

## **sources.csv**

Name	Description	Usage
Academic paper	nan	Use for macro roundup posts that primarily reference peer-reviewed research papers published in academic journals.
Book	nan	Appropriate for macro roundup posts centered around information derived from books or book chapters.
Government/NGO	nan	Tag macro roundup posts that draw insights from reports, data, or publications issued by government agencies or non-governmental organizations.
News article	nan	Reserved for macro roundup posts that rely on news articles from reputable sources as their main references.
Op-Ed/Blogpost	nan	Apply to macro roundup posts that incorporate opinions, analysis, or insights from opinion pieces, editorials, or blog posts.
Other	nan	Use for macro roundup posts that do not fit any of the specific source categories listed above.

Name	Description	Usage
Survey	nan	Applicable to macro roundup posts based on survey data, polls, or questionnaire results conducted by various entities.

## parent\_topics.csv

Name	Description
Comparisons	The category "Comparisons" refers to the process of comparing different economic outcomes across different dimensions, such as age, gender, geography, and historical context, to identify best practices and inform policy decisions, while recognizing the potential biases and limitations of such comparisons.
Fiscal Policy	The category "Fiscal Policy" refers to the government's use of taxation, spending, deficits, and regulation to influence economic outcomes, with a focus on promoting efficiency and growth while minimizing unintended consequences and distortions. This involves considering the impacts of fiscal policies across different dimensions, such as the multiplier effect, rational expectations, and the role of infrastructure investment.

Name	Description
GDP	The category "GDP" refers to the measure of a country's economic output and productivity, with a focus on promoting sustained long-term growth and minimizing economic instability. This involves considering the impacts of various economic factors on GDP, such as the business cycle, financial markets, growth, housing, inflation, and international trade, and identifying policies that promote sustainable economic growth and efficiency.
Healthcare	The category "Healthcare" encompasses a wide range of issues related to the provision and financing of healthcare services, including the challenges associated with an aging population such as rising healthcare costs, access to care, and the need for innovative solutions to improve outcomes and contain costs.
Monetary Policy	The category "Monetary Policy" refers to the use of monetary tools, such as interest rates and money supply, to influence economic outcomes, with a focus on promoting sustainable long-term growth and minimizing unintended consequences and distortions in the financial sector. This involves considering the impacts of monetary policy on various economic factors, such as banking, financial crises, and capital structure, and identifying optimal policy strategies to promote economic efficiency and growth.
Politics	nan
Productivity	The category "Productivity" refers to the ability of an economy to efficiently produce goods and services using available resources. This includes a range of factors such as incentives, investment, innovation, and workforce participation, all of which can impact productivity growth and economic outcomes.

Name	Description
Requires Selection	nan
Science	The category "Science" refers to the systematic study of the natural world, with a focus on promoting scientific discovery and advancing our understanding of the physical and biological universe. This involves considering the impacts of scientific research on various fields, such as the cosmos, genetics, climate change, and public policy, and identifying policy strategies that promote scientific progress and economic growth.
Work Product	nan
Workforce	The category "Workforce" refers to the group of individuals who are actively engaged in the labor market and the policies and factors that impact their economic outcomes and social welfare. This includes considerations of demographic shifts, education policies, family dynamics, wage and income dynamics, and unemployment and participation rates, among other factors.
Energy	nan
Europe USA Relative Performance	nan
China	nan
Healthcare/Seniors	nan
Security	nan

## topics\_and\_sub\_topics.csv

Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
Comparisons	Age	The impact of demographic changes on economic outcomes, such as workforce participation and consumption patterns, and the potential for intergenerational transfer programs to distort economic incentives.
Comparisons	Cross-country	The importance of comparing economic outcomes across countries to identify best practices, and the impact of international trade and investment on domestic economic outcomes.
Comparisons	Gender	The role of gender differences in the labor market, such as differences in pay and job representation, and the impact of policies aimed at promoting gender equality.
Comparisons	Geography (Urban/Rural)	The differences in economic outcomes between urban and rural areas, and the impact of policies aimed at promoting economic development in rural areas.
Comparisons	Historical	The importance of historical analysis in understanding economic trends and identifying policy solutions, and the potential for historical biases and errors to distort economic thinking.

Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
Comparisons	Liberal/Conservative	The impact of political ideology on economic policy outcomes, and the potential for ideological biases to distort economic analysis.
Comparisons	No Comparison	The importance of considering economic issues in their own right, rather than comparing them to other issues or outcomes, and the potential for false comparisons to distort economic analysis.
Comparisons	Other Comparison	Other types of economic comparisons not covered by the other categories, such as comparisons of different types of businesses or industries.
Comparisons	Race	The role of race in the labor market, such as differences in pay and job representation, and the impact of policies aimed at promoting racial equality.
Comparisons	Sector	The differences in economic outcomes between different sectors of the economy, and the impact of policies aimed at promoting sectoral growth and development.
Comparisons	Skill Level	The importance of skill development in promoting economic growth and reducing income inequality, and the impact of policies aimed at promoting skills training and education.

Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
Fiscal Policy	Fiscal Deficits	The impact of government deficits on interest rates, investment, and economic growth, and the potential for deficits to create economic distortions and moral hazard.
Fiscal Policy	Government Spending	The impact of government spending on economic growth and efficiency, and the potential for government programs to create perverse incentives and distort economic behavior.
Fiscal Policy	Infrastructure	The role of infrastructure investment in promoting economic growth and efficiency, and the potential for infrastructure projects to create economic distortions and waste.
Fiscal Policy	Multiplier/Rational Expectations	The impact of fiscal policy on economic activity, and the potential for government policies to create unintended consequences and distort economic behavior.
Fiscal Policy	Regulation	The impact of government regulation on economic efficiency and innovation, and the potential for regulatory burdens to create economic distortions and reduce economic growth.

Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
Fiscal Policy	Taxation	The impact of tax policy on economic growth, investment, and innovation, and the potential for tax policies to create unintended consequences and distort economic behavior.
GDP	Business Cycle	The cyclical nature of economic growth and the impact of economic policy on the duration and severity of economic downturns
GDP	Financial Markets	The role of financial markets in allocating capital and promoting economic growth, and the potential for market distortions to create economic instability.
GDP	Growth	The importance of sustained economic growth in promoting prosperity and reducing income inequality, and the impact of economic policy on the long-term growth potential of the economy.
GDP	Housing	The role of housing markets in promoting economic growth and stability, and the potential for housing market distortions to create economic instability and inequality.



Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
GDP	Inflation	The impact of inflation on economic growth, investment, and consumption, and the potential for inflation to create economic distortions and reduce economic stability.
GDP	Savings Glut/Trade Deficit	The impact of international capital flows on economic growth and stability, and the potential for trade imbalances to create economic distortions and reduce economic growth.
GDP	Trade (not deficits)	The role of international trade in promoting economic growth and efficiency, and the potential for trade policies to create economic distortions and reduce economic growth.
Monetary Policy	Banking	The role of banks in allocating capital and promoting economic growth, and the potential for banking regulations to create economic distortions and reduce economic growth.
Monetary Policy	Financial Crisis	The impact of financial crises on economic growth, stability, and regulation, and the potential for government policies to create unintended consequences and distortions in the financial sector.

Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
Monetary Policy	M&M;	The Modigliani-Miller theorem on the relationship between capital structure and firm value, and the impact of debt financing on economic growth and efficiency, with a focus on identifying optimal levels of leverage and risk.
Science	Cosmos	The study of the universe and its origins, with a focus on promoting scientific discovery and advancing our understanding of the physical world.
Science	Evolution/Heredity	The study of biological evolution and heredity, with a focus on identifying the mechanisms of genetic variation and inheritance and their impacts on human health and wellbeing.
Science	Fraudulent Studies	The impact of fraudulent scientific studies on scientific progress and public policy, and the potential for scientific fraud to undermine public trust in science and erode the credibility of scientific research.
Science	Global Warming	The study of climate change and its potential impacts on the environment, with a focus on identifying policy strategies to mitigate the negative effects of global warming and promote sustainable economic growth.

Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
Science	Other Science	A broad category that encompasses scientific research across a range of fields, such as physics, chemistry, biology, and engineering, with a focus on promoting scientific discovery and advancing our understanding of the natural world.
Workforce	Demographics	The study of population dynamics and their impacts on economic growth and social welfare, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote economic efficiency and reduce economic distortions.
Workforce	Education	The role of education in promoting human capital development and economic growth, and the potential for education policies to create unintended consequences and distortions in the labor market.
Workforce	Family/Marriage	The impact of family and marital relationships on economic outcomes and social welfare, with a focus on identifying policies that promote family stability and economic efficiency.
Workforce	Gender Pay Gap	The study of gender wage disparities and their underlying causes, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote gender equality and economic efficiency.

Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
Workforce	Immigration	The impact of immigration on economic growth, social welfare, and labor market outcomes, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote sustainable economic growth and efficiency.
Workforce	Inequality	The study of income and wealth inequality and their impacts on social welfare and economic efficiency, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote sustainable economic growth and reduce economic distortions.
Workforce	Minimum Wage	The impact of minimum wage policies on economic outcomes, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote sustainable economic growth and reduce economic distortions.
Workforce	Mobility/Assortive Mating	The impact of social mobility and assortative mating on economic outcomes and social welfare, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote economic efficiency and reduce economic distortions.
Workforce	Poverty/Crime	The study of poverty and crime and their impacts on social welfare and economic outcomes, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote economic efficiency and reduce economic distortions.

Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
Workforce	Unemployment/Participation	The impact of unemployment and labor force participation on economic outcomes and social welfare, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote sustainable economic growth and reduce economic distortions.
Workforce	Wages/Income	The study of wage and income dynamics and their impacts on economic outcomes and social welfare, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote sustainable economic growth and reduce economic distortions.
Productivity	Cronyism	The potential for government policies and regulations to benefit well-connected individuals or firms, leading to economic distortions and reduced productivity growth.
Productivity	Incentives/Risk-Taking	The role of incentives and risk-taking in promoting innovation and productivity growth, and the potential for government policies to create disincentives for risk-taking and innovation.
Productivity	Innovation/Research	The impact of innovation and research on productivity growth and economic outcomes, and the potential for government policies to promote or hinder innovation and research.

Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
Productivity	Institutional Capabilities	The role of institutional capabilities in promoting productivity growth and economic outcomes, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote economic efficiency and reduce economic distortions.
Productivity	Intangibles	The impact of intangible assets such as knowledge, skills, and brand value on productivity growth and economic outcomes, and the potential for government policies to promote or hinder the development of these assets.
Productivity	Investment	The impact of investment on productivity growth and economic outcomes, and the potential for government policies to promote or hinder investment in key areas such as infrastructure and human capital.
Productivity	Startups	The impact of startups on productivity growth and economic outcomes, and the potential for government policies to promote or hinder the development of new firms and entrepreneurs.

Level 0 Topic	Level 1 Topic	Level 1 Topic Description
Productivity	Workforce Reorganization/Participation	The potential for workforce reorganization and participation to impact productivity growth and economic outcomes, and the potential for government policies to promote or hinder workforce reorganization and participation.
Workforce	Wages/Income	The study of wage and income dynamics and their impacts on productivity growth and economic outcomes, with a focus on identifying policy strategies that promote sustainable economic growth and reduce economic distortions.
Energy	nan	nan
Workforce	Workforce Reorganization/Participation	The potential for workforce reorganization and participation to impact productivity growth and economic outcomes, and the potential for government policies to promote or hinder workforce reorganization and participation.