"Celebrating Friedman: Why Freedom Matters"

Economic Insights: Conversations with the Dallas Fed Webcast

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas July 31, 2012

### "Celebrating Friedman: Why Freedom Matters"

#### Robert Lawson

Jerome M. Fullinwider Chair in Economic Freedom O'Neil Center for Global Markets and Freedom Southern Methodist University

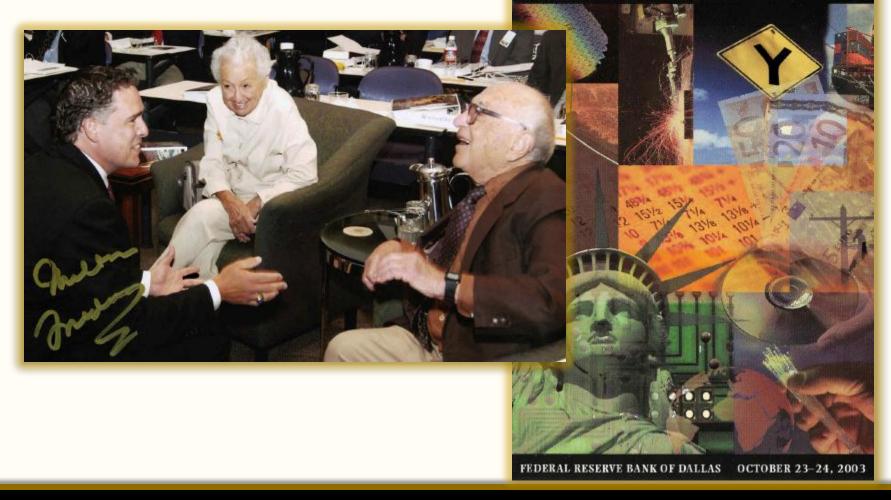
#### **Thomas Siems**

Senior Economist Director of Economic Outreach Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

The views expressed are those of the speaker and should not necessarily be attributed to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas or the Federal Reserve System.

## the legacy of milton and rose friedman's Free to Choose

ECONOMIC LIBERALISM AT THE TURN OF THE 21ST CENTURY



hosted by FIRM - Financial Institution Relationship Management

Economic Freedom: In honor of Milton Friedman's 100<sup>th</sup> birthday.

## Robert Lawson

Jerome M. Fullinwider Chair in Economic Freedom O'Neil Center for Global Markets and Freedom



# Milton Friedman is the godfather of the Economic Freedom of the World index

"Freedom is a big word, and economic freedom not much smaller. To talk about economic freedom is easy; to measure it, to make fine distinctions, assign numbers to its attributes, and combine them into one overall magnitude – that is a very different and much more difficult task, as we found out when we started on this quest some thirteen years ago."

- Milton Friedman in the forward to *Economic Freedom of the World: 1970-1995* 





#### Methodology

- We collect data on 141 countries using 42 different components, grouped into five broad areas.
- 0-10 ratings are constructed to measure the degree to which the country conforms to the free-market ideal.
- Third-party data from World Bank, IMF, Global Competitiveness Report, IMD, etc.
  - Objective data
  - Survey data

Transparency is a highly valued part of the project.



