What does Acemoglu tell us?

not yet endog. growth

Neoclass. growth w/ human capital (p. 393) (a two-sector growth model)

- RC is $C_t + I_t^K + I_t^H = F(K, H, L)$ → maybe our RC needs to take that into account
- (k, c) has the same BGP as the one-sector model

(!) • p. 411 "with the important caveat that there might be global externalities that remain unmeasured"

Measuring externalities in human capital

p. 407 $$\ln w_{j,m} = X'_{j,m}\beta + \gamma_p S_{j,m} + \gamma_e S_m$$

- $\ln w_{j,m}$: wage?
- $X'_{j,m}$: controls
- γ_p: private return to schooling
- $S_{j,m}$: years of schooling ind. j
- γ_e: "external return to schooling"
- S_m: avg years of schooling in labor market m

Growth with Externalities (p 430 ff.)

- Romer (1986) → physical capital externalities
  Lucas (1988) → human capital externalities
- $Y_t^i = F(K_t^i, A_t L_t^i)$ w/ $A_t = BK_t$ p. 430-431 "learning-by-doing"
- Mokyr (1990): GPTs ["electricity or the computer"] "changed the organization of production in many different product lines."
  = "a "macro" innovation" p. 447
  GPT is more a process innovation than a product innovation
- A problem: A argues that "macro innovations" are less important than micro ones ⇔ that growth as a byproduct of econ activity (spillovers) are quantitatively less important than intentional investments of the econ in growth ("market-shaped incentives determine the rate at which the technology of the economy evolves over time") p. 481

Technology Diffusion

p. 702 "Many studies find a correlation between plant productivity and [...] various measures of technology (in particular IT technology)"

↳ Davis & Haltiwanger (1991) ✗
Doms, Dunn & Troske (1997)
Black & Lynch (2004)

p. 703 The S-shape of adoption (Griliches (1957)) can be showed to obtain from a model of (knowledge) spillovers (Jovanovic & Lach (1989))

Learning-by-doing in trade

p. 793: MPs of 2 sectors need to be equalized.

Note: 2-sector AK model: (own notes p. 121)

- $\frac{\dot{p}_1}{p_1} = -(1-\alpha) g_K$
- inv-prod sector vs. C-good sector. The diff is that the inv-prod sector is more capital-intensive.
- $g_K > g_C$ $[g_K = \frac{1}{\alpha} g_C]$