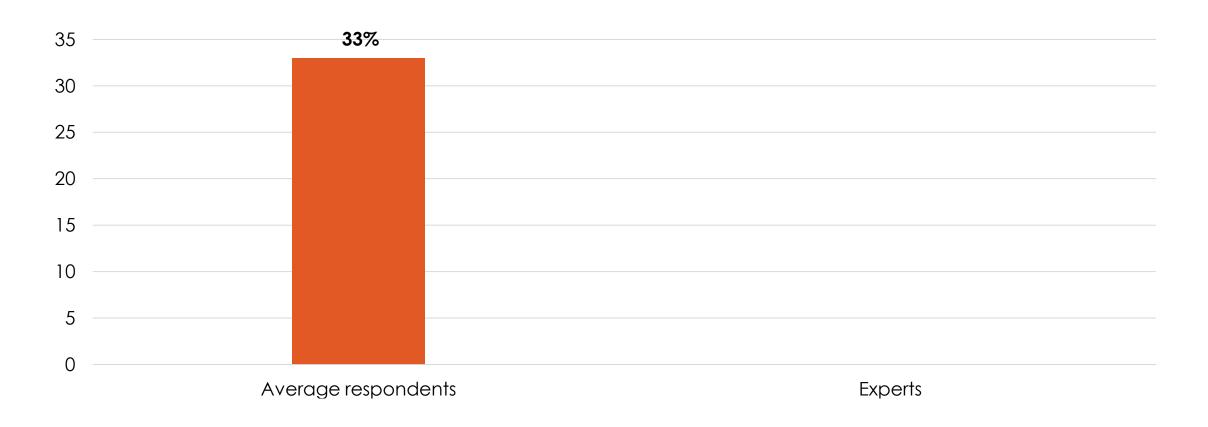
Public trust in experts

Of the following, whose opinions do you tend to trust when they talk about their fields of expertise? %



On most core issues people disagree with economists

"Imposing new US tariffs on steel and aluminum will improve Americans well-being."





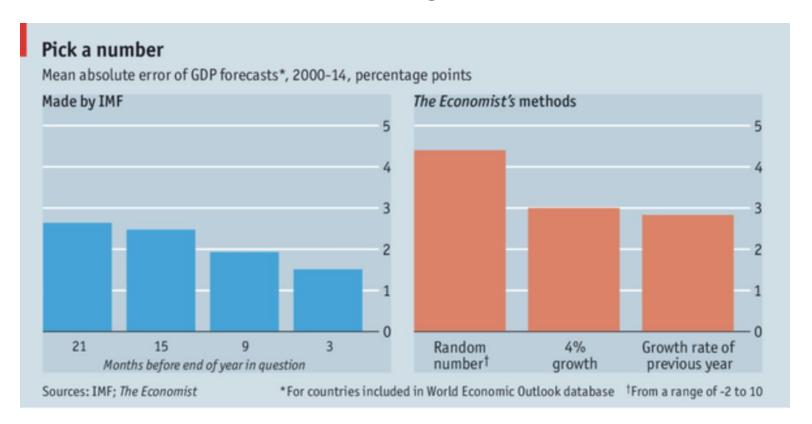
Why this mistrust?

Hmmmmm.....



Why this mistrust?

Economists are not good forecasters



"The only function of economic forecasting is to make astrology look respectable" -- John Kenneth Galbraith

The New York Times

Economics, Dominated by White Men, Is Roiled by Black Lives Matter

The editor of a top academic journal is facing calls to resign after criticizing protesters as "flat earthers" for wanting to defund the police.

And yet we cannot quite afford to give up

Any analysis by economists may seem insufficient, un-necessary, slow, biased (we need epidemiologist, vaccine scientists, sociologists... why us?)

But economics has also something to bring to the table. Huge rush of COVID-19 research shows there is also a desire in the profession to do that.

And contrary to perception (even among graduate students), lots of research on racism published in mainstream journal in the past few years. But it, along with much of "quiet economics" gets drowned.

