Markets and Measurement I

MPA 612: Public Management Economics January 8, 2018





Plan for today

What are markets?

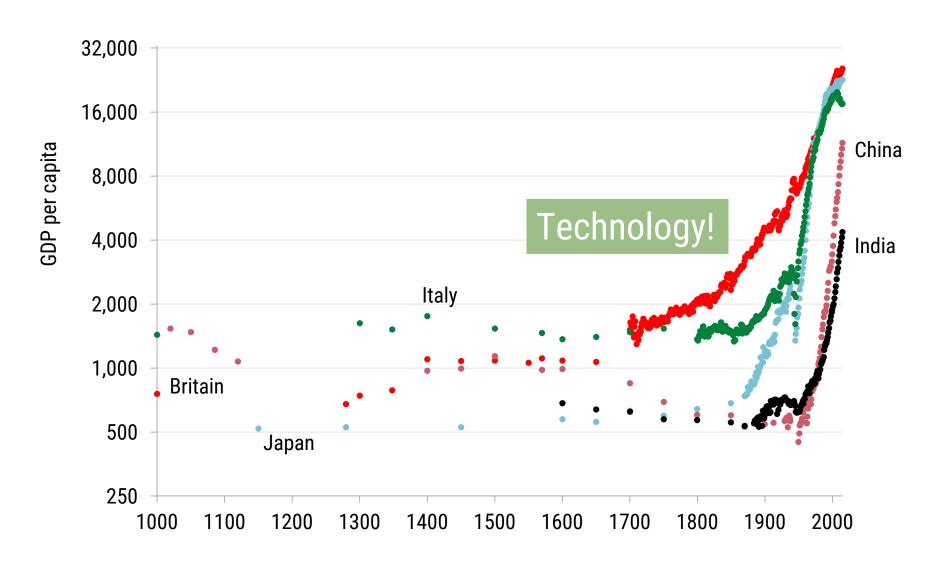
What is the public sector and why is it necessary?

What is economics even?

Plan for the class

Markets and capitalism

What happened?



The technological revolution

Inputs \rightarrow Outputs

As the time to produce stuff decreases, living standards increase

An economic system with private property

Self sufficient family based production



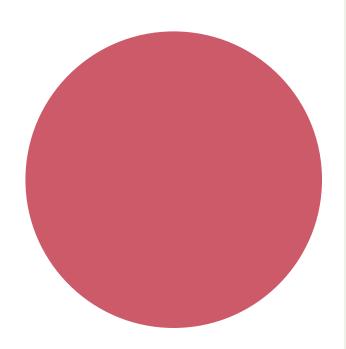
Market economy with family based production



Capitalist economic system

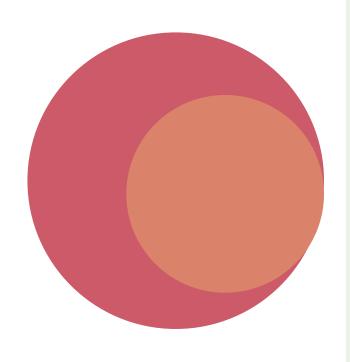
Quick definitions

Private property The right and expectation that you can use your stuff how you want



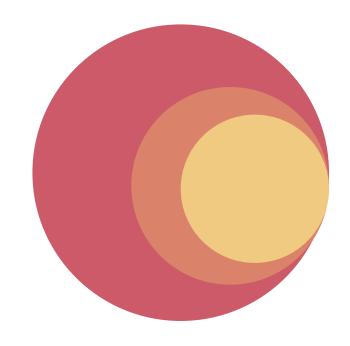
Quick definitions

Markets A way of connecting people who may mutually benefit by exchanging goods or services through a process of buying and selling



Quick definitions

Firms Organizations that use labor (people) and capital (inputs) to produce goods and services to make a profit



Technology and markets

Who feeds Provo?



