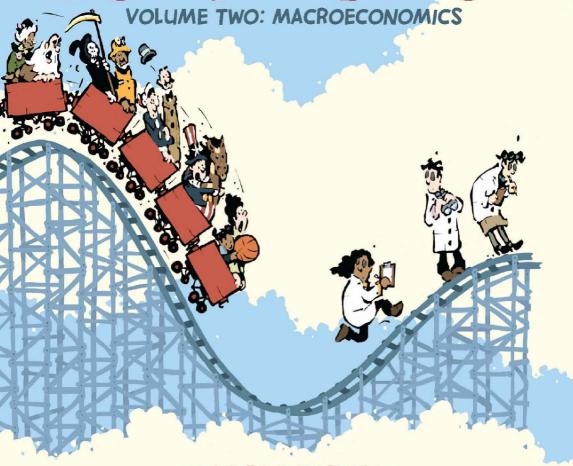
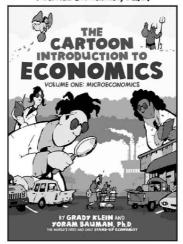
# CARTOON TO INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS



BY GRADY KLEIN AND YORAM BAUMAN, Ph.D.

THE WORLD'S FIRST AND ONLY STAND-UP ECONOMIST

## ALSO BY **GRADY KLEIN** AND YORAM BAUMAN, Ph. D.



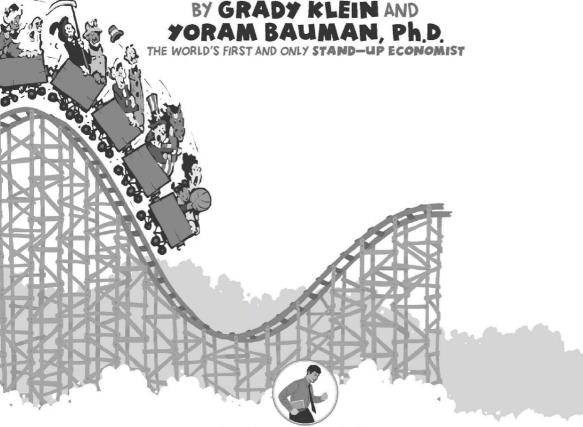
volume one: MICROECONOMICS



**VOLUME TWO: MACROECONOMICS** 

# CARTOON INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS

**VOLUME TWO: MACROECONOMICS** 



A NOVEL GRAPHIC FROM HILL AND WANG
A DIVISION OF FARRAR, STRAUS AND GIROUX
NEW YORK

#### HILL AND WANG

A DIVISION OF FARRAR, STRAUS AND GIROUX 18 WEST 18TH STREET, NEW YORK 10011

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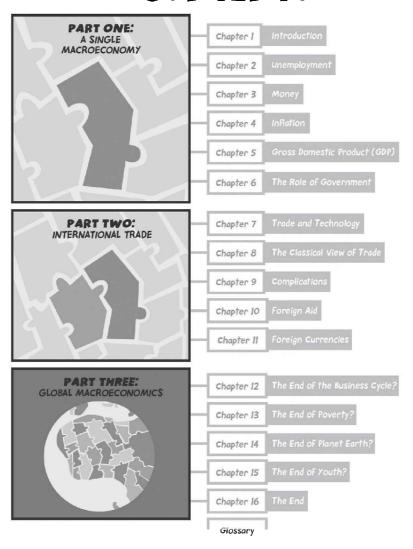
1 3 5 7 9 10 8 6 4 2

## FOR ANNE AND LIAM AND BENJAMIN

-GK

FOR LAURA —YB

# CONTENTS





# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

## ECONOMICS IS ABOUT OPTIMIZING INDIVIDUALS!



# OUR PREVIOUS BOOK WAS ABOUT MICROECONOMICS...





...OR EVEN THE ENTIRE PLANET.

### THE MACROECONOMY OF A COUNTRY INCLUDES ALL THE DIFFERENT INDIVIDUAL MARKETS WE STUDIED IN MICROECONOMICS...

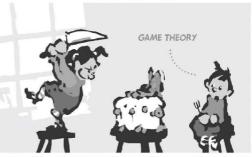






## ... SO EVERYTHING WE LEARNED ABOUT MICROECONOMICS...









... STILL APPLIES HERE!

## MACROECONOMICS IS BUILT OUT OF MICROECONOMICS!



MICRO MICRO

MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO

MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO

MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICROMICRO MICRO MICRO

MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO

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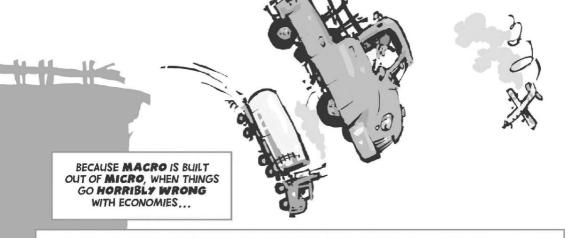
MICRO MICRO

MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO MICRO

WE'RE LAYING THE MICROFOUNDATIONS OF MACROECONOMICS!

MICRO MICRO





## ... MACROECONOMISTS DON'T JUMP TO THE CONCLUSION THAT PEOPLE ARE CRAZY OR STUPID.



## ... AND STILL GET INTO TROUBLE.



AND OF COURSE WHEN THINGS ARE GOING WELL, ECONOMISTS USE OPTIMIZING INDIVIDUALS TO EXPLAIN THAT, TOO.



THE ECONOMY IS BUZZING ALONG!









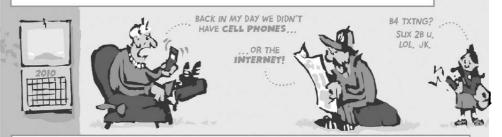


THEY'RE ALL AS



## MACROECONOMICS HAS TWO BIG GOALS.

# ONE IS TO INCREASE LIVING STANDARDS IN THE LONG RUN, SO THAT TODAY'S KIDS WILL BE BETTER OFF THAN THEIR GRANDPARENTS...



#### ...JUST AS THOSE GRANDPARENTS WERE PROBABLY BETTER OFF THAN THEIR GRANDPARENTS...



... AND SO ON.



THE GOAL OF INCREASING LIVING
STANDARDS GOES ALL THE WAY BACK TO
ADAM "INVISIBLE HAND" SMITH.

I'D LIKE TO MAKE AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.







### IN 1776, ADAM SMITH INTRODUCED A MACROECONOMICS METAPHOR

"WHAT IS PRUDENCE IN THE CONDUCT OF EVERY PRIVATE FAMILY ...

. CAN SCARCE BE FOLLY IN THAT OF A GREAT KINGDOM "



## ... THAT ECHOES TO THIS DAY,

FAMILIES ARE TIGHTENING

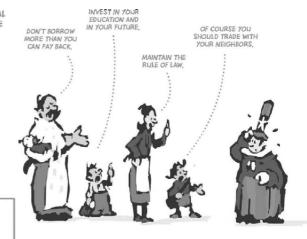
... AND THE



THE IDEA THAT THE MACROECONOMY IS LIKE A WELL-ORGANIZED FAMILY IS CALLED THE CLASSICAL VIEW.



MOST ECONOMISTS AGREE THAT THE CLASSICAL VIEW MAKES A LOT OF SENSE IN THE LONG RUN.



## THERE'S ONLY ONE PROBLEM:

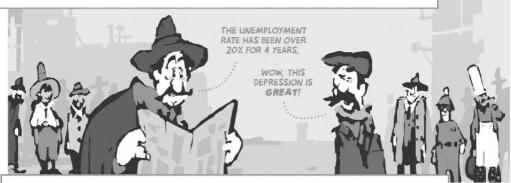
WHAT ABOUT THE **GREAT DEPRESSION?** 

DEPRESSION?





## UNDERSTANDING BOOMS AND BUSTS, LIKE THE GREAT DEPRESSION THAT STARTED IN 1929. IS THE SECOND BIG GOAL OF MACROECONOMICS.



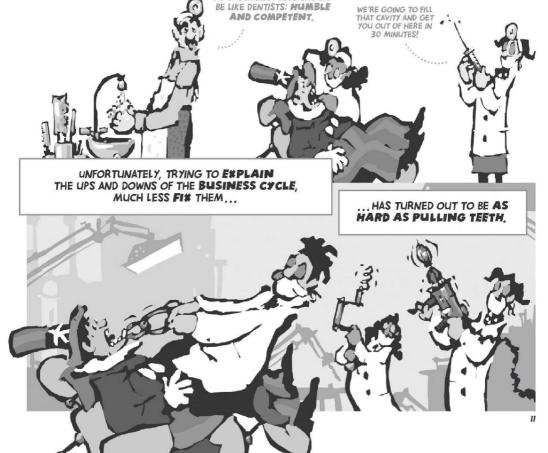
WHILE THE CLASSICAL VIEW EXPLAINS LONG-RUN GROWTH QUITE WELL, IT FAILS TO EXPLAIN THESE SHORT-RUN BUSINESS CYCLE FLUCTUATIONS.



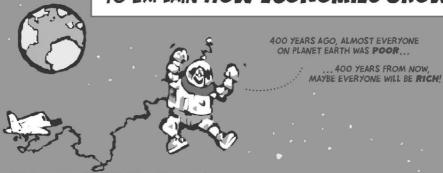


# THE IDEA THAT GOVERNMENT ACTION CAN PROMOTE SHORT—RUN STABILITY IS CALLED THE KEYNESIAN VIEW.









OVER THE **LONG TERM**, ENTIRE ECONOMIES OFTEN SEEM TO RUN LIKE **CLOCKWORK**...

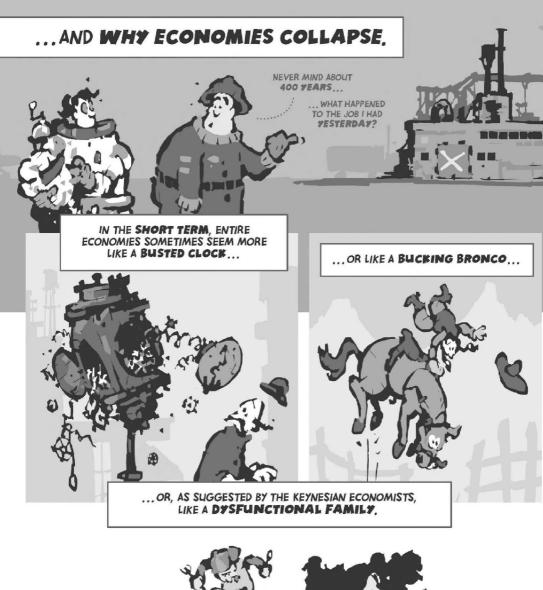


...OR LIKE A RACEHORSE ...

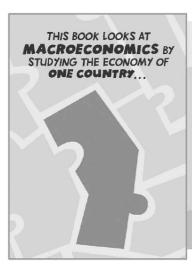
THE MACROECONOMY
IS MOVING LIKE
A TREMENDOUS
MACHINE!

...OR, AS SUGGESTED BY THE CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS, LIKE A WELL-ORGANIZED FAMILY,

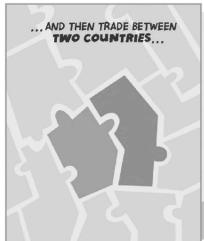


















ALL ALONG, WE'LL BE FOLLOWING THE QUEST FOR THE HOLY GRAIL OF MACROECONOMICS:

# HOW TO GET ECONOMIES TO GROW WITHOUT CRASHING.



...IS A WAY TO INCREASE LIVING STANDARDS

... WHILE
MAINTAINING
STABILITY IN
THE SHORT RUN



# IN THIS BOOK, WE WOULD **LOVE** TO BE ABLE TO PRESENT A **UNIFIED THEORY** OF MACROECONOMICS...



I'VE FIGURED OUT LONG-RUN GROWTH AND SHORT-RUN STABILITY!

> CONGRATULATIONS, YOU WIN THE MOBEL PRIZE!



... BUT IN TRUTH, THE QUEST FOR THE HOLY GRAIL IS **STILL GOING ON**.

## WAKE UP!



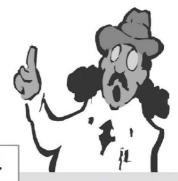
# CHAPTER 2 UNEMPLOYMENT

WHAT HAS YOUR JOB SEARCH TURNED UP?



THE BEST WAY TO UNDERSTAND THE KEYNESIAN VIEW OF THE ECONOMY...

# THE MACROECONOMY IS LIKE A DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY!



... IS TO LOOK AT THE LABOR MARKET.

IN THE SHORT RUN, MESSED-UP ECONOMIES
CAN LEAVE LOTS OF PEOPLE OUT OF WORK,

GET A JOB!



YOU'RE ONE TO TALK!

DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION, FOR EXAMPLE,
THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE PEAKED IN 1933 AT A SHOCKING 25%.

I HATE MY JOB,

I HATE MY JOB.

I HATE MY JOB,

LUCKY DUCKS.



MORE RECENTLY, THE "GREAT RECESSION" THAT STARTED IN DECEMBER 2007 FEATURED AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF **HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT**, PEAKING IN 2009 AT 10%.





IT'S LIKE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BEING SICK...

> ... AND BEING ON YOUR **DEATHBED**,



## BUT LOOKING AT THE **LABOR MARKET** IS **ALSO** THE BEST WAY TO UNDERSTAND...



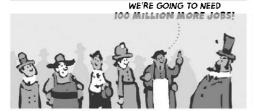
... THE CLASSICAL VIEW OF THE ECONOMY.

THE MACROECONOMY IS LIKE A WELL-ORGANIZED FAMILY!

IN THE LONG RUN, DESPITE MASSIVE CHANGES IN THE LABOR MARKET OVER THE PAST TWO CENTURIES ...

LIKE POPULATION GROWTH ...

THE ENTRY OF WOMEN INTO THE LABOR FORCE...













### TO UNDERSTAND THE CLASSICAL VIEW, LET'S LOOK AT THE U.S. AND EUROPE.



I NEED SOMEONE TO CLEAN THE COBWEBS OUT OF THIS BARN. WE CAN DO THAT!



BY 1930, MOST OF THOSE JOBS WERE GONE, BUT THEY WERE REPLACED BY OTHER JOBS SUCH AS **MANUFACTURING**.



I TORE DOWN THE BARN AND BUILT THIS TEXTILE MILL...

...AND I NEED SOMEONE
TO COORDINATE OUR
WEB OF SUPPLIERS.



AND IN THE 2IST CENTURY, MANY OF THOSE JOBS ARE GOING AWAY AND BEING REPLACED BY **SERVICE—SECTOR JOBS**.



I NEED SOMEONE TO MANAGE OUR WEBSITE



THE LESSON HERE IS THAT, OVER TIME, WORK DISAPPEARS FROM SOME PARTS OF A FREE-MARKET ECONOMY...

...But **reappears Elsewhere**.



I GOT A JOB BUILDING HIGH—SPEED TRAINS!

# THE AUSTRIAN ECONOMIST JOSEPH SCHUMPETER CALLED THIS PROCESS CREATIVE DESTRUCTION.



SADLY, THERE IS **NO GUARANTEE** THAT FREE-MARKET ECONOMIES WILL **ALWAYS** DO SO WELL AT CREATING JOBS FOR **EVERYONE**...



... BUT SO FAR THE TRACK RECORD OF FREE MARKETS HAS BEEN REMARKABLE.



WHEN IT COMES TO
THE LABOR MARKET,
THE CHALLENGE IS TO
RECONCILE THE
CLASSICAL AND THE
KEYNESIAN VIEWS.



TO DO THIS, IT HELPS TO HAVE A GOOD **DEFINITION OF "UNEMPLOYMENT,"**A SIMPLE—SOUNDING TERM THAT IS ACTUALLY QUITE TRICKY.



ACCORDING TO ECONOMISTS, YOU'RE ONLY UNEMPLOYED IF YOU'RE ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR A PAYING JOB AND CAN'T FIND ONE.





# ECONOMISTS ALSO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THREE BASIC TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

## FRICTIONAL



## CYCLICAL







THE FIRST TYPE, **FRICTIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT**, IS UNAVOIDABLE SHORT-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT CAUSED BY CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY AND IN PEOPLE'S LIVES,



I GOT DOWNSIZED...

> ... BUT I HAVE THREE INTERVIEWS LINED UP FOR NEXT WEEK.

FRICTIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT MAKES SENSE TO BOTH CLASSICAL AND KEYNESIAN ECONOMISTS,



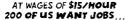
... AND THE SAME IS TRUE OF A MACROECONOMY, EVEN ONE THAT'S FUNCTIONING PERFECTLY.



## TO UNDERSTAND THE **SECOND TYPE** OF UNEMPLOYMENT, RECALL FROM MICRO THAT THE **PRICE OF LABOR** IS SUPPOSED TO **BALANCE SUPPLY AND DEMAND**.



LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT THAT RESULTS WHEN THIS PROCESS BREAKS DOWN IS CALLED STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT.





THAT LEAVES 170 PEOPLE
UNEMPLOYED



## THE OBVIOUS QUESTION IS: WHY DON'T WAGES FALL TO BALANCE SUPPLY AND DEMAND?

#### ONE POSSIBLE CAUSE IS MINIMUM WAGE LAWS,

THE GOVERNMENT SAYS YOU **HAVE** TO PAY \$15/HOUR.

SO THE PRICE OF LABOR CAN'T GO DOWN!



#### ANOTHER POSSIBILITY IS EFFICIENCY WAGES.

WE COULD GET WORKERS AT \$10/HOUR...

...BUT WE'RE PAYING \$15/HOUR TO AVOID TURNOVER...

> ... AND TO MOTIVATE OUR EMPLOYEES TO WORK HARD,





## PARADOXICALLY, STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT CAN ALSO RESULT FROM GOVERNMENT POLICIES THAT ARE INTENDED TO **PRESERVE JOBS**.

JOBS ARE

SO IF YOU WANT TO FIRE SOMEONE, YOU NEED A GOOD REASON...

> ... AND YOU HAVE TO PAY A PENALTY EQUAL TO 6 MONTHS' WAGES.



THE PARADOX IS THAT FIRMS THAT CANNOT EASILY FIRE WORKERS ARE ALSO GOING TO BE SLOW TO HIRE WORKERS.



IN OTHER WORDS, POLICIES INTENDED TO CREATE JOB SECURITY...



... CAN CREATE **RIGIDITY** IN THE LABOR MARKET THAT INCREASES UNEMPLOYMENT,

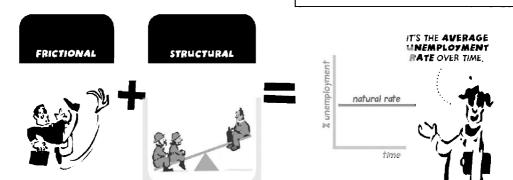


MOST ECONOMISTS THINK THAT LEAVING MARKETS ALONE WOULD CREATE MORE JOBS.



## IF YOU ADD TOGETHER THE FIRST TWO TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT...

## ...YOU GET THE NATURAL RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

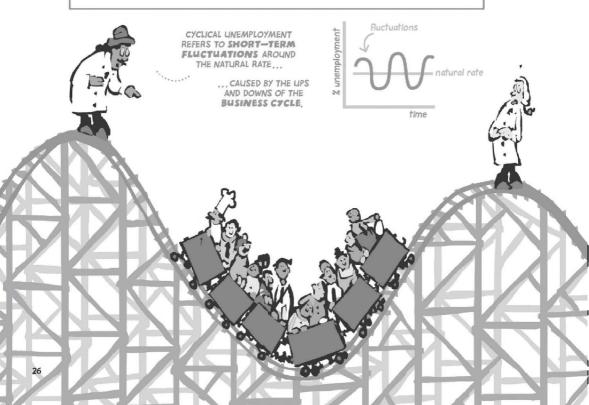


UP TO THIS POINT, CLASSICAL AND KEYNESIAN ECONOMISTS TEND TO AGREE.



BUT THEY DON'T AGREE ABOUT THE THIRD TYPE OF UNEMPLOYMENT:

CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT.



#### CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE CLASSICAL AND THE KEYNESIAN VIEWS,



THE ECONOMY IS
ALWAYS LIKE A
RACEHORSE!

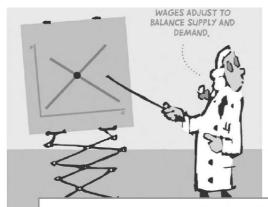
NONSENSE!

SOMETIMES IT'S LIKE A BUCKING BRONCO!



FORCED TO CHOOSE BETWEEN BASIC ECONOMIC THEORY...

... AND WHAT APPEARS TO BE A BASIC FACT OF LIFE...





... CLASSICAL AND KEYNESIAN ECONOMISTS HEAD IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS.

MAYBE ALL THOSE PEOPLE REALLY **AREN'T** UNEMPLOYED.

> MAYBE THEY'RE JUST CHOOSING NOT TO WORK

THOSE PEOPLE REALLY ARE UNEMPLOYED...

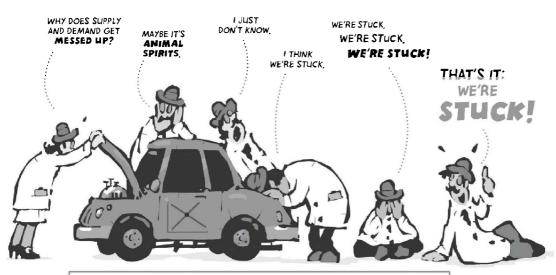
... SO THE BASIC THEORY
MUST BE WRONG

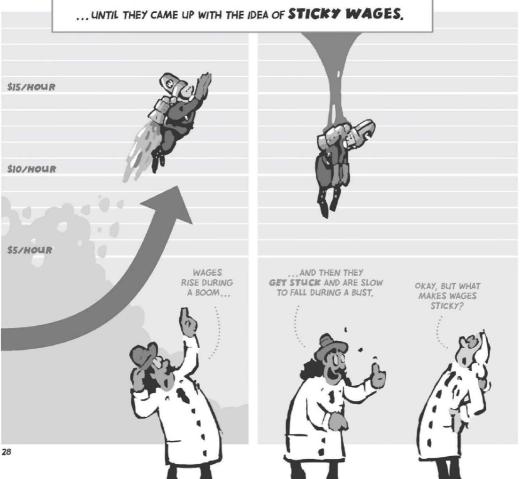
BUT HOW?



