THE ESSENCE OF

FCONOMICS

Essence > Noun. The most important ingredient or crucial element.

<u>Synonym</u> <u>Related</u> <u>Antonym</u>

Being Entity Absence

Nature Form Void

Substance

Root

The essence of the problem was his lack of discipline.

THE ESSE CHAPTER CONTENTS É FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS > PART ó METHODS IN PERSONAL, BUSINESS, AND SOCIETAL DECISION MAKING 6 FIRST LAW OF ECONOMICS AND LIFE ó OPPORTUNITY COSTS ó MARGINAL ANALYSIS É MEASUREMENTS IN ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS DECISION MAKING É GENERAL DECISION GOALS AND THE COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS



THE PRIMARY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MAN AND WE NEED TO MAKE SMART THE OBJECT WITH ANIMALS IS THAT MAN HAS THE ABIETY TO ACT ACCORDING TO EVASONT, HANGHER THAN JUST INSTINCT

- MARK ATTEBERRY, THE SAMSON SYNDROME

STEP # 1!! WE NEED TO UNDERSTAND
THE SECRET AND HIGHLY VALUED FIRST
LAW OF ECONOMICS AND LIFE

IT IS SO SECRET THAT
WE USE A CODE WORD
FOR IT!!

TANSTAAFL



THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS
THE ART OF DECISION MAKING
WHAT DOES "FREE" MEAN?
IT DOESN'T COST ANYONE ANYTHING!!
IS ANYTHING FREE??



THE FIRST LAW OF ECONOMICS AND LIFE > "TANSTAAFL":

"THERE AINT NO SUCH THING AS A FREE LUNCH!!"



EVERY DECISION IS EITHER A PAY OFF
OR TRADE OFF !!

BUT IF NOTHING IS FREE, WHY IS THE WORD FREE USED IN FREE ENTERPRISE AND FREE MARKET ?? THE MOST IMPORTANT CHARACTERIS -TIC OF THE FREE MARKET (OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM) TELLS YOU WHY..... A HIGH PRIORITY IS PLACED ON THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE " TRADE OFFS

Finances > Noun . Matters relating to money , expenses , savings , and investment .

Synonym Related Antonym

Funds Capital Broke

Accounts Bankroll Poor

Means Dough Debt

For the company to recover, it must get its finances in order.

YOU WILL EITHER

É.... WORK FOR YOURSELF OR BE A
DECISION MAKING EMPLOYEE IN A
SMALL BUSINESS > YOU WILL NEED

TONS OF KNOWLEDGE

É YOU WILL SPEND MORE
TIME AT WORK THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE >
PROBABLY 50 + YEARS



É TO EFFECTIVELY BE ABLE TO HANDLE "TRADE OFF" CONSIDERATIONS

HOW DO YOU GO ABOUT

MAKING THE RATIONAL DECISIONS ??



STEP # 2 !! WE NEED TO UNDERSTAND HOW TO EFFECTIVELY HANDLE TRADE OFFS !!

DECISIONS EXIST ONLY WHEN YOU HAVE OPTIONS WITH VALUE > SOMETHING TO TRADE OFF!!







WHEN YOU CHOOSE ONE OPTION OVER
THE OTHER THE OPTION NOT CHOSEN
BECOMES A " COST " TO YOU > IN
OTHER WORDS THE "VALUE OF WHAT
YOU GAVE UP" TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
THE OTHER OPPORTUNITY / OPTION







OK, BUT WHAT ABOUT THE SITUATIONS WHERE YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE

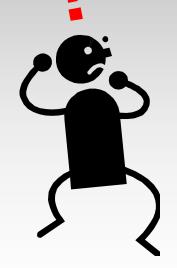
OPTION ??











IS THE COST OF THE TRADE
OFF THE COMBINATION OF THE
VALUE OF ALL THE OPTIONS
THAT WERE GIVEN UP ??

NO !! JUST THE NEXT BEST ALTERNATIVE !!



WHAT ARE THE OPPORTUNITY COSTS
OF THIS TWO OPTION DECISION ?

EXAMPLE # 1:

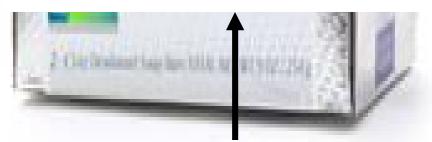
É GUARANTEED INCREASE IN WEALTH

É TIME SAVED AND USED TO GENERATE EVEN GREATER WEALTH?



OPPORTUNITY COSTS ?? EXAMPLES # 2 AND 3 :





GIVE UP SOCIAL STATUS
SAVE MONEY





WHAT ARE THE OPPORTUNITY COSTS?

EXAMPLE # 4 > BUSINESS :

MILK THE PROFITS, OR ENSURE THE COMPANY'S SURVIVAL BY INVESTING IN THE FUTURE ??



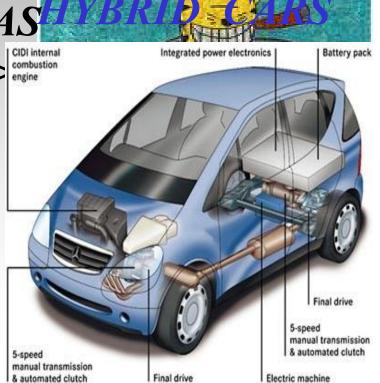


WHAT ARE THE OPPORTUNITY COSTS ?