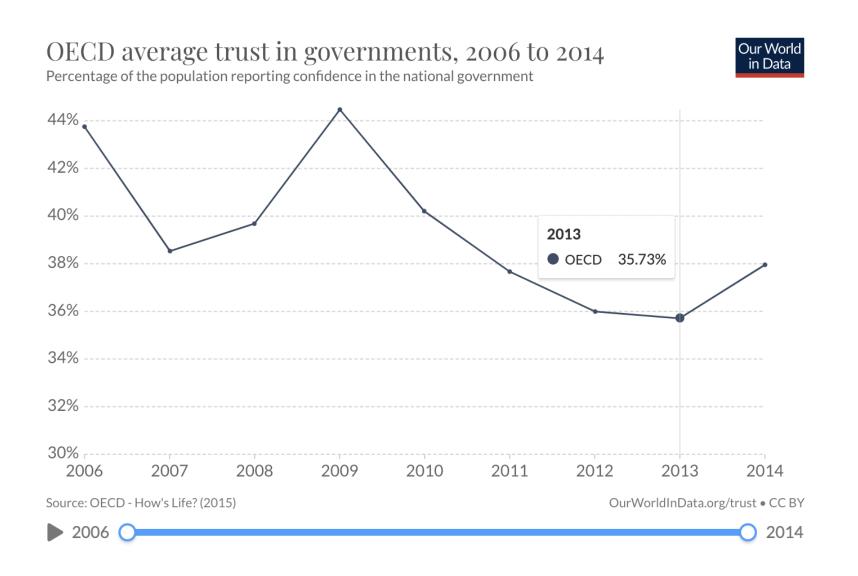
Five Lessons (and how they are still valid for our harder times...)



Lesson 1: Legit.gov



Decline in trust in government worldwide



It's easy to treat the government as a punching bag



Source: Dawn Teo | Huffington Post

The COVID-19 crisis reminds us why we need governments...

Shutting down your business, wearing a mask, are externalities...

Ventilators & Vaccine efforts

Economic rescue package

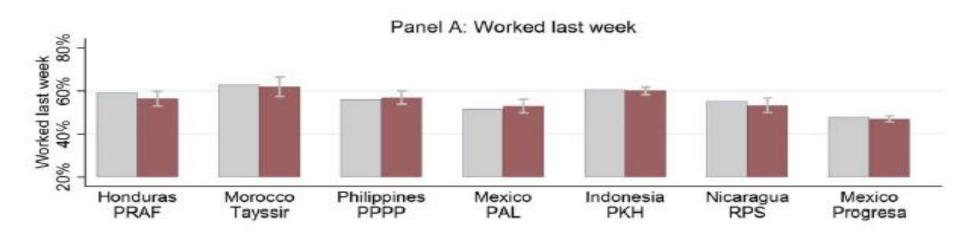
A make or break moment

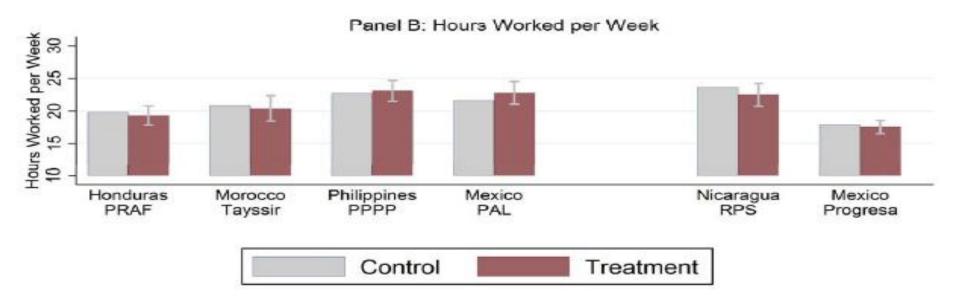


Lesson 2: financial incentives are (more than ever) overrated



The "Lazy" welfare recipient





Some ideas are hard to root out...

The New York Times

Sen. Chuck Grassley, R-Iowa, the Finance Committee chairman, said the \$600 weekly payments were "poorly targeted," with the result that most recipients are being paid more on unemployment insurance than they earned when they were working.

"This discourages people from returning to work or taking a new job, delaying the recovery," Grassley said.



