

A SPECIAL MEETING

THE MONT PELERIN SOCIETY 1980 | 2020

JANUARY 15-17, 2020

FROM THE PAST TO THE FUTURE: IDEAS AND ACTIONS FOR A FREE SOCIETY

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

ECONOMIC FREEDOM: OBJECTIVE, TRANSPARENT MEASUREMENTFRED McMAHON













Economic Freedom: Objective, Transparent Measurement

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What is Economic Freedom



Individuals have economic freedom when property they acquire without the use of force, fraud, or theft is protected from physical invasions by others and they are free to use, exchange, or give their property as long as their actions do not violate the identical rights of others. An index of economic freedom should measure the extent to which rightly acquired property is protected and individuals are engaged in voluntary transactions.

James Gwartney et al. 1996

Components of the Economic Freedom of the World Index



- Size of government and taxation
- Private property and the rule of law
- Sound money
- Trade regulation and tariffs
- Regulation of business, labour and capital markets

What is the Economic Freedom of the World Index?



- Originated by Michael Walker and Milton and Rose Friedman over 35 years ago in 1984.
- Decade long research phase involved over 60 top scholars in a variety of fields and produced three volumes of studies.
- An annual compilation of data representing 42 variables which determine the economic freedom of a jurisdiction.
- All data are from third party sources for objectivity.
- Fraser has no political affiliation—the focus is on policy not politics. Thus no conflict of political interest in measuring Canada or other nations.
- Transparent formulas are used to manipulate the data.

What's New



- The index includes a Gender Disparity Adjustment, based on 41 variables from the World Bank's gender discrimination data, to recognize women too often do not have the same freedom as men.
- Authors: James Gwartney, Robert Lawson, Joshua Hall, and Ryan Murphy.
- Scoring for many nations projected back to 1950.
- In cooperation with the Atlas Network and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for freedom, we have conducted economic freedom audits in nearly 20 nations.
- Data now includes historic estimates of economic freedom for 111 countries back to 1950, 113 to 1955, 116 to 1960, and 118 to 1965 using a newly available dataset.
- Now a collaboration of Institutes in nearly 100 nations and territories.

Why is Economic Freedom Important?



- Economic rights are fundamental rights in the sense that without them there can be no political freedom or civil freedoms
- They are a prerequisite for growth and development
- They are a prerequisite for broader human development





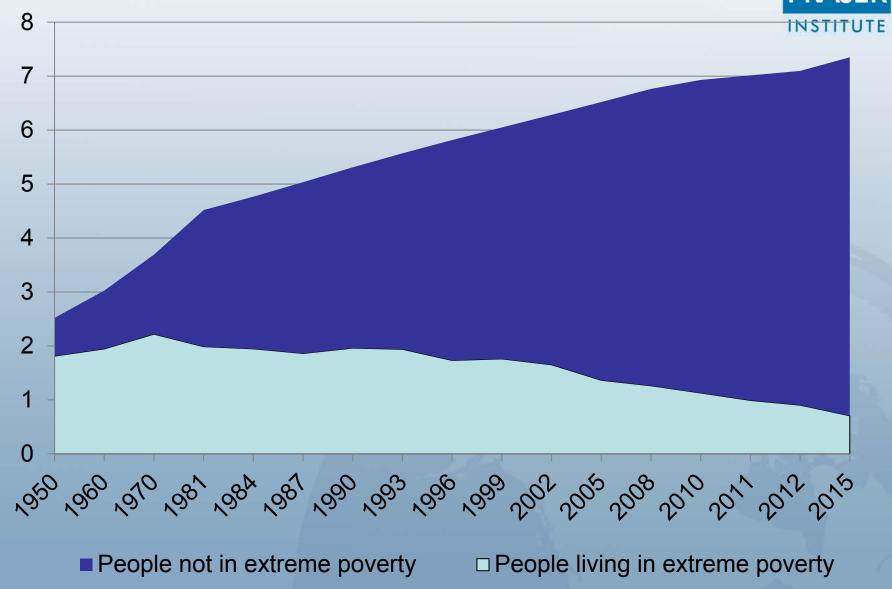
- We have a great story to tell: the advances in human welfare created by economic freedom.
- However, in an era of fake news and lies accepted as truth (and vice versa), it is essential to be as clear cut and honest as possible.
- The slides to follow tell the human story of economic freedom; you will be familiar with many of the statistics, but I hope to add some value added.