EXAMPLE # 4 > BUSINESS:

É NOUESTMENTE ENTRE PROUPENT 'S HRURVIVAL AS PERSTINAL HORTUNES > CIDI IN COMPANY STENIO EN STENIO EN STENIO EN SERIANS EN ANS EN AND E

P/HR LABOR RATE AND NOW YOU ARE ALL THE PROUD OWNERS OF THE GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION !!



FAT CATS

THE GM SITUATION ALSO BRINGS TO MIND AN OLD SAYING THAT APPLIES TO ALL ASPECTS OF LIFE You must make yourself worse off in the short run, to make yourself better off

in the long run!!

WHAT ARE THE OPPORTUNITY COSTS ?

EXAMPLE # 5 > SOCIETY:

DEPEND HEAVILY ON OIL OR INVEST IN NEW ENERGY SOURCES ??





WHAT ARE THE OPPORTUNITY COSTS ?

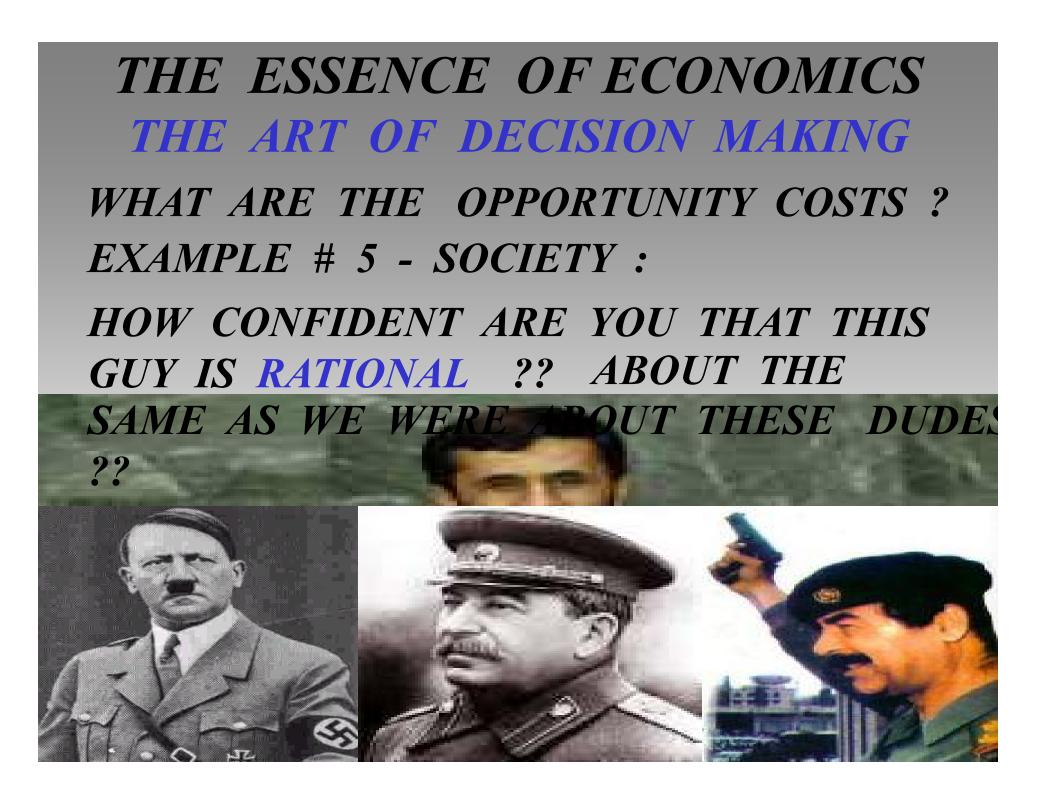
EXAMPLE # 5 - SOCIETY:

ÉNO INVESTMENT =
POWER AND PERSONAL
FORTUNES

É INVESTMENT = NATION AL SECURITY AND THE
STANDARD OF LIVING
ARE MAINTIANED
AM I SERIOUS







THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS
THE ART OF DECISION MAKING
WHAT ARE THE OPPORTUNITY COSTS?
EXAMPLE # 5 - SOCIETY:
WHETHER HE USES THIS WEAPON....



