WHY DO PEOPLE BELIEVE Stupid Economic Ideas?*

*DESPITE BUCKETS OF EVIDENCE TO THE CONTRARY...

Mark Blyth, Eastman Professor of Political Economy, The Watson Institute at Brown University Volatility and Tail Risk Conference, London, April 6th 2017

DEFINITION OF A STUPID ECONOMIC IDEA

A STUPID ECONOMIC IDEA IS ONE THAT IS IMMUNE TO EMPIRICAL REFUTATION WHILE BEING USEFUL TO SPECIFIC CONSTITUENCIES



THE BOLD IDEA OF AUSTERITY

- AUSTERITY CUTTING THE STATE'S BUDGET NOW LEADS TO GROWTH TOMORROW INVESTOR CONFIDENCE
- THE STATE'S BUDGET AND THE FAMILY BUDGET
- REALITY THE IKEA PROBLEM
- CRITICAL CASE: GREECE
- QUI BONO? CREDITORS AND OVER-LENDERS



Hellenic Republic

was voted

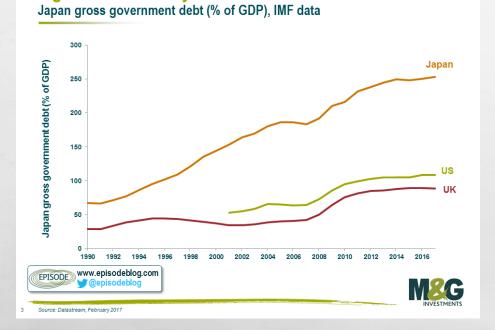
Sovereign Borrower of the Year

by banks polled by EuroWeek



REVIEW OF THE YEAR

TURNING JAPANESE: THE FEAR OF GOVVIES GOING BAD

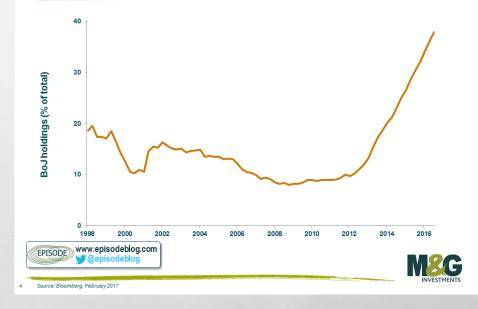


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Figure 3: An illusory measure

Figure 4: Whose asset, and whose liability? Japanese Government Bonds and T-Bills held by Central Bank (% of total)



the state

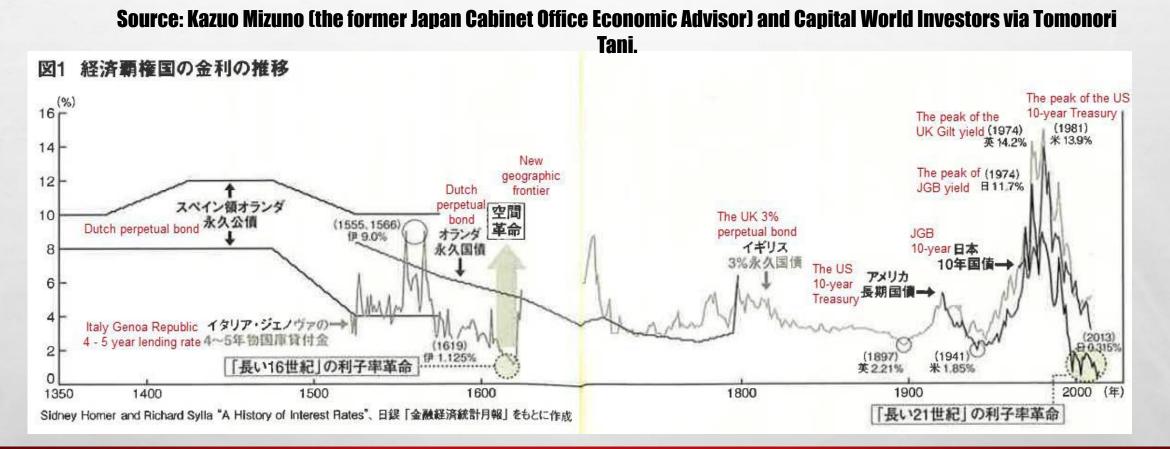
THE INFLATION PUZZLE

• \$13T IN LONG DATED DEBT PLUS \$13T IN CENTRAL BANK INTERVENTION

- GLOBAL LONG RUN RATE OF INTEREST IS AROUND 1.5%
- WHAT MATTERS FOR INFLATION IS LABOR POWER AND DEGREE OF OPENNESS
- QUI BONO? OPEN QUESTION