The Age of Global Free Trade, Free Market Economies, and **Economic Freedom** Have Brought Huge Benefits to Humankind







Billions

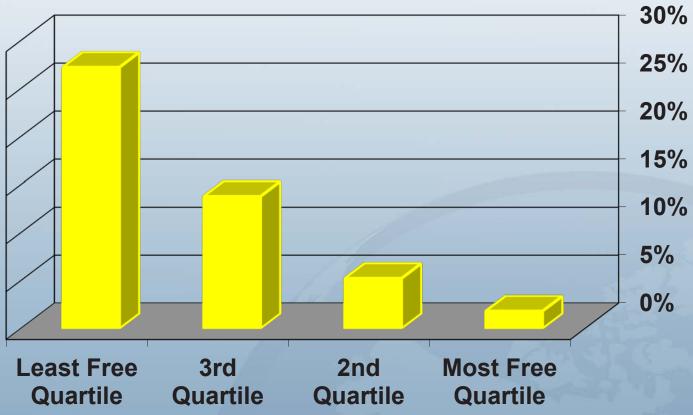
The human condition has improved immensely



While the human condition has improved immensely—in prosperity, health, education, and any number of other good outcomes—only those that live in nations with high levels of economic freedom have fully benefitted. Those in nations with low levels of economic freedom live in conditions often little changed from the 1950s.

Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20 a day (PPP, 2016) (% of population)





Least Free Most Free

Income of the Poorest 10% and Economic Freedom (PPP, 2016)