KNOWN	1,349,000,000,000	WORLD	
OIL RESERVE	262,700,000,000	SAUDI ARABIA *	1
RANKINGS	178,900,000,000	CANADA	2
BILLIONS OF	133,300,000,000	IRAN *	3
BARRELS	112,500,000,000	IRAQ ?	4
SOURCE : CIA	97,800,000,000	UAE *	5
FACTBOOK	96,500,000,000	KUWAIT *	6
PINK = THEOCRACIES	75,590,000,000	VENEZUELA *	7
	69,000,000,000	RUSSIA?	8
* = TOTALITARIAN	40,000,000,000	LIBYA *	9
GOVERNMENTS	36,000,000,000	NIGERIA *	10

2009	80,100,000	WORLD	
OIL CONSUMPTION RANKINGS	20,030,000	UNITED STATES	1
MILLIONS OF BARRELS	14,590,000	EUROPEAN UNION	2
PER DAY	6,391,000	CHINA?	3
SOURCE : CIA FACTBOOK	5,578,000	<i>JAPAN</i>	4
** UNITED STATES	2,800,000	RUSSIA?	5
ACCOUNTS FOR 5 % OF THE	2,677,000	GERMANY	6
WORLD'S POPULATION, BUT 25 % OF THE WORLD'S OIL	2,320,000	INDIA	7
COMSUMPTION !!	2,300,000	CANADA	8
	2,061,000	SOUTH KOREA	9

2 India 1,111,713,910 3 United States 306,000,000 4 Indonesia 231,820,243 5 Brazil 188,078,227 6 Pakistan 165,803,560 BY COUNTRY
5 Brazil 188,078,227 2009 6 Pakistan 165,803,560 BY COUNTRY
5 Brazil 188,078,227 POPULATION RANKINGS 6 Pakistan 165,803,560 BY COUNTRY
7 Bangladesh 147,365,352
8 Russia 142,069,494
9 Nigeria 131,859,731
10 Japan 127,463,611

Note: Data updated 08-24-2011 > Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

1	India	1,807,878,574	
2	China	1,424,161,948	
3	United States	420,080,587	
4	Nigeria	356,523,597	2050 PROJECTED
5	Indonesia	313,020,847	POPULATION RANKINGS
6	Pakistan	294,995,104	BY COUNTRY
7	Bangladesh	279,955,405	
8	Brazil	228,426,737	
9	Congo (Kinshasa)	183,177,415	
10	Mexico	147,907,650	

Note: Data updated 08-24-2011 > Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

OK, BUT WHAT ADVICE CAN YOU OFFER ABOUT THE SITUATIONS WHERE YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE OPTION AND IT IS DIFFICULT TO CHOOSE THE BEST



IN THESE CASES WE USE OUR ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE & EDUCATION TO PERFORM MARGINAL ANALYSIS !!

Net > Adjective . What remains after all deductions , or adjustments . The final result .

Synonym Related Antonym

Final Bottom line Gross

End Left over Start

Last Remains

The net of the situation was that the company had no choice but to shut down.

COURSE OF ACTION

SOME IMPORTANT "MARGINAL" TERMS:

Utility >

Synonym

Fitness

Relevance Utility > Noun . Usefulness or satisfaction .

