



Association for Heterodox Economics

*Third ESRC funded post graduate workshop on
advanced research methods*

*6th-8th February 2004
Chancellor's Conference Centre
Manchester U.K.*

Welcome and Introduction

Dear Participant,

On behalf of the Association for Heterodox Economics we would like to welcome you to this workshop. As well as finding the formal workshop sessions stimulating, we also hope that you enjoy the opportunity of informally socialising with other members of the heterodox economics community in order to help with your research and to build up a network of contacts.

Professor Peter Davies
Professor Paul Downward
Dr Wendy Olsen.

Some Background

The Association for Heterodox Economics

The Association for Heterodox Economics (AHE) was formed in 1999, largely through the organisational energy of Professor Fred Lee of the University of Missouri at Kansas City, then of De Montfort University in the UK, because of the Royal Economic Society's reluctance to allow sessions to be organised at their annual conference by outside organisations; much in the same manner as allowed at the ASSA meetings.¹ The main issue at stake was that the RES conference programme typically emphasised neoclassical economics which constrained intellectual diversity. As a result a successful one-day fringe conference was held at the 1999 RES venue which was the University of Nottingham. It was proposed to hold a further fringe conference the following year, at St Andrews University, which would be more formally linked to the RES, to promote dialogue and compromise. The response from the RES committee was outright rejection. As a result, a fully independent conference was held at the Open University Conference Centre in London. Since then there have been further conferences in London, Dublin and Nottingham with the current conference scheduled to take place at the University of Leeds.

The success of these conferences has meant that the AHE has evolved into an unincorporated, non-profit making body with the aim of promoting pluralist and policy relevant discourse in economic analysis. Details about the AHE are available on the website; www.hetecon.com.

The main aims of the AHE are captured in the organisation of the conference, where sessions are typically organised by theme rather than schools of thought. The conference organising committee is elected each year at the conference by participants. There is no membership list, reflecting the openness of the organisation and its learned society status. Its participants are typically UK based, though its substantive interests are global. Members are drawn from the International Association for Feminist Economics, the Post-Keynesian Economics Study Group, The Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics, the European Association for

¹ For further details see Lee, F.S. (2002).

Evolutionary Political Economy, The International Association for Critical Realism and others such as the Post Autistic Economics Movement. Many of these associations are in turn all affiliated (along with AHE) to the International Confederation of Associations for Pluralism in Economics (ICAPE, recently renamed from its prior title of The International Conference of Associations for the Reform of Economics). International participation does take place though the Association is primarily UK based.

Post Graduate Training

As part of its aims the AHE wants to inform post graduate training as part of its mission to promote intellectual pluralism in economics. To this end the AHE has secured funding from the Economic and Social Research Council for three post graduate training workshops. It is intended that the training will be advanced in the sense that it includes a rethinking of the ontological underpinnings of economic concepts and their measurement and application. In particular the training will embrace the fact that empirical work that underpins policy advice needs to be interpreted with explicit reference to philosophical categories and interdisciplinary concepts to capture the complexity of an organic social system. Excellent empirical work will thus include a degree of scepticism about formal models and statistical analysis. This is rooted in a desire for deeper understanding about economic processes.

There is an emergent need for this training for economists because currently it tends to focus upon formal deductive models and advanced statistical methods. Economists are encouraged to develop research and analytical skills that emphasise highly deductive, and logical analysis in assumption-based models. In addition, economists are encouraged to develop numeracy, statistical and computing skills in which relationships are examined for the adequacy of their measurement as well as testing for their statistical significance in econometric analysis (For example see the Quality Assurance Agency Benchmarking statements for economics education in the UK <http://www.qaa.ac.uk/crntwork/benchmark/economics.html>).

Yet there are serious methodological criticisms with this approach as, for example, presented in Lawson (1997; 2003). As the ESRC, among others, including policy making bodies recognise the need for a more pluralist evidence base for policy discussion, economists need some opportunity to develop their training in this way. Currently, the AHE feels that such a methodological approach is under-represented or sometimes ignored by existing institutions in the UK economics discipline (Dow, 2000). Yet such an explicit methodological approach to economics is developing as a serious sub-division within economics, and new journals and book series are currently emerging. It is hoped thus that the workshop will offer participants an opportunity to become part of this emergent perspective in economics thereby making a real difference to the future of economic discourse. It should be emphasised that the AHE clearly recognises the importance of clear analytical reasoning and the use of mathematical and statistical analysis. However, it also argues that because of the complex organic structure of society economic analysis also needs to involve verbal

and hermeneutic skills as well as ability, for example in policy discussion, to engage in the synthesis and triangulation of insights from a variety of sources.