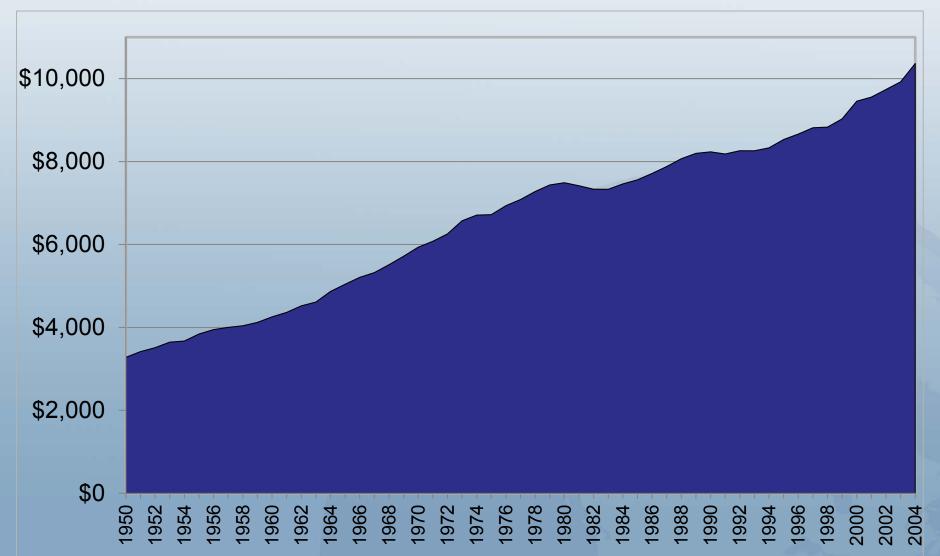




Per capita GDP

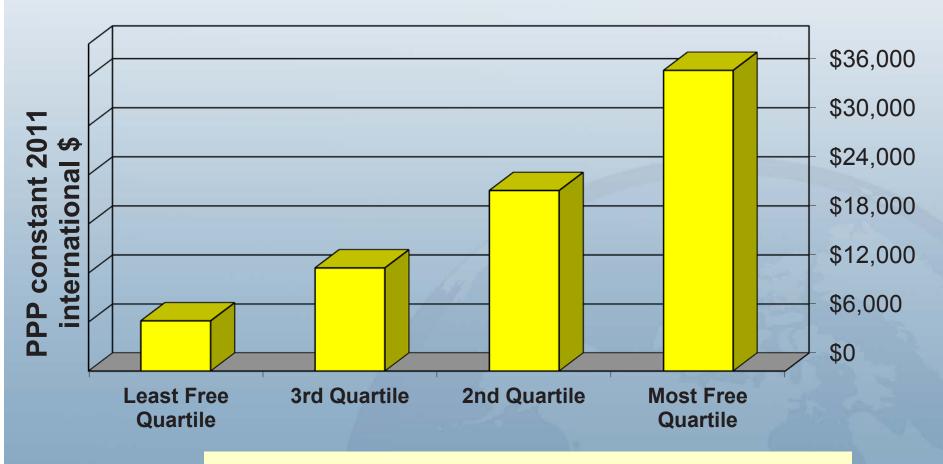
Constant US\$



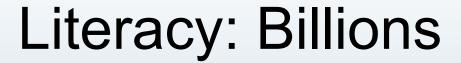


Per Capita Income and Economic Freedom Quartile

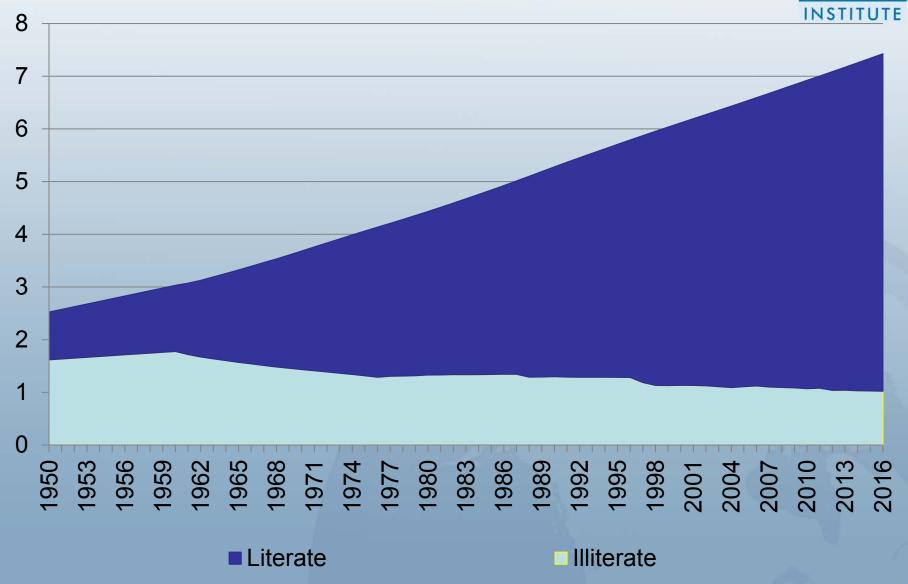




Least Free Most Free



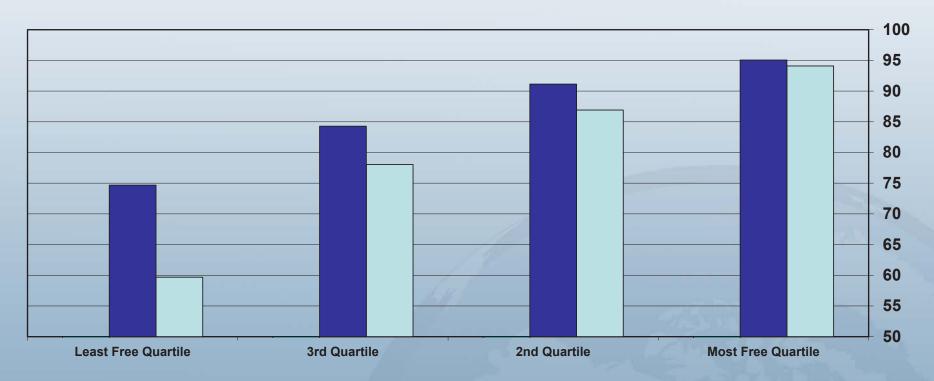




Billions

Literacy (% of population) Male Female



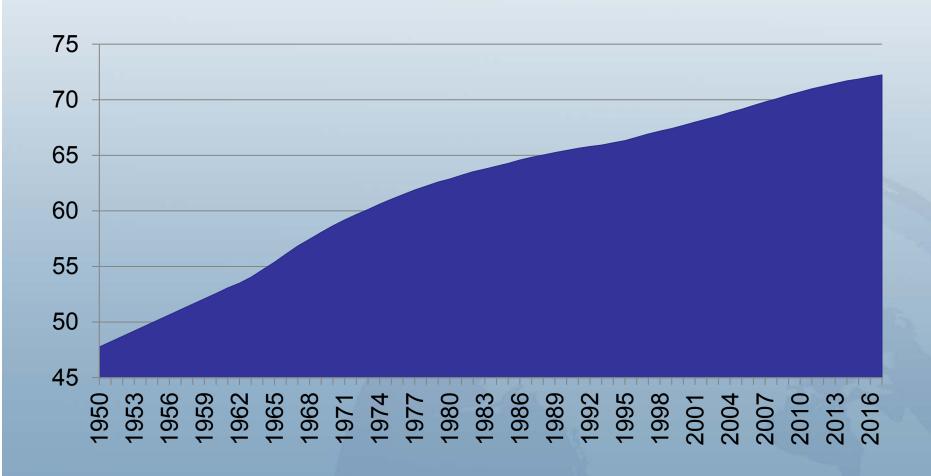


Least Free Most Free

Sources: The Fraser Institute; World Development Indicators 2013

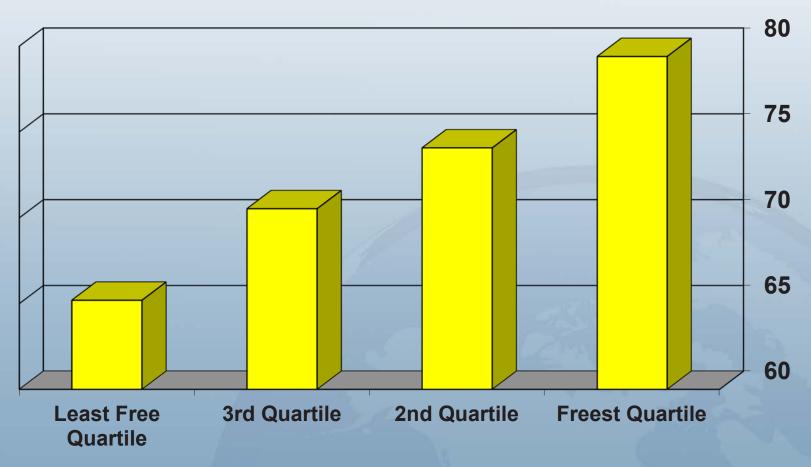
Life Expectancy: Years







Life expectancy at birth



Least Free Most Free

Not just due to time



- In the economically freest nations, the top quarter, only 1.8 percent of the population live in extreme poverty (\$1.90 a day) and 5.1 percent in moderate (\$3.20 a day) poverty compared to 40.5 percent in extreme poverty and 27.2 percent in moderate poverty in the quarter least free nations.
- Life expectancy is 79 years in the freest nations compared to 65 in the least free nations.
- Average per capita GDP in the freest nations is \$36,770 (purchasing power parity adjusted US\$) compared to \$6,140 in the least free nations.
- Literacy is 95.1 percent among men and 94.1 percent among women in the freest nations but only 64.7 percent and 59.7 respectively in the least free nations, with such outcome gaps between men and women typical comparing free to unfree nations.