MISUNDERSTANDING THE 1970S: INTEREST RATES OVER THE VERY LONG RUN



P. at

THE END OF THE SERIES: US FED FUNDS RATE 1970-2017

US FED FUNDS RATE

E St.



Design Real State

SOURCE: WWW.TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | FEDERAL RESERVE

(Area)

WE ARE GOING TO STAY LONG AND LOW FOR A LONG TIME

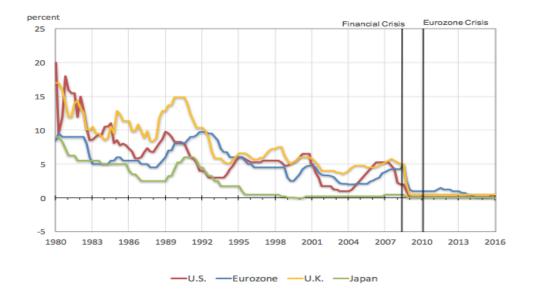


Figure 1: Policy Rates, Eurozone, Japan, U.S. and U.K., 1980-2016. Sources: U.S.: Federal Funds Official Target Rate; Eurozone: until Dec. 1998, Germany's Lombard Rate. After 1998, ECB Marginal Rate of Refinancing Operations; U.K.: Bank of England Base Lending Rate; Japan: Bank of Japan Target Call Rate. Data from Global Financial Database.

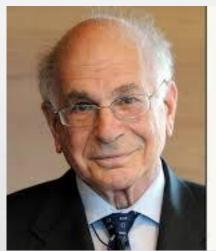
WHAT DRIVES US TO IGNORE FALSIFICATION?

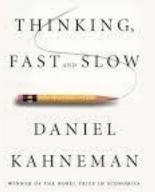
WILLFUL BLINDNESS

- SELF SELECTION VIA FILTERS AND BIASES (KAHNEMAN AND TVERSKY)
- IDEOLOGY (IDEA OF MARKET FAILURE)

A St.

- EPISTEMIC COMFORTS OF HOME (HARDIN)
- RELIGION (GUILT/SCHULD/CREDERE/CREDIT)
- RATIONAL IGNORANCE (OLSEN)





BEING A MUPPET?



E. Se

- TALKING OUT ONE'S BACKSIDE (GALBRAITH ON THE 1920'S BUBBLE)
- NO PAYOFF TO CALLING UNCLE IF UNCLE HAS THE CASH

(Anderson)

• MARKET IRRATIONALITY V'S PERSONAL SOLVENCY

PERVERSE INCENTIVES

- UPTON SINCLAIR ON A MAN'S JOB
- INSTITUTIONAL PRO-CYCLICALITY (HOW TO LOSE A GOOD JOB IN FINANCE)
- NORMAL ACCIDENTS AND SYSTEM BLINDNESS (PERROW)

E. Se

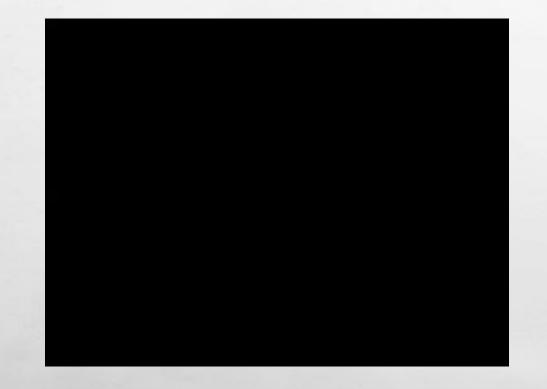
"IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET A MAN TO UNDERSTAND SOMETHING WHEN HIS SALARY Depends upon his not understanding it."