#### 5 Areas of Economic Freedom of the World (EFW) Index



Size of government: expenditures, taxes & enterprises



Legal structure and security of property rights



Access to sound money

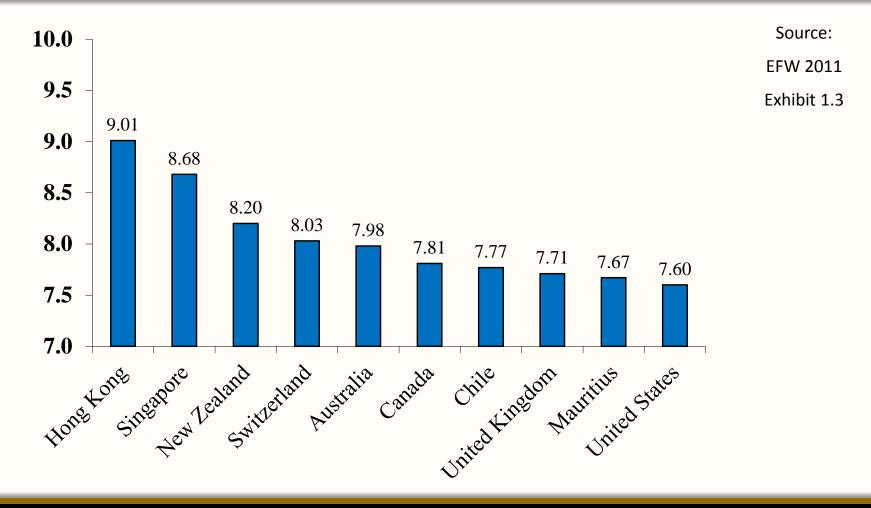


Freedom to trade internationally

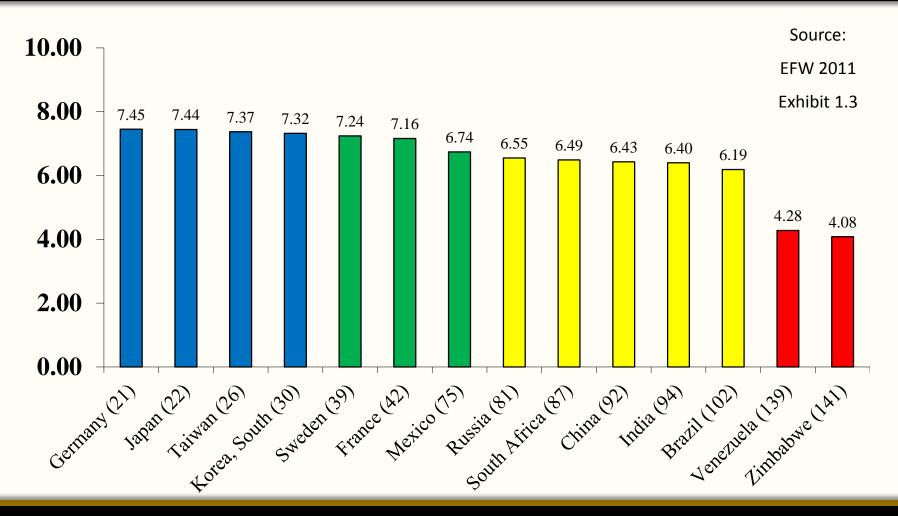


Regulation of credit, labor, and business

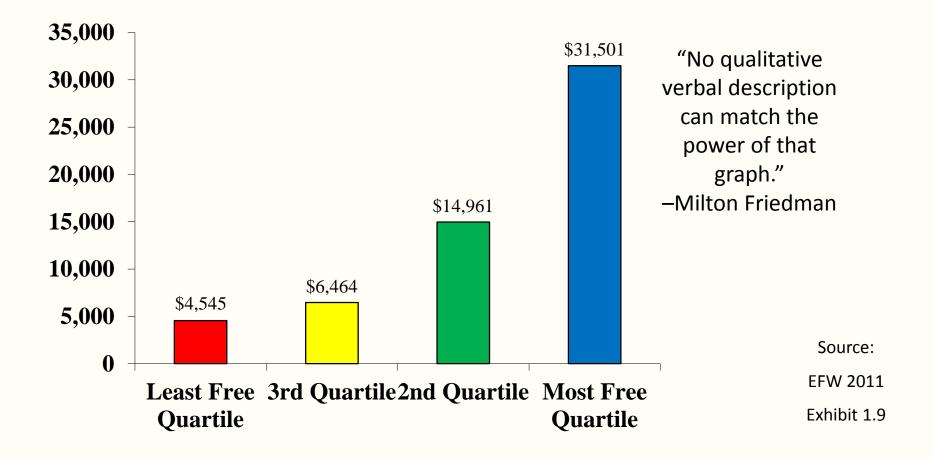
#### **Highest Economic Freedom Ratings 2009**



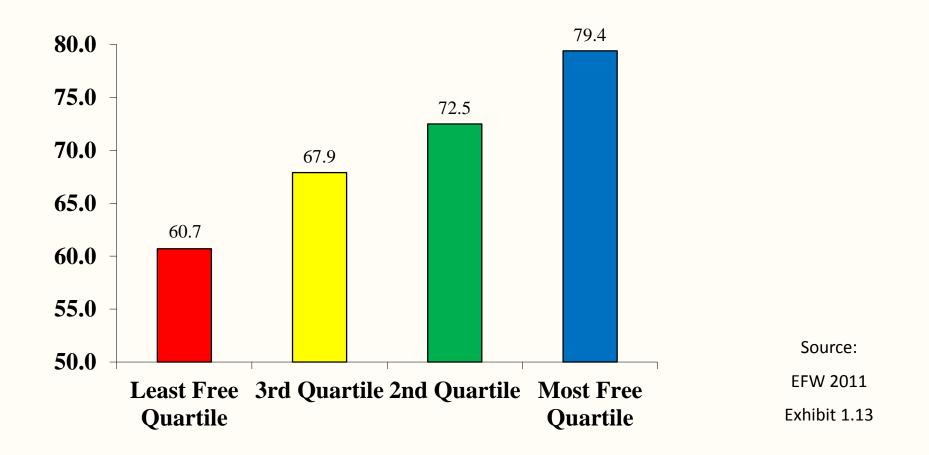
#### Economic Freedom Ratings of Selected Countries 2009



#### **Economic Freedom and Income**



#### **Economic Freedom and Life Expectancy**



#### What about the U.S.?

#### EXHIBIT 9

#### **Heading the Wrong Way**

The United States began the 21st Century as a paragon of economic freedom. Since then, its score on the annual *Economic Freedom of the World* report has declined sharply. The United States fell to 10th in the world in 2009—behind such culturally similar countries as New Zealand, Canada, Australia and Great Britain.



