

## *Human capital*

- Labour force vs. human capital
  - Health, education, experience
- Wage curve (as a function of time)
- Decision to invest in education, marginal cost and marginal benefit
- HC and production in different countries (quality of education, positive externality)
- Overeducation (labour market mismatch)
  - Cobweb model

## *Technology*

- Properties of goods (and services)
  - Rival vs. Non-rival
  - Excludable vs. Non-excludable
- Research and development
  - Private vs. Public production of technology
  - Costs and benefits: investment, uncertainty, market size and duration of 'monopoly'
  - Intellectual property: patents, secrets and the like
- Creative destruction
  - Luddites
- Innovation and Imitation
  - Leapfrogging, and tacit knowledge

## *Efficiency*

- Intensive vs. extensive growth
- Measure of our ignorance
  - Productivity, technology, and efficiency
- Types of inefficiencies
  - Unproductive activities (e.g. rent-seeking)
  - Idle resources (e.g. unemployment, or overeducation)
  - Misallocation of factors among sectors
  - Misallocation of factors among firms

## *Financial capital & FDI*

- Interest rate, size of national physical capital, and int'l mobility of financial capital
  - Feldstein-Horioka puzzle
- International capital mobility
  - Bilateral, multilateral, FDI/Portfolio, remittances
- Determinants for the size of FDI
  - Labour costs, gravity factors, stability, corruption and the like
- Spillovers: negative vs. positive, horizontal vs. vertical, downstream vs. upstream

## *Government*

- Stationary vs. Roving Bandits
- Property rights
- Market failure
  - Public goods
  - Monopolies, Natural Monopoly
  - Externalities: positive and negative externalities, social vs. private cost
  - Asymmetric information and coordination failure
  - Deregulation and Privatisation (including Restitution)
- Other activities
  - Income redistribution, and environmental issues
  - Kleptocracy, Corruption: sand or grease for the wheel of the economy
  - Self-preservation

## *Cultural and Social Capital*

- Social capital and growth
- Social capability (ability to specialise, group, reason, and value real vs. spiritual)
- Personal qualities (psychological attributes) and growth
  - Laboriousness, Trust, Thrift, and Tolerance
- Religion and beliefs
- Geography and climate as a meta-source of differences