Pop Economics

Introductory Class

Pop Economics: What Does It Mean?





Pop-Economics

- Two ways how to understand pop-economics:
- Popular economics used by journalists easy understandable to the people
- Economics dealing with **popular topics** which primarily do not look economic (i.e. economics and drugs, economics and happiness, beauty, ...)

Why did pop-economics appear?

- Disappointment in economics after financial crisis
- People are not that rational
- Economics did not reflect factors such as emotions, psychology, hormons, which have impact on economy and markets
- Markets, GDP, growth are abstract, but they are influenced by emotions

Exact science vs. behavior economics

- Models ceteris paribus
- Economics faces a lot of challenges as a social science.
- The research of economist can influence the behavior of the sample.
- Similarly, crisis can be worsened by the people.
- Logical rules do not always work: snob effect

Success of Marketing

- Marketing succeeded in working with human irracionality
- Economics based its presumtions in rationality.

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In the half of 20 century, marketing started to influence the reality more than economics. It also started to influence politics and society in general.

Marketing or economics?

- Financial crisis accelerated the change of economics.
- Economics responded to the competition of Marketing in 70ties and 80ties by behavioral economics.
- Behavioral economics incorporates psychology.

Bias of humans

- People are sensitive to bias and become biased, but are not aware of that.
- Daniel Kahneman: Thinking, Fast and Slow
- He is one of founders of behavioral economics.
- He is a laureat of Nobel Prize.



Source: Flickr

Does economics have a good PR?

- Formulas, definitions are not understandable
- This caused the decrease in popularity of economics.
- But still, currently media help bring economics closer to the public, but the cost is the simplification.
- Economic news help make economics more popular.

Our course

- Financial crisis
- Behavioral economics:
 - happiness economics how our financial decisions makes us happy, why poorer countries are happier and more suicides in richer countries
 - beauty economics -why women earn more or less than men, are chances of more attractive people higher in the labour market?

What to Remember

- Pop-Economics
- Behavioral economics
- Bias

Národohospodářská fakulta VŠE v Praze



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