

U.S., E.U., China: Health, Economies, & Energy

- Pandemic, lockdowns, public health debates
- Inflation, monetary, fiscal, & tax policy, debates
- Income and wealth inequality & injustice debates
- Global inequality, injustice, free speech debates
- Trade/protectionism/supply chain/globalization, debates
- Migration/refugee & labor mobility/visa debates
- Energy policy: fossil fuels, wind/solar, nuclear debates
- Defense & military policy: Russia, Ukraine, Iran, China

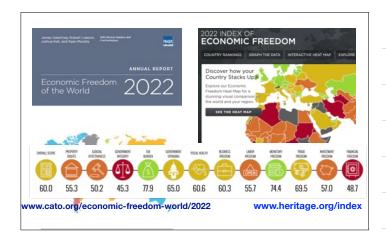




Market and Command economies

- *** Market economy**
- ***** Command economy
- ** Mixed economy (part market, part command). Property rights, investment, labor policies.
- ***** Sick cows and socialism.
- ****** Incentive problems and information problems









Ease of Doing Business rankings

Measuring Business Regulations

www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings

www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/2021-03/human-freedom-index-2020.pdf

Global poverty kept falling...until March, 2020



- World Bank measure of absolute poverty (\$1.90/day) is arbitrary (and low).
- Yet income inequality dramatically less now between Asia and Europe/US.
- In 1960, incomes in Latin America higher than in Asia.
- Mercantilism in Latin American more open trade & investment in Asia (Asian Tigers).

World Population 5.28 billion (1990), 8 billion (2022) From 1990 to 2015 two billion more people, yet 1.2 billion fewer live in absolute poverty.

Global Poverty Rampant Despite Sunny Talk, U.N. Finds

masks huge and growing inequality in the world.

The number of people living below the \$1.90 threshold is down from **1.9 billion** in 1990 to **734 million** in 2015...
In 2018, almost half of the world's population lived on less than \$5.50 per day.

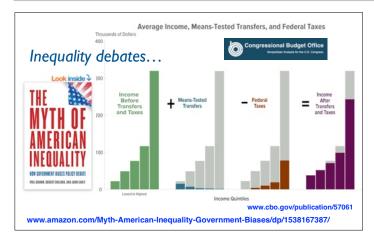
https://foreignpolicy.com/2020/07/06/global-poverty-rampant-un-misleading/

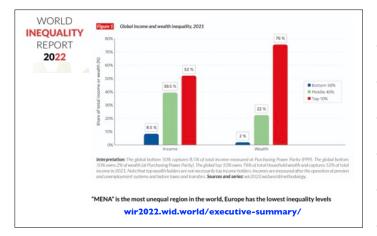
Debate topics

- Trade/protectionism/ supply chain/ globalization, debates
- Energy policy: fossil fuels, wind/solar, nuclear debates
- Income and wealth inequality & injustice debates

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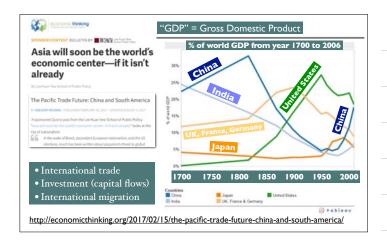


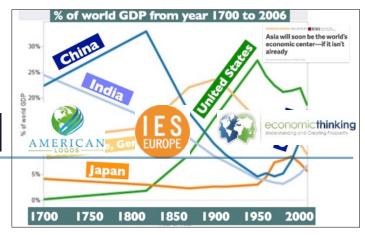




Inequality, Populism, and Nationalism

- …European and U.S. nationalism… protectionism… populism's threat to global trade…[and integration]
- ...Many have blamed growing economic inequality within developed economies [or] outsourcing or [technology]
- [But] a decline in inequality may be a motivating factor...blame populism's rise on improved income equality across all nations.
- During the 1990s, a 70% income gap stood between emerging economies and the G7. That gap shrunk to under 14% in 2016 and...disappear by 2020.





on Immigration Reform

FREEDOM





City in the Sahara compiete 10101 s Guide to Global Economics.



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Global migration, by the numbers: who migrates, where they go and why

- There are an estimated 272 million international migrants - 3.5% of the world's population.
- The composition of China's floating population, now numbering around 274 million, has changed over the past 30 years. Today, 19.3% have college degrees.

