wrap

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general paper comments

other comments (presentation; and from previous years (still relevant))

the end

back to basics

 ${
m Friedman,\ M.\ (1970)}:$ "The social responsibility of business is to increase its profits," The New

York Times Magazine.

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NECESSARY readings

⋄Friedman (1970)

general paper comments

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simplicity

- ♦ I prefer plain, simple, conversational style
- · e.g. See http://dppa.camden.rutgers.edu/files/2012/11/0kulicz-Kozaryn-paper.pdf
- ♦ I prefer shorter and more to the point, avoid boilerplate
- yet again, you can make it more academic/uptight/official esp if you plan to submit to a journal

contribution

- ouse concepts from the class
- doesn't have to be quantitative, but has to have some evidence
- ·cannot be purely an opinion
- oideally should have some policy/administration implications
- ·we should learn something useful to further development

be objective!

- be objective!
- ◊i know, it is hard...
- oi myself always produce first draft that is biased
- and then need to remind myself to tone it down and present alternative points of view
- but because it is so easy to be biased, it is so important to keep this in mind!

- whether this is really what evidence says
- ⋄or whether this is simply what *you* want to say
- views should not matter
 ·indeed, if conculsions contradict your personal views, they

this is academia, and we have to be objective; personal

- still should be presented

 · how else can we come closer to truth if we just try to find
- evidence corroborating our personal views

 so in paper comments i was trying to challenge your
 - position (even if i personally agreed with your statements); especially if i did not see much evidence

⋄counterfactual, be devil's advocate: think hard why there may be other explanations ⋄and write them down!

show alternatives; discuss problems and next steps

- there is no perfect research, and it is good to be explicit about problems you see
- about problems you see
 avoiding talking about problems doesn't make you look
 better
- people will notice them and simply think that you did not understand problems with your research
- that is, i prefer to have limitations/future research part
 be specific, practical, and plausible (suggest only plausible/workable research)

specific cases?

- oquestions?
- •we can discuss your specific case if you like?

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presentation

- they say not more than 1 slide for each 3 min
- but definitely not more than 1 slide per minute
- ♦ do not squeeze in too much
- have to be able to read everything
- only show things that you will go over
- ♦ use graphs, maps
- ♦ have a concise story with one or very few points
- avoid chartjunk!

presentation-very important!

- i will grade whether and how you took comments into
 account
- odon't have to do everything, but need at least acknowledge the limitations
- ♦ the more you take into account the better
- you may disagree with some comments, but then make sure you explain why

paper

- ♦ again, talk to me
- oagain, i am happy to see early drafts
- ♦ again, it helps with the grade...

paper

- many of you are practitioners
- · that's great; if anything it is better to be a practitioner than a theorist
- ♦ still, it is a graduate class—intellectual depth is necessary
- contribution: you are DhD student; you need to invent
- ·contribution; you are PhD student; you need to invent
- ·why do i care for your study? would i recommend it on facebook? why?
- · rigor/robustness/meticulosity/thoughtfullness

·scholarly/peer-reviewed literature awareness

· exclude alternative explanations; become devil's advocate; why and how your story flies?—you need to convince me

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back to classic economic theory

- ♦ let's revisit
 - https://sites.google.com/site/adamokuliczkozaryn/urb_eco/hard_economic_development_theory.pdf?attredirects=0
- ♦ do you agree with Friedman (1970)?
 ♦ and i ponder some of those ideas in my book
 http://people.hmdc.harvard.edu/~akozaryn/tmp/city_book.pdf
- ♦ in ch 5.3.1: policy in general
- have pure capitalism (tiny govt; drop as much bureaucracy, policies as possible), without any welfare just heavy EITC (welfare of course for people who cannot work)
- ·or consider other systems to capitalism;
- but avoid half measures—they do not work

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on the other hand...

- ♦ it may actually work
- say people would like companies not to pollute and locate in green buildings
- then companies would do that in order to stay in business
- and everybody is happy; win-win
- or employees would volunteer in the community
- ♦it may increase employee satisfaction and market company

back to basics

Friedman (1970)

- the keywords are: externality (e.g. pollution)
- ♦ and freedom
- ·like Thoreau's "Civil Disobedience
- · govt should leave people alone
- · as opposed to enslaving them with regulation
- ·similar to my negative tax income
- ·I just add require to work+drop other welfare+expand it vastly

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private v common good

- are people more egoistic or altruistic?
- or perhaps mostly egoistic but pretending altruisitic
- utopian communities or socialism would harness altruism

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pure classical economics would be great if...

- opeople were equal (everything incl luck and skills)
- then only effort would matter and everyone would get what she deserves
- ⇔even better if:
- · no rent seeking, altruistic/common good motives
- \cdot in short, no animal sprits (see recent book under this title)
- conomists in general make unrealistic assumptions! (they have to! for their physicist models to work in social world)

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jobs are the key

- perhaps the key to solving social problems is jobs
- and note that jobs not only provide \$
- ♦ also personal development, socialization, pride, dignity, inclusion, etc
- another reason for EITC as opposed to welfare which may create pervasive incentives

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evaluations

- ◊i take these evaluations into account...
- ◊i am very happy to receive feedback
- · either email me or comment in online evaluations
- · again it's not wasted time-i take those into account

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