Relevance

Valued

Related

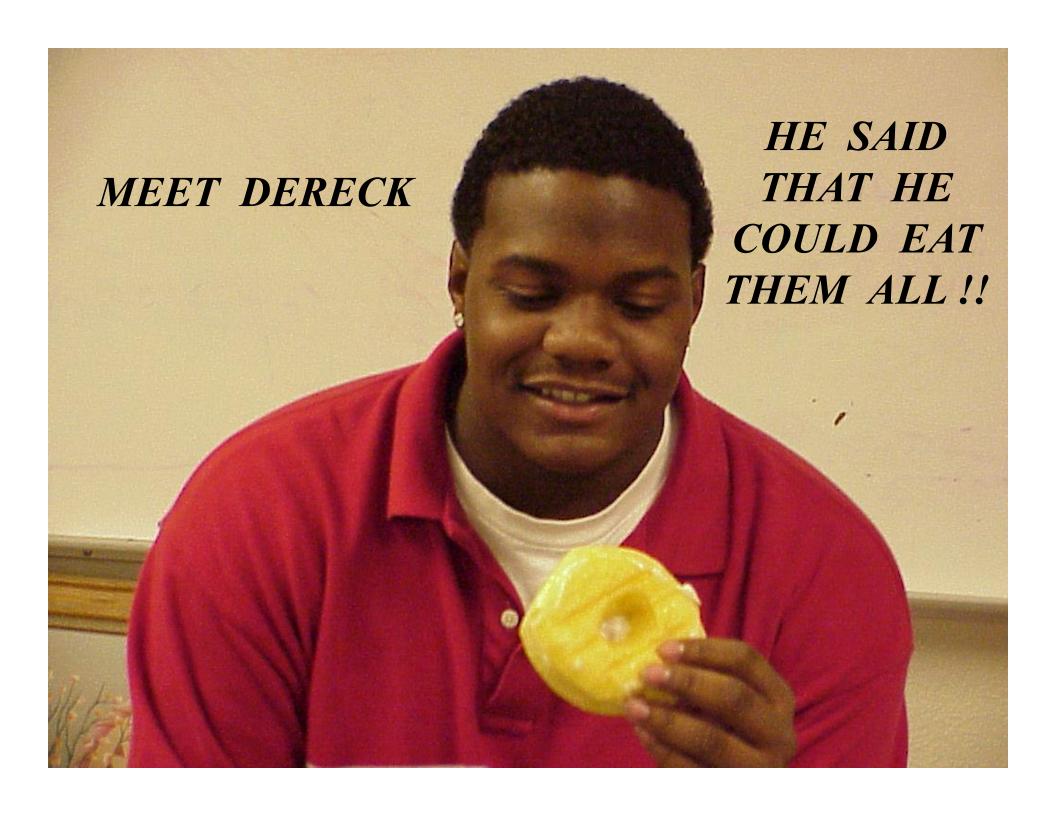
Appropriate

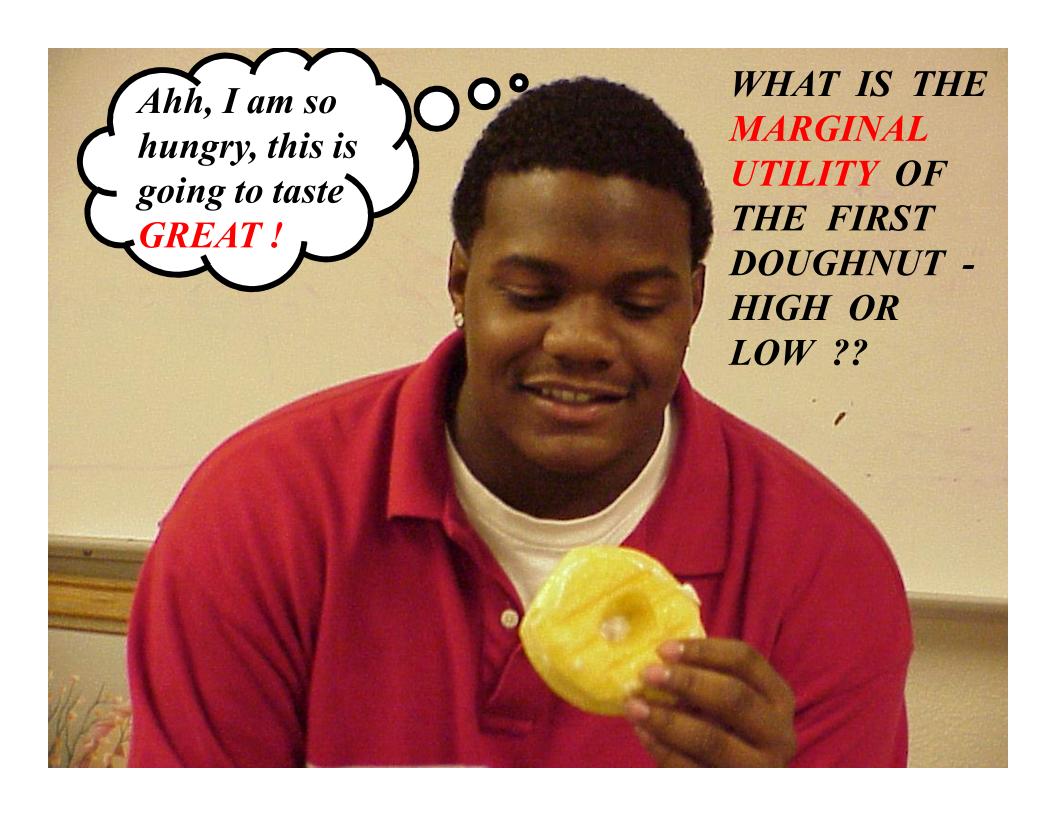
Serviceable

Antonym

Worthless

The utility of a Swiss army knife can not be underestimated.













THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS THE ART OF DECISION MAKING GRAPHICALLY ILLUSTRATING MARGINAL UTILITY S WHAT IF THIS WAS WATER ?? WOULD THE SAME IDEA HOLD TRUE ?? IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP SP BETWEEN SATISFACTION FR AND A WILLINGNESS AI **TO PAY ??** CC TE 0 N L = 0 AMONUMBER OFADOUGHNWASER H

Tangible > Adjective. Capable of being touched and treated as fact = real.

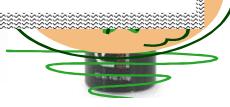
Synonym Concrete

Related
Physical
Palpable

Antonym Intangible

He wanted to see tangible evidence before making up his mind.

AND GIVEN MORE WEIGHT



HOW TO CONDUCT MARGINAL ANALYSIS FIRST, A COUPLE OF CLARIFICATIONS ABOUT THE CONCEPT OF "COSTS":

ÉSUNK COSTS - COSTS THAT
HAVE ALREADY BEEN
INCURRED IN THE PAST
AND ARE IRRELEVANT IN
PRESENT AND FUTURE
ECONOMIC DECISIONS >
THE SUMMER SCHOOL
EXAMPLE !!!!

Thinking at the Margin

Prof. Mario Villarreal-Diaz

Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Mexico

www.LearnLiberty.org

Institute for Humane Studies

EXAMPLE #6: USING THIS GUY

TO WORK

OR STUDY FOR

EXAMS ??

USE MARGINAL ANALYSIS

TO FIGURE OUT THE

OPPORTUNITY COSTS !!

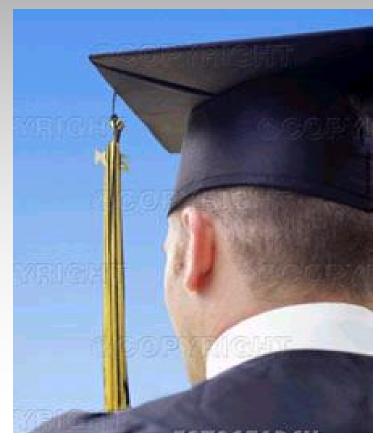


EXAMPLE # 6 > WHAT ARE THE EXTRE - MES OF THE OPPORTUNITY COSTS ?

É SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE AND FUN

É GRADUATING COLLEGE
AND MAXIMIZING
EARNINGS





PARTY PETE'S REAL OPTIONS AND MARGINAL ANALYSIS:









FIRST QUESTION > DO ANY
IMPLICIT COSTS LESSEN THE
VALUE OF AN OPTION ? YES !!

SECOND QUESTION > DO ANY EXPLICIT COSTS STRENGTHEN OR WEAKEN AN OPTION ? YES, STRENGTHENS!!———

PARTY PETE'S REAL OPTIONS AND MARGINAL ANALYSIS:



THIRD QUESTION > HOW MUCH MAR - GINAL UTILITY (SATISFACTION) DO WE GET FROM EACH OPTION?

A BETTER THIRD QUESTION > WHAT IS THE MARGINAL COST - THE ADDITIONAL COST OF PRODUCING OR NOT PRODUCING EACH OPTION ?



















19,000

P/YR









THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS THE ART OF DECISION MAKING MARGINAL ANALYSIS > BRINGS OPPORTUNITY COST AND MARGINAL UTILITY / BENEFITS TOGETHER

ALL



= LITTLE SUCCESS

THE RIGHT MIX



= SUCCESS & HAPPINESS

ALL



= LITTLE FUN / LIFE

TO ILLUSTRATE PARTY PETE'S TRADE
OFF OPTIONS RELATED TO RESOURCES
TIME AVAILABLE) WE CAN USE THE
PRODUCTION POSSIBILITIES CURVE:

POSSIBISESTURANCES UNIVERSITATION PARTY

POSSIBISESTURANCES UNIVERSITATION PARTY

POSSIBISESTURANCES UNIVERSITATION PARTY

POSSIBISESTURANCES UNIVERSITATION PARTY

POSSIBISESTURANCE UNIVERSITATION PARTY

PARTY

POSSIBISESTURANCE UNIVERSITATION PARTY

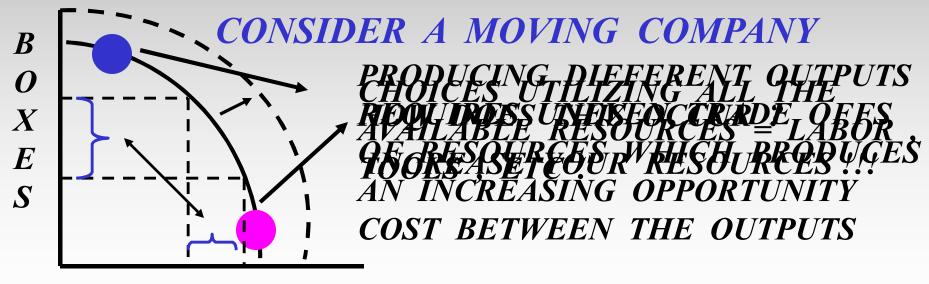
PARTY

PARTY

PARTY

POSSIBISESTURANCE UNIVERSITATION PARTY

WITH BUSINESSES AND SOCIETIES IT IS DIFFERENT BECAUSE THERE ARE MORE RESOURCES THAT CAN HAVE AN IMPACT ON PRODUCING SOMETHING > THIS CREATES A DIFFERENT CURVE:



PIANOS

THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS THE ART OF DECISION MAKING CONSIDER A SOCIETY

WHATZIARE AGAPITAR RESOUSA CES THEMEARE PACYSORS LOGAPROADUCSFONTO MANGE, LABOR E R'ESOURCES G AVAILABLE > SUCH WHAT ARE CONSUMENCE GOODS IN POPULA -ARE SHORT FERM AND FERTEGINGLEGODS NCH AS ROOD UNCLOSTHINGZA CHOEMHCALS, LIGHT BULBS, REPUCED OUTPUT DUE TO A LOSS OF RESOURCES > HOW COULD THIS HAPPEN ?

CONSUMER GOODS

AG

P O

I O

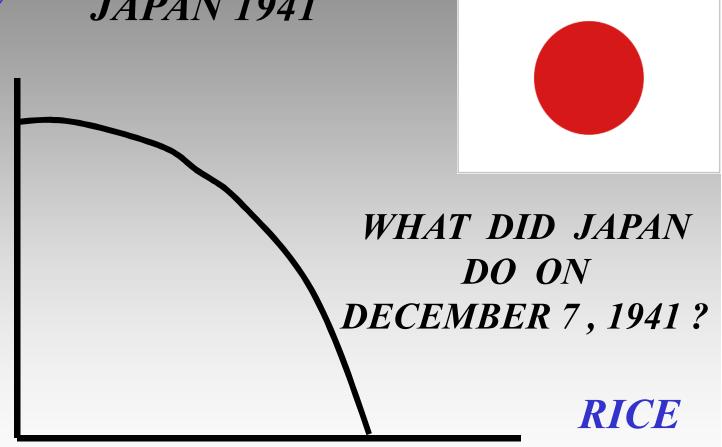
TD

AS

L

MILITARY JAPAN 1941 **GOODS**

WHAT CAPITAL GOODS WAS JAPAN **PRODUCING** IN 1940?