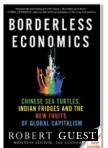


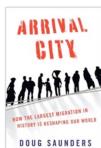
...internal migrants in India was 450 million as per the most recent 2011 census. -Dec 18, 2019

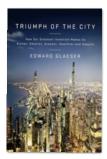
CAUSES OF GROWTH Lagos, Nigeria Migration - Lagos experienced an influx of over 7 million people from 1990 to 2004 with many of these from other poor regions. The migration was driven by rural push factors and urban pull factors.

Migrants from US and around world..

Migration, Cities, **Prosperity, and Peace**









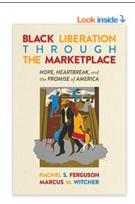
http://braidingfreedom.com/





https://ij.org/report/barriers-to-braiding/





www.amazon.com/Black-Liberation-Through-Marketplace-Heartbreak/dp/1637583443

Freedom of Enterprise

- Economic principles connect many U.S. and world extemp and debate topics.
- Labor regulations vs. a right to work.
 Freedom of association is a right, not a privilege granted (or withheld) by govt...
- African-American hair-braiders in the U.S. and street vendors in Africa, India...
- Government has a concern about safety.
 But do regulations that outlaw selling lemonade, or home baked goods, or bottled water really protect safety?



"I have a right to earn a living..."

Economics: The Basics

- Scarcity: Not enough of everything for everyone.
- So... people make choices about what to consume. And enterprises: decisions about what to produce.
- Scarcity Choice Opportunity cost
- When we buy something, the true cost is the "opportunity cost": next choice on our list.
- Between work and leisure we make choices.
- Combining producers and consumers, we have: Supply and Demand of goods and services.
- Kinds of economics: Macroeconomics, microeconomics, development economics, monetary economics, public choice.

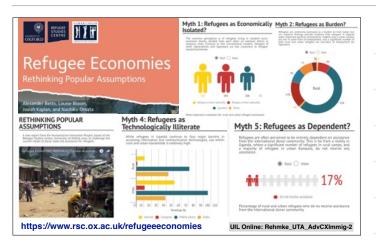
Global Migration and Innovation

- @ "Greek" yogurt from Turkish student.
- Peet's Coffee & Starbucks (Holland & Italy)
- Top tech firms: Google, Paypal, eBay, (50% of tech founders/key tech immigrants)
- Hong Kong was partly a refugee camp in 1950s.
- Syrian and North African refugees, and immigrants from Eastern Europe revitalizing (or disrupting) UK, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden.
- Israel's immigration experience. New immigrants were 15% of Israel's population in one year.









The Shape of Immigrants vs. the Shape of U.S. Workers

US: few Ph.D. engineers and scientists and few without high school education.



Immigrants:
many
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and many
who didn't
finish high
school with
limited
English...

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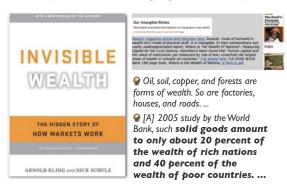
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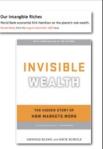
http://economicthinking.org/TheNewEurope/

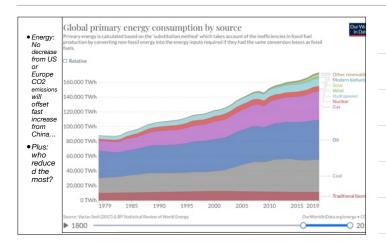


What is "wealth"? Where does it come from?

- Natural capital: the sum of cropland, pastureland, forested areas...and nonrenewable resources (including oil, natural gas, coal, and minerals).
 - World Bank study estimate: 5% of total.
- Produced capital: machinery, equipment, structures (including infrastructure), and urban land.
 - World Bank study estimate: 18% of total.
- Intangible Capital: is the other 77% That encompasses raw labor; human capital, which includes the sum of a population's knowledge and skills; and the level of trust in a society and the quality of its formal and informal institutions.

http://reason.com/archives/2007/08/03/our-intangible-riches





Economics, Politics of Pandemics and Lockdowns



- Lockdowns have economic costs, apart from debates over lockdown effectiveness in slowing infection rates.
- Federalism: state pandemic and lockdown policies varied, (though state climate also varied and influenced rates).
- Initial projected IFR and actual IFR.
- WHO policy change on lockdowns.
 WHO: World Health Organization
 Sweden and North Dakota: no
- lockdowns or mask mandates. Denmark.
- Debate over the Great Barrington Declaration • gbdeclaration.org/

