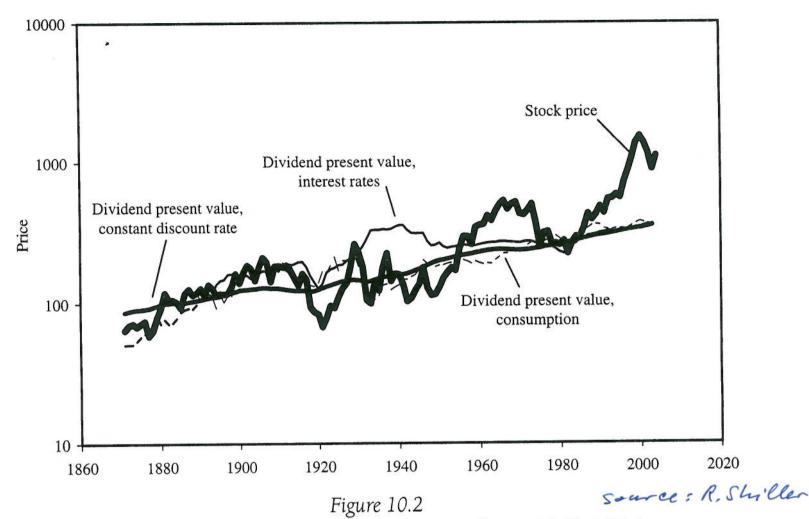
efficiency in the bigeasoning that day-toce such forecastability vould be too easy to

support of the basic ed in an article in the a similar paper by ether the very volatilied by the variability to movements are to out, as the basic verder efficient markets atile dividends. 25

gregate stock prices ntly justified by divnstant discount rate conclusion, coming ched to the efficient eceived more attacks ned the observation nd present value—ically significant or t.

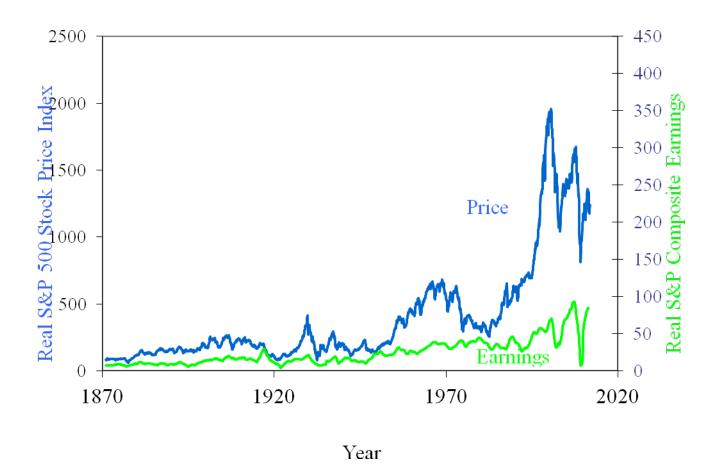
inflation-corrected) he same figure, the dividends paid sub-

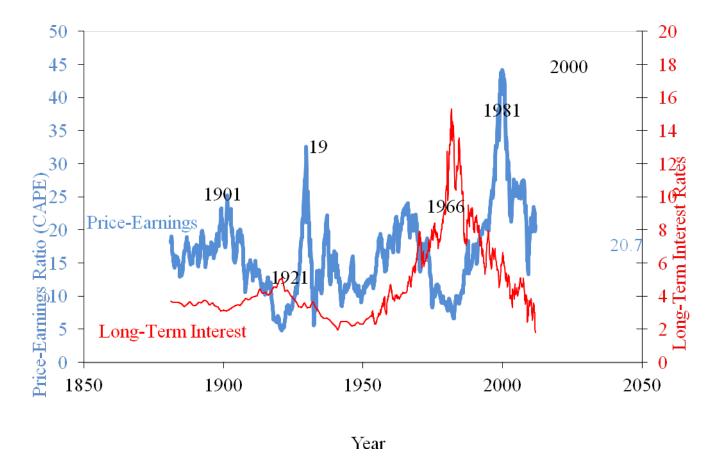


Stock Prices and Dividend Present Values, 1871-2004

Real S&P Composite Stock Price Index, 1881–2004 (heavy irregular curve), and present values, 1881–2003, of subsequent real dividends calculated by three different discount rates: a constant discount rate (heavy smooth curve), a discount rate based on market interest rates (thin curve), and a discount rate based on per capita consumption expenditure (dashed curve). *Source:* Author's calculations using data from sources given in Figure 1.1 and described in Chapter 1, note 3. See text and note 26 of this chapter for a description of the calculations. The vertical axis uses a log scale, in contrast to earlier figures in this book, and also shows only Ianuary of each year;

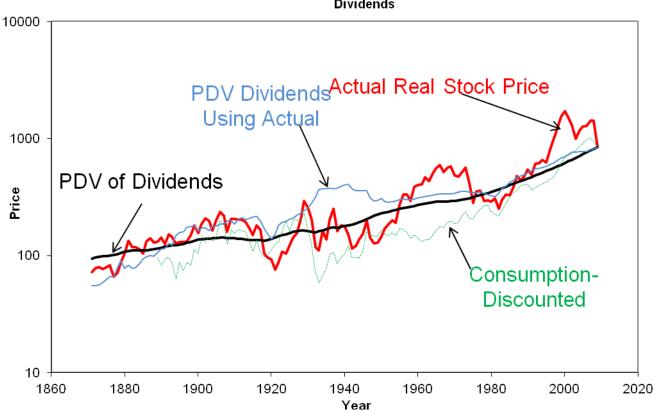
Stock market data used in R. Shiller, *Irrational Exuberance*, Princeton University Press, 2000, 2005, updated.