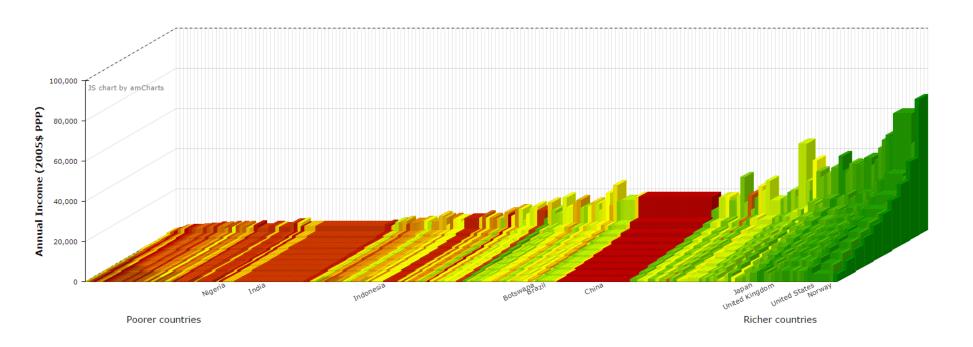
Technology and markets



However... inequality

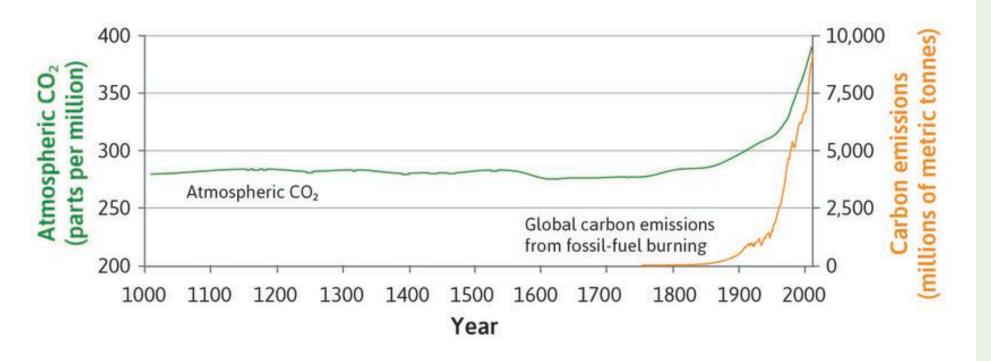
Not all gains are spread equally (within and between)