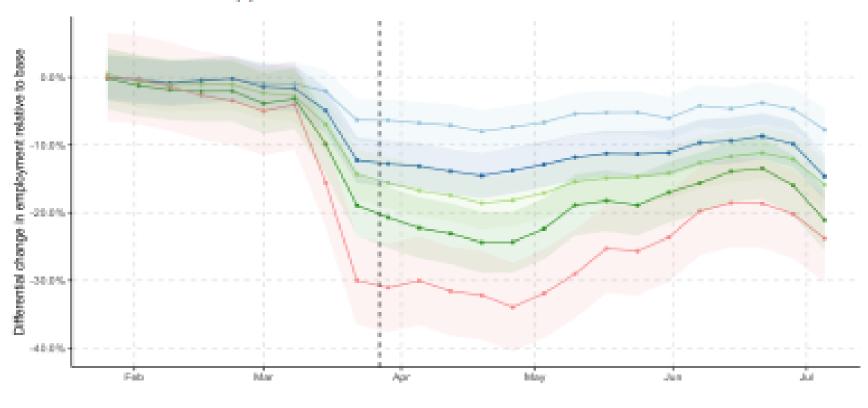
Economists vs. Common Sense

If you pay people not to work, fewer will work. Except at Yale, it seems.

The "yale economists" indeed show very little impact of CARES on employment

Figure 2: Event study: effects of replacement rate ratio on probability of employment

(a) Without controls for state business restrictions



Replacement Rate Ratio -- 2.5-3.0 -- 3.0-3.5 -- 3.5-4.0 -- 4.0-5.0 -- 5.0 or greater

But it did not matter

Opinion

Trump Had One Good Response to Covid-19. His Party Killed It.

Aid to the unemployed saved us from disaster. Now it's gone.

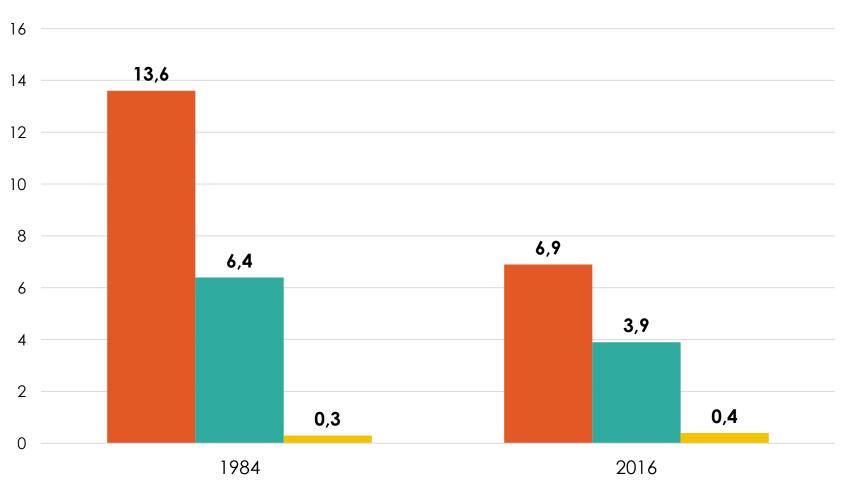


Lesson 3: The economy is stickIER



RIP, Tocqueville

Type of Move by Year: 1948 and 2016



■Same county

Different county, same state & different state

From abroad

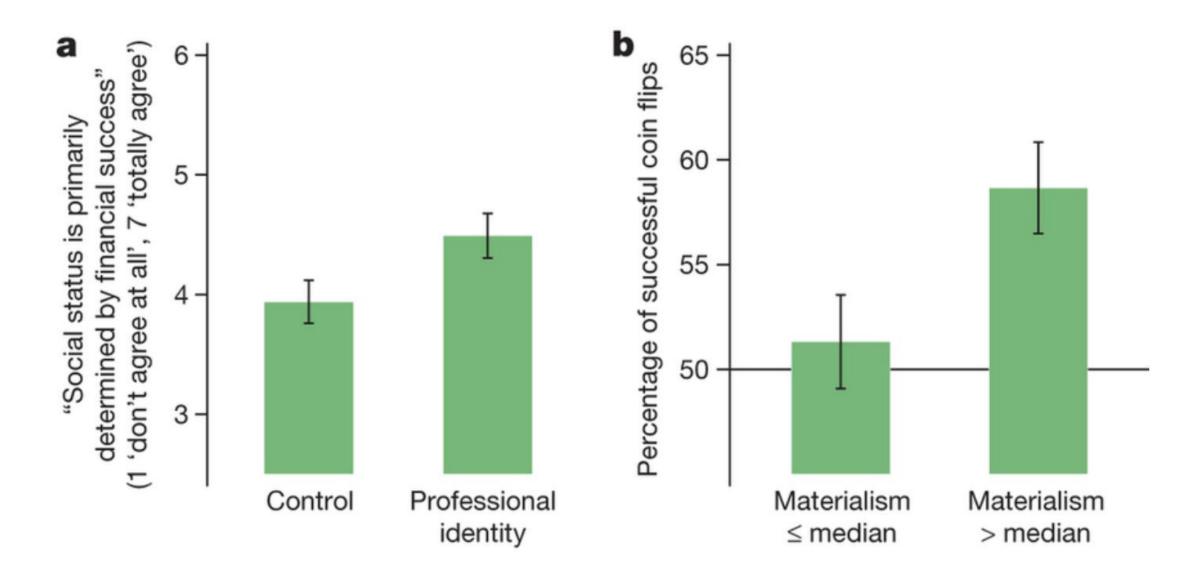
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1948 and 2016.