Note: CAPE = cyclically adjusted price-earnings ratio.

Comparing Actual Real Stock Price with Three Alternative PDVs of Future Real Dividends

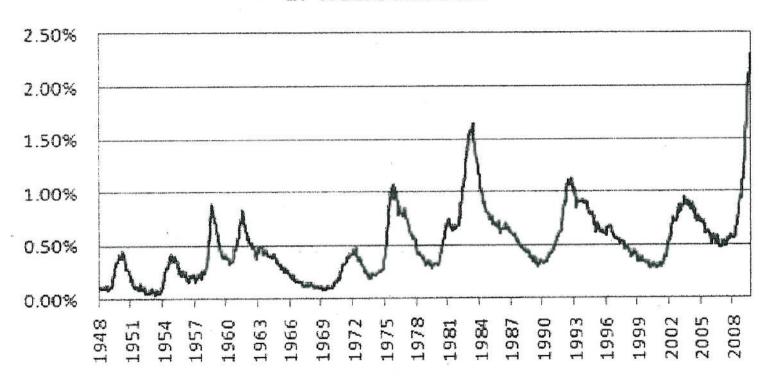


## 

Mark Thoma makes a graph: those who have been unemployed for more than six months divided by the civilian noninstitutional population 16 and over:

## Long-Term Unemployment

## Percentage of the Population Unemployed 27 Weeks and Over



It's very scary: long-term unemployment has a way of turning into structural unemployment...

rated **4.67** by 6 people [?]

- You might like:-

Research-based policy analysis and commentary from leading economists

## A Tale of Two Depressions

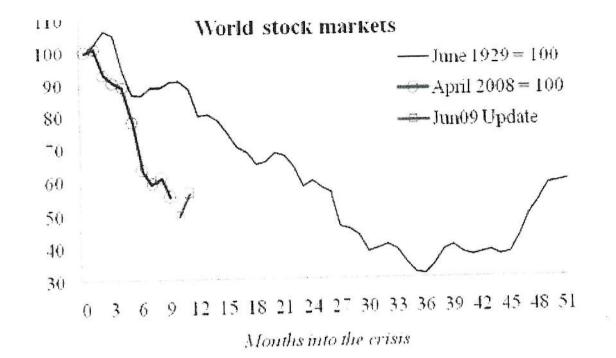
Barry Eichengreen Kevin H. O'Rourke 1 September 2009

This is an update of the authors' 4 June and 6 April 2009 columns comparing today the Great Depression. World industrial production, trade, and stock markets are no recovery. Still – today's crisis remains dramatic by the standards of the Great Depression.

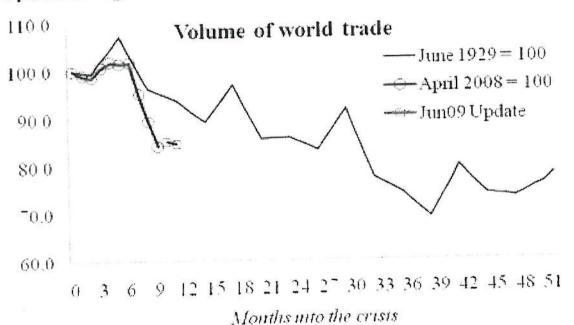
**Editor's note:** The original Vox column by Barry Eichengreen and Kevin O'Rourki readership records (30,000 views in two days, over 100,000 in a week, now 350,000). Here the authors provide updated charts, presenting monthly data up i (or latest).

What do the new data tell us?

Indusha France 110 -110 4 100 100 90 20 90 30 -0 -0 50 ÷٥ 50 50 20 25 30 3 Months ande peak 35 15 10 5 20 25 30 3 Months ande peak 15 - June 1929=100 → April 2008=100 - June 1929=100 --- April 2008=100 UK Italy 110 + 110 + 100 100 90 20 30 30 50 ÷٥ 50 50 -40 20 25 30 3 Months snoe peak 35 10 15 20 25 30 3 Months ande peak 45 40 3.5 10 15 - June 1929=100 --- April 2008=100 - June 1929=100 --- April 2008=100



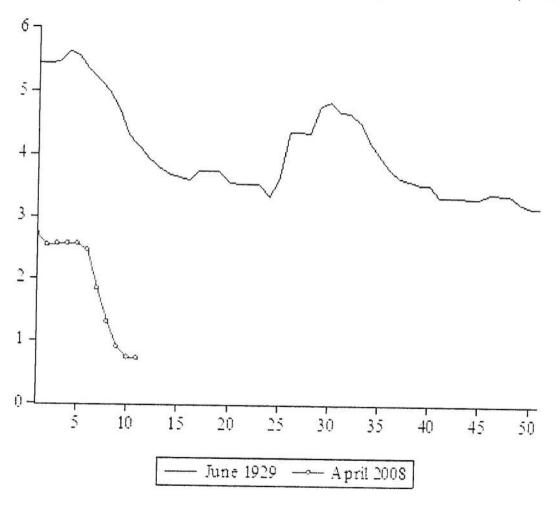
Updated Figure 3. The Volume of World Trade, Now vs Then (updated)



Updated Figure 4. Central Bank Discount Rates, Now vs Then (7 country average)

passing of the peak, although in the present crisis rates have been cut more rapidl level. There is more at work here than simply the difference between George Bernanke. The central bank response has differed globally.

Figure 4. Central Bank Discount Rates, Now vs Then (7 country average)



Source: Bernanke and Mihov (2000); Bank of England, ECB, Bank of Japan, St. I Bank of Poland, Sveriges Riksbank.