WHAT CONSUMPTION GOODS DID IT PRODUCE?

THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS THE ART OF DECISION MAKING WHAT DID THE UNITED STATES DO IN RETALIATION IN 1945 ?



WHAT DO YOU THINK HAPPENED TO JAPAN'S PRODUCTIVE LABOR FORCE ?

WHAT DO YOU THINK
HAPPENED TO THE
QUALITY AND QUANTITY
OF JAPAN'S:

É NATURAL RESOURCES É CAPITAL STOCK É HEALTH & EDUCATION É TECHNOLOGY



THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FACTORS OF PRODUCTION AND THE IMPACT THEY HAVE ON A SOCIETY'S PPC:

S T U D EDUCATION (STUDYING)
PRODUCES HUMAN AND
PHYSICAL CAPITAL = A G
GROWTH
I O
PARTYING PRODUCES
LITTLE / NO CAPITAL = A S
NO GROWTH
L

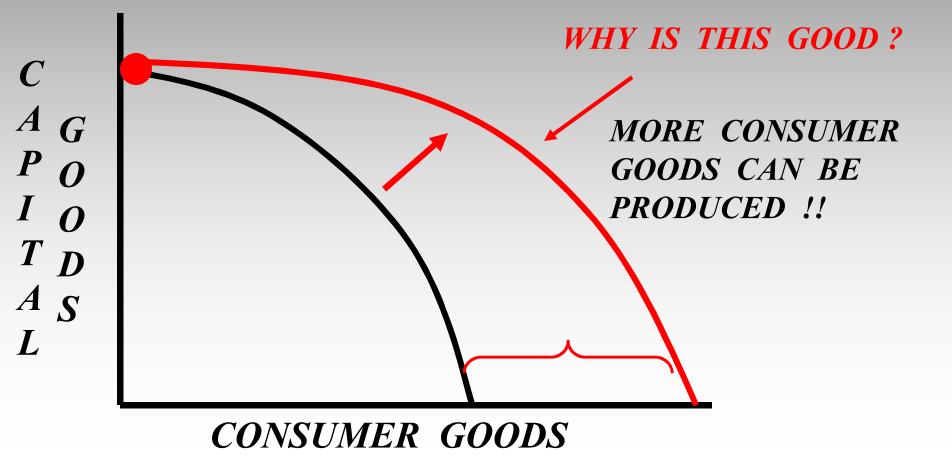
PARTY

GREAT COUNTRIES
PRODUCE CAPITAL
GOODS !!

LESS DEVELOPED
COUNTRIES PRODUCE
CONSUMPTION GOODS !!

CONSUMER GOODS

BY PRODUCING MORE CAPITAL GOODS, AN ECONOMY'S CAPITAL STOCK IS INCREASED AND THE PRODUCTION POSSIBILITIES CURVE SHIFTS OUT FASTER:



THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS THE ART OF DECISION MAKING THE 2 VARIABLES THAT WILL SHIFT THE PRODUCTION POSSIBILITIES CURVE OUTWARD:

É INCREASE THE PRODUCTIVE LABOR

FORCE = PRODUCTIVITY

É INCREASE THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY

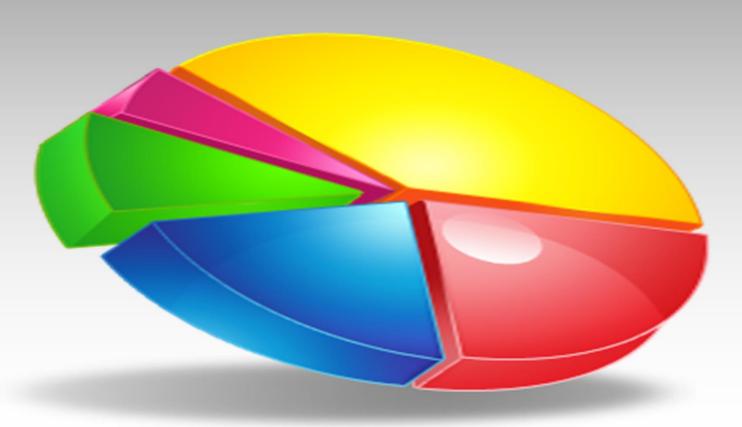
OF:

É NATURAL RESOURCES É CAPITAL HEALTH AND EDUCATION É TECHNOLOGY

THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS THE ART OF DECISION MAKING FOOD FOR THOUGHT !!! AT TIMES THE UNITED STATES STORES ENOUGH FOOD TO PROVIDE EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD IN THE WORLD WITH 7 LOAVES OF BREAD !!!!



A DEEPER LOOK AT ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS MEASUREMENTS USING MARGINAL CONCEPTS



Incur > Verb . To bring upon oneself, or to take on

Synonym

Related

Antonym

Contract Induce Avoid
Acquire Escape

She incurred a heavy penalty for her actions.

ó ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS = SALES LABOR, ADVERTISING, LEGAL, ETC.

HOW IS A BUSINESS MEASURED ??