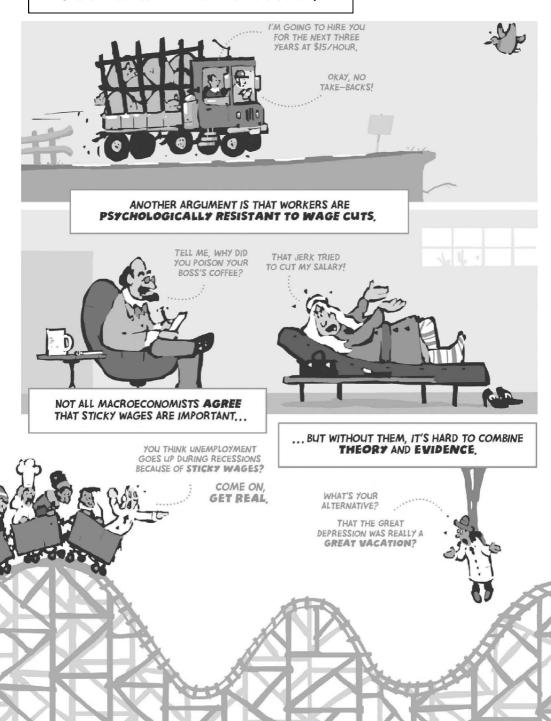


# KEYNESIAN ECONOMISTS STRUGGLED FOR MANY YEARS TO FIND A THEOR\* TO EXPLAIN CYCLICAL UNEMPLO\*\*MENT...





## ONE ARGUMENT FOR WHY WAGES ARE SLOW TO FALL IS THAT JOB CONTRACTS CAN LAST FOR MANY YEARS.



# UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO BE A HOT TOPIC AMONG ECONOMISTS, INCLUDING THE THREE SCHOLARS WHO WON THE 2010 NOBEL PRIZE,



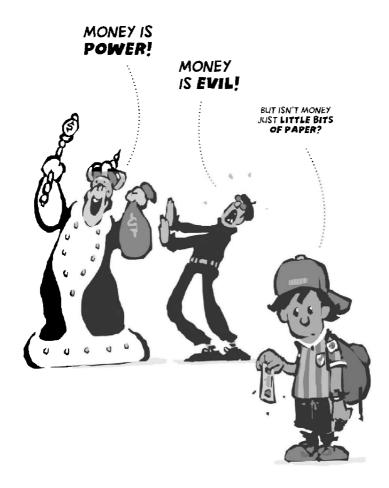
CONGRATULATIONS, YOU WIN THE NOBEL PRIZE!



AND, AT LEAST FOR NOW, MANY KEYNESIAN ECONOMISTS ARE QUITE ATTACHED TO THE THEORY OF STICKY WAGES.



# CHAPTER 3 MONEY



FOR MOST PEOPLE, MONEY IS A KEY MEASURE OF **ECONOMIC SUCCESS...** 



... BUT FOR ECONOMISTS, MONEY IS MERELY SOMETHING THAT FACILITATES TRADE.



TO UNDERSTAND HOW MONEY SERVES AS A MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE IN AN ECONOMY, IMAGINE HOW COMPLICATED LIFE WOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

I'VE GOT SOME CHICKENS, BUT WHAT I REALLY WANT IS A BINE.

> I'VE GOT A BIKE, BUT WHAT I REALLY WANT IS SOME SINGING LESSONS.

TO FIND A BARBER WHO WANTS SOME CHICKENS!

NOW WE JUST NEED



# THROUGHOUT HISTORY, PEOPLE HAVE USED ALL KINDS OF THINGS AS MONEY.







IN MOST OF THESE CASES, THE KEY FACTOR WAS THAT "MONEY" WAS SOMETHING WITH INTRINSIC VALUE.



WHOSE FACE IS ON THAT COIN?

> AS LONG AS IT'S GOLD, I DON'T CARE!



REALLY?

NOWADAYS, MOST MONEY IS **FIAT MONEY**, MEANING THAT IT HAS VALUE SIMPLY BECAUSE **EVERYBODY BELIEVES THAT IT DOES**.

THIS BILL IS WORTH
WAY MORE THAN THE
PAPER IT'S PRINTED ON.

ALL DO!

AND THAT
MAKES IT
TRUE!

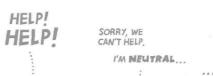
#### IT MAY SEEM CRAZY THAT GOVERNMENTS HAVE THE POWER TO CREATE MONEY OUT OF THIN AIR...



... BUT IT'S LESS CRAZY WHEN YOU RECOGNIZE THAT THIS POWER IS OF LIMITED VALUE.



...OR, TO MISUSE A RELATED TERM THAT'S MORE FUN, SUPER—NEUTRAL.





# THE THEORY OF MONEY NEUTRALITY SAYS THAT IF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION WAS TO DOUBLE...

... EVERYONE WOULD MAKE TWICE AS MUCH MONEY...

... BUT EVERYTHING WOULD COST TIWICE AS MUCH,





FROM THIS PERSPECTIVE, CHANGES IN THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR ARE AS IRRELEVANT AS CHANGING THE DEFINITION OF A FOOT TO BE 6 INCHES INSTEAD OF 12.





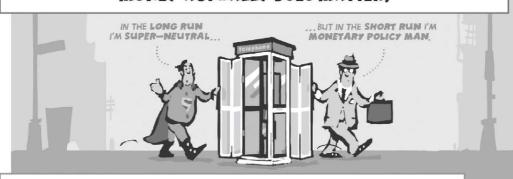
IN SHORT, THE THEORY OF MONEY NEUTRALITY SAYS THAT MONEY DOESN'T MATTER.

THIS IDEA GOES BACK TO THE CLASSICAL ECONOMIST ADAM SMITH AND HIS COLLEAGUE DAVID HUME.

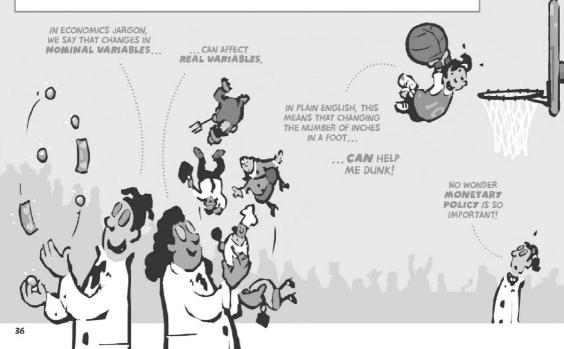




... BUT IN THE SHORT RUN, MOST ECONOMISTS—ESPECIALLY KEYNESIANS—BELIEVE THAT MONEY ACTUALLY DOES MATTER!



THEY ARGUE THAT CHANGING THE VALUE OF A DOLLAR CAN TEMPORARILY ALTER THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND OTHER IMPORTANT ECONOMIC VARIABLES.



# MANAGING MONETARY POLICY IS ONE OF THE MAIN RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT ENTITIES CALLED CENTRAL BANKS.

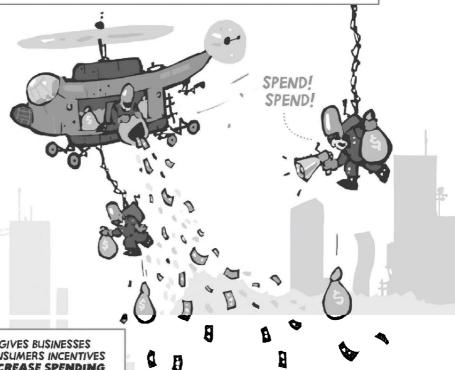


... TO TRY TO AVOID BOOMS AND BUSTS,





# THE CENTRAL BANK CAN STIMULATE THIS ECONOMY BY INCREASING THE MONEY SUPPLY.



THIS GIVES BUSINESSES
AND CONSUMERS INCENTIVES
TO INCREASE SPENDING
IN THE SHORT RUN...





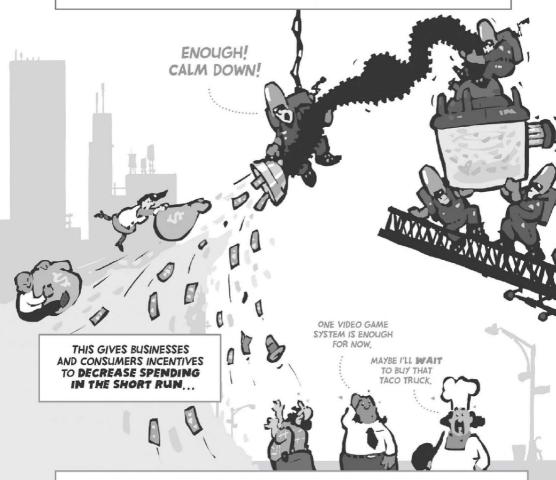


WE'LL GO INTO THE .....

DETAILS ON THE NEXT
FEW PAGES.



THE CENTRAL BANK CAN PUT THE BRAKES ON THIS ECONOMY BY DECREASING THE MONEY SUPPLY.



... AND THAT REDUCED SPENDING HELPS BRING THE ECONOMY BACK UNDER CONTROL.



OUR JOB IS TO TAKE AWAY THE PUNCH BOWL JUST AS THE PARTY GETS GOING.



OF COURSE, CENTRAL BANKS DON'T LITERALLY USE HELICOPTERS AND SUCTION PUMPS.





# INSTEAD, THEY CHANGE THE MONEY SUPPLY USING OPEN—MARKET OPERATIONS.

TO UNDERSTAND THESE, NOTE FIRST THAT THE CENTRAL BANK ESSENTIALLY SITS ON A MOUNTAIN OF CASH



I COULD TELL YOU, BUT THEN I'D HAVE TO KILL YOU,

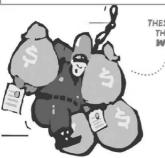
AND ALSO ON A MOUNTAIN of NON-CASH ASSETS LIKE GOLD AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.



YOU CAN READ MORE ABOUT THEM IN THE GLOSSARY,



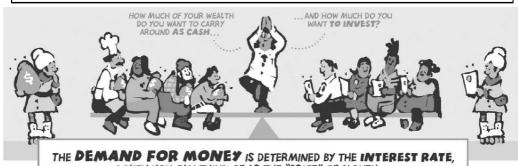
OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS ARE TRADES INVOLVING THESE PILES OF MONEY AND NON-CASH ASSETS.



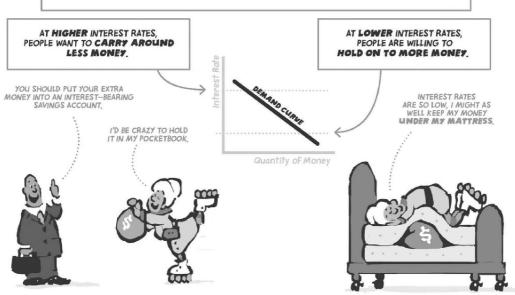
THESE TRADES ARE SO BIG THAT THEY AFFECT THE WHOLE ECONOMY!



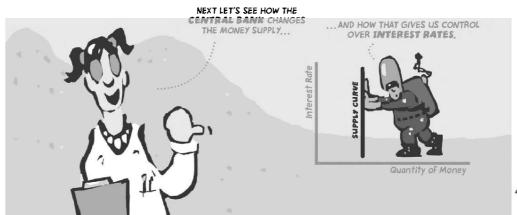
### OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS WORK BECAUSE OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND. IN THIS CASE THE SUPPLY OF AND DEMAND FOR MONEY.



WHICH YOU CAN THINK OF AS THE "PRICE" OF MONEY...



### ... AND THE SUPPLY OF MONEY IS DETERMINED BY THE CENTRAL BANK.

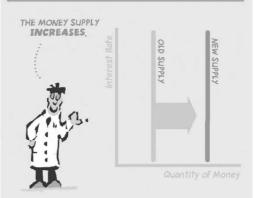


### WHEN THE CENTRAL BANK WANTS TO **STIMULATE** THE ECONOMY...

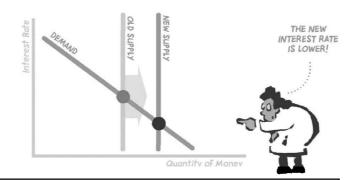




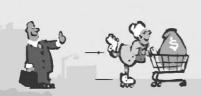
THE RESULT OF THESE OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS IS MORE MONEY IN CIRCULATION.



### AN INCREASE IN THE MONEY SUPPLY LOWERS INTEREST RATES...



...AND THAT STIMULATES THE ECONOMY BY ENCOURAGING MORE BORROWING AND MORE SPENDING.



I THINK I'LL BUY THAT NEW TACO TRUCK NOW.

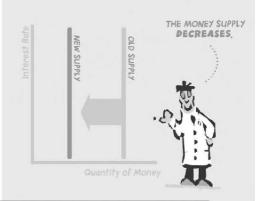


### WHEN THE CENTRAL BANK WANTS TO CALM DOWN THE ECONOMY...

... IT SELLS BONDS FROM ITS PILE OF NON-CASH ASSETS,



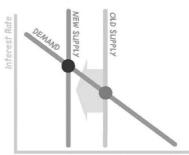
THE RESULT OF THESE OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS IS LESS MONEY IN CIRCULATION.



### A DECREASE IN THE MONEY SUPPLY RAISES INTEREST RATES...

INTEREST RATE IS HIGHER!

THE NEW



Quantity of Money

... AND THAT COOLS DOWN THE ECONOMY BY ENCOURAGING LESS BORROWING AND LESS SPENDING.

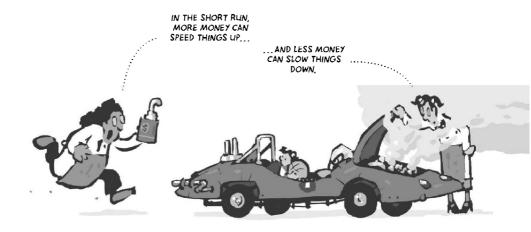




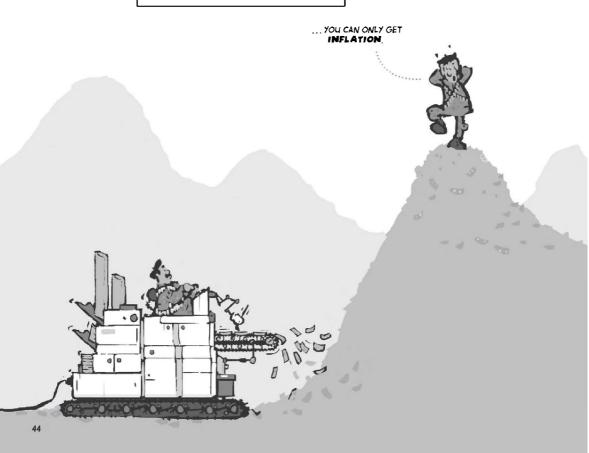
I THINK I'LL BUY THAT NEW TACO TRUCK LATER



# BUT REMEMBER, THESE ARE SHORT—RUN EFFECTS.



IN THE LONG RUN, YOU CAN'T GET RICH BY PRINTING MONEY...



# CHAPTER 4 INFLATION

INFLATION OR DEFLATION, TELL ME IF YOU CAN...

... WILL WE BE ZIMBABWE, OR WILL WE BE JAPAN?



# INFLATION IS A GENERAL INCREASE IN PRICES OVER TIME OR, EQUIVALENTLY. A GENERAL DECREASE IN THE VALUE OF MONEY.



FOUR TIRES FOR ONLY \$400!

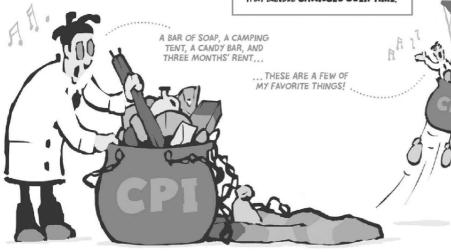
I REMEMBER WHEN \$400 BOUGHT A WHOLE CAR.



THE MOST COMMON WAY TO MEASURE INFLATION IS WITH THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI).

THE CPI TAKES A **REPRESENTATIVE BUNDLE** OF GOODS AND SERVICES...

... AND TRACKS HOW THE PRICE OF THAT BUNDLE CHANGES OVER TIME.



# FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE BUNDLE COST \$100 IN 1920...



#### ... AND \$1,000 IN 2010...

GIVE ME A BAR OF SOAP, A
CAMPING TENT, A CANDY BAR,
AND THREE MONTHS' RENT...

THAT'LL
BE \$1,000.

...THEN WE WOULD SAY THAT THE **PRICE LEVEL IN 2010** WAS **10 TIMES** WHAT IT WAS **IN 1920.** 

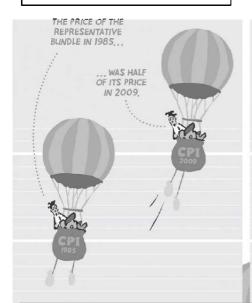
# ECONOMISTS WHO CALCULATE INFLATION ENCOUNTER PLENTY OF DIFFICULTIES...



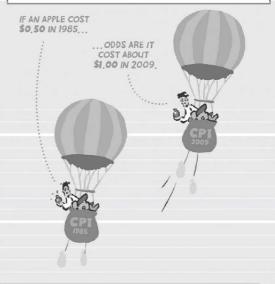


... BUT THE BASIC IDEA IS STRAIGHTFORWARD:

### THE FACT THAT THE CPI **DOUBLED**BETWEEN 1985 AND 2009...



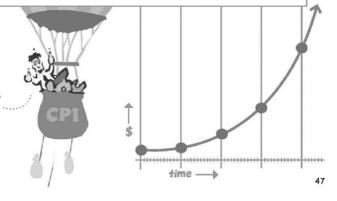
# ... MEANS THAT, ON AVERAGE, PRICES IN 2009 WERE DOUBLE WHAT THEY WERE IN 1985.



#### A DOUBLING OF PRICES IN 24 YEARS SOUNDS LIKE A LOT OF INFLATION...

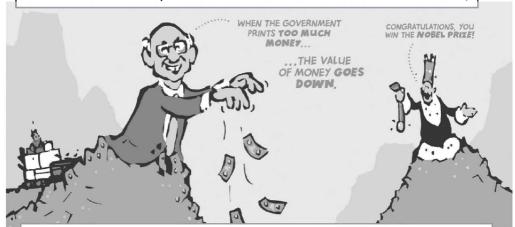
... BUT IN FACT IT AVERAGES OUT TO ONLY ABOUT 3% PER FEAR.

THE **RULE OF 70** SAYS THAT WITH INFLATION OF 3% PER YEAR, PRICES WILL DOUBLE IN ABOUT ... 70/3 ≈ 24 YEARS,

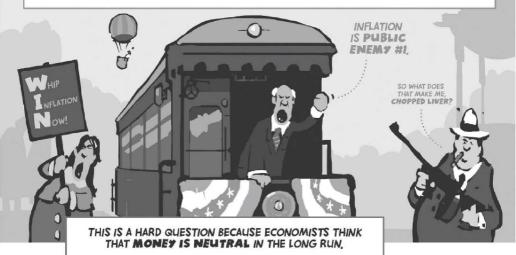


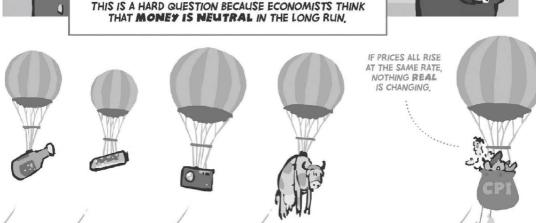
### THE EASY QUESTION ABOUT INFLATION IS WHY IT HAPPENS.

TO QUOTE MILTON FRIEDMAN, INFLATION IS "ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE A MONETARY PHENOMENON."



### THE HARD QUESTION ABOUT INFLATION IS WHY IT MATTERS.





## IN FACT, MANY ECONOMISTS THINK THAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC SUFFERS FROM MONEY ILLUSION.





WAIT A MINUTE! DIDN'T YOU GET A 10% RAISE LAST YEAR?

YEAH, BUT THAT'S

THIS IS A CLASSIC CASE OF MONEY ILLUSION!

I'M GOING TO PRESCRIBE YOU SOME NEUTRALOIE



MONEY ILLUSION HAPPENS WHEN PEOPLE THINK IN NOMINAL TERMS...



LAST YEAR IT WAS ONLY





SIGH... LOOKS LIKE



MONEY ILLUSION SHOWS WHY INFLATION MATTERS IN THE REAL WORLD: IT CAN CAUSE **CONFUSION AND INSTABILITY**.









### TO AVOID SUFFERING FROM MONEY ILLUSION, ECONOMISTS STUDY HOW PRICES CHANGE IN REAL TERMS.





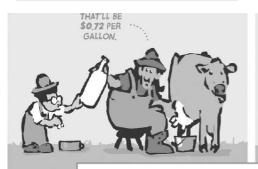


#### REAL PRICES ARE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION.

THEY SHOW US HOW THE PRICE OF SOMETHING HAS CHANGED RELATIVE TO THE OVERALL PRICE LEVEL.



#### FOR EXAMPLE, COMPARE THE PRICE OF MILK IN 1920 ...



### ... WITH THE PRICE OF MILK IN 2010.



BASED ON THIS COMPARISON OF NOMINAL PRICES, IT LOOKS AS IF MILK HAS GOTTEN A LOT MORE EXPENSIVE.





\$3.00 PER GALLON!?

> WHEN I WAS A KID, MILK WAS ONLY \$0,72 PER GALLON!

# BUT IF WE **ADJUST FOR INFLATION**BETWEEN 1920 AND 2010...

IN 1920 MILK WAS **\$0**,72 PER GALLON,

> BUT THE CPI SAYS THAT AVERAGE PRICES IN 2010 WERE 10 TIMES HIGHER

THAN IN 1920 ...



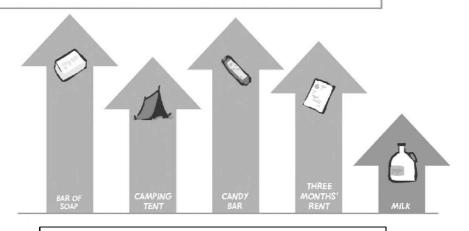


...SO IN TODAY'S DOLLARS
THE PRICE OF MILK IN 1920 WAS ABOUT
\$7,20 PER GALLON!

... WE SEE THAT
THE REAL PRICE OF MILK
HAS ACTUALLY FALLEN.



WHAT THIS MEANS IS THAT THE PRICES OF MOST OTHER THINGS HAVE GONE UP MORE THAN THE PRICE OF MILK.