UPTON SINCLAIR

🕑 Lifeback Guntes

THE HARDER STUFF

ANYTHING MACRO



A. A.

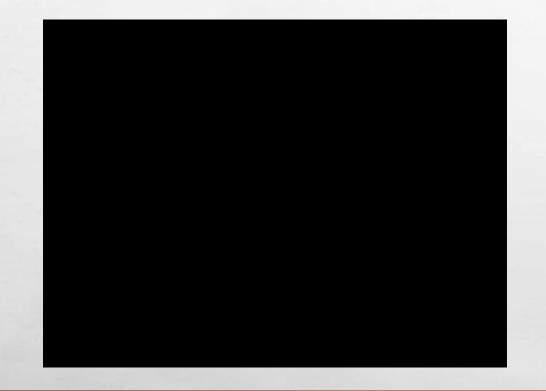
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- ENTRAINMENT AND TIGHT COUPLING (WE ONLY SEE THE COMPONENTS)
- FALLACIES OF COMPOSITION (THE ARTHRITIC HAND)

-

NON-LINEAR SYSTEMS



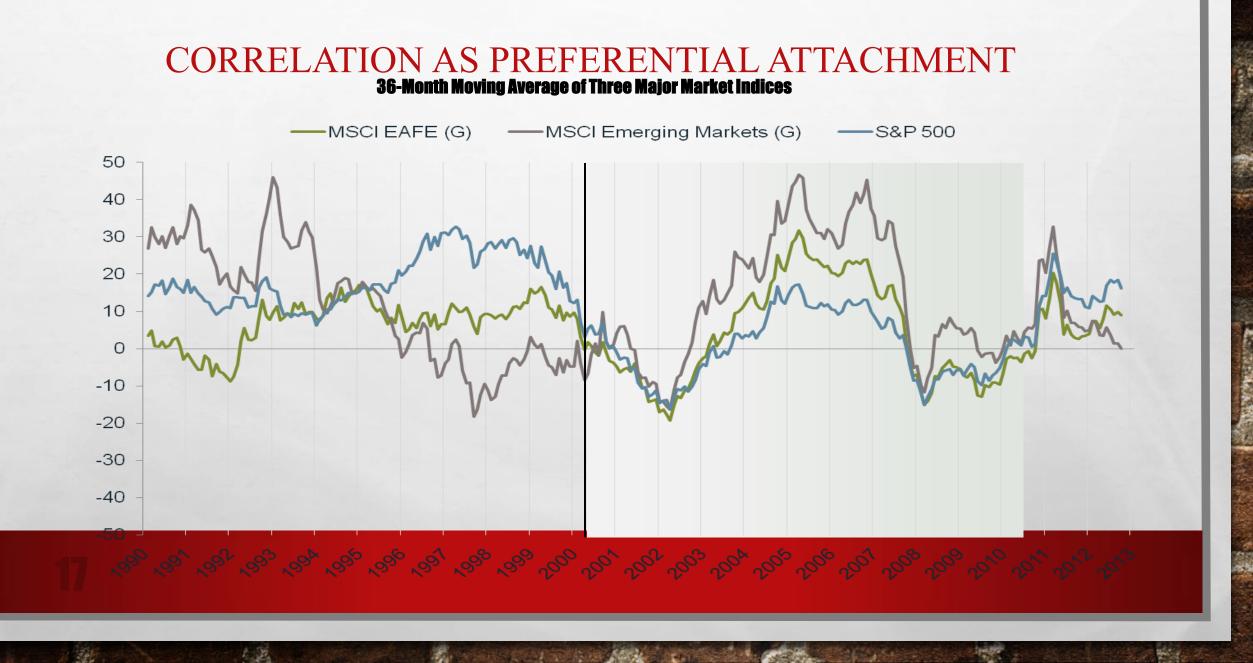
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ESSERVICE ROMANNE

- PREFERENTIAL ATTACHMENT AND HIDDEN CORRELATION
- TRAFFIC JAMS WITH NO ACCIDENTS
- CORRELATION ACROSS FINANCIAL INDEXES

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TAIL RISKS AND VOLATILITY

• STALKING THE BLACK SWAN?