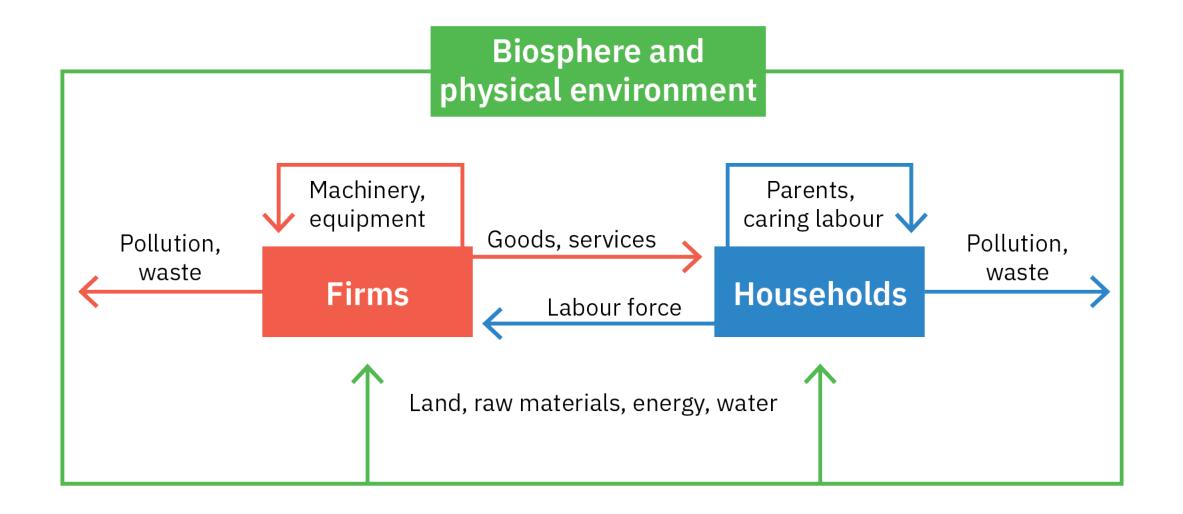
Global Income Distribution 2014



However... the environment

Gains have side effects





Public goods game

The public sector

Public goods

Non-rivalrous

Non-excludable

Institutions

Collective action and coordination

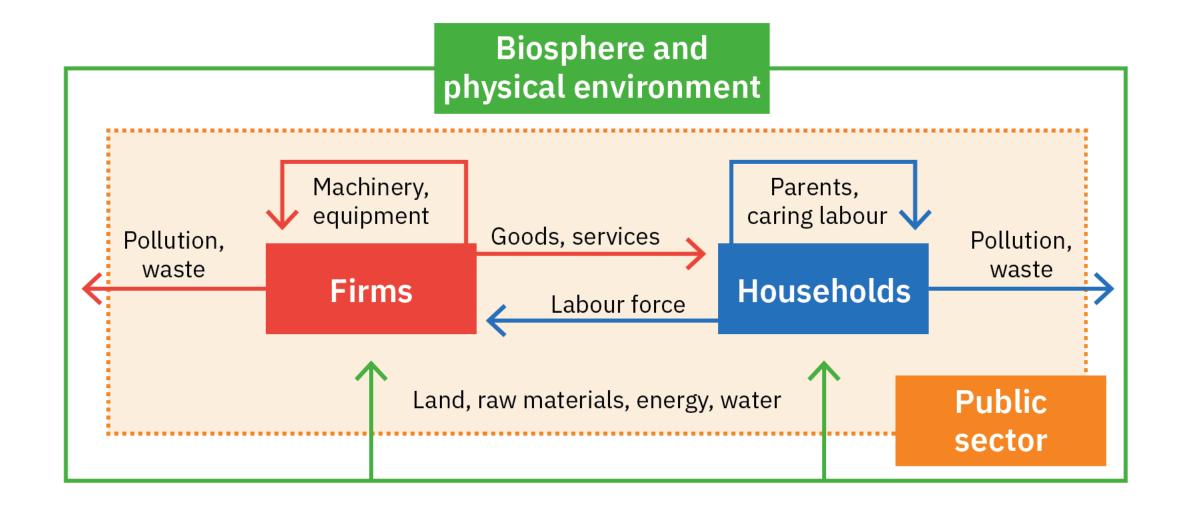
Protection of rights

Rules and norms matter

1 We believe that governments were instituted of God for the benefit of man; and that he holds men accountable for their acts in relation to them, both in making laws and administering them, for the good and safety of society.

2 We believe that no government can exist in peace, except such laws are framed and held inviolate as will secure to each individual the free exercise of conscience, the right and control of property, and the protection of life.

3 We believe that all governments necessarily require civil officers and magistrates to enforce the laws of the same; and that such as will administer the law in equity and justice should be sought for and upheld by the voice of the people if a republic, or the will of the sovereign.



What is economics even?

And what does this have to do with being a public manager?

The study of how people interact with each other and with their natural surroundings in providing their livelihoods, and how this changes over time.

Homo economicus and crystal ball math

VS.

Data + models + analysis = decisions



The Campaign Against Established Knowledge and Why it Matters

DrMom_312 This title just sounds like yet another elitist appeal to authority.

TOM NICHOLS

And why do we care what this so called "expert" has to say???

When ordinary citizens believe that no one knows more than anyone else, democratic institutions are in danger



Plan for the class

Main goals for the class

Talk like an economist

(or at least understand what economists are talking about)

Understand why the government is involved in the market

Do public economic analysis

Potential ethos-destroying caveat

I am not an economist

I'm also not a true believer in all economic theories or models

(or unfettered capitalism, for that matter)

But, economics can still be useful for promoting good public policies and for making good managerial decisions.

Course outline

Core principles

Justifying policies

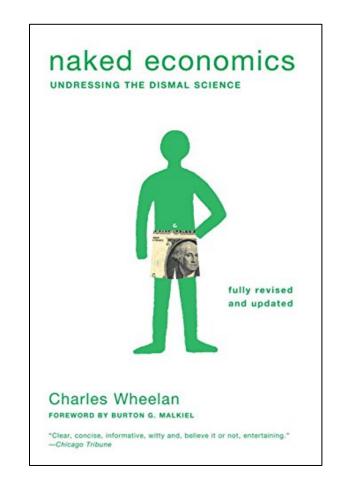
Evaluating and implementing policies



THE CORE TEAM

THE ECONOMY







Main assignments

Readings Listen to podcasts

Economic briefing

Labs Problem sets

Midterms Final project

Course policies

Class conduct and expectations

On the first day of class, we will come up with a set of rules, expectations, and policies for the following things:

Late work

Class participation

Attendance

Use of technology