ÉREVENUE = MONEY COLLECTED WHEN A CUSTOMER BUYS YOUR GOOD OR SERVICE

REVENUE \$ 20

THE GLOBAL
WIDGET COMPANY

PROFIT \$ 12

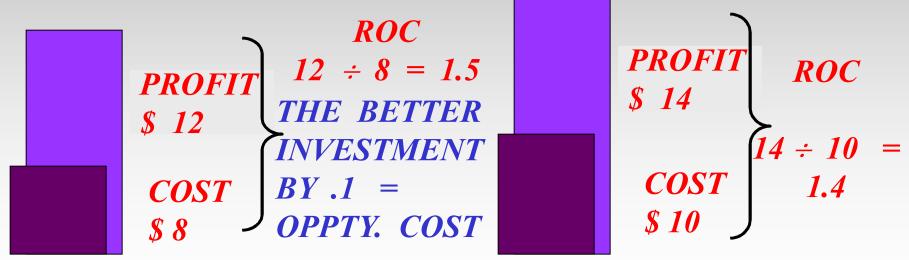
COST - \$8

- HOW IS A BUSINESS MEASURED ?? ÉEVERY FIRM WANTS TO MAXIMIZE PROFITS > 2 TYPES OF PROFIT :
 - ó ACCOUNTING PROFIT ACTUAL, REAL, HARD DOLLAR PROFITS > TOTAL REVENUE MINUS EXPLICIT COSTS
 - 6 ECONOMIC PROFITS ACCOUNTING
 PROFITS PLUS EXCEEDING THE
 OPPORTUNITY COSTS OF PURSUING
 AN ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT >
 THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT
 PROFIT AND IS DETERMINED BY

HOW IS A BUSINESS MEASURED ?? É MAXIMIZING PROFITS > 2 TYPES :

6..FIGURING OUT RETURN ON CAPITAL

- HOW MUCH PROFIT IS EARNED ON EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED



INGHOBAIONGDET, ECONOMIC PROEDBAWIDOHIGIGAES
BE DRIVMPANOWARD "0" BY COMPEOMPANY

BUSINESSES, AND INDIVIDUALS, ARE SUCCESSFUL IN MANAGING COSTS WHEN THEY MAXIMIZE:

É PRODUCTIVITY - THE VALUE OF THE AMOUNT OF GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED FROM EACH HOUR OF A WORKER'S TIME

É EFFICIENCY - USING SCARCE RESOUR -CES IN SUCH A WAY AS TO MAXIMIZE THEIR BENEFITS

WHAT ARE SOME BASIC WAYS TO MEASURE PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY?

SOME IMPORTANT "MARGINAL ANAL - YSIS" TERMS FOR ANALYZING BUSINESS PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY:

COST OF PRODUCTION MEASUREMENTS:

É MARGINAL PRODUCT - THE CHANGE IN TOTAL PRODUCT PRODUCED WHEN THE USE OF A PARTICULAR RESOURCE INCREASES BY ONE UNIT WITH ALL OTHER RESOURCES REMAINING CONSTANT

IMPORTANT "MARGINAL ANALYSIS"
TERMS FOR ANALYZING BUSINESS
PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY:

COST OF PRODUCTION MEASUREMENTS:

É MARGINAL PRODUCT OF LABOR - THE
CHANGE IN OUTPUT FROM HIRING
ONE MORE WORKER > HERE IS AN
EXAMPLE

THE STARVING STUDENTS MOVING COMPANY

# OF	TONS MOVED	MARGINAI
WORKERS	PER DAY	<u>PRODUCT</u>
0	0	0
1	2	2
2	5	3
3	9	4
4	<i>12</i>	3
5	<i>14</i>	2
6	<i>15</i>	1
7	15	0
8	<i>14</i>	-1

COST OF PRODUCTION
MEASUREMENTS:



É INCREASING MARGINAL RETURNS INCREASES OUTPUT PER WORKER, SO
THE SECOND WORKER ACTUALLY
ADDS MORE TO THE OUTPUT THAN
THE FIRST WORKER > HOW IS THIS
POSSIBLE ?? BY TAKING 2 ACTIONS ...

COST OF PRODUCTION MEASUREMENTS:

É DIVISION OF LABOR - ORGAN - IZING PRODUCTION OF A GOOD INTO ITS SEPARATE TASKS

É SPECIALIZATION FOCUSING A WORKER'S
EFFORTS ON A PARTIC ULAR PRODUCT, OR
SINGLE TASK, WITH
SUPPORTING TECHNOLOGY

COST OF PRODUCTION MEASUREMENTS:



É DIMINISHING MARGINAL RETURNS WHEN ADDING MORE WORKERS
INCREASES TOTAL OUTPUT, BUT AT A
DECREASING RATE > WHAT MIGHT
CAUSE THIS? 3 POSSIBLE REASONS:

ó SKILLS DIFFERENCES

6 NOT HAVING TECHNOLOGY / TOOLS 6 WRONG METHODS / PROCEDURES

COST OF PRODUCTION MEASUREMENTS:



ÉNEGATIVE MARGINAL RETURNS - WHEN ADDITIONAL WORKERS ACTUALLY DECREASES OUTPUT !!!!