YOU CAN ALSO GRASP THE **INTUITION** HERE BY THINKING ABOUT PRICES IN TERMS OF **WORK HOURS**.



ECONOMISTS ALSO ADJUST
INTEREST RATES TO
ACCOUNT FOR INFLATION.



OTHERWISE WE CAN'T ACCURATELY COMPARE MONEY TODAY...

... WITH MONEY



THE **NOMINAL INTEREST RATE**TELLS YOU THE GROWTH RATE OF
MONEY IN THE BANK,...

WOW, MY MONEY IS GROWING FAST! ... BUT YOUR **PURCHASING POWER**—
YOUR ABILITY TO **BU\* STUFF**—
GROWS MORE SLOWLY BECAUSE OF INFLATION.

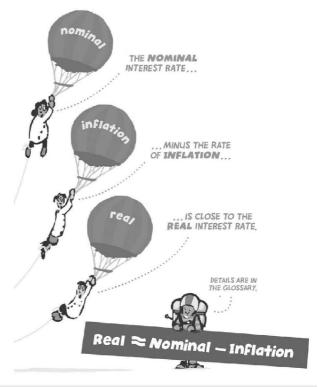


PRICES ARE GOING UP, TOO, SO YOUR MONEY ISN'T WORTH AS MUCH...

> ...AND THAT'S WHY WE NEED TO ADJUST FOR INFLATION

THE REAL INTEREST RATE
TELLS YOU HOW MUCH YOUR
PURCHASING POWER IS GROWING.

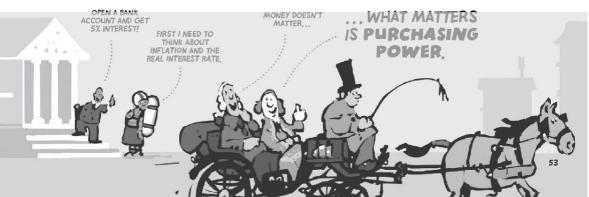
THERE'S A HANDY RULE OF THUMB THAT RELATES NOMINAL AND REAL INTEREST RATES.

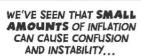




AS WITH PRICES, INTEREST RATES ARE USUALLY GIVEN IN NOMINAL TERMS...

... BUT IT'S THE **REAL** INTEREST RATE THAT **DRIVES ECONOMIC DECISIONS**.

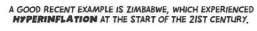








### ... BUT LARGE AMOUNTS CAN CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO ENTIRE ECONOMIES.





WE PRINTED SO MUCH MONEY THAT BY JULY 2008 A BOTTLE OF BEER COST 100 BILLION ZIMBABWEAN DOLLARS,



# EVEN MORE MODERATE INFLATION—LIKE 13% IN THE U.S. IN 1979—IS RISKY BECAUSE IT CAN GENERATE A WAGE—PRICE SPIRAL.



PRICES FOR LABOR AND FEED ARE GOING UP...



... SO I NEED TO CHARGE MORE FOR MILK!



ECONOMISTS GENERALLY AGREE THAT INFLATION ANYWHERE NEAR **DOUBLE DIGITS** IS TROUBLE,



PRICES ARE GOING UP SO FAST THAT MY HEAD IS SPINNING!



BUT INFLATION IS NOT THE ONLY TROUBLE WITH CHANGES IN THE PRICE LEVEL

#### THERE'S ALSO DEFLATION, A GENERAL DECREASE IN PRICES OVER TIME.



DEFLATIONARY PERIODS LIKE THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE "LOST DECADES" IN JAPAN AT THE TURN OF THE 21ST CENTURY...

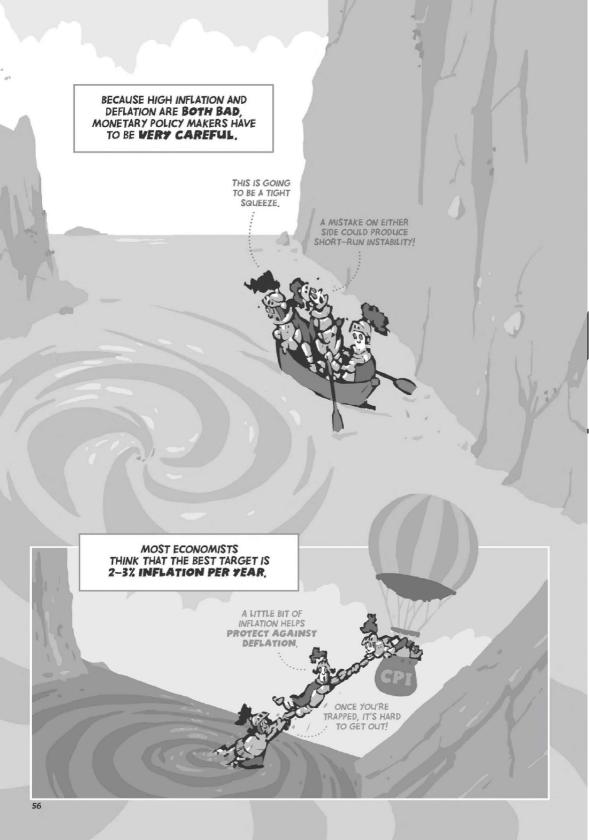


### ... ARE PERHAPS EVEN MORE DANGEROUS THAN INFLATIONARY PERIODS.

ONE WAY THAT DEFLATION CAN STIFLE THE ECONOMY,...

> ... IS BY INCREASING DEBT LOADS IN REAL TERMS.





AIMING FOR INFLATION
OF 2-3% PER YEAR CAN ALSO
PROVIDE BENEFITS IN DEALING
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT
CAUSED BY STICKY WAGES.



WE STUDIED THIS ON PAGE 28.



DURING A RECESSION, WAGES CAN GET STUCK AT LEVELS THAT ARE TOO HIGH...

> DARN, IT'S STUCK AGAIN.

... AND A SMALL AMOUNT OF INFLATION CAN HELP **BALANCE** SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

WHAM!



AH, THAT'S BETTER!



FOR EXAMPLE, WORKERS WHO ARE PSYCHOLOGICALLY OPPOSED TO WAGE CUTS...

TELL ME: WHY DID YOU POISON YOUR BOSS'S COFFEE?

THAT JERK TRIED TO CUT MY SALARY BY 2%! ... DON'T SEEM TO MIND IT WHEN THEIR WAGES INCREASE BY 1% BUT INFLATION IS 3%,

um, you know you're EFFECTIVELY GETTING A 2% PAY CUT, RIGHT?

WHAT CAN I SAY?
I'M PERFECTLY
HAPPY!





OVERALL, ECONOMISTS
VIEW INFLATION
THE WAY DOCTORS
VIEW ALCOHOL:







### A LITTLE BIT MAY ACTUALLY BE A GOOD THING ...



A SMALL AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL EVERY DAY SEEMS TO BE GOOD FOR GROWN—UPS.



FLAVORS, WITH HINTS OF ROSE PETALS AND RASPBERRIES.

**EXQUISITELY BALANCED** 



### ... BUT A LOT IS BAD BAD BAD.



CHAPTER 5
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(GDP)

### THIS IS DISGUSTING!



ECONOMIC POWER OF SPAIN ...

... COMPARE WITH THE ECONOMIC POWER OF BRAZIL?





HOW DOES THE



OF A COUNTRY ...



# ... A GOOD PLACE TO START IS WITH GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT.



#### IN THIS CHAPTER WE'LL SEE HOW GDP SHEDS LIGHT ON SHORT—RUN STABILITY...





...OR IS IT

... AND ON LONG-RUN GROWTH.

WILL THIS ECONOMY CONTINUE TO RUN AND RUN...





BUT FIRST, LET'S LEARN HOW TO CALCULATE GDP.







LAST YEAR WE SPENT \$200,000 ON FLOUR, CHEESE, TOMATOES, AND ELECTRICITY...

AND WE PRODUCED PIZZA WORTH \$500,000 ... ... SO OUR COMPANY'S WALUE ADDED

WAS \$300,000!







#### ... GDP MEASURES THE VALUE ADDED TO THE MARKET ECONOMY BY AN ENTIRE COUNTRY'S LABOR AND CAPITAL.

LAST YEAR WE SPENT \$200 BILLION ON IMPORTS ... ... AND WE PRODUCED
FINAL GOODS AND SERVICES WORTH \$500 BILLION ...

... SO OUR COUNTRY'S WALUE ADDED WAS \$300 BILLION.





THE VALUE-ADDED
APPROACH IS THE MOST INTUITIVE WAY TO THINK ABOUT GDP.



GDP = Final Outputs — **Imports** 



### HE NATIONAL INCOME APPROACH

#### EVERY DOLLAR OF VALUE ADDED ENDS UP IN SOMEBODY'S POCKET, SO GDP ALSO MEASURES NATIONAL INCOME.

OUR TOTAL WALUE ADDED



... INCLUDES LABOR INCOME



... AND CAPITAL INCOME OF \$100 BILLION.



THE NATIONAL INCOME APPROACH IS TO FOLLOW THE MONEY.



Labor Income + Capital Income



TO SEE HOW GDP RELATES TO EXPENDITURES. WE START WITH THE VALUE-ADDED APPROACH ...

GDP = Final Outputs - Imports



THIS IS THE MOST CALCULATE GDP.

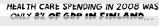
- Final Outputs -**Exports Imports** 

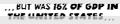


## HOWEVER YOU MEASURE IT, GDP GIVES MACROECONOMISTS A WAY TO TELL A STORY ABOUT AN ENTIRE ECONOMY.



#### GDP SHEDS LIGHT ON EVERYTHING FROM HEALTH CARE...





... AND IT'S GROWING



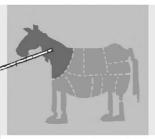




#### ... TO THE SIZE OF GOVERNMENT ...







### ... TO THE NATIONAL DEBT.



NO WONDER GDP IS THE MOST IMPORTANT STATISTIC IN MACROECONOMICS!

#### THERE ARE ALSO

TWO VARIATIONS ON GDP THAT HELP US TELL THE STORY OF AN ECONOMY.

## REAL GDP ADJUSTS FOR INFLATION,



ZIMBABWE'S NOMINAL GDP IS **\$100 TRILLION** AND GROWING FAST...



...But when we adjust for inflation, we see that its **real gdp has been declining**.





# REAL GDP PER CAPITA ADJUSTS FOR INFLATION AND POPULATION.





# THE BEST WAY TO TELL HOW STABLE AN ECONOMY IS IN THE SHORT TERM...

## ...IS TO LOOK AT REAL GDP.

REAL GDP ADJUSTS FOR INFLATION...



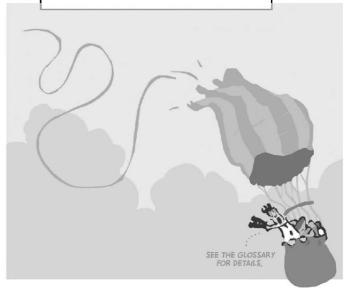
... WITH ACTUAL ECONOMIC GROWTH,



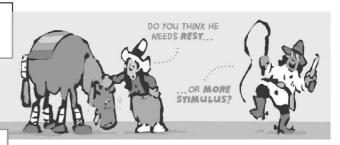
ECONOMISTS COULD ADJUST GDP FOR INFLATION USING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX...

... BUT IN PRACTICE THEY USE A RELATED MEASURE CALLED THE GDP DEFLATOR.





ONCE WE ADJUST FOR INFLATION, RECESSIONS SHOW UP AS DECLINES IN REAL GDP...

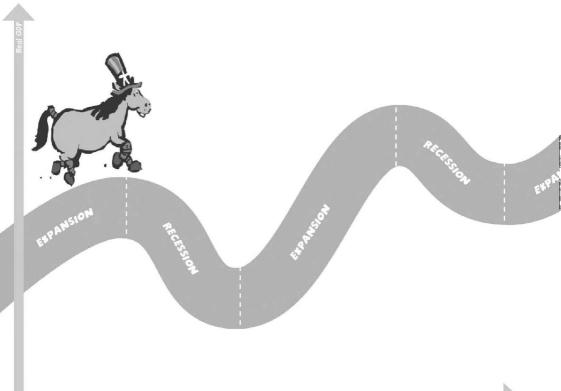


... AND DEPRESSIONS SHOW UP AS STEEP AND PROLONGED DECLINES IN REAL GDP.





SINCE THE GREAT DEPRESSION, THE U.S. ECONOMY HAS GONE THROUGH THE UPS AND DOWNS OF THE BUSINESS CYCLE ABOUT A DOZEN TIMES.



## THE BEST WAY TO TELL IF AN ECONOMY IS GROWING IN THE LONG RUN...

### ... IS TO LOOK AT REAL GDP PER CAPITA.

WE ADJUST FOR INFLATION
AND POPULATION...

... SO THAT WE CAN GET A SENSE OF LIVING STANDARDS FOR THE AVERAGE PERSON,





FOR EXAMPLE, HERE'S A BRIEF ECONOMIC HISTORY OF POSTWAR JAPAN.

AFTER WORLD WAR II, THE JAPANESE ECONOMY WAS IN SHAMBLES.

THEN REAL GDP PER CAPITA GREW BY AN AMAZING 62 PER YEAR FROM 1950 TO 1991...





... AND THEN GREW BY LESS THAN 1% PER YEAR DURING THE "LOST DECADES" OF THE 1990S AND 2000S.

THE BAD NEWS IS THAT LIVING STANDARDS ARE BARELY MOVING,

THE GOOD NEWS IS THAT JAPAN'S REAL GDP PER CAPITA IS STILL AMONG THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD.



EVEN MORE FASCINATING IS THE STORY OF **CHINA**, WHICH HAD THE WORLD'S HIGHEST REAL GDP PER CAPITA IN THE **14TH CENTURY**.



GREAT BRITAIN
YOU SPEAK OF?
BAH! IT'S MERELY A

WHAT IS THIS

BAH! IT'S MERELY A HANDFUL OF **STONES** IN THE WESTERN OCEAN.

ES IN AN.

OVER THE NEXT 600 YEARS, HOWEVER, REAL GDP PER CAPITA **SOARED IN EUROPE...** 

LET'S HAVE A

... AND THEN LET'S HAVE AN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION!



... AND STAGNATED IN CHINA.

LET'S GET BURIED IN .... AND THEN LET'S HAVE A CULTURAL REVOLUTION!



THEN CAME THE ECONOMIC REFORMS OF 1978...

LONG LIVE CAPITALISM!



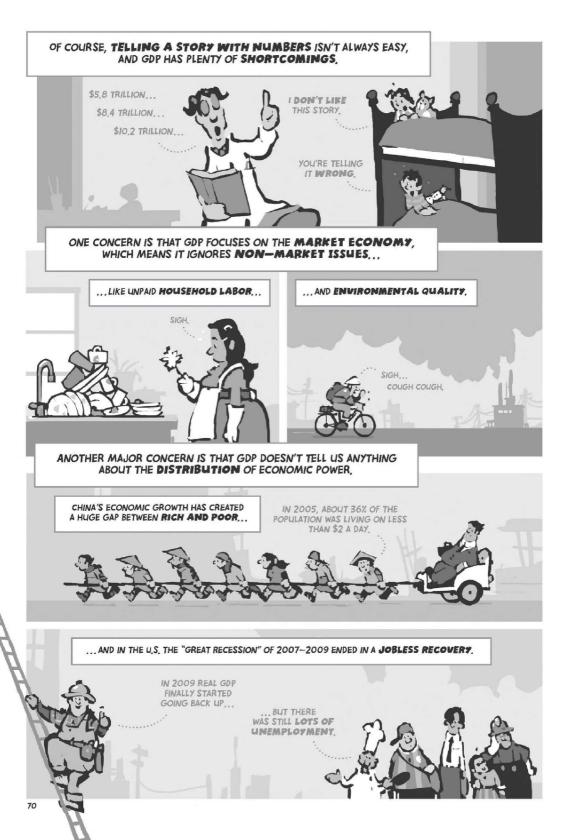
... AND REAL GDP PER CAPITA IN CHINA HAS BEEN ON THE COMEBACK TRAIL EVER SINCE.

WE STARTED WAY BEHIND, , ,





1980 5% of u.S. **2010** 20% of u.S. **2040** 50% of u.S.?



## MACROECONOMISTS ARE OF COURSE AWARE OF GDP'S LIMITATIONS

"THE WELFARE OF A NATION [CAN] SCARCELY BE INFERRED FROM A MEASURE OF NATIONAL INCOME,"



## IN POOR COUNTRIES THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX MAY BE A BETTER ALTERNATIVE ...



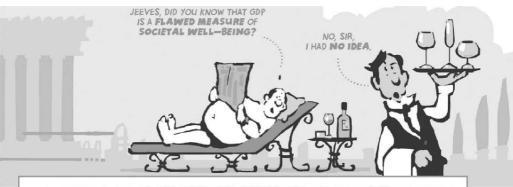


... AND IN RICH COUNTRIES SOME ECONOMISTS ARE QUESTIONING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN GDP AND QUALITY OF LIFE.





### IN SUMMARY, GDP ISN'T PERFECT ...



... BUT IT DOES GIVE US A NUMERICAL SNAPSHOT OF A COUNTRY'S ECONOMY...





... AND SOMETIMES A NUMBER IS WORTH A THOUSAND CARTOONS.

IN 2010, REAL GDP PER CAPITA IN CHINA WAS ABOUT \$9,000...











All values are in terms of purchasing power parity, which you can read about in the glossary.

# CHAPTER 6 THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

HOLD ON...

... WE NEED TO WAIT FOR UNCLE SAM!





#### IF THE MACROECONOMY IS LIKE A FAMILY ...



## ... FOR BETTER ...



## ... OR FOR WORSE.



#### OF COURSE, PARENTS AREN'T ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CHILDREN,

I CAN'T EVEN USE A CALCULATOR...

...AND MY KID IS

I DON'T HAVE ANY RHYTHM... I'VE NEVER KILLED A SINGLE PERSON...

... AND MY KID







SIMILARLY, GOVERNMENTS AREN'T ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ECONOMY...





...BUT THEY DO HAVE A LOT OF INFLUENCE ON SHORT—RUN STABILITY AND LONG—RUN GROWTH.



WE'VE ALREADY SEEN ONE IMPORTANT ROLE FOR THE GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING SHORT—TERM STABILITY: MONETARY POLICY.

THIS LOOKS LIKE A JOB FOR MONETARY POLICY MAN!



DURING A DOWNTURN THE GOVERNMENT'S CENTRAL BANK CAN STIMULATE THE ECONOMY BY INCREASING THE MONEY SUPPLY...



ECONOMISTS AGREE THAT MONETARY
POLICY IS THE **FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE**AGAINST SHORT—TERM INSTABILITY.



BUT IF MONETARY POLICY ISN'T ENOUGH, THERE'S A BACKUP PLAN: FISCAL POLICY.

HI THERE, I'M FISCAL POLICY





## LIKE MONETARY POLICY, FISCAL POLICY IS A WAY FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE SHORT—RUN STABILITY.



# UNLIKE MONETARY POLICY, FISCAL POLICY USES CHANGES IN TAXES AND SPENDING IN ORDER TO INFLUENCE THE ECONOMY.



GOVERNMENTS OFTEN TRY TO BOOST THE ECONOMY DURING DOWNTURNS BY INCREASING SPENDING OR CUTTING TAXES...



... AND PROGRAMS LIKE UNEMPLOTMENT BENEFITS
HELP TO AUTOMATICALLT STABILIZE THE ECONOMY
THROUGHOUT THE BUSINESS CYCLE.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS INCREASES DURING RECESSIONS...



... AND DECREASES
DURING EXPANSIONS



IF YOU THINK OF THE GOVERNMENT AS A PARENT, FISCAL POLICY IS PRETTY STRAIGHTFORWARD,

KEYNESIAN ECONOMISTS ARE LIKE **ACTIVE** PARENTS.



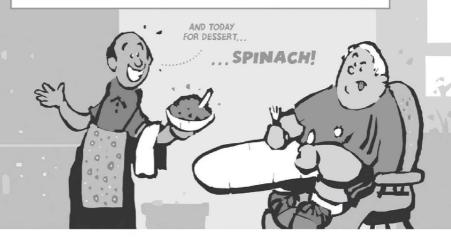
DURING A RECESSION THE GOVERNMENT CAN USE FISCAL POLICY
TO TRY TO BOOST ECONOMIC ACTIVITY...

... JUST AS A PARENT TRIES TO GIVE EXTRA FOOD TO AN UNDERWEIGHT CHILD.



AND DURING A BOOM THE GOVERNMENT CAN USE FISCAL POLICY TO TRY TO **SLOW** ECONOMIC ACTIVITY...

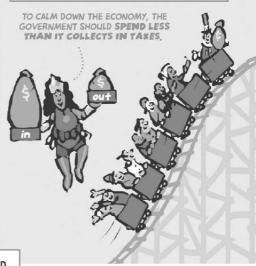
...JUST AS A PARENT TRIES TO GET AN **OVERWEIGHT CHILD**TO ADOPT A MORE **HEALTH** DIET.



MORE SPECIFICALLY. THE IDEA OF FISCAL POLICY IS TO CREATE BUDGET DEFICITS **DURING RECESSIONS...** 



... AND TO CREATE BUDGET SURPLUSES DURING BOOM YEARS.



IN AN IDEAL WORLD THESE ANNUAL DEFICITS AND SURPLUSES WOULD BALANCE EACH OTHER OUT IN THE LONG RUN...

... BUT IN REALITY IT HASN'T WORKED OUT THAT WAY

SOMETIMES I'M OVERWEIGHT ...

... AND SOMETIMES I'M UNDERWEIGHT ...



... BUT IN THE LONG RUN I RETURN TO MY NORMAL WEIGHT



I SEE, AND INHAT'S YOUR NORMAL WEIGHT?



AS A RESULT, SHORT-RUN FISCAL POLICY IS INCREASINGLY THREATENED BY THE ACCUMULATION OF LONG-RUN GOVERNMENT DEBT.

IF YOU BORROW TOO MUCH MONEY WHEN YOU DON'T NEED IT ... YOU MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO BORROW WHEN YOU DO NEED IT.

**GOVERNMENTS ALSO HAVE** A LOT OF INFLUENCE ON THE SECOND BIG GOAL OF MACROECONOMICS.

LONG-RUN GROWTH!