One last thing

Economic Freedom and Life Satisfaction





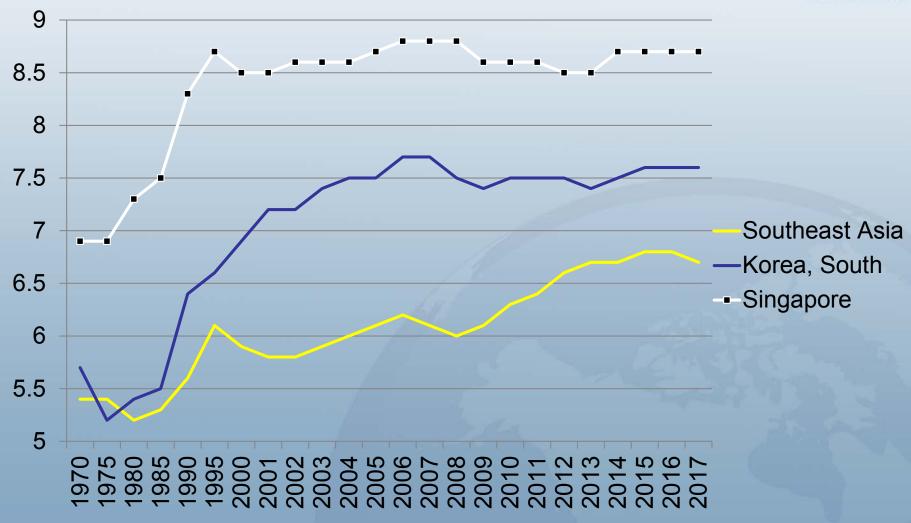


Some of the great longer-term successes

Asia

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Economic Freedom Scores



Per Capita GDP

Constant 2010 US\$





Europe

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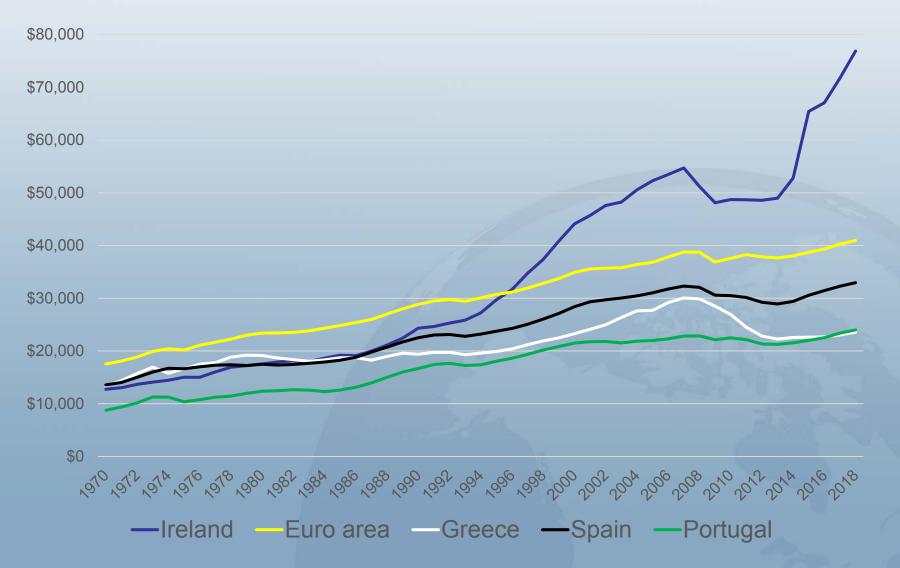
Economic Freedom Scores