Lesson 4: De Gustibus....



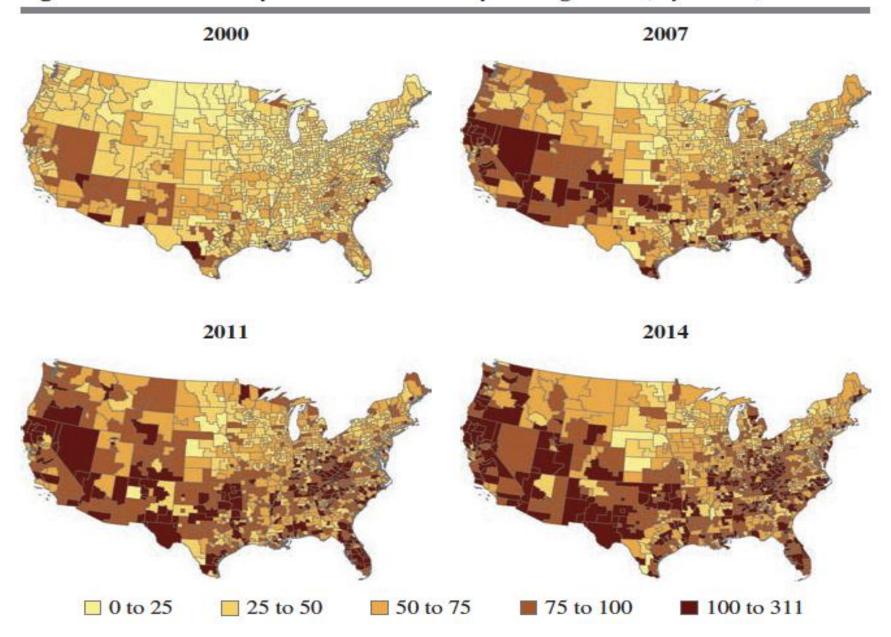
Is racism uncurable? Are preferences stable?



Lesson 5: Dignity matters



Figure 6. Deaths of Despair for White Non-Hispanics Age 45-54, by Couma, 2000-14a





Rethinking economics and economic policy in a post COVID world

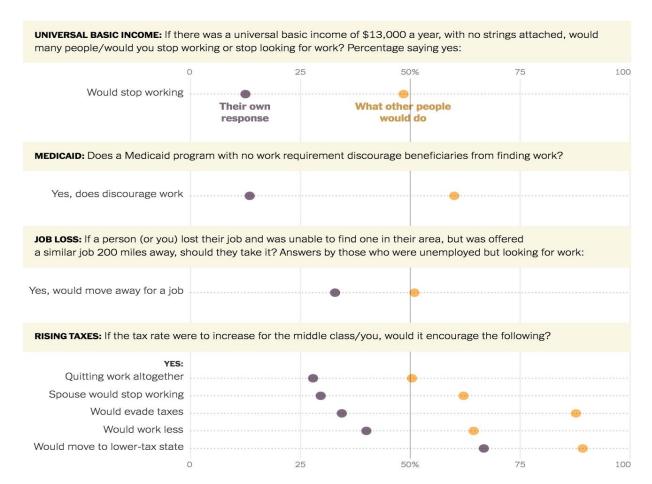
Our opportunity:
Put dignity back
at the center of
social protection



Breaking the usual political impasse

I'm Not Budging (But Other People Will)

A survey asked one group how the population at large would react to several financial incentives. Another group was asked about their own reaction; these people were much less inclined to do any of the following, despite the same financial incentives.



By The New York Times | Source: Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo, M.I.T., and Stefanie Stantcheva, Harvard; data from a nationally representative survey of 10,000 American adults conducted by the authors.