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#### exhibit 10

Index of Employment

#### An Economy Adrift

The recent recession's job losses far exceeded the employment declines of previous post-World War II recessions. The recovery has been slow at a pace that won't restore employment to its 2007 peak until 2015.

2001 1960-61 1953-54 1981-82 100 1969-70 990-91 99 98 97 2007-09 96 1957-58 Source: 95 O'Neil Center 94 Annual Report 2012 93-15 35 40 5 10 20 25 30 45 50 53 0 Months after Business Cycle Peak

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#### EXHIBIT 11

Source:

2012

#### It's the Economic System

Suppose we keep America's level of schooling the same at 12.45 years and reduce our Economic Freedom of the World score from its actual 7.96 to Cuba's 2.77. What happens to per capita consumption? It falls from \$32,721 to \$5,605that's a rough estimate of the difference between capitalist and socialist systems. Averaging 10.2 years of education, Cuba is actually poorer at \$4,440.

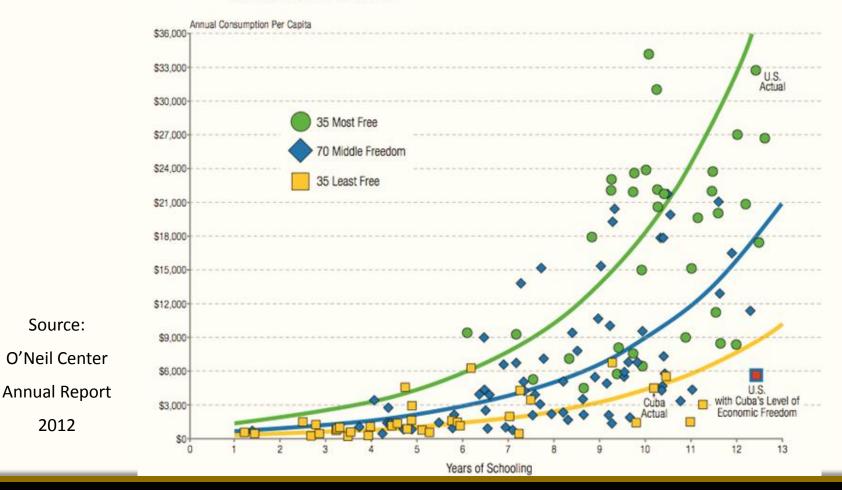
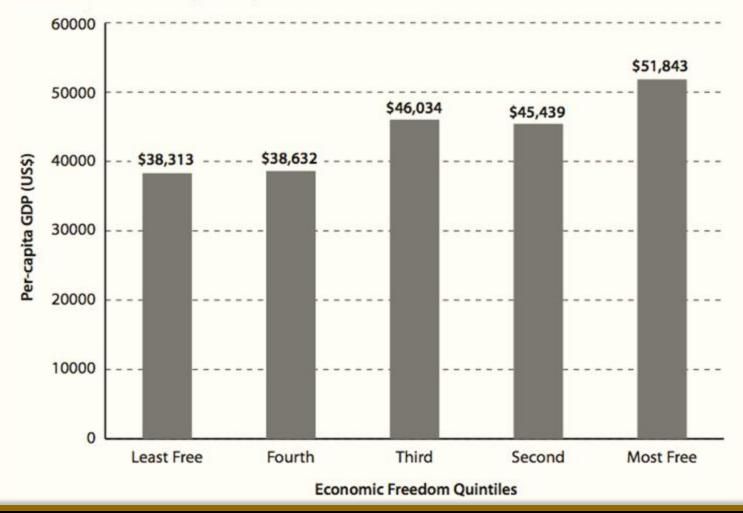




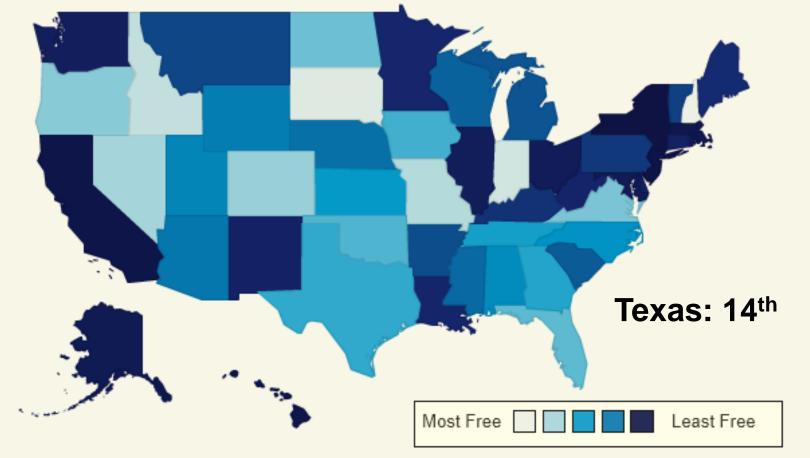
Figure 1.3: Economic Freedom at the All-Government Level and GDP per Capita, 2009



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http://www.freetheworld.com





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