- PLAYING RUSSIAN ROULETTE WITH A DRUNK SCOTSMAN (SAMPLING)
- ENDOGENEITY BLINDNESS (CAUSAL POLITICS)
- IS THE WHOLE WORLD SHORT VOL?



Nationalism, the United States, and Cyclical Crises Jan 02, 2017

By George Friedman and Allison Fedirka

In the coming year, the United States will remain the overwhelmingly dominant geopolitical power in the global system, and President-elect Donald Trump will be at the helm. His presidency will mark a turning point as the first significant shift towards nationalism at the center of the US political system.

As <u>explained in our 2017 forecast</u>, this rise in nationalism is a global trend, and one of three critical consequences of the 2008 financial crisis that will play a pivotal role in shaping geopolitics in 2017. (The other two are economic stagnation and instability in export-dependent countries.) Its rise stems from <u>the rejection of the internationalist model</u> that has dominated international relations since the end of World War II.

In places like Europe, it is easy to see why internationalism is losing favor. It is less

THE INSISTENCE ON MICROFOUNDATIONS

DSGE MODELS AND CENTRAL BANKS

- THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF RATEX
- THE REALITY OF TOO MUCH INFORMATION



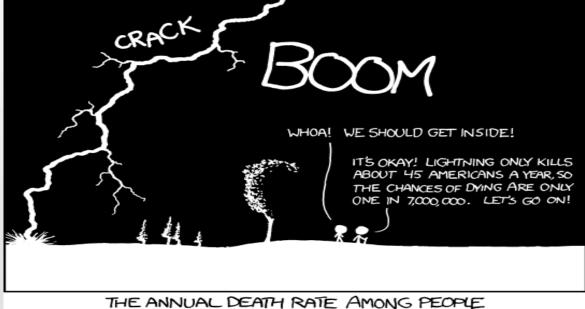
Everything reminds Milton of the money supply. Well, everything reminds me of sex, but I keep it out of the paper.

(Robert Solow)

izquotes.com

SO HOW DO WE COPE WITH TOO MUCH INFORMATION?

- ECONOMIC IDEAS AS COORDINATION DEVICES
- 'FUNDAMENTALS' AS A SOCIAL CONVENTION
- ECONOMIC IDEAS (EVEN BAD ONES) REDUCE UNCERTAINTY
- BUT...IN USING STUPID IDEAS WE BUILD ENTRAINMENT AND COUPLING (VOL SUPPRESSION) INTO THE SYSTEM



WHO KNOW THAT STATISTIC IS ONE IN SIX.

A Map of Economic Change

System complexity and degree of Entrainment (second-order correlation)

E Ste

	Loose Coupling	Tight Coupling
Low Complexity/Low Entrainment	Linear Interactions with Buffers Hard to Transmit Shocks Example: The Full	Linear Interactions without Buffers Easier to Transmit shocks but low multiplication of impulse Example: The 1970s
	Employment Regime prior to 1970s	Inflation and end of the Full Employment Regime
High Complexity/High Entrainment	Non-Linear Interactions with Buffers Lower volatility but with unobservable risk building	Non-Linear Interactions without Buffers Strong convexities, serial correlation across systems, impulse multiplied
	Example: The Low Inflation Regime prior to 2008	Examples: The GFC of 2008 and 2016 Global Populism

Institutional Correlation Across System

A Map of the stupid ideas underlying those changes

System complexity and degree of Entrainment (second-order correlation)

1. 38

Institutional Correlation Across System

	Ideas: The Great Moderation	ldeas: QE, Austerity, Neo- nationalism
	Example: The Low Inflation Regime prior to 2008	Examples: The GFC of 2008 and 2016 Global Populism
igh Complexity/High trainment	Non-Linear Interactions with Buffers, Lower volatility but with unobservable risk building	Non-Linear Interactions without Buffers, Strong convexities, serial correlation across systems
	ldeas: Phillip's Curve Keynesianism	Full Employment Regime
	Example: The Full Employment Regime prior to 1970s	Example: The 1970s Inflation and end of the
ow Complexity/Low atrainment	Linear Interactions with Buffers Hard to Transmit Shocks	Linear Interactions without Buffers, Easier to Transmit shocks, low multiplication of impulse
	Loose Coupling	Tight Coupling