Bruno S. Frey Christoph A. Schaltegger Editors

21st Century **Economics Economic Ideas You Should** Read and Remember Springer

21st Century Economics

Bruno S. Frey • Christoph A. Schaltegger

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Economic Ideas You Should Read and Remember



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Introduction

Modern economics is a vivid, dynamic and relevant social science—this is the firm conviction of the two editors.

But what is the content of modern economics? What should one read and remember?

In order to find out, we asked a number of young and old, beginning and accomplished, professional economists. We did not in any way interfere in what the contributions should contain; the contributors were completely free to choose any text they wanted.

There were only three requirements. The text recommended to be read and remembered:

- Must be publicly available. It can be an article, a book or any other type of publication.
- Must have been published since the year 2000. While we fully acknowledge the major impact exerted on economics by scholars like Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Joseph Schumpeter or John Maynard Keynes, we wanted to know what modern texts are recommended.
- The contribution must not exceed 3500 characters and must recommend only one text.

The result is this book containing recommendations to read and remember by 61 contributors. They come from many different countries and make a large number of different proposals. This illustrates that economics in the

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twenty-first century is indeed a vivid and dynamic discipline. It is up to the reader whether, and to what extent, the proposed texts are relevant for the real world.

The editors are convinced that this is the case.

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About the Editors

Bruno S. Frey is Permanent Visiting Professor at the University of Basel. He was Professor of Economics at the University of Zurich from 1977 to 2012; Distinguished Professor of Behavioural Science at the Business School of Warwick University, UK, from 2010 to 2013; and Senior Professor of Economics at Zeppelin University Friedrichshafen, Germany, from 2013 to 2015.

Frey is Research Director of CREMA—Center for Research in Economics, Management and the Arts, Switzerland, and Co-Founder of CREW—Center for Research in Economics and Well-being at the University of Basel. He was Managing Editor from 1969 to 2015 and is now Honorary Editor of *Kyklos*. Bruno Frey seeks to extend economics beyond the standard neo-classics by including insights from other disciplines, including political science, psychology and sociology.

Christoph A. Schaltegger has been Professor of Political Economics at the University of Lucerne since 2010. Since 2016, he has acted as the Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Management. He also teaches public finance at the University of St. Gallen, where he serves as a director of the Institute of Public Finance and Fiscal Law (IFF). In spring 2009, he was Visiting Scholar at the Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane (Australia).

The editors want to thank Evelyn Holderegger for the excellent work and great help in editing this volume. They are also grateful to Gabriela Rychener for her support and especially to Dr Simon Milligan for his careful proofreading.



Christine Benesch Recommends "Mostly Harmless Econometrics: An Empiricist's Companion" by Joshua D. Angrist and Jörn-Steffen Pischke

Christine Benesch

Angrist and Pischke are not the first or only ones to present econometric methods for causal inference and emphasize the importance of a credible research design. However, by writing an accessible, concise, and even fun-to-read textbook, they have made the concepts and methods palatable to a large audience.

It might be a bit surprising to find an econometric textbook in a collection of "economic ideas you should remember." *Mostly Harmless Econometrics: An Empiricist's Companion* by Joshua Angrist and Jörn-Steffen Pischke, however, is far more than a textbook. Not only does it differ from traditional econometric textbooks because of its catchy title and refreshing language, but its focus on identification of causal effects and quasi-experimental analysis has also—for better or worse—influenced an entire generation of (micro)economists in their approach to empirical research.

The book starts with the question whether hospitals make people healthier in order to illustrate the selection problem empirical researchers are plagued

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with when analyzing observational data. While people who have recently been to the hospital might be less healthy than those who have not, going to the hospital does not necessarily make people sicker. People who go to the hospital are of poorer health to begin with. A simple comparison of people who have and have not been to the hospital will thus lead to faulty conclusions. Random assignment, though it could solve the selection problem, is often not feasible. Angrist and Pischke therefore discuss alternative methods for causal inference—such as regression with controls, instrumental variable approach, difference-in-difference analysis, and regression discontinuity design. Since all the methods are well illustrated with examples of empirical studies, the intuition behind the empirical approaches is always comprehensible, even if the reader decides to skip the formal parts of the chapters.

The presented methods all emphasize research design as the key element for credible empirical studies. Angrist and Pischke are convinced that such a focus on better and more transparent research design has led to a "credibility revolution in empirical economics" and a subsequent increase in policy relevance and scientific impact of empirical research. Nonetheless, the allegedly narrow focus of the design-based approach has sparked a heated debate in economics. One concern is that the concentration on identification of causal effects and quasi-experimental methods might create incentives for researchers to ignore many policy-relevant questions—especially if alternative approaches such as structural modeling or time series analysis are discredited as less plausible (to which potential referees might agree). Hence, researchers might decide that an analysis is simply not worthwhile in cases where the institutional setup impedes the analysis of a natural experiment. Still, the design-based approach can be applied to a wide array of questions and "good research designs complement good questions," as Angrist and Pischke write in an article in the Journal of Economic Perspectives in 2010.

Angrist and Pischke are not the first or only ones to present econometric methods for causal inference and emphasize the importance of a credible research design. However, by writing an accessible, concise, and even fun-to-read textbook, they have made the concepts and methods palatable to a large audience. Thus, anyone interested in credible empirical research should read *Mostly Harmless Econometrics* and remember its ideas.

Literature

Angrist, J. D., & Pischke, J.-S. (2009). *Mostly harmless econometrics: An empiricist's companion*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.