JUST AS GOOD PARENTS CAN HELP THEIR CHILDREN SUCCEED ...



... GOVERNMENTS CAN PROMOTE LONG-RUN GROWTH...

... BY ESTABLISHING AND PROTECTING PROPERTY RIGHTS ...



... BY PROMOTING INNOVATION



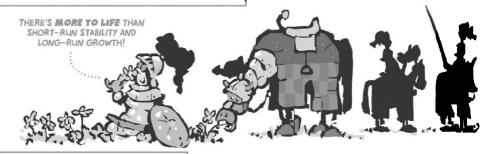
. BY MAKING SMART PUBLIC INVESTMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE AND EDUCATION ...



... AND BY DEALING WITH POLLUTION.

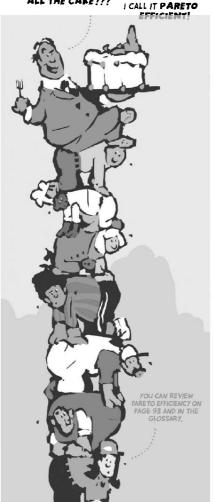


## SOME ECONOMISTS ARGUE THAT GOVERNMENTS SHOULD DO EVEN MORE.

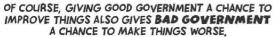


AS WE LEARNED IN MICROECONOMICS, EVEN WELL-FUNCTIONING MARKETS CAN GENERATE TREMENDOUS INEQUALITY.

WHAT DO YOU CALL IT WHEN ONE PERSON GETS ALL THE CAKE??? GOOD GOVERNMENTS CAN TRY TO IMPROVE MATTERS BY TAKING STEPS TO ALLEVIATE POWERTY.









IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST ...

I PROMISE TO GUARD THIS COOKIE JAR WITH MY LIFE!

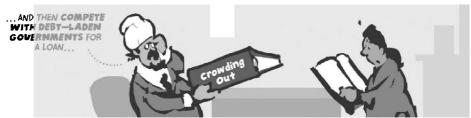
BUT JAMES BUCHANAN WON THE 1986 NOBEL PRIZE FOR SHOWING THAT GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES OFTEN ACT LIKE OPTIMIZING INDIVIDUALS. JUST LIKE THE REST OF US.





## EVEN **WELL—INTENTIONED GOVERNMENTS**, LIKE WELL—INTENTIONED PARENTS, CAN SOMETIMES MAKE LIFE PRETTY **UNBEARABLE**.







... AND CONCLUDE THAT THE INVISIBLE HAND DOESN'T NEED MUCH GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE.





#### THE CHALLENGE FOR GOVERNMENTS, LIKE PARENTS, IS FINDING A GOOD MIDDLE GROUND BETWEEN BEING TOO HANDS-OFF...

MY PARENTS DON'T
MAKE ME DO HOMEWORK
OR CHORES

PLUS THEY LET ME HAVE ALL THE CANDY AND SODA I WANT...



...AND THEY DON'T EVEN MAKE ME BRUSH MY TEETH!



### ... AND BEING TOO HANDS-ON.



FROM NINE TO TEN
YOU'LL STUDY ECONOMICS.

TEN TO ELEVEN,
MATH AND SCIENCE,

ELEVEN TO TWELVE, VOCABULARY,

TWELVE TO ONE,
I'LL NEVER MAKE IT!



THE EXTENT OF GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IS OFTEN MEASURED BY LOOKING AT GOVERNMENT SPENDING AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP...





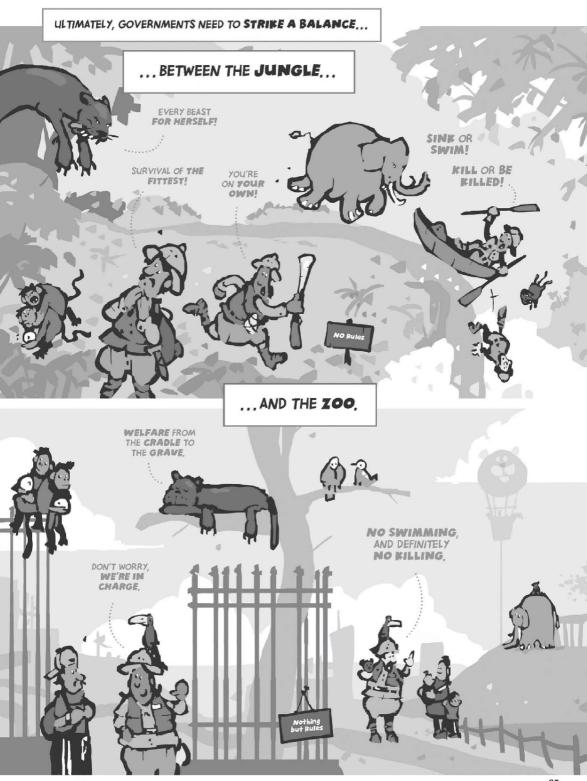


## ... AND ALSO BY LOOKING AT THE EXTENT OF GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.



WE'VE GOT
ENUIRONMENTAL
REGULATIONS.....SAFETY
REGULATIONS....











# CHAPTER 7 TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY







... BUT FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC IT'S PRETTY CONTROVERSIAL



TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS.

HEY, EVERYONE, CHECK IT OUT:

I'M STREAMING THE PROTEST ON My BLOG.



## FOR ECONOMISTS, TECHNOLOGY REFERS TO THE WAY INPUTS GET TURNED INTO OUTPUTS...

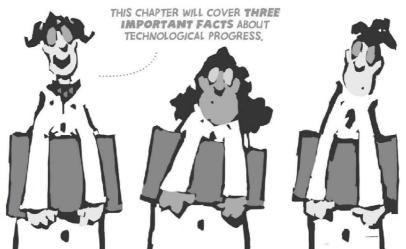




## ... AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS REFERS TO IMPROVEMENTS IN THAT PROCESS.







# FACT #1:

TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS CREATES LOSERS AS WELL AS WINNERS.





BUT HISTORY SHOWS THAT THIS VIEW IS OVERLY SIMPLISTIC.





FOR EXAMPLE, SHIPPING GOODS IN CONTAINERS WAS REVOLUTIONARY...



... BUT IT DESTROYED THE LIVELIHOODS OF THOUSANDS OF DOCKWORKERS



SIMILARLY, THE INTERNET ALLOWED PEOPLE TO BUY THEIR OWN AIRPLANE TICKETS ...









IN SHORT, TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS CAN BE PAINFUL

IF YOU REMEMBER
SOME JARGON FROM
MICROECONOMICS...

## A PARETO

IS A CHANGE THAT MAKES AT LEAST ONE PERSON BETTER OFF AND NOBODY WORSE OFF.



PARETO IMPROVEMENT!







PARETO PARETO



... WHAT THIS MEANS IS THAT TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS DOES

NOT USUALLY LEAD TO PARETO IMPROVEMENTS.









LOTS OF PEOPLE ARE BETTER OFF BECAUSE OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS...



... BUT SOME PEOPLE ARE WORSE OFF...



OF COURSE, THIS DOESN'T MEAN TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IS BAD.



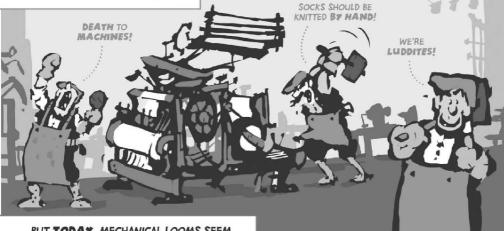
WHICH BRINGS US TO FACT #2...

# FACT #2:

TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IS PRETTY AWESOME,







... BUT TODAY, MECHANICAL LOOMS SEEM LIKE A GIFT FROM THE HEAVENS.



THE SAME PATTERN IS EVIDENT WITH MOST FORMS OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS.



#### TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IS AWESOME BECAUSE IT ALLOWS US TO GENERATE MORE OUTPUTS FROM THE SAME AMOUNT OF INPUTS







AS A RESULT, OVER TIME WE'VE BEEN ABLE TO PRODUCE MORE OF EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY.







SO EVEN THOUGH IN THE **SHORT RUN** TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS CREATES LOSERS AS WELL AS WINNERS ...

#### ... IN THE LONG RUN JUST ABOUT EVERYBODY IS LIKELY TO BE BETTER OFF.



# FACT #3:

TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS
AND TRADE ARE ESSENTIALLY
INDISTINGUISHABLE.

WE WARNED YOU!

EVEN WHEN WE SEEM TO BE TALKING ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE ...



... WE'RE REALLY TALKING ABOUT TRADE!

WHAT THIS MEANS IS THAT FOR ANY STORY ABOUT TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS...

WE FOUND A WAY TO TURN CORN INTO PLASTIC BAGS!

YOU PUT SOME CORN AND SOME ENTYMES INTO OUR PATENTED ROLLING MILL ...



... THERE IS A SIMILAR STORY ABOUT TRADE ...

I PUT SOME CORN

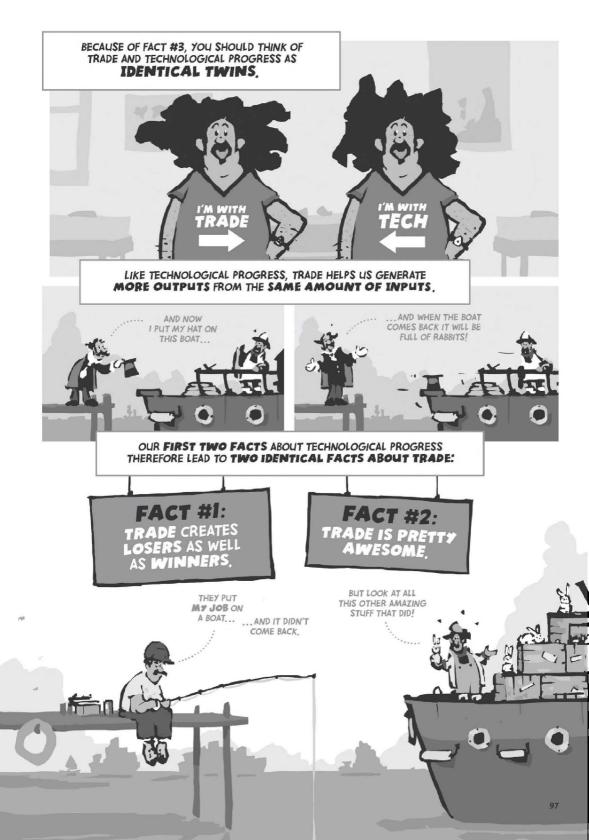


... AND FOR ANY STORY ABOUT TRADE ...

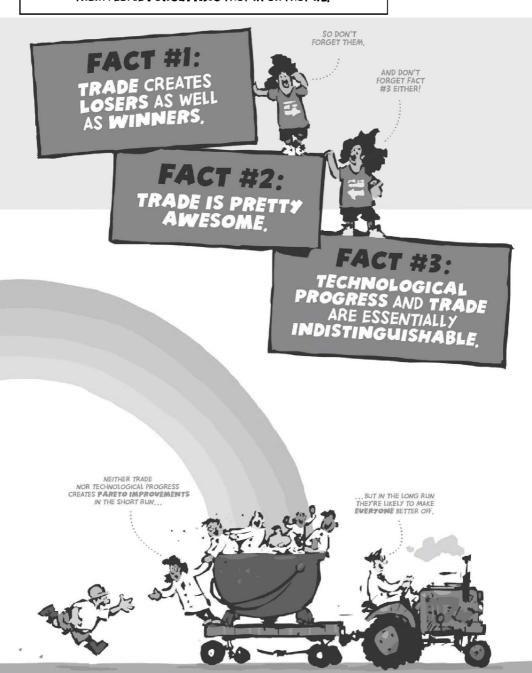


. . THERE IS, AT LEAST IN THEORY, A **SIMILAR** STORY ABOUT TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS.

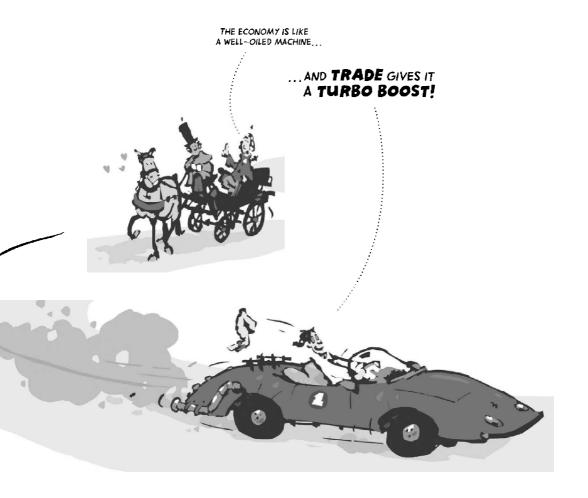




#### A LOT OF THE CONTROVERSIES ABOUT FREE TRADE STEM FROM PEOPLE FORGETTING FACT #1 OR FACT #2.



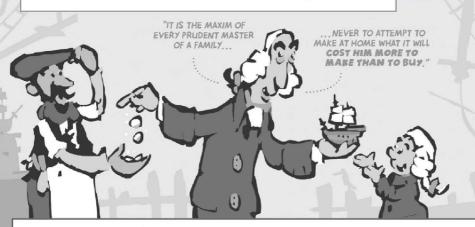
# CHAPTER 8 THE CLASSICAL VIEW OF TRADE



# THE WAY THAT CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS LIKE ADAM SMITH LOOK AT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IS SIMPLE AND POWERFUL...



# ... AND COMES DIRECTLY FROM THE VIEW THAT THE MACROECONOMY IS LIKE A WELL-ORGANIZED FAMILY.



#### ALTHOUGH TRADE CREATES LOSERS AS WELL AS WINNERS, CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS FOCUS ON THE GAINS TO SOCIETY AS A WHOLE.



## CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS ALSO EMPHASIZE THAT TRADE BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES CAN BENEFIT BOTH COUNTRIES.



IN 1817 DAVID RICARDO'S THEORY OF COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE SHOWED THAT THESE MUTUAL BENEFITS ARE POSSIBLE WHEN COUNTRIES ARE DIFFERENT...



... BUT MODERN ECONOMISTS BELIEVE THAT MUTUAL BENEFITS ARE POSSIBLE EVEN WHEN COUNTRIES ARE SIMILAR.



PAUL KRUGMAN WON THE 2008 NOBEL PRIZE FOR HIS WORK IN THIS AREA.



AND IF WE EVER START TRADING WITH OTHER PLANETS, I CAN EXPLAIN THAT TOO!

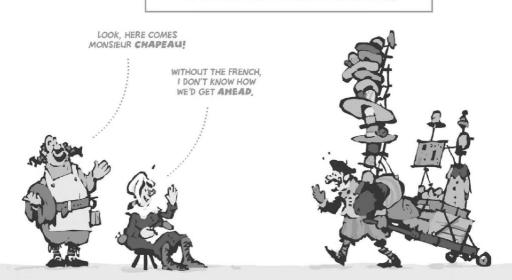




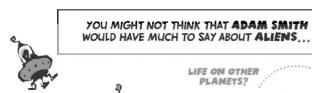
# THE BENEFITS OF TRADE ARE MOST OBVIOUS WHEN YOU THINK ABOUT FAMILIES TRADING WITH OTHER FAMILIES...



... BUT YOU CAN ALSO EASILY SEE THE BENEFITS OF TRADING WITH OTHER COUNTRIES...







I'M STILL GETTING USED TO THE IDEA OF LIFE IN SOUTH AMERICA.



... BUT IN FACT CLASSICAL ECONOMICS TEACHES US AN IMPORTANT LESSON ABOUT INTERSTELLAR TRADE:

# IF WE ENCOUNTER BEINGS FROM ANOTHER PLANET...



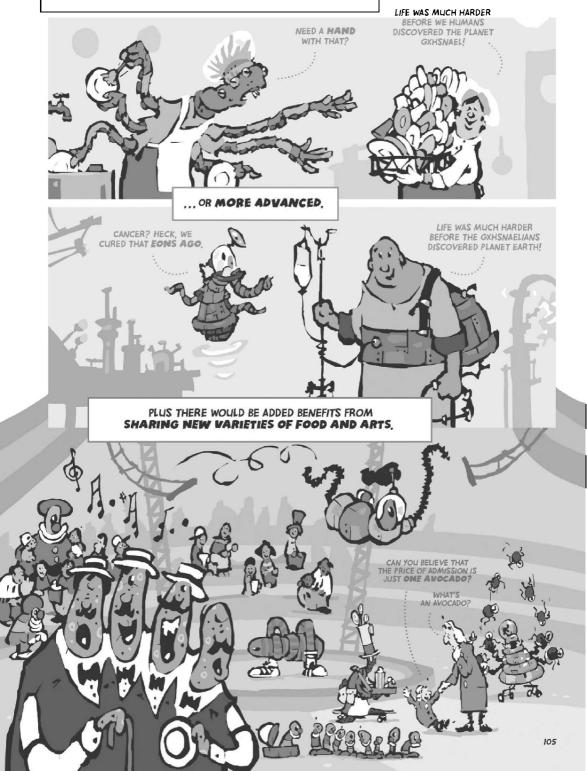
#### ... AND IF BOTH SIDES ENGAGE PEACEFULLY IN FREE TRADE ...



# ... THEN THIS ALIEN ENCOUNTER WOULD BE PRETTY AWESOME FOR BOTH SIDES.



# WE EARTHLINGS WOULD BENEFIT REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE ALIENS WERE **LESS ADVANCED** THAN US...



OF COURSE, THERE WOULD BE A DOWNSIDE: INTERSTELLAR TRADE WOULD CREATE LOSERS AS WELL AS WINNERS.



MY JOB GOT OUTSOURCED TO XANRAK 7!

BUT CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS RESPOND TO CONCERNS ABOUT OUTSOURCING...



IT'S NO WONDER YOU LOST YOUR JOB. NOTHING IS MADE ON PLANET EARTH ANYMORE,

... BY POINTING OUT THAT FAMILIES ENGAGE IN OUTSOURCING TOO.

THAT'S WHY THERE ARE WE DO? HOW? WELL, YOU DON'T BAKE SO MANY FAMILIES NAMED , AND SO FEW YOUR OWN BREAD, SHOEMAKER AND TAYLOR FAMILIES NAMED DO YOU?! AND BAKER ... EVERYTHING.

WHETHER YOU'RE A FAMILY, A COUNTRY, OR A PLANET, OUTSOURCING ALLOWS YOU TO FOCUS ON WHAT YOU'RE GOOD AT.









MAY SEEM SHOCKING...

...BUT REMEMBER THAT CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS
VIEW THE ECONOMY AS A FINELY TUNED
JOB—CREATING MACHINE.



NO BIG DEAL, THE ECONOMY WILL CREATE A NEW JOB FOR YOU!



THIS ALSO EXPLAINS WHY CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS
BELIEVE THAT THE BEST THING ABOUT TRADE
ISN'T EXPORTING...

EVERYBODY ALWAYS
TALKS ABOUT HOW TRADE
CREATES JOBS...

### ... BUT IMPORTING.

... BUT WHAT'S REALLY GREAT IS ALL THE COOL STUFF WE CAN BUY.





AS ALWAYS, THIS CLASSICAL VIEW PARALLELS THE PERSPECTIVE OF A WELL-ORGANIZED FAMILY.



#### CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS ALSO TAKE AN UNEXPECTED POSITION ON ISSUES OF UNFAIR COMPETITION ...

#### ... LIKE CURRENCY MANIPULATION ...

THEY'RE KEEPING THEIR CURRENCY ARTIFICIALLY CHEAP TO PROMOTE THEIR EXPORTS!







THEY'RE EXPORTING RAY GUNS TO US AT PRICES BELOW THEIR COST OF PRODUCTION,

> THAT'S DUMPING, AND THAT'S NOT FAIR ...





THE CLASSICAL VIEW OF THESE ACTIVITIES IS THAT YOU SHOULDN'T WORRY ABOUT THEM.



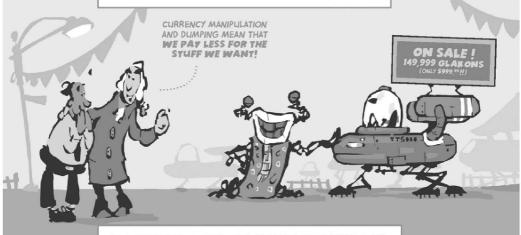
CURRENCY MANIPULATION AND DUMPING ARE GOOD FOR US.

## AS WITH OUTSOURCING, THIS CLASSICAL VIEW IS DRIVEN BY A CONFIDENT ATTITUDE ABOUT JOB CREATION...

WE EARTHLINGS MIGHT HAVE TO STOP MAKING RAY GUNS, BUT THE ECONOMY WILL CREATE JOBS ELSEWHERE.



... AND BY A FOCUS ON IMPORTS, NOT EXPORTS.



AND ONCE AGAIN THERE IS A PARALLEL WITH FAMILIES.

WOULD YOU COMPLAIN IF MR. SHOEMAKER WAS SELLING YOU BOOTS AT PRICES THAT WERE **TOO LOW?** 

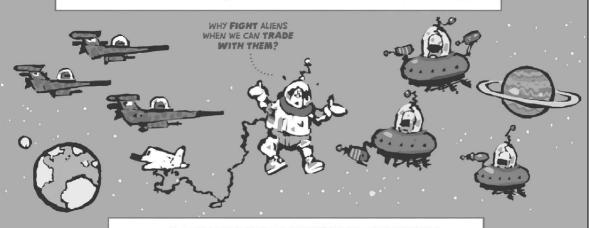




# AS WE'LL SEE IN THE NEXT CHAPTER, THIS CLASSICAL PERSPECTIVE CAN BE **A LITTLE SIMPLISTIC**.



NONETHELESS, CLASSICAL ECONOMICS CONTRIBUTES VALUABLE IDEAS TO DISCUSSIONS OF FREE TRADE, WHETHER IT'S WITH A NEIGHBORING PLANET...



... OR WITH A NEIGHBORING HOUSEHOLD OR COUNTRY.

"COMMERCE...OUGHT NATURALLY TO BE, AMONG NATIONS, AS AMONG INDIVIDUALS...

... A BOND OF UNION
AND FRIENDSHIP..."



# CHAPTER 9 COMPLICATIONS





"COMMERCE, WHICH OUGHT NATURALLY TO BE, AMONG NATIONS, AS AMONG INDIVIDUALS, A BOND OF UNION AND FRIENDSHIP...