Per Capita GDP

Constant 2010 US\$

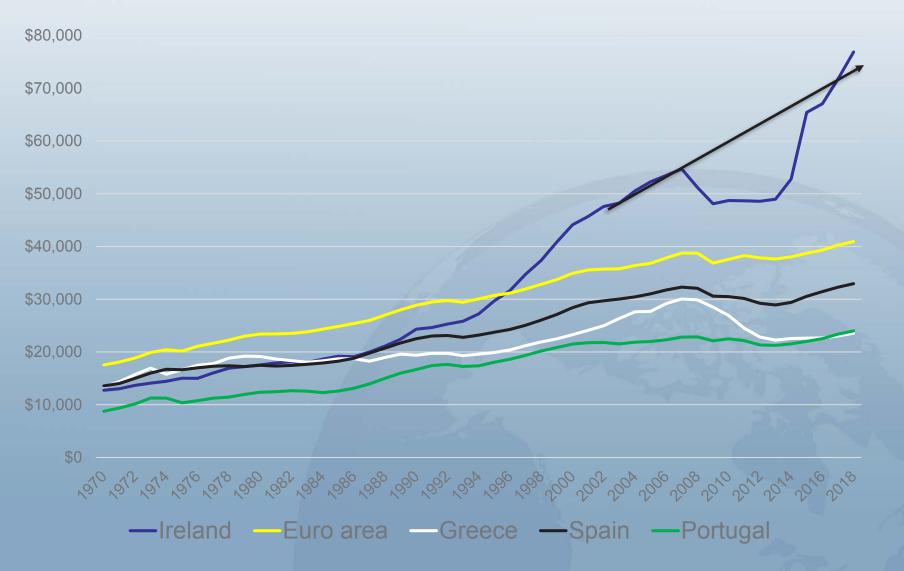




Per Capita GDP

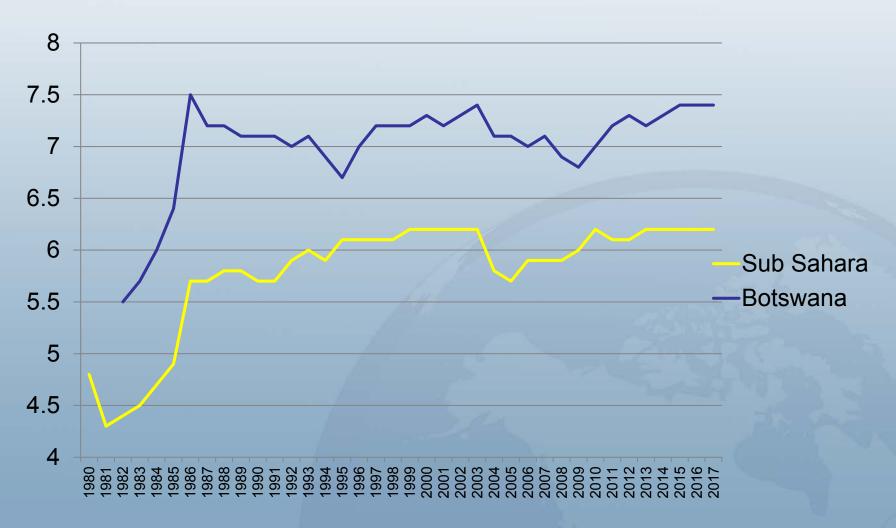
Constant 2010 US\$





Economic Freedom Score FRASER

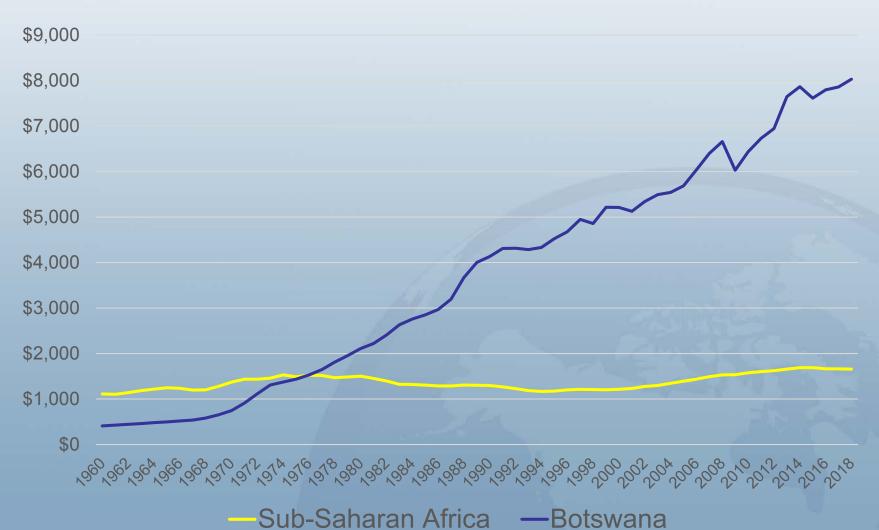




Per Capita GDP

Constant 2010 US\$







www.freetheworld.com

www.fraserinstitute.org



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McMahon is coauthor of Economic Freedom of the Arab World and Economic Freedom of North America. He has worked on economic reform programs in more than a dozen nations and has authored several books and many articles

on economic reform, both academic and in the popular media. His book Looking the Gift Horse in the Mouth, about damaging government intervention and spending, won the Sir Antony Fisher Memorial Award.