Dow, S.C. (2000) Prospects for the Progress of Heterodox Economics, *Journal of the History of Economic Thought*, Vol 22, No2, pp157-170.

Lawson, T. (1997) *Economics and Reality*, Routledge:London

Lawson, T. (2003) *Reorienting Economics*, Routledge: London.

Lee, F.S. (2002) The Association for Heterodox Economics, *Journal of Australian Political Economy*, No 50, pp29-43

Aims and Learning outcomes of the current workshop:

There are three main aims, with related learning outcomes, of the current workshop:

Aim: To show that applied, policy oriented and publishable research can be developed from heterodox economic and interdisciplinary analysis.

- *Learning Outcome:* Participants will be able to evaluate the potential value to policy and practice of examples of heterodox economic and interdisciplinary analysis.
- *Learning Outcome:* Participants will improve their ability to use heterodox economic and interdisciplinary analysis to develop research programmes that will have direct policy relevance.

Aim: To reassess quantitative and qualitative research methods and to show how triangulation can provide a strategy for producing applied interdisciplinary research. Triangulation is employed in education, management, health and sociological analysis but not economics. It will be shown how policy oriented results can be generated that link insights from heterodox schools of thought.

- *Learning Outcome:* Participants will understand underlying principles in triangulation and be able to apply these principles in designing their own research.

Aim: To illustrate strategies for generating publications from an interdisciplinary approach and to analyse how course participants can employ economic analysis that embraces a more sophisticated view of the economic process whilst communicating with a wider audience than implied by mainstream economic journals.

- *Learning Outcome:* Participants will understand criteria for evaluating papers which include an economic analysis within an interdisciplinary approach and which aim to communicate with a wide audience.

Programme

All three of the aims will be addressed through sessions which present examples of applied policy oriented analysis. Key sessions will focus upon development, education and transport, showing how multiple methods of analysis can inform policy discussion.

6th February 2004 Day 1: Registration/coffee 1p.m.-3 p.m.

3.00 – 3.15 p.m.

Welcome

3.15 – 6.15 p.m.

On general strategies for economic research: The economy as a complex open social system

Presentations

Dr Tony Lawson: Reorienting Economics: Matching method of analysis to social material

Professor Paul Ormerod: Agent-based models of economic behaviour

Discussion with students on implications for their research

The above presentations provide overviews of various concerns with the theoretical and empirical strategies employed in the neoclassical economics research programme. To a greater or lesser extent they also suggest alternative research strategies. The presentations will provide a framework within which participants can review and think critically about their research strategy.

6.45 p.m.

Evening meal

7th February Day 2:

Breakfast

Applied Heterodox Economics

This day will focus on the applied work of various economists and social scientists and particularly upon the use of multiple methods of analysis. It is intended that students, by the end of the day, will be able to critically reflect upon how various methods of analysis can be employed in their own research.

9.30 – 12.30

Presentations

Dr Andy Mearman: Conceptualising Open Systems: Some guidelines for research

Dr Paul Downward: 'Alternative' Views on Triangulation, Critical Realism and Epistemological Relativism: Evaluating the Economic Impact of a Sustainable Transport Policy

Student discussion on issues for their analysis

12.30-1.30

Lunch

1.30 -4.30

Presentations

Professor Stephen Gorard: Overcoming Methodological Schism: Towards the 'complete' educational researcher

Professor Fred Lee: Grounded Theory in Heterodox Research: Pricing Theory

Student discussion on issues for analysis

4.30-5.00

Tea break

5.00-6.00

Student presentations on potential role in thesis work

6.45

Evening Meal

8th February Day 3:

Breakfast

Publishing and Applying Heterodox Research

Sessions on this day will focus on the practicalities of heterodox research. Software relevant to non-typical research methods for economists will be presented and discussed. A roundtable discussion on strategies for publishing

heterodox economics, to seek external audit for PhD work, will also take place.

Of most importance students will then be invited to critically review the workshop, drawing together their previous deliberations on how ideas, concepts and techniques presented in the workshop may help shape their future research.

9.30-12.30

Syndicate Sessions led by Dr Wendy Olsen:

- *Using Specialist Software in Grounded Theory*
- *Using Specialist Software in Multi-level modelling*

Roundtable session on writing heterodox ideas for publication and negotiating the editorial process.

Led by Professor Peter Davies, editor International Review of Economics Education, other contributions.

12.30-1.30

Lunch

1.30-2.30

Student review of workshop

Participants

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21

Papers for each session follow.

30
total