> ... HAS BECOME THE MOST FERTILE SOURCE OF DISCORD AND ANIMOSITY!"







...THAT IT'S A BIT OF A SHOCK TO ENCOUNTER
COMPLICATIONS RELATED TO HUMAN RIGHTS...

HAVE YOU NOTICED THAT THE NEIGHBORS FORCE THEIR CHILDREN TO TEND THE OVENS 18 HOURS A DAY?

YEAH, BUT AS LONG AS WE CAN BUY BREAD FROM THEM CHEAP, WHO CARES?!



... AND THE ENVIRONMENT ...

DON'T CATCH ANY MORE FISH FROM THE LAKE OR THEY'LL GO EXTINCT,





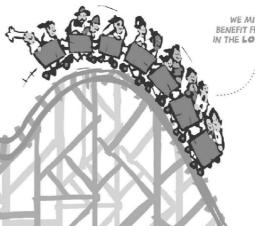






AND OF COURSE THERE ARE SHORT—RUN COMPLICATIONS
RELATING TO THE BUSINESS CYCLE.

COMPETE!



WE MIGHT ALL BENEFIT FROM TRADE IN THE LONG RUN...

> ... BUT IN THE SHORT RUN I'M GOING TO THROW UP!

THESE COMPLICATIONS CANNOT BE EASILY DISMISSED.

# THE CLASSICAL PERSPECTIVE PROMISES THAT TRADE BETWEEN COUNTRIES BENEFITS **BOTH** COUNTRIES...

... AND SO, IN THE LONG RUN, TRADE IS LIKELY TO LEAD TO PARETO IMPROVEMENTS.

> I REST MY CASE!

# OBJECTION!



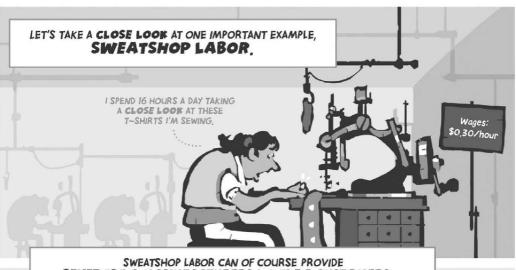


... AND TRADE THAT MIGHT HURT
THEIR COUNTRY...

OUR FIRMS CAN'T COMPETE AGAINST BIG WESTERN COMPANIES,







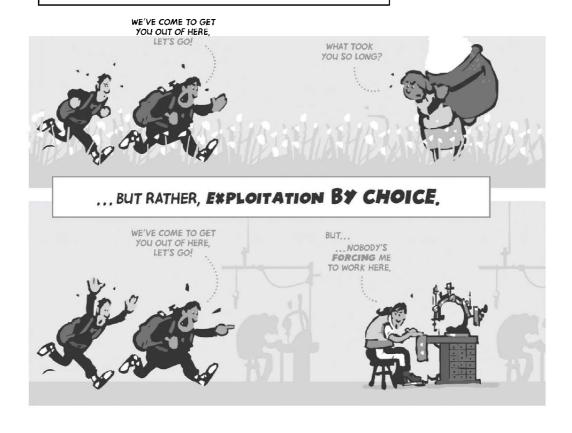
BENEFITS FOR MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR CUSTOMERS...



... BUT MANY PEOPLE THINK OF IT AS EXPLOITATION, LIKE SLAVERY.



#### UNLIKE SLAVERY, HOWEVER, MANY SWEATSHOPS DON'T INVOLVE EXPLOITATION BY FORCE...

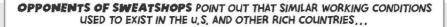


# HUH?

SO THEN WHY ARE YOU HERE?!?





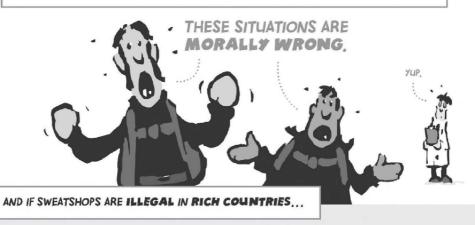








... BUT WE PASSED LAWS BANNING THESE PRACTICES.



... HOW CAN IT BE OKAT TO HAVE THEM IN POOR COUNTRIES THAT SELL TO US?

HOW CAN MORALLY WRONG HERE...







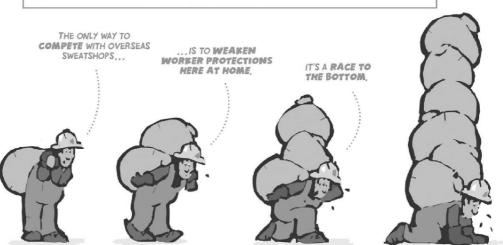


## ANTI-SWEATSHOP ACTIVISTS ARGUE THAT WE NEED TO PROTECT THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF ALL WORKERS.



#### THEY WARN THAT THE ALTERNATIVE IS A SLIPPERY SLOPE...







SO IF WORKING IN A SWEATSHOP IS THE OPTION SOMEONE CHOOSES...



#### THE SAD TRUTH ABOUT THE WORLD IS THAT MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN GRINDING POVERTY...





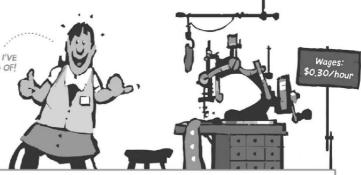




, AND IN COMPARISON SWEATSHOP JOBS CAN SEEM TERRIFIC,

#### 30 CENTS AN HOUR?

AWESOME! THIS IS THE JOB I'VE BEEN DREAMING OF!



THAT'S WHY SOME STAUNCH ANTI-POVERTY ACTIVISTS DEFEND SWEATSHOPS.

# POOR COUNTRIES NEED MORE SWEATSHOPS, NOT FEWER.







IN THE END, THE QUESTION OF WHETHER SWEATSHOPS ARE GOOD OR BAD IS TRICKY.



MAKING MATTERS EVEN TRICKIER IS THE PROBLEM OF THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.



CONCERNS ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS OR OTHER ISSUES MIGHT BE GENUINE...

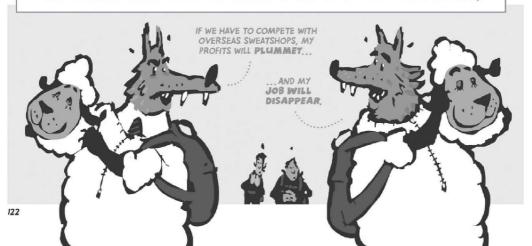
> ... OR THEY MIGHT JUST BE A COVER FOR PROTECTIONISM.



IN OTHER WORDS, SOME OF THE OPPOSITION TO HAVING SWEATSHOPS IN POOR COUNTRIES...

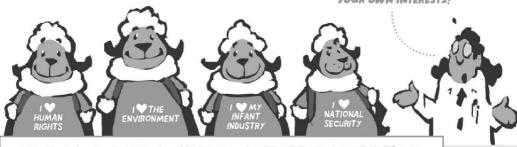


... COMES FROM MEMBERS OF RICH COUNTRIES WHOSE
TRUE CONCERN IS FOR THEIR OWN JOBS AND PROFITS.

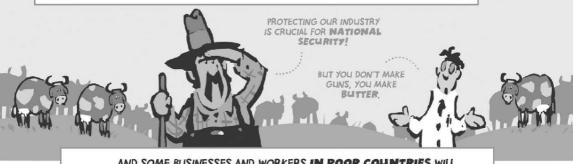


### THE WOLF-IN-SHEEP'S-CLOTHING PROBLEM BEDEVILS ALL ARGUMENTS ABOUT FREE TRADE

HOW DO WE KNOW YOU'RE NOT JUST PROTECTING YOUR OWN INTERESTS?



THE FACT IS THAT SOME BUSINESSES AND WORKERS IN RICH COUNTRIES WILL SAY ANYTHING TO AVOID COMPETITION FROM POOR COUNTRIES,...



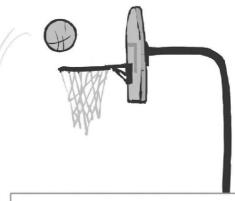
## ... AND SOME BUSINESSES AND WORKERS IN POOR COUNTRIES WILL SAY ANYTHING TO AVOID COMPETITION FROM RICH COUNTRIES.



# THESE ARGUMENTS ARE MADE OUT OF NARROW SELF—INTEREST, WHICH MAY NOT MATCH UP WITH THE GENERAL WELFARE.



OVERALL, THE CASE FOR FREE TRADE IS NOT THE 100% SLAM DUNK THAT CLASSICAL ECONOMISTS MAKE IT OUT TO BE...



THAT'S NOT A SLAM DUNK AT ALL



... AND IT'S DEFINITELY TRUE THAT THERE ARE
OTHER THINGS THAT FOLKS IN RICH COUNTRIES
CAN DO TO HELP FOLKS IN POOR COUNTRIES.



BUT MOST ECONOMISTS ARGUE THAT THE **BURDEN OF PROOF** IN THE DEBATE ABOUT FREE TRADE **LIES WITH THOSE WHO OPPOSE IT.** 

A LOT OF THE TIME, TRADE BENEFITS EVERYONE.

SO IF YOU'RE OPPOSED TO TRADE, YOU NEED TO SHOW HOW TRADE EITHER HURTS US OR HURTS THEM...



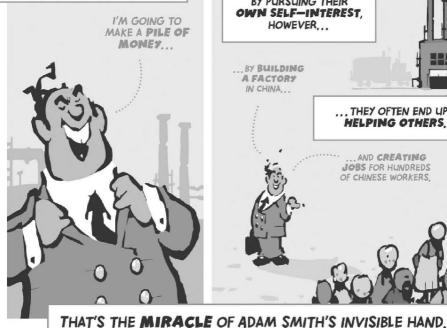
...AND IF YOU CAN'T,
THEN MAYBE YOU SHOULD
BUY A T-SHIRT!



# CHAPTER 10 FOREIGN AID



#### SOME PEOPLE IN RICH COUNTRIES JUST WANT TO DO WELL FOR THEMSELVES.







## UNFORTUNATELY, WORLD HISTORY HASN'T EXACTLY FOLLOWED ADAM SMITH'S VISION OF FREE TRADE...



YOU'RE AFRAID OF ME BULLYING YOU?

# ...AND THAT'S JUST ONE REASON WHY SOME PEOPLE WANT TO DO MORE TO HELP POOR COUNTRIES.



IF THE TABLES WERE TURNED, WE'D WANT THEM TO DO MORE TO HELP US,





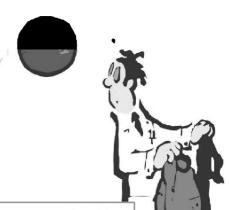
THE WAIT, YOU







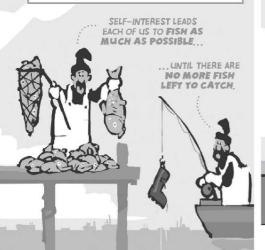




ONE GOOD EXAMPLE INVOLVES NATURAL RESOURCES LIKE FISHERIES.

TRUST ME, YOU'LL NEED

#### FISHERIES ARE A CLASSIC TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS...



#### AND ECONOMISTS USED TO THINK THEY KNEW **EVERYTHING ABOUT HOW TO RESPOND.**



#### BUT IT TURNS OUT THAT THE TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS IS NOT INEVITABLE.



#### IN SOME PARTS OF THE WORLD, LOCAL COMMUNITIES HAVE MANAGED TO PROTECT THEIR OWN FISHERIES.

ANYBODY WHO DYNAMITES
THE BAY GETS KICKED
OUT OF THE CLAN



ANYBODY WHO FISHES IN ANOTHER FAMILY'S COVE CETS HIS LIME CUT.



OUR COMMUNITY NORMS ARE THAT WE



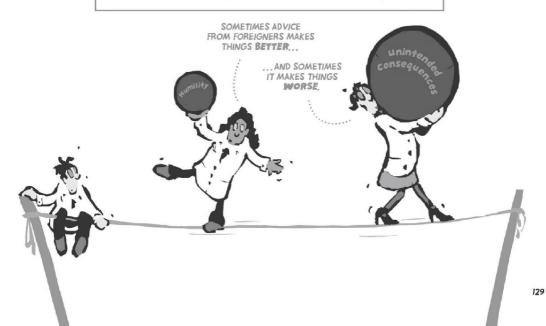
**ELINOR OSTROM** SHARED THE NOBEL PRIZE IN 2009 FOR STUDYING THESE BRILLIANT HOMEGROWN SOLUTIONS.



THERE'S MORE THAN ONE WAY TO SCALE A FISH,

> CONGRATULATIONS. YOU WIN THE MOBEL PRIZE!





#### GIVEN THE CHALLENGES OF HELPING A STRUGGLING FAMILY...







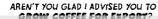








#### ... IT'S NO SURPRISE THAT HELPING A STRUGGLING ECONOMY IS ALSO HARD.







...AND THAT WE'D HAVE
A HUGE DROUGHT,



IN PART THIS IS BECAUSE OF THE **VARIETY OF PROBLEMS** THAT CAN HAMPER REFORM EFFORTS.





#### THE DELICATE BALANCING ACT OF FOREIGN AID IS EVEN EVIDENT IN PROGRAMS LIKE **MICROFINANCE**...



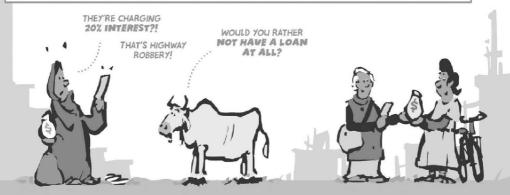
#### ... WHICH THE ECONOMIST MUHAMMAD YUNUS STARTED IN HIS NATIVE BANGLADESH.



#### THE SUCCESS OF MICROFINANCE WON YUNUS AND HIS GRAMEEN BANK THE 2006 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE...



#### ... BUT WHEN IT COMES TO FOREIGN AID, CONTROVERSY IS NEVER FAR BEHIND.





WE'LL HELP YOU ... ... BUT ONLY IF ...



ON THE ONE HAND, CONDITIONAL AID PROGRAMS DON'T INVOLVE MUCH HUMILITY ...

> ... IF you DO WHAT

THAT'S INSULTING!

.. ESPECIALLY COMPARED WITH UNCONDITIONAL AID, LIKE MEDICAL CARE,

WE SAY,



I CAN'T FIX EVERYTHING ...

...BUT I CAN FIX YOUR BROKEN ARM,

ON THE OTHER HAND, WEALTHY FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS...

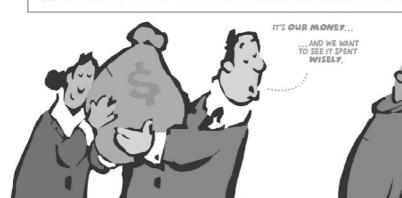


... LIKE THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF), WHICH GIVES EMERGENCY LOANS TO STRUGGLING COUNTRIES...

> AND THE WORLD BANK, WHICH MAKES DEVELOPMENT LOANS ...



... ARE UNLIKELY TO JUST GIVE AWAY MONEY WITH NO STRINGS ATTACHED.



**DEVELOPMENT ECONOMISTS WORK** HARD TO MANAGE ALL THESE CHALLENGES AND IMPROVE FOREIGN AID.

> LET'S SEE IF STUDENTS LEARN MORE WHEN

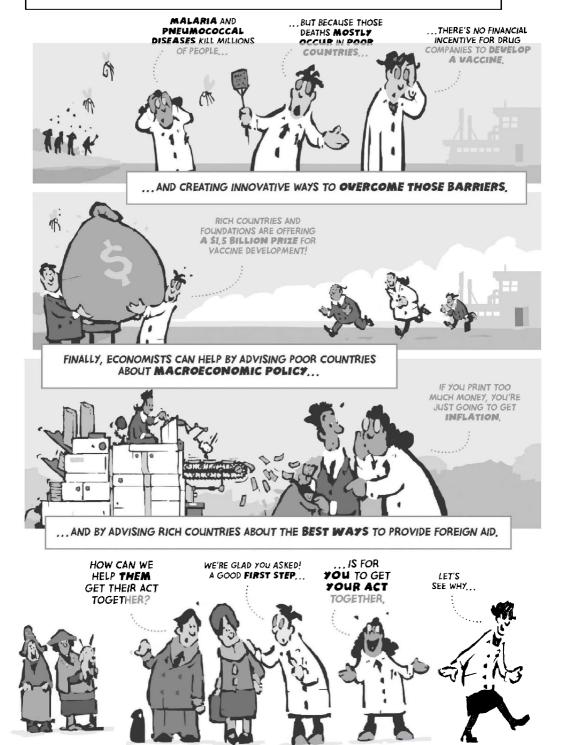
THEY GET SCHOOL SUPPLIES FOR FREE.



...TO STUDIES OF HOMEGROWN ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS LIKE MEXICO'S OPORTUNIDADES.



#### ECONOMISTS CAN ALSO HELP BY ANALYZING THE BARRIERS TO ECONOMIC GROWTH...



## WHEN IT COMES TO FOREIGN AID, MANY ECONOMISTS OBSESS ABOUT GETTING RICH COUNTRIES TO REDUCE THEIR TRADE BARRIERS.





#### AARGH!

WHY WON'T YOU LISTEN TO ADAM SMITH?!



THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE IN **AGRICULTURE**, AN AREA WHERE POOR COUNTRIES OFTEN HAVE A **COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE**.

IN A FAIR FIGHT, OUR CHEAP LABOR...







UNFORTUNATELY, MANY RICH COUNTRIES ENGAGE IN PROTECTIONISM ...



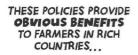
... AND PROVIDE SUBSIDIES TO THEIR OWN PRODUCERS.

HERE'S SOME MONEY TO HELP YOU COMPETE WITH ALL THEIR CHEAP LABOR











#### ... BUT TRADE BARRIERS HURT RICH-COUNTRY CONSUMERS...

RESTRICTING INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION...

> ... MEANS THAT I HAVE TO PAY **MORE** AT THE GROCERY STORE,





#### ... AND SUBSIDIES HURT RICH-COUNTRY TAXPAYERS.

EVERY DOLLAR IN FARM SUBSIDIES COMES OUT OF MY POCKET!



## PERHAPS WORST OF ALL, THESE POLICIES HURT FARMERS IN POOR COUNTRIES.

WE CAN WIN A FAIR FIGHT...

> ... BUT NOT WHEN THE DECK IS STACKED AGAINST US.



WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT WHAT RICH-WORLD GOVERNMENTS SPEND ON THEIR OWN FARMERS...

...IS ON AVERAGE 4 TIMES
LARGER THAN WHAT THEY SPEND
ON FOREIGN AID...





...IT'S NO WONDER THAT MANY ECONOMISTS BELIEVE THAT ONE OF THE BEST FORMS OF AID IS TRADE.



# CHAPTER 11 FOREIGN CURRENCIES



#### DIFFERENT COUNTRIES USE DIFFERENT CURRENCIES.









... BUT THERE'S A SOLUTION.



#### THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET IS WHERE PEOPLE TRADE ONE CURRENCY FOR ANOTHER.



## IN MANY WAYS, THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET IS JUST LIKE ANY OTHER MARKET...



## FOR EXAMPLE, SOME PEOPLE WANT TO TRADE **DOLLARS** FOR **RUPEES**...



... AND SOME PEOPLE WANT TO TRADE RUPEES FOR DOLLARS...



... AND THE RESULT IS AN EXCHANGE RATE.

IN 2010 THE
EXCHANGE RATE WAS ABOUT
\$50 DER \$1





## EXCHANGE RATES ARE CALLED FLOATING OR FLEXIBLE

WHEN THEY FLUCTUATE BASED ON MARKET SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

WE'RE MOVING WITH THE WINDS AND THE TIDES,



IT'S TEMPTING TO THINK THAT IT'S GOOD WHEN YOUR CURRENCY GETS STRONGER...

IF ONE DOLLAR USED TO TRADE FOR 0,8 EUROS...



... BUT NOW IT TRADES FOR 1.2 EUROS...

> ... THEN THE DOLLAR IS GETTING STRONGER AGAINST THE EURO



IF ONE DOLLAR USED TO TRADE FOR 0.8 EUROS...



... BUT NOW IT TRADES FOR 0.6 EUROS...

> ... THEN THE DOLLAR IS GETTING WEAKER AGAINST THE EURO.

... BUT THE TRUTH IS THAT EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS PRODUCE BOTH **WINNERS AND LOSERS**.



NYAA NYAA, THAT'S JUST THE WAY I LIKE IT!





#### **EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS HAVE** DIFFERENT EFFECTS ON EXPORTERS...

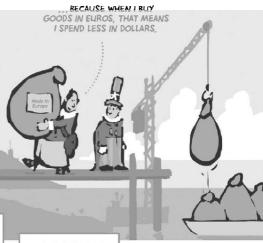
OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL, I PREFER A WEAKER DOLLAR ...

... BECAUSE WHEN I SELL MY GOODS IN EUROS, THAT MEANS I MAKE MORE IN DOLLARS.

> THIS IS LIKE THE WAY FLUCTUATING RATES OF INFLATION HAVE DIFFERENT EFFECTS ON BORROWERS ...

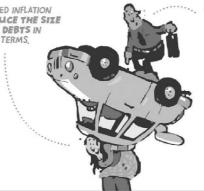
#### ... AND IMPORTERS.

#### OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL, I PREFER A STRONGER DOLLAR...



... AND LENDERS.

UNEXPECTED INFLATION WOULD REDUCE THE SIZE OF MY DEBTS IN REAL TERMS.



..... INFLATION MIGHT HELP HER ...

> ... BUT I'M ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN.

AS WITH INFLATION, HOWEVER, TOO MUCH
CONFUSION AND UNCERTAINTY CAN BE BAD FOR EVERYONE.



#### ONE WAY TO AVOID CONFUSION AND UNCERTAINTY IS TO HAVE FIXED EXCHANGE RATES...



## ...BUT THAT REQUIRES GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

AHOY THERE, I'M MONETARY POLICY MAN...

> ... AND I'M HERE TO ANCHOR THE EXCHANGE RATE.





JUST LIKE A CENTRAL BANK CAN BUY AND SELL ASSETS TO INFLUENCE INTEREST RATES...



## ... A CENTRAL BANK CAN BUY AND SELL FOREIGN CURRENCY TO INFLUENCE EXCHANGE RATES.



FOR EXAMPLE, UNTIL 1994 MEXICO PEGGED ITS PESO TO THE U.S. DOLLAR.