PAST AS PROLOGUE TO THE FUTURE

An Opening Conversation
Chapter 1. Why Choose Economic Freedom?
Free to Choose: 1980 to 2020 and the Network
Chapter 2. Introduction to Free to Choose 1980 to 2020 and the Network
Chapter 3. Milton, Rose, me and Poetry
Removing Obstacles on the Road to Economic Freedom: 1947 to 1980
Chapter 4. Removing Obstacles on the Road to Economic Freedom
Chapter 5. Milton Friedman: The Early Years26 Jennifer Burns
Chapter 6. Mont Pelerin 194732 Bruce Caldwell
Chapter 7. The Road Not Taken of "Nuovo liberalismo"

Spread of Free-Market Ideas in the 1980s

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	oose and the Problem of Tacit Presuppositions of	102
Chapter 9. The Spread of Free-Market David Henderson	Ideas in the 1980s (With a Nod to the Late 1970s)	131
Chapter 10. Ideas of Freedom and Their Condoleezza Rice	r Role in Active Policymaking	142
Lessons Learned from History for the Futu	ure of Freedom	
Chapter 11. Assaults on Freedom and Ci Victor Davis Hanson	itizenship	147
Chapter 12. Fed Chair Agonistes Amity Shlaes		152
Chapter 13. Keynes v Hayek: The Four B Robert Skidelsky	Buts	160

IDEAS FOR A FREE SOCIETY

The Role of Law as Protector of Liberty

Chapter 14. Capitalism, Socialism and Nationalism: Lessons from History				
Chapter 15. Magna Carta, the rule of law, and the limits on government				
Chapter 16. The Commerce Clause, the Takings Clause, and Due Process				
How to Deal with the Reemergence of Socialism				
Chapter 17. The rise and fall of environmental socialism: Smashing the watermelon221 Jeff Bennett				
Chapter 18. Understanding the left226 John Cochrane				
Chapter 19. Economic systems between socialism and liberalism and the new threats of neo-interventionism				
Measures of Economic Freedom				
Chapter 20. Economic Freedom Matters & Charts248 Anthony Kim				

	Chapter 21. Economic Freedom: Objective, Transparent Measurement27 Fred McMahon
	Chapter 22. The World Bank's Doing Business Indicators
Re	estraining Expansions of Government
	Chapter 23. Common Sense Approach to Addressing America's Entitlement Challenge31 John Cogan
	Chapter 24. Key Milestones in Regulation
	Chapter 25. A Quest for Fiscal Rules34 Lars Feld
	ACTIONS FOR A FREE SOCIETY
То	king Ideas to Action around the World
	Chapter 26. Turning Freedom into Action: Some Reflections on Reforming Higher Education37 Ayaan Hirsi Ali
	Chapter 27. Culture and the Free Society

	Chapter 28. Taking Ideas to Action Around the World	394
W	hat Happened in Chile?	
	Introduction	402
	Chapter 29. Presentation I	403
	Chapter 30. Presentation II	406
	Chapter 31. Presentation III	409
Tc	aking Ideas to Action: Making the Case for Freedom	
	Chapter 32. Restoring Liberty for American Indians Terry Anderson	411
	Chapter 33. The Effect of Economic Freedom on Labor Market Efficiency and Performance Lee Ohanian	434
	Chapter 34. Making the Case for Liberty	466

Taking Ideas to Action in the Private Sector

Chapter 35. Brexit: Taking a Good Idea into Action473 Jamie Borwick	}
Chapter 36. Taking Ideas to Action in Central Governments—The US Case476 Tyler Goodspeed	Ś
Chapter 37. Ideas and Actions for a Free Society487 Ruth Richardson	7
Taking Ideas to Action in the Private Sector	
Chapter 38. Public Policy, Private Actor491 Dominique Lazanski	
Chapter 39. Libertarianism is Dysfunctional but Liberty is Great	3
Chapter 40. The False Promise of Medicare for All514 Sally Pipes	ļ
A Closing Conversation	
Chapter 41. China, Globalization, Capitalism, Silicon Valley, Political Correctness, and Exceptionalism527	,
Peter Thiel and Peter Robinson	