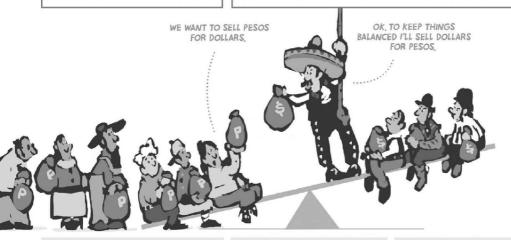
## UNFORTUNATELY, IT CAN BE HARD TO KEEP FIXED EXCHANGE RATES FIXED.

MEXICO LEARNED THIS LESSON THE HARD WAY.



IN 1994 LOTS OF PEOPLE WANTED TO SELL MEXICAN PESOS AND BUY U.S. DOLLARS...

... SO IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN A FIXED EXCHANGE RATE, THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAD TO DO THE OPPOSITE.



#### BUT WHEN THIS KEPT GOING...

... AND GOING...

... AND GOING...







#### ... EVENTUALLY THERE WAS A CURRENCY CRISIS.



UM, WE DON'T HAVE ANY MORE DOLLARS TO SELL. SO MUCH FOR TRYING TO KEEP THE EXCHANGE RATE **STABLE!** 



IN ORDER TO KEEP EXCHANGE RATES STABLE, SOME COUNTRIES HAVE GONE TO EXTREME MEASURES.



ALL THIS COMMOTION...

I CAN'T TAKE IT ANYMORE!



FOR EXAMPLE, IN 2000 ECUADOR COMPLETELY ABANDONED ITS OWN CURRENCY IN FAVOR OF THE U.S. DOLLAR.

> ¿QUIÉN ES JORGE WASHINGTON?



ECUADOR'S GOAL WAS TO GAIN STABILITY ...

WE NO LONGER HAVE EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS WITH OUR BIGGEST TRADING PARTNER...

... AND HOPEFULLY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WILL KEEP INFLATION UNDER CONTROL TOO!



## ANOTHER EXTREME EXAMPLE FEATURES THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES THAT JOINED TOGETHER IN 1999...





... TO ADOPT A SINGLE CURRENCY.





AUF



I ADIOS

PESETA!





## ONCE AGAIN, THE BENEFIT WAS **ELIMINATING** THE DIFFICULTIES ASSOCIATED WITH HAVING MULTIPLE CURRENCIES...



... AND ONCE AGAIN THE COST WAS A LOSS OF INDEPENDENCE FOR THESE EUROPEAN ECONOMIES.





#### IT CAN BE HARD TO WEIGH THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF A CURRENCY UNION ...



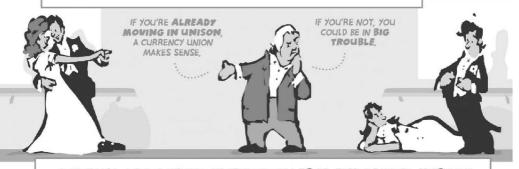
IS THIS MARRIAGE WORTH IT?





CONGRATULATIONS, YOU WIN THE NOBEL PRIZE!

#### IT'S NO SURPRISE THAT MUNDELL'S WORK HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF TOGETHERNESS...



... BUT IT ALSO HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF LABOR AND CAPITAL MOBILITY.



IF ONE AREA IS BOOMING AND ONE IS CRASHING ...

> .. PEOPLE AND RESOURCES NEED TO BE ABLE TO MOVE AROUND.

THE BIGGEST SURPRISE IN MUNDELL'S WORK CONCERNS A TRIO KNOWN AS THE IMPOSSIBLE TRINITY:



#### FREELY TRADED CURRENCY

PEOPLE SHOULD BE ABLE TO BUY AND SELL

CURRENCIES ...

.. WITHOUT

INDEPENDENT MONETARY POLICY

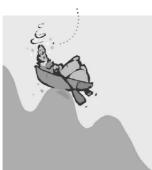
WE WANT TO BE ABLE TO BOOST OR SLOW DOWN OUR ECONOMY BY CHANGING THE MONEY SUPPLY.

FIXED EXCHANGE RATES

WE DON'T WANT CONFUSION AND INSTABILITY.







HAVING ALL THREE SOUNDS GREAT, BUT THEY'RE AN IMPOSSIBLE TRINITY BECAUSE YOU CAN ONLY HAVE TWO OUT OF THREE

JUST LIKE YOU CAN ONLY HAVE TWO OUT OF THREE OF SOME OTHER THINGS:

I WANT TO BE A COUCH POTATO ...

> .. AND KEEP MY WEIGHT UNDER CONTROL.

AND EAT TONS

OF DONUTS.

! WANT LOW TARES ...

... LOTS OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

> ... AND A BALANCED BUDGET.







## ULTIMATELY, DIFFERENT COUNTRIES CHOOSE **DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS**OF THE IMPOSSIBLE TRINITY.

CHINA RESTRICTS FREE TRADE IN ITS CURRENCY



THE U.S. AND CANADA ALLOW THEIR EXCHANGE RATES TO FLOAT.







WHICH ONES TO CHOOSE IS NOT AN EAST QUESTION ...



OTHER CURRENCIES ...

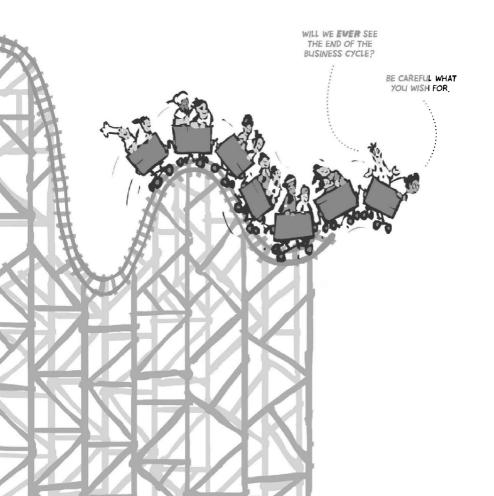
... CAN'T LIVE WITH 'EM, CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT 'EM!

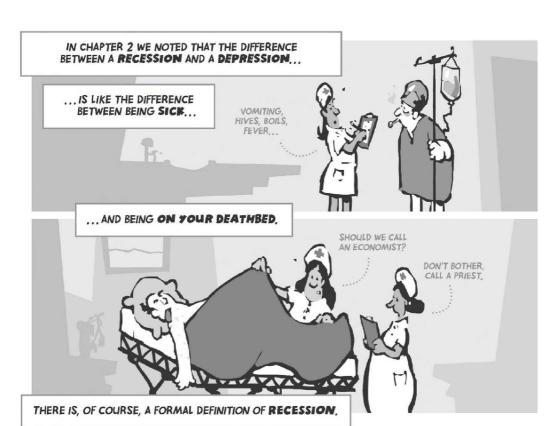




## PART THREE GLOBAL MACROECONOMICS

# CHAPTER 12 THE END OF THE BUSINESS CYCLE?

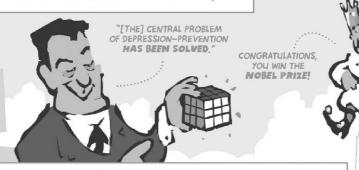




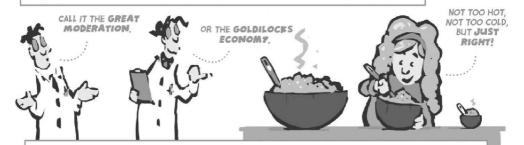




#### AT THE END OF THE 20TH CENTURY, ECONOMISTS LIKE ROBERT LUCAS EXPRESSED GREAT CONFIDENCE THAT DEPRESSIONS WERE A THING OF THE PAST.



AND NO WONDER: MORE THAN TWO DECADES OF LOW INFLATION, LOW UNEMPLOYMENT, AND RELATIVELY STEADY GROWTH IN THE RICH WORLD...



#### ... MADE IT SEEM AS IF THE END OF THE BUSINESS CYCLE WAS WITHIN REACH.



THEN CAME THE FINANCIAL CRISIS OF 2008...



... AND SUDDENLY THE GREAT DEPRESSION DIDN'T SEEM LIKE ANCIENT HISTORY.

#### THE GREAT DEPRESSION STARTED AFTER A DECADE OF PROSPERITY FEATURING SOARING STOCK MARKETS AND HOUSING PRICES IN THE U.S.



... A WAVE OF BANK FAILURES SWEPT THE COUNTRY ...



... NATIONAL ECONOMIES AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE COLLAPSED ...



... AND UNEMPLOYMENT SOARED.



#### COMPARED TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION ...

## ... THE "GREAT RECESSION" WAS NOTHING,

### 1929 - 1933

### 2007-2009





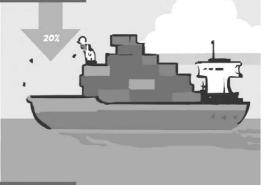
PEAK U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT





DECLINE IN WORLD TRADE





#### **DURATION OF RECESSION**





#### MANY FACTORS CONTRIBUTED TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION ...



OPERATE!

AS WE LEARNED IN CHAPTER 3, THE WAY TO STIMULATE THE ECONOMY IS TO **LOOSEN** MONETARY POLICY...





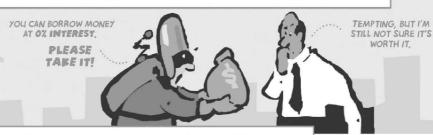
... BUT THE FED, WHICH HAD BEEN CREATED ONLY A FEW YEARS EARLIER, DID JUST THE OPPOSITE.



#### IN CONTRAST, THE FED'S RESPONSE TO THE "GREAT RECESSION" WAS TO TAKE ACTION TO STIMULATE BORROWING AND SPENDING...



#### ... AND IN FACT THE FED LOWERED INTEREST RATES ALL THE WAY TO ZERO.



#### ONE OF THE BIG DEBATES ABOUT THE 2008 CRISIS IS WHETHER THE FED COULD HAVE DONE EVEN MORE ...



#### ... OR WHETHER MONETARY POLICY HAD MET ITS MATCH.



### UNFORTUNATELY, DURING THE GREAT DEPRESSION THE U.S. GOVERNMENT ALSO BOTCHED FISCAL POLICY.



## YOU'RE THE ONE WHO'S DYSFUNCTIONAL!



#### NOWADAYS, THE KEYNESIAN IDEA OF FISCAL STIMULUS IS PRETTY MAINSTREAM...



... AND THE STIMULUS BILLS AND TAX CUTS OF 2008-2009 WERE RIGHT OUT OF THE KEYNESIAN PLAYBOOK.



MOST ECONOMISTS AGREE THAT WITHOUT THESE POLICIES THE 2008 RECESSION WOULD HAVE BEEN EVEN WORSE...



FOR A WHILE THERE.
IT FELT LIKE 1929
ALL OVER AGAIN,



... JUST LIKE MANY ECONOMISTS THINK THAT **MASSIVE DEFICIT SPENDING**DURING WORLD WAR II HELPED END THE GREAT DEPRESSION.



## IN SHORT, THE ECONOMISTS OF TODAY **DO NOT GIVE HIGH MARKS**TO THE ECONOMISTS OF THE 1930s.

YOU MISTAKENLY
AMPUTATED BOTH
MY LEGS?!

Heart Surgery Ward

AND EVEN WHEN THE ECONOMISTS OF THE 1930s GOT THINGS RIGHT ...



## RESTRICTING INTERNATIONAL TRADE

WILL **NOT** INCREASE EMPLOYMENT.









... ELECTED OFFICIALS MESSED THINGS UP ANYWAY.





## WE'VE LEARNED A LOT SINCE THE GREAT DEPRESSION, BUT THERE'S ONE AREA WHERE WE STILL HAVE A LOT MORE TO LEARN.



... BANKS AND OTHER FIRMS IN THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM HELP CIRCULATE MONEY AND CREDIT THROUGHOUT AN ECONOMY.



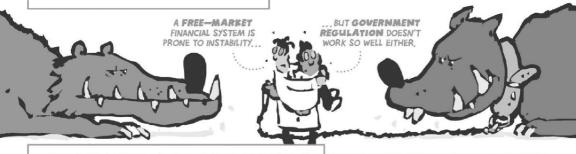
## SO IT'S NO SURPRISE THAT FAILURES IN THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM CAN SICKEN THE ENTIRE ECONOMY.



UNFORTUNATELY, THESE FAILURES ARE ALL TOO COMMON.

THE TROUBLE WITH THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM IS THAT IT'S TRAPPED BETWEEN MARKET FAILURE...

#### AND GOVERNMENT FAILURE.



ONE PROBLEM WITH THE FREE-MARKET APPROACH IS THAT BANKS BORROW MONEY SHORT-TERM ...

... BUT LOAN IT OUT LONG-TERM.



THAT MAKES THEM VULNERABLE TO BANK RUNS.



BANK RUNS CAN DESTROY BANKS EVEN IF THEY'RE HEALTHY ...

#### ... AND LEAVE MANY DEPOSITORS WITH NOTHING.



NEXT TIME I HEAR RUMORS. I'M GOING TO RUSH TO BE AT THE FRONT OF THE LINE.



THAT WOULD ONLY CAUSE MORE CHAOS.





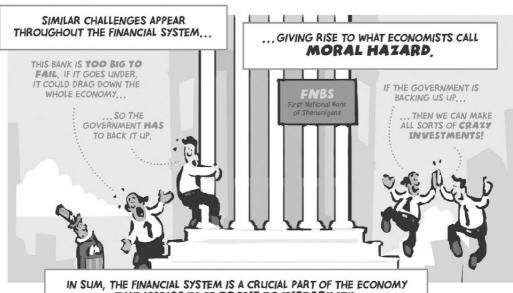
IN ORDER TO AVOID BANK RUNS. MANY GOVERNMENTS OFFER DEPOSIT INSURANCE...

DON'T WORRY: IF THE BANK FAILS, WE'LL COVER YOUR LOST



**BUT DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUNCTIONS AS** A KIND OF BAILOUT THAT CAN PROMOTE RISKY BEHAVIOR.





THAT APPEARS TO BE PRONE TO INSTABILITY.

WITH BANK RUNS ON ONE SIDE ...



#### ECONOMISTS CONTINUE TO STRUGGLE TO CONTROL THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM...



#### ... BUT IRONING OUT ALL THE KINKS MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE.

WHEN THINGS START TO SEEM MORE STABLE...

### ... THEN EVERYONE TAKES MORE RISKS...

... AND THAT MAKES THINGS UNSTABLE AGAIN,







SO EVEN THOUGH MONETARY POLICY AND FISCAL POLICY HAVE IMPROVED TREMENDOUSLY SINCE THE GREAT DEPRESSION...







... WE'RE STILL A LONG WAY FROM SEEING THE END OF THE BUSINESS CYCLE.



## CHAPTER 13 THE END OF POVERTY?



## OF THE 7 BILLION OR SO PEOPLE ON EARTH IN 2010, ABOUT 1 BILLION LIVE IN RICH COUNTRIES...



### ... ABOUT 4.5 BILLION LIVE IN MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES...

IN CHINA, BRAZIL, AND SOUTH AFRICA, PER CAPITA GDP IS THE EQUIVALENT OF ABOUT \$10,000 A YEAR.





#### ... AND ABOUT 1.5 BILLION LIVE IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES.

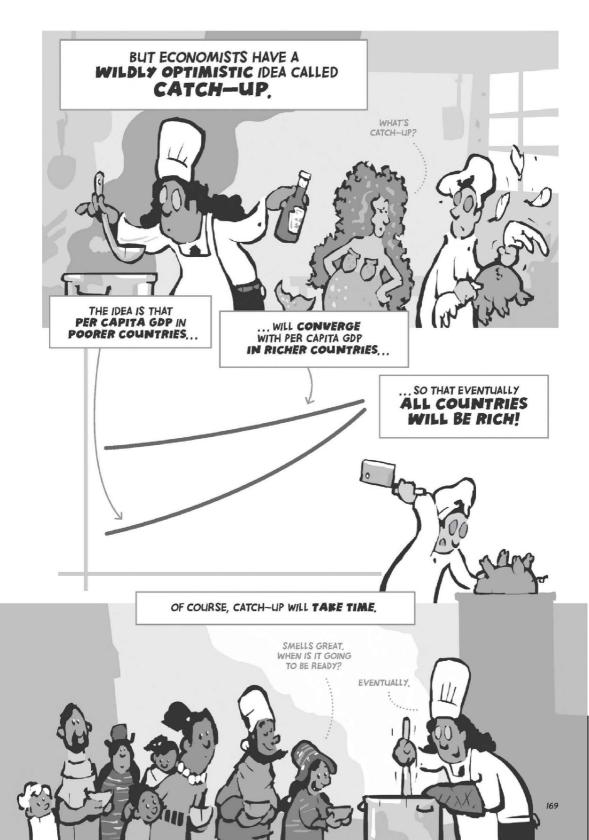
IN PAKISTAN, NIGERIA, AND NICARAGUA, PER CAPITA GDP AVERAGES LESS THAN \$3,650 A YEAR....

> ... ONLY A FEW DOLLARS A DAY.



IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES, POVERTY IS SO WIDESPREAD THAT THE IDEA OF **ENDING POVERTY** SEEMS LIKE A **FANTASY**.







THE ECONOMIC THEORY BEHIND CATCH-UP IS THAT ADDITIONAL INVESTMENTS ARE MORE PRODUCTIVE IN POOR COUNTRIES THAN IN RICH COUNTRIES.





IT'S MARGINAL ANALYSIS!



AS A RESULT, POOR COUNTRIES WILL NATURALLY
ATTRACT MORE INVESTMENT...



...BUT INVESTING IN A POOR COUNTRY GIVES ME A 10% RETURN!





#### ... PUTTING THEM ON THE ROAD TO RICHES.









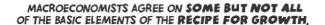
#### ... AND IT DEFINITELY ISN'T AUTOMATIC.





... AND THAT'S WHY MOST ECONOMISTS NOW SUPPORT THE IDEA OF CONDITIONAL CONVERGENCE.







FOR EXAMPLE, SOME ECONOMISTS THINK THAT POOR COUNTRIES ARE STUCK IN A **POVERTY TRAP**...



JUST LIKE A FAMILY THAT'S TOO SICK TO WORK...

> ... IS NOT GOING TO GET ENOUGH FOOD...

... AND THAT'S GOING TO MAKE THEM MORE SICK.



... AND THAT ALL THEY NEED TO GET ON THE ROAD TO RICHES IS A **BIG BOOST** TO BREAK THE CYCLE,



#### OTHER ECONOMISTS ARGUE THAT A POVERTY TRAP ISN'T THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM...



RICH COUNTRIES LIKE GREAT BRITAIN STARTED OUT AS POOR COUNTRIES ...

> ... BUT SOMEHOW THEY GOT OUT OF THE POVERTY TRAP.

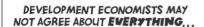


### ... AND THAT THE RECIPE FOR GROWTH DEPENDS MORE ON GOOD GOVERNMENT ...



### ... AND EVEN ON FACTORS LIKE GEOGRAPHY.





THERE ARE TOO MANY COOKS IN THIS KITCHEN!



... BUT THEY DO AGREE ON THE BASICS.

THAT'S TRUE.



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COUNTRIES LIKE CHINA AND INDIA HAVE IMPLEMENTED SOME OF THESE BASIC IDEAS...

WE NOW HAVE A LARGELY
MARKET—BASED
ECONOMY...

... PEACE AND STABILITY...

> ... AND OPENNESS TO WORLD TRADE!



...AND ARE MAKING PROGRESS IN THE LONG CLIMB OUT OF POVERTY



THESE SUCCESS STORIES MAKE ECONOMISTS OPTIMISTIC ABOUT DEFEATING GLOBAL POVERTY...



### ... BUT THEY'RE ALSO AWARE OF TROUBLE SPOTS.



THESE TROUBLE SPOTS POSE A DAUNTING CHALLENGE, ESPECIALLY IN AFRICA...

HOW AM I SUPPOSED TO MAKE A GOOD MAKE A GOOD MEAL WITH THESE?

Alos

Bed Post-Colorial Legary

Geography

Corrupt Repid Population Growth

Illiteracy

...AND THE FATE OF THE SO-CALLED BOTTOM BILLION IS A KEY QUESTION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY.





# THERE'S POVERTY IN RICH COUNTRIES TOO.



#### SIMPLY **DEFINING POVERTY** CAN BE DIFFICULT IN THE RICH WORLD...



#### ... AND SOME ECONOMISTS ARGUE THAT THE FOCUS SHOULD BE ON RELATIVE POVERTY.



#### HOWEVER YOU DEFINE IT, THE WAY TO REDUCE POVERTY IN RICH COUNTRIES IS CLEAR...



#### ... BUT GETTING INTO THE DETAILS WOULD REQUIRE A WHOLE DIFFERENT BOOK.



#### SADLY, POVERTY IS NOT GOING TO END IN THE 21ST CENTURY.



... AWAY FROM ISLANDS OF AFFLUENCE AMID A SEA OF SCARCITY...





# **CHAPTER 14**

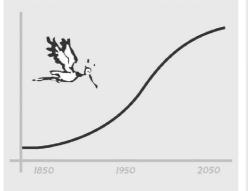
THE END OF PLANET EARTH?



### BY 2050 THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON PLANET EARTH IS PROJECTED TO HIT 9 BILLION...

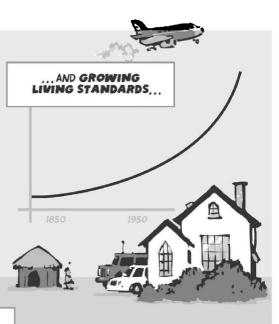


### THE COMBINATION OF GROWING POPULATIONS...



... RAISES CONCERNS ABOUT
RUNNING OUT OF FOOD,
MINERALS, AND OTHER VALUABLE
NATURAL RESOURCES...





... AND ABOUT PROBLEMS LIKE GLOBAL WARMING.







### THE **PESSIMISTS** ARE WORRIED THAT HUMAN CIVILIZATION IS HEADING TOWARD THE EDGE OF A CLIFF.



THERE'S NOBODY DRIVING THE BUS! HELP!



THE OPTIMISTS ARE CONVINCED THAT EVERYTHING WILL BE FINE...





ECONOMISTS HAVE A LOT TO SAY ABOUT THE DEBATE BETWEEN THE OPTIMISTS AND THE PESSIMISTS.

STARTING WITH THIS:

THE PESSIMISTS ARE WRONG.



### THE BASIC PESSIMIST ARGUMENT GOES BACK TO THE 18TH-CENTURY PHILOSOPHER THOMAS MALTHUS.

"THE POWER OF POPULATION [GROWTH] IS SO SUPERIOR TO THE POWER IN THE EARTH TO PRODUCE SUBSISTENCE...

... THAT **PREMATURE DEATH**MUST IN SOME SHAPE OR OTHER
VISIT THE HUMAN RACE, "



#### FORTUNATELY, MALTHUS WAS WRONG...







### ... AND MODERN-DAY PESSIMISTS HAVE A LONG HISTORY OF SIMILAR FAILURES.







WHAT THE PESSIMISTS DON'T SEE IS THAT FREE MARKETS OFTEN WORK MIRACLES.

> INDIVIDUAL OPTIMIZATION CAN LEAD TO GOOD OUTCOMES FOR THE GROUP AS A WHOLE!



FOR EXAMPLE, MARKETS FOR COPPER AND MANY OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES
ARE WELL EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF INCREASING SCARCITY.

IF COPPER BECOMES SCARCE, THEN THE PRICE OF COPPER WILL GO UP...



... AND THAT WILL PROVIDE INCENTIVES FOR PEOPLE TO FIND NEW SOURCES...



... AND TO CONSERVE THE COPPER WE HAVE NOW ...



... AND TO DISCOVER ALTERNATIVES.



IN SHORT, WHEN MARKETS ARE WORKING WELL, ECONOMISTS ARE HAPPY PUTTING THE INVISIBLE HAND IN CHARGE OF THE FUTURE.



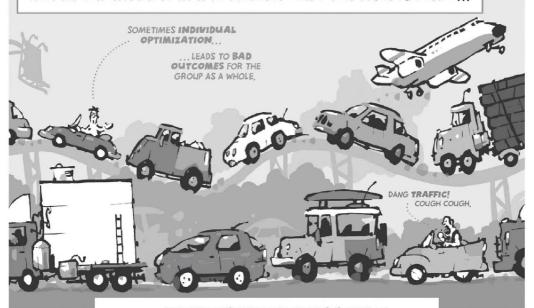
#### BUT WELL-FUNCTIONING MARKETS ARE NOT THE END OF THE STORY

THE PESSIMISTS
ARE WRONG...

# ... BUT THE OPTIMISTS ARE ALSO WRONG!



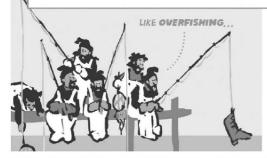
#### WHAT THE OPTIMISTS FAIL TO SEE IS THAT MARKETS DON'T ALWAYS WORK WELL...



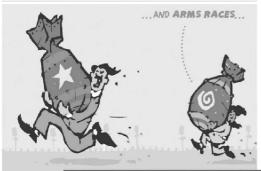
#### ... AND THAT HAS MADE THE OPTIMISTS BLIND TO MARKET FAILURES LIKE CLIMATE CHANGE.



#### WE SAW LOTS OF EXAMPLES OF MARKET FAILURE IN THE MICRO BOOK...

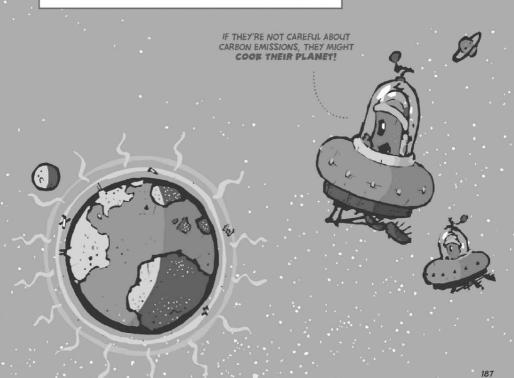








... AND SOMETIMES THE RESULTS ARE SO BAD THAT THEY'RE VISIBLE AT THE **MACRO** LEVEL.



### HERE'S WHAT **ECONOMISTS** NEED TO KNOW ABOUT **CLIMATE SCIENCE**:



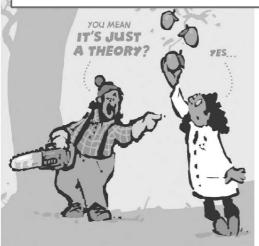
FIRST, WE'RE ADDING **BILLIONS** OF TONS OF CO<sub>2</sub>
TO THE ATMOSPHERE **EACH YEAR**.



PRIMARILY BY
BURNING FOSSIL
FUELS LIKE COAL, OIL,
AND NATURAL GAS...

... BUT ALSO BY CUTTING DOWN MILLIONS OF ACRES OF TREES,





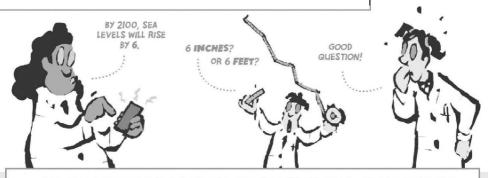




THAT'S WHY ALMOST ALL **SCIENTISTS AGREE** THAT **MOST** OF THE INCREASE IN GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE SINCE THE MID-20TH CENTURY...



### ALTHOUGH THE BASIC SCIENCE IS SOLID, THERE'S LOTS OF UNCERTAINTY ABOUT THE SPECIFICS OF WHAT WILL HAPPEN...



... AND ABOUT THE ABILITY OF HUMAN SOCIETIES TO ADAPT TO A CHANGING CLIMATE.



AN OFTEN-USED ANALOGY IS THAT CONTINUING WITH BUSINESS AS USUAL IS LIKE POKING A BEAST WITH A SHARP STICK.



### THESE UNCERTAINTIES ARE A BIG REASON ECONOMISTS DON'T AGREE ABOUT HOW AGGRESSIVELY WE SHOULD FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE...



GO SLOW ...

... FOSSIL FUELS
ARE A KEY PART
OF ECONOMIC
GROWTH,

### ... BUT THEY **DO AGREE** THAT THE **BEST WAY**TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE IS WITH THE **TOOLS OF ECONOMICS**.

THE WAY TO GET LESS POLLUTION,...



...IS TO MAKE POLLUTING MORE EXPENSIVE!

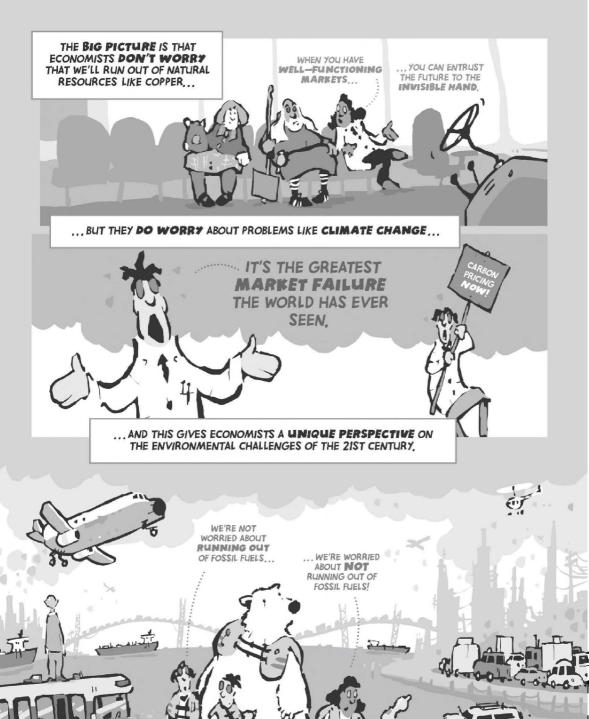


MARKET FORCES ARE THE MOST POWERFUL WAY TO PROMOTE INNOVATION IN CLEAN TECHNOLOGY...



... AND THE BEST WAY TO HARNESS
MARKET FORCES IS TO PUT
A PRICE ON CARBON.





# APTER 15

THE END OF YOUTH?



### IN THE 20TH CENTURY, MACROECONOMIES WERE LIKE **YOUNG FAMILIES**...

### ... But in the 21ST century, they're **Showing Some Signs of Age**.

#### GROW UP. . .

... YOU'RE TOO OLD FOR DIAPERS!



...YOU'RE TOO **YOUNG**FOR DIAPERS!





### AGING POPULATIONS ARE MOST NOTICEABLE IN RICH COUNTRIES...

IN 15 YEARS, THE ENTIRE U.S. WILL LOOK THE WAY FLORIDA LOOKS TODAY! ... WHERE THE TREND IS BEING ACCENTUATED BY THE RETIREMENT OF THE BABY BOOMERS.



BUT **POOR COUNTRIES** ARE ALSO STARTING TO GO THROUGH THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION FROM **YOUTH** TO **MATURITY**.



... CHINA IS GOING TO BE THE FIRST COUNTRY THAT GETS OLD



#### OF COURSE, AN AGING POPULATION IS NOT NECESSARILY A BAD THING.

CONSIDERING
THE ALTERNATIVE,
IT'S NOT BAD AT ALL.





### BUT INCREASING LIFE SPANS WILL REQUIRE ADJUSTMENTS FROM INDIVIDUALS...







#### ... FROM FAMILIES ...



#### ... AND FROM GOVERNMENTS.

#### MANY GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS TRY TO HELP SENIORS AGE GRACEFULLY



# ... BUT NOW THOSE PROGRAMS THEMSELVES ARE STRUGGLING



IN THE U.S., AGING IS LIKELY TO BE **ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT...** 



### ... FOR SOCIAL SECURITY...

### ... AND MEDICARE.

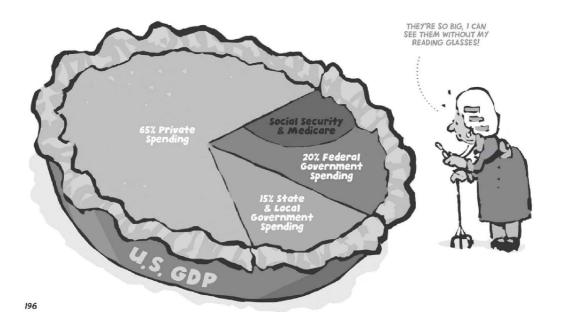
CREATED IN 1935,
SOCIAL SECURITY PROVIDES
INFLATION—ADJUSTED CASH
PAYMENTS TO RETIREES.

CREATED IN 1965 AND EXPANDED MOST RECENTLY IN 2003, MEDICARE PAYS FOR **MEDICAL CARE** FOR RETIREES.





THESE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS ARE **SO BIG**, THEY MAKE UP A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF THE **ENTIRE U.S. GDP**.



## IN FACT, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A GIANT INSURANCE COMPANY...



### ... WITH A SIDE INTEREST IN NATIONAL DEFENSE.



### THAT'S BECAUSE **SOCIAL SECURITY**, **HEALTH CARE**, AND **THE MILITARY**EACH GOBBLE UP ABOUT **20%** OF THE **ENTIRE FEDERAL BUDGET**.



### WHILE IT'S TEMPTING TO COMPARE MEDICARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY TO INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS...





### ... THEY ACTUALLY WORK MORE LIKE A BUCKET BRIGADE.



FORMALLY, THIS BUCKET BRIGADE SYSTEM IS KNOWN BY A NIFTY ACRONYM:

## PAYGO.











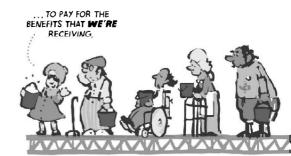




INFORMALLY, IT'S KNOWN AS TROUBLE.

### TAXES PAID BY WORKERS ARE ENOUGH TO COVER THE PROMISES MADE TO RETIREES RIGHT NOW.





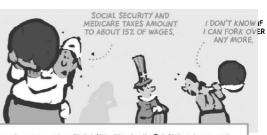
BETWEEN 2010 AND 2050, HOWEVER, THE PORTION OF GDP GOBBLED UP BY SOCIAL SECURITY IS PROJECTED TO INCREASE BY 25%...



...AND THE PORTION CONSUMED BY MEDICARE IS PROJECTED TO ALMOST **DOUBLE**.



SINCE THE PORTION OF GDP CONTRIBUTED BY WORKERS IS LIKELY TO STAY ABOUT THE SAME...



...THAT MEANS THE BUCKET BRIGADE IS HEADED FOR A BREAKDOWN.









### ... OR BORROW THE MONEY.



#### TWO OTHER POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS ARE RELATIVELY PAINLESS...



ONE IDEA IS TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY BY FINDING CHEAPER WAYS TO PROVIDE HEALTH CARE,



## THE OTHER RELATIVELY PAINLESS SOLUTION IS TO SIMPLY GROW OUR WAY OUT OF OUR FINANCIAL PROBLEMS...







IT'S NOT JUST **PEOPLE** THAT ARE SLOWING DOWN.



THE **RATE OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS**MIGHT BE **SLOWING DOWN TOO**.

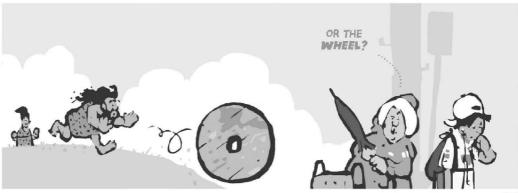


ECONOMIC GROWTH
AIN'T WHAT IT
USED TO BE,
SONNY BOY,





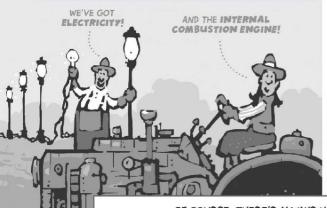




#### ECONOMISTS MEASURE THE **ECONOMIC IMPACT** OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES BY LOOKING AT HOW THEY AFFECT WORKER PRODUCTIVITY ...



... AND THE FACT IS THAT AFTER A GOLDEN AGE IN THE MID-20TH CENTURY...



.. THE GROWTH IN WORKER PRODUCTIVITY SLOWED DOWN.





OF COURSE, THERE'S ALWAYS HOPE THAT PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH WILL PICK UP AGAIN



MAYBE THE NEXT GREAT WAVE WILL INVOLVE ROBOTICS ...

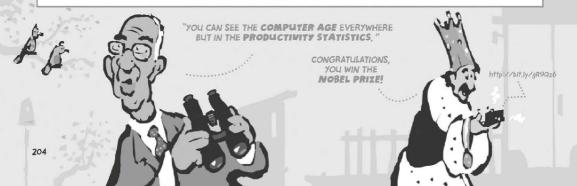
> OR BIOTECHNOLOGY

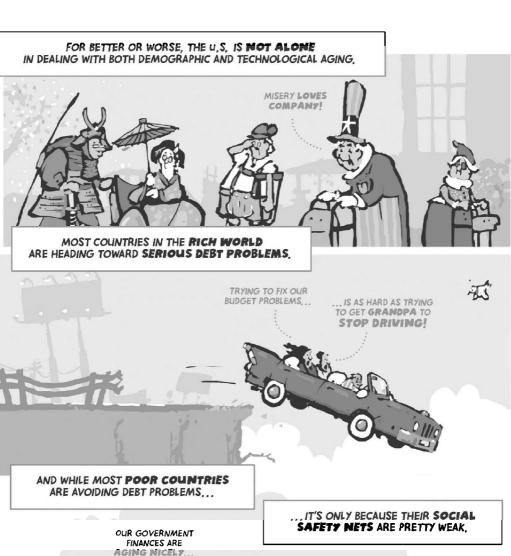






... BUT FOR NOW ECONOMISTS ARE STILL WRESTLING WITH AN OBSERVATION NOBEL PRIZE WINNER ROBERT SOLOW MADE IN 1987 ABOUT ECONOMIC GROWTH.





SENIOR CITIZENS
ARE NOT.

## AS WE HEAD INTO THE 2IST CENTURY, ALMOST ALL COUNTRIES WILL FACE A DIFFICULT CONFLICT BETWEEN WHAT SEEMS TO BE MORALLY RIGHT...



... AND WHAT SEEMS TO BE ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE.



# CHAPTER 16 THE END





micro

I'M AN OPTIMIZING INDIVIDUAL,



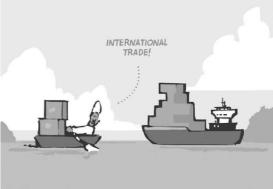
#### macro

WE'RE A SINGLE ECONOMY









### ... AND BIGGER.

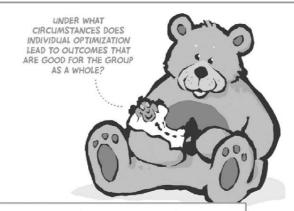




### AS WE LEARNED EARLY ON, MACRO IS BUILT ON MICROFOUNDATIONS



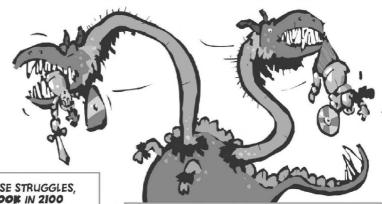
BUT THERE ARE MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE BIG QUESTION OF MICRO...



... AND THE TWO-HEADED-MONSTER PROBLEM OF MACRO.



### ONE BIG DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MICRO AND MACRO IS THAT MACRO IS HAVING MORE TROUBLE TAMING ITS MONSTERS.



BECAUSE OF THESE STRUGGLES, A MACRO BOOK IN 2100 COULD LOOK RADICALLY DIFFERENT THAN THIS ONE...

... JUST AS TODAY'S MACRO LOOKS
RADICALLY DIFFERENT THAN IT DID IN 1900.



THE JOKE ABOUT MACRO IS THAT
THE QUESTIONS ARE
ALWAYS THE SAME...

BUT EVERY FEW YEARS INE CHANGE THE ANSWERS.

IN CONTRAST, A MICRO BOOK IN 2100 WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY LOOK JUST ABOUT THE SAME AS IT DOES TODAY.



JUST MAKE SURE TO ADJUST FOR INFLATION!





ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WAS AN OPTIMIZING INDIVIDUAL...

> ..THE REST IS JUST MATH!

... AND MACRO IS UNSTABLE BECAUSE IT HAS COMPETING STORIES
ABOUT THE NATURE OF THE ECONOMY...

THE ECONOMY IS LIKE A WELL-ORGANIZED FAMILY!

NO, IT'S LIKE A
DYSFUNCTIONAL
FAMILY!



... AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT IS A
GOOD PARENT THAT
CAN PROMOTE GROWTH
AND STABILITY!
BAD PARENT

PROMOTE GROWTH

AND STABILITY!

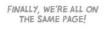
BAD PARENT THAT

SHOULD BE INVOLVED

AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE!



### SOMETIMES IT SEEMS AS IF THE STORY LINES OF MACROECONOMICS ARE COMING TOGETHER...





ECONOMIES ARE LIKE DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILIES IN THE SHORT RUN...

...BUT LIKE
WELL-ORGANIZED FAMILIES
IN THE LONG RUN.





THE WAY TO HELP
POOR COUNTRIES
BECOME RICH...

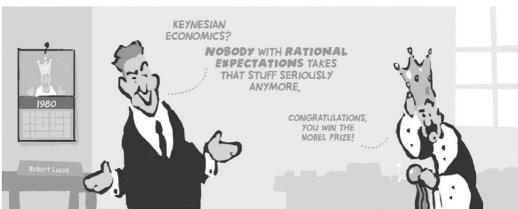
IS TO PROMOTE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE...

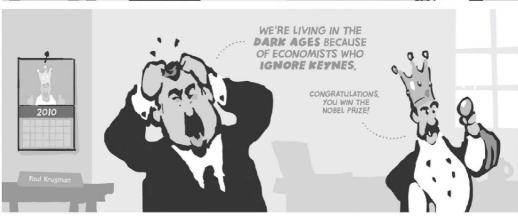
BALANCED GOVERNMENT
BUDGETS...

AND FREE MARKETS.

# AT OTHER TIMES IT SEEMS AS IF MACROECONOMISTS ARE **HOPELESSLY FAR APART**.









FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS
I'M GOING TO GIVE
THE NOBEL PRIZE TO
MICROECONOMISTS.



ALTHOUGH THE DISAGREEMENTS
BETWEEN MACROECONOMISTS ARE
EASY TO JOKE ABOUT...

IF ALL THE ECONOMISTS IN THE WORLD WERE PLACED END TO END...

> ... WE STILL WOULDN'T REACH A CONCLUSION,



#### DEBATES ABOUT MERCANTILISM...



#### ... OR SELF-SUFFICIENCY...

ECONOMIC GROWTH COMES
FROM DOING EVERYTHING
OURSELVES!

... SEEM POSITIVELY **OLD—FASHIONED** NOW THAT MACROECONOMISTS HAVE A **BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**.



SIMILARLY, GIVEN WHAT WE NOW KNOW ABOUT MONETARY POLICY...





... BUT IN THE SHORT RUN, YOU'LL GET INFLATION IF YOU PRINT TOO MUCH OF IT.



#### ...IT'S AMAZING TO LOOK BACK AT FIGHTS ABOUT THINGS LIKE THE **GOLD STANDARD**.



TAKING THE U.S. OFF THE GOLD STANDARD WILL BE THE END OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION!

> STOP TRYING TO CRUCIFY MANKIND UPON A CROSS OF GOLD!





### AND MACROECONOMISTS HAVE LEARNED A GREAT DEAL FROM THE MISTAKES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION,









LET'S BALANCE THE BUDGET NO MATTER WHAT.



NO, NO!

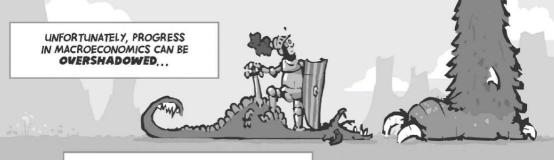


LET'S REDUCE
OVERPRODUCTION
AND GET OUR FARMERS
TO GROW LESS.









... BY WHAT ALAN BLINDER CALLS AN ECONOMICS VERSION OF MURPHY'S LAW.

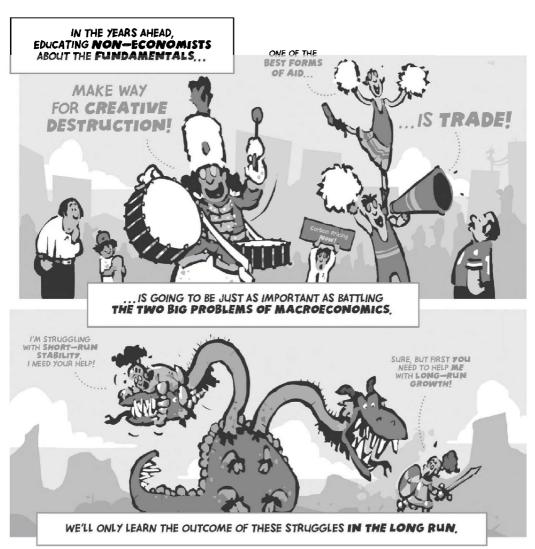




THE PROBLEM IS THAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC DOESN'T SEEM TO PAY MUCH ATTENTION WHEN ECONOMISTS **AGREE WITH ONE ANOTHER**...



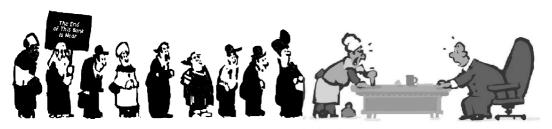






AND WE LEARNED ON PAGE 10 ABOUT WHAT HAPPENS IN THE LONG RUN...





## **GLOSSARY**

#### **AUTOMATIC STABILIZERS**

TAXES OR SPENDING PROGRAMS—SUCH AS UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, WHICH RISE DURING RECESSIONS AND FALL DURING EXPANSIONS—THAT NATURALLY ACT TO COUNTER THE BUSINESS CYCLE: 77

#### BANK RUN

A PANIC IN WHICH DEPOSITORS ALL TRY TO WITHDRAW MONEY FROM A BANK AT THE SAME TIME: 164

#### BOND

IN RETURN FOR LENDING MONEY TO A COMPANY OR GOVERNMENT, THE LENDER GETS A BOND, WHICH OBLIGATES THE BORROWER TO PAY BACK THE LOAN (PLUS INTEREST) AFTER A SPECIFIED PERIOD OF TIME: 40–43

#### **BUDGET DEFICIT / SURPLUS**

A GOVERNMENT RUNS A **BUDGET DEFICIT** IN A GIVEN YEAR IF REVENUES (MONEY IN) ARE LESS THAN EXPENDITURES (MONEY OUT), A **BUDGET SURPLUS** IF REVENUES ARE GREATER THAN EXPENDITURES, AND A **BALANCED BUDGET** IF THE TWO ARE EQUAL; THE ACCUMULATION OF ALL ANNUAL **NATIONAL DEFICITS** IS THE **NATIONAL DEBT:** 79, 149, 160–161

#### BUSINESS CYCLE

SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS: 11, 113, 153-166
AND CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT: 26

#### **CARBON PRICING**

A CARBON TAX OR CAP-AND-TRADE POLICY THAT SEEKS TO REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS BY MAKING POLLUTING EXPENSIVE: 191-192, 217

#### COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

THE IDEA THAT TWO INDIVIDUALS (OR TWO COUNTRIES) CAN BOTH GAIN FROM TRADE EVEN IF ONE OF THEM IS BETTER THAN THE OTHER AT EVERYTHING: 101, 136

#### CAPITAL

MACHINERY, HOUSES, OR OTHER ASSETS: 91

CAPITAL INCOME: 62



THE IDEA—ALSO CALLED **CONVERGENCE**—THAT POOR COUNTRIES WILL GROW FASTER THAN RICH COUNTRIES: 169–171



A GOVERNMENT AGENCY (SUCH AS THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK OR THE FED) THAT IS IN CHARGE OF THE MONEY SUPPLY: 37

#### CLASSICAL ECONOMICS

A SCHOOL OF THOUGHT THAT VIEWS THE ECONOMY AS A WELL-ORGANIZED FAMILY AND THEREFORE SEES LITTLE NEED FOR GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION: 9

CONTRAST WITH KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS: 12-13, 18-19, 22, 27

AND THE LABOR MARKET: 19-21 AND MONEY NEUTRALITY: 35 AND TRADE: 99-110

AND NEOCLASSICAL SYNTHESIS: 212

#### CLIMATE CHANGE / GLOBAL WARMING

AN INCREASE IN GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, ESPECIALLY AS A RESULT OF BURNING FOSSIL FUELS AND OTHER HUMAN ACTIVITIES: 115, 181, 186-192

#### CONDITIONAL AID

FOREIGN AID THAT IS PROVIDED WITH STRINGS ATTACHED: 133

#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

A WAY TO MEASURE INFLATION IN CONSUMER PRICES: 46-47, 51 COMPARED TO GDP DEFLATOR: 222

THE CPI COMPARES PRICES IN YEARS X AND Y BY TRACKING THE COST OF A REPRESENTATIVE BUNDLE OF CONSUMER GOODS AND SERVICES, HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:



·,	PRICE OF CHICKEN	POUNDS OF CHICKEN IN BUNDLE	PRICE OF BEEF	POUNDS OF BEEF II BUNDLE
YEAR X	\$1/POUND	200	\$3/POUND	100
YEAR Y	\$2/POUND	200	\$4/POUND	100



THEN WE CALCULATE **THE BUNDLE'S PRICE IN YEAR 7**: (\$2 x 200) + (\$4 x 100) = **\$800**.

FINALLY, WE CONCLUDE THAT INFLATION (AS MEASURED BY THE CPI) WAS 60% BETWEEN YEAR X AND YEAR Y BY COMPARING THE TWO:

$$\frac{$800}{$500}$$
 -1 = **0.60**





#### CREATIVE DESTRUCTION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS THAT BOTH CREATE AND DESTROY JOBS: 20-21, 109, 217



THE IDEA THAT GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY NEGATIVELY AFFECTS BUSINESS: FOR EXAMPLE, THAT BUDGET DEFICITS MAKE IT HARDER FOR BUSINESSES TO BORROW MONEY: 83

#### CURRENCY

THE MONEY USED IN A COUNTRY: 139-150
CURRENCY MANIPULATION: 108-109
STRONG AND WEAK CURRENCIES: 142-143

#### CURRENCY UNION

THE USE OF THE SAME CURRENCY IN MULTIPLE COUNTRIES: 146-150

#### **DEFICIT**

SEE BUDGET DEFICIT

#### DEFLATION

A GENERAL DECREASE IN PRICES OVER TIME (THE OPPOSITE OF INFLATION): 55-56

#### **DEPRESSION**

A VERY BAD RECESSION: 18. 154

#### **EFFICIENCY WAGES**

THE THEORY THAT EMPLOYERS PAY HIGH WAGES IN ORDER TO AVOID TURNOVER AND MOTIVATE EMPLOYEES: 24

#### **EXCHANGE RATE**

A WAY TO COMPARE THE VALUE OF DIFFERENT CURRENCIES: 140-150

MARKET EXCHANGE RATES ARE EITHER **FLOATING** (IF THEY'RE BASED ON SUPPLY AND DEMAND) OR **FIXED** (IF THEY'RE PEGGED AT A SET RATE BY ONE OR MORE GOVERNMENTS), BECAUSE SOME GOODS ARE NOT TRADED INTERNATIONALLY, COMPARISONS OF LIVING STANDARDS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES (AS ON PAGE **72**) ARE USUALLY MADE USING **PURCHASING POWER PARITY (PPP)** EXCHANGE RATES, WHICH ARE BASED ON THE COST OF LIVING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,

#### FEDERAL RESERVE ("THE FED")

THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES: 37
AND GREAT DEPRESSION / GREAT RECESSION: 158-159











A BREAKDOWN IN THE BANKING SYSTEM: 163



GOVERNMENT POLICIES RELATING TO TAXES AND SPENDING: 76-79
AND GREAT DEPRESSION: 160-161
CONTRAST WITH MONETARY POLICY: 76

#### FREE-MARKET ECONOMICS

THE IDEA THAT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SHOULD BE GUIDED BY THE "INVISIBLE HAND" WITHOUT GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE: II, 19, 164, 183

#### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

A MEASURE OF THE ECONOMIC POWER OF A COUNTRY OR OTHER REGION: **59–72** 

AND THE SIZE OF GOVERNMENT: 77, 84, 196-199
AND GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON FARMS AND FOREIGN AID: 138
DECLINE IN REAL GDP IN GREAT DEPRESSION AND GREAT RECESSION: 157
PER-CAPITA GDP AND CATCH-UP: 168-169
AND CLIMATE CHANGE: 191

#### GDP DEFLATOR

A WAY TO MEASURE INFLATION THAT MACROECONOMISTS GENERALLY USE INSTEAD OF THE CPI BECAUSE IT FOCUSES ON **PRODUCTION** RATHER THAN **CONSUMPTION**: 66

THE GDP DEFLATOR COMPARES PRICES IN YEARS X AND Y BY FIRST CALCULATING NOMINAL GDP IN YEAR Y (USING PRICES FROM YEAR Y), THEN CALCULATING REAL GDP IN YEAR Y (USING PRICES FROM YEAR X), AND THEN COMPARING THE TWO CALCULATIONS. HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:



LET'S IMAGINE AN ECONOMY THAT PRODUCES ONLY TWO GOODS, CHICKEN AND BEEF.

	PRICE OF CHICKEN	POUNDS OF CHICKEN PRODUCED	PRICE Of BEEF	POUNDS OF BEEF PRODUCED
YEAR X	\$1/POUND	200	\$3/POUND	100
YEAR Y	\$2/POUND	250	\$4/POUND	150



FIRST WE CALCULATE **NOMINAL GDP IN YEAR 7:** (\$2 x 250) + (\$4 x 150) = \$1100

THEN WE CALCULATE **REAL GDP IN YEAR 7** USING **PRICES FROM YEAR 8**:  $(\$1 \times 250) + (\$3 \times 150) = \$700$ 

FINALLY, WE CONCLUDE THAT INFLATION (AS MEASURED BY THE GDP DEFLATOR) WAS 57% BETWEEN YEAR X AND YEAR Y BY COMPARING THE TWO:

$$\frac{\$1,100}{\$700} \sim 1 = 0.57$$



A MONETARY SYSTEM BASED ON THE VALUE OF GOLD: 215

#### GREAT DEPRESSION

THE CATASTROPHIC ECONOMIC SLUMP THAT STARTED IN 1929: 10, 18, 155-166

AND "GREAT VACATION": 29

AND DEFLATION: 55

COMPARED TO "GREAT RECESSION" OF 2007-2009: 157

#### "GREAT RECESSION" OF 2007-2009

THE WORST ECONOMIC DOWNTOWN IN THE U.S. SINCE THE GREAT

DEPRESSION: 18, 70, 155

COMPARED TO GREAT DEPRESSION: 157

MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY RESPONSE: 159-161

#### **INFANT INDUSTRY**

THE ARGUMENT THAT TARIFFS OR OTHER TRADE BARRIERS SHOULD BE USED TO PROTECT SMALL DOMESTIC FIRMS FROM COMPETITION FROM BIG FOREIGN FIRMS: 113, 123

#### INFLATION

A GENERAL INCREASE IN PRICES OVER TIME, OFTEN MEASURED WITH THE

CPI OR THE GDP DEFLATOR: 44-58

ADJUSTMENTS IN SOCIAL SECURITY: 196
AND MONETARY POLICY: 48, 135, 215

AND REAL GDP: 65-68

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AND CURRENCY UNIONS: 146-147 AND INTEREST RATES: 52-53

#### INTEREST RATE

THE RATE A BANK CHARGES YOU TO BORROW MONEY, OR THE RATE A

BANK PAYS YOU TO SAVE MONEY: 41-44

AND MICROFINANCE: 132

AND ZERO LOWER BOUND: 159

NOMINAL VERSUS REAL INTEREST RATES: 52-53

THE **RULE OF THUMB** RELATING THE NOMINAL INTEREST RATE ( $\Gamma_N$ ), THE REAL INTEREST RATE ( $\Gamma_R$ ), AND THE RATE OF INFLATION (i) IS:

$$\Gamma_R \approx \Gamma_N \sim i$$

FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE NOMINAL INTEREST RATE IS 6% ( $\Gamma_N = 0.06$ ) AND THE RATE OF INFLATION IS 4% (i=0.04) THE REAL INTEREST RATE IS ABOUT 2% ( $\Gamma_R \approx 0.06 - 0.04 = 0.02$ ).

AS LONG AS INFLATION IS NOT TOO HIGH, THIS RULE OF THUMB IS A GOOD APPROXIMATION FOR THE **ACTUAL FORMULA**, WHICH IS:

$$\Gamma_R = \frac{1 + \Gamma_N}{1 + i} - 1$$

FOR  $\Gamma_N = 0.06$  AND i = 0.04 WE GET  $\Gamma_R = (1.06)/(1.04) - 1 = 0.019$ .





#### INVISIBLE HAND

ADAM SMITH'S METAPHOR FOR HOW INDIVIDUAL SELF—INTEREST CAN LEAD TO GOOD OUTCOMES FOR THE GROUP AS A WHOLE: 6, 8, 83
AND UNEMPLOYMENT: 21, 22

AND FOREIGN AID: 126

AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: 183-187, 192

#### **KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS**

NAMED AFTER 20TH-CENTURY ECONOMIST JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES, THIS SCHOOL OF THOUGHT VIEWS THE ECONOMY AS A DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY AND THEREFORE EMPHASIZES THE ROLE THAT GOVERNMENTS CAN PLAY IN TAMING THE BUSINESS CYCLE WITH FISCAL OR MONETARY POLICY: 11

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AND THE LABOR MARKET: 18
AND STICKY WAGES: 28-30
AND MONEY NEUTRALITY: 36

AND NEOCLASSICAL SYNTHESIS: 212



#### LABOR FORCE

THE POOL OF POTENTIAL WORKERS, INCLUDING EMPLOYED WORKERS WHO HAVE PAYING JOBS AS WELL AS UNEMPLOYED WORKERS WHO ARE LOOKING FOR PAYING JOBS: 22 CHANGES IN: 19

#### LUDDITES

BRITISH TEXTILE WORKERS WHO DESTROYED MECHANICAL LOOMS IN THE 1800s, OR -MORE GENERALLY-PEOPLE WHO OPPOSE TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS: 94

#### MICROFINANCE

THE EFFORT TO EXTEND ACCESS TO LOANS, SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, AND OTHER BANKING SERVICES TO THE POOR: 132

#### MONETARY POLICY

CENTRAL BANK ACTIONS THAT INCREASE OR DECREASE THE MONEY SUPPLY IN ORDER TO PROMOTE SHORT-TERM STABILITY: 37 CONTRAST WITH FISCAL POLICY: 76 AND GREAT DEPRESSION: 158

#### MONEY

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#### MONEY ILLUSION

THE IDEA THAT PEOPLE RESPOND TO NOMINAL PRICES RATHER THAN REAL (INFLATION—ADJUSTED) PRICES: 49, 57





#### MORAL HAZARD

A SITUATION IN WHICH INSURANCE OR BAILOUTS END UP ENCOURAGING RISKY BEHAVIOR: 165

#### **NEOCLASSICAL SYNTHESIS**

THE IDEA THAT MACROECONOMIES ARE KEYNESIAN IN THE SHORT RUN BUT CLASSICAL IN THE LONG RUN: 212

#### **NEUTRALITY OF MONEY**

THE IDEA THAT A CHANGE IN THE VALUE OF MONEY—FOR EXAMPLE, A ONE—TIME OCCURRENCE OF 10% INFLATION—WILL NOT AFFECT REAL VARIABLES SUCH AS UNEMPLOYMENT: 34–37
AND WHY INFLATION MATTERS: 48–49

BECAUSE IT MAKES FOR FUN DRAWINGS, THIS BOOK ALSO USES (OR, MORE CORRECTLY, MISUSES) THE TERM **SUPER—NEUTRAL**, WHICH IS THE IDEA THAT CHANGES IN THE RATE OF GROWTH OF MONEY—FOR EXAMPLE, MOVING FROM 5% TO 10% INFLATION—WILL NOT AFFECT REAL VARIABLES.

#### **NOMINAL VARIABLES**

WAGES, PRICES, INTEREST RATES, OR OTHER VARIABLES THAT— IN CONTRAST TO REAL VARIABLES—CAN BE DISTORTED BY INFLATION, USUALLY BECAUSE THEY ARE EXPRESSED IN DOLLAR TERMS: 49—53

#### **OPEN-MARKET OPERATIONS**

PURCHASES OR SALES OF GOVERNMENT BONDS OR OTHER ASSETS BY CENTRAL BANKS IN ORDER TO CHANGE THE MONEY SUPPLY: 40-43

#### PARETO

THREE TERMS NAMED AFTER ITALIAN ECONOMIST VILFREDO PARETO. ONE OUTCOME IS A **PARETO IMPROVEMENT** OVER ANOTHER IF SWITCHING MAKES AT LEAST ONE PERSON BETTER OFF AND MAKES NOBODY WORSE OFF. ANY PARTICULAR OUTCOME IS EITHER **PARETO INEFFICIENT** OR **PARETO EFFICIENT** DEPENDING ON WHETHER THERE IS OR IS NOT ANY PARETO IMPROVEMENT OVER IT, I.E., ON WHETHER THERE IS OR IS NOT ANOTHER OUTCOME THAT MAKES AT LEAST ONE PERSON BETTER OFF WITHOUT MAKING ANYBODY WORSE OFF: **81**, **93**, **95**, **98**, **114** 

#### PEAK COAL, PEAK OIL, ETC.

CONCERNS ABOUT RUNNING OUT OF RESOURCES SUCH AS OIL AND COAL: 181-185

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A SELF-REINFORCING CYCLE (INSTABILITY, WAR, LOW INVESTMENT, ETC.)
THAT KEEPS POOR COUNTRIES TRAPPED IN POVERTY: 172-173







#### PROPERTY RIGHTS

LAWS ESTABLISHING OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OVER PRIVATE PROPERTY; SECURE PROPERTY RIGHTS ARE CONSIDERED A KEY INGREDIENT FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH: 80, 173

#### PROTECTIONISM

EFFORTS TO PROTECT DOMESTIC INDUSTRY FROM FOREIGN
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FOR DOMESTIC INDUSTRY: 122–123
AND AGRICULTURE: 136

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#### **PURCHASING POWER PARITY (PPP)**

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#### REAL VARIABLES

VARIABLES THAT—IN CONTRAST TO NOMINAL VARIABLES—ARE NOT DISTORTED BY INFLATION: 36, 49

REAL PRICES: 50-51
REAL INTEREST RATES: 52-53

REAL GDP: 65-69

#### RECESSION

DEFINED BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AS "A SIGNIFICANT DECLINE IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SPREAD ACROSS THE ECONOMY, LASTING MORE THAN A FEW MONTHS, NORMALLY VISIBLE IN REAL GDP, REAL INCOME, EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, AND WHOLESALE~RETAIL SALES": 154

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#### RULE OF 70

A RULE OF THUMB SAYING THAT INFLATION OF 2% PER YEAR WILL DOUBLE PRICES IN ABOUT 70/2 = 35 YEARS, AND THAT PER CAPITA REAL GDP GROWTH OF 5% PER YEAR WILL DOUBLE LIVING STANDARDS IN ABOUT 70/5 = 12 YEARS: 47



AUTHOR OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS (1776), HE COINED THE "INVISIBLE HAND" METAPHOR: 8-9, 35, 90, 100, 126-127, 136







THE IDEA THAT PRICES IN COMPETITIVE MARKETS ARE DETERMINED BY THE INTERSECTION OF THE MARKET SUPPLY CURVE AND THE MARKET DEMAND CURVE: 6

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#### STICKY WAGES

A THEORY THAT ATTRIBUTES CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT TO WAGES THAT RISE DURING ECONOMIC EXPANSIONS AND THEN GET STUCK DURING RECESSIONS: 28-30, 57

#### SUPER-NEUTRAL

SEE NEUTRALITY OF MONEY

#### SUPPLY-SIDE ECONOMICS

A SCHOOL OF THOUGHT THAT EMPHASIZES HOW REDUCING TAXES AND GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS CAN BOOST ECONOMIC GROWTH: 83

#### TARIFF

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#### TRAGEDY OF THE COMMONS

TRAFFIC CONGESTION, OVERFISHING, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND SIMILAR SITUATIONS IN WHICH INDIVIDUAL SELF-INTEREST DOES NOT LEAD TO A GOOD OUTCOME FOR THE GROUP AS A WHOLE: 6, 187
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#### UNEMPLOYMENT

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#### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

THE PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOR FORCE THAT CANNOT FIND WORK: 26

#### **WORKER PRODUCTIVITY**

THE AMOUNT OF OUTPUT THAT A WORKER CAN PRODUCE IN ONE HOUR: 204







### NEED TO UNDERSTAND TODAY'S ECONOMY?

THIS IS THE BOOK FOR YOU, THE CARTOON INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS, VOLUME TWO: MACROECONOMICS IS THE MOST ACCESSIBLE, INTELLIGIBLE, AND HUMOROUS INTRODUCTION TO UNEMPLOYMENT, INFLATION, AND DEBT YOU'LL EVER READ.

WHEREAS VOLUME ONE: MICROECONOMICS DEALT WITH THE OPTIMIZING INDIVIDUAL, VOLUME TWO: MACROECONOMICS EXPLAINS THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE ECONOMY OF AN ENTIRE COUNTRY, AND INDEED THE PLANET, IT EXPLORES THE TWO BIG CONCERNS OF MACROECONOMICS: HOW ECONOMIES GROW AND WHY ECONOMIES COLLAPSE. IT ILLUSTRATES THE BASICS OF THE LABOR MARKET AND EXPLAINS WHAT THE GDP IS AND WHAT IT MEASURES, AS WELL AS THE INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT, TRADE, AND TECHNOLOGY ON THE ECONOMY, ALONG THE WAY, IT COVERS THE ECONOMICS OF GLOBAL POVERTY, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND THE BUSINESS CYCLE. IN SHORT, IF ANY OF THESE TOPICS HAVE CROPPED UP IN A NEWS STORY AND CAUSED YOU TO WISH YOU GRASPED THE UNDERLYING BASICS, BUY THIS BOOK,

THIS BOOK IS AN IDEAL INTRODUCTION TO MACROECONOMICS FOR ANYBODY WHO THINKS THEY OUGHT TO UNDERSTAND WHAT'S HAPPENING AROUND THEM BUT IS PUT OFF BY DENSE TEXT AND ECONOMICS JARGON." -DIANE COYLE, AUTHOR OF THE ECONOMICS OF ENOUGH



GRADY KLEIN IS THE CREATOR OF THE LOST COLONY SERIES OF GRAPHIC NOVELS.



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