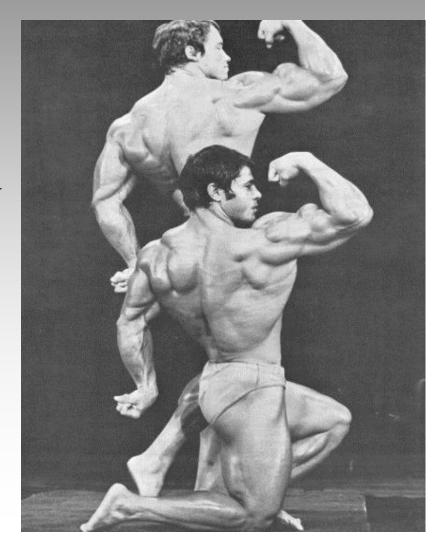
HOWEVER, THERE IS ONE MORE THING REGARDING TRADE OFFS THAT WE NEED TO BE AWARE OF

THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS THE ART OF DECISION MAKING BEWARE OF THE LAW OF INCREASING

COSTS !!!

THE MORE WE TRADE
OFF, OR SPECIALIZE,
WE WILL EVENTUALLY
REALIZE FEWER
BENEFITS

SOCIETIES CAN MAKE
THIS MISTAKE TOO >
SOVIET UNION EXAMPLE



THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS
THE ART OF DECISION MAKING
WHAT ABOUT SOCIETIES / NATIONS ??
ARE THEY ANY DIFFERENT FROM
INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES ?

NO!! A SOCIETY IS A REFLECTION OF ITS PEOPLE, AND GOES THROUGH THE SAME DECISION MAKING PROCESS REGARDING COSTS!! WHO THEN MAKES THE DECISIONS FOR THE SOCIETY??

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS

THE ART OF DECISION MAKING
4 WAYS THE GOVERNMENT PUT ITS
ECONOMIC DECISIONS INTO ACTION:

É TAX INCREASES AND CUTS

É SPENDING OR NOT
SPENDING ON PROGRAMS
INCLUDING BAILOUTS

É REGULATION AND DEREGULATION
É SUBSIDIES

MORE ON
THESE
THROUGOUT
THE
SEMESTER

THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS THE ART OF DECISION MAKING DECISION MAKING GOALS AND THE COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS



THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS
THE ART OF DECISION MAKING
DECISION GOALS AND THE 3 FOCAL
POINTS OF A COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS:

É EFFICIENCY > ARE YOU USING RESOUR-CES IN SUCH A WAY AS TO MAXIMIZE THE BENEFITS FROM THE OUTPUT OF YOUR GOODS AND SERVICES, OR

YOURSELF?

É GROWTH - ARE MORE LAND, LABOR, OR CAPITAL RESOURCES BECOMING AVAILABLE?

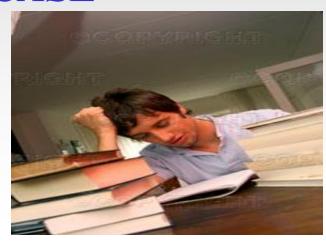
COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS > 3 POINTS:

É COST - IS THE VALUE OF THE
ALTERNATIVE WE GIVE UP, WHEN WE
CHOOSE ONE OPTION OVER THE
OTHER, WORTH IT?

OUR CLASSIC CASE



VS



THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS

SUMMARY

TRADE OFFS!

É WHAT DOES IT MEAN WHEN
AN ECONOMIST SAYS
"CHOOSING IS REFUSING"??

É WHAT WERE SOME OF THE
OPPORTUNITY COSTS OF STARTING A
WAR WITH IRAQ

É GIVE TWO EXAMPLES THAT
ILLUSTRATE HOW ALL DECISIONS
INVOLVE TRADE - OFFS

THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS SUMMARY TRADE

É WHY MUST THE OPPORTUNITY
COST OF A DECISION ALWAYS
BE SOMETHING DESIRABLE?

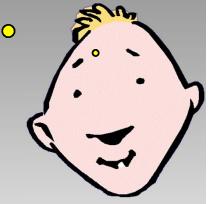
- É WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO "THINK AT THE MARGIN?
- É DECIDE WHETHER TO WORK 2, 4, OR 6, HOURS AT AN AFTER SCHOOL JOB BY COMPARING THE

THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS

SUMMARY

TRADE OFFS!

É..... OPPORTUNITY COST
AND BENEFIT OF EACH
ALTERNATIVE



É WHAT FACTORS WOULD AN EMPLOYER CONSIDER IF HE OR SHE WERE TRYING TO DECIDE WHETHER TO HIRE AN ADDITIONAL WORKER?



THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS RETURN ON CAPITAL

COMPANY A GENERATES REVENUES OF \$120 WITH A COST OF \$80. WHAT IS THE ROC FOR COMPANY A?

COMPANY B GENERATES REVENUES OF \$1200, 300 OF WHICH IS ACCOUNTING PROFIT. WHAT IS THE RETURN ON CAPITAL FOR COMPANY B? WHICH COMPANY IS THE BETTER INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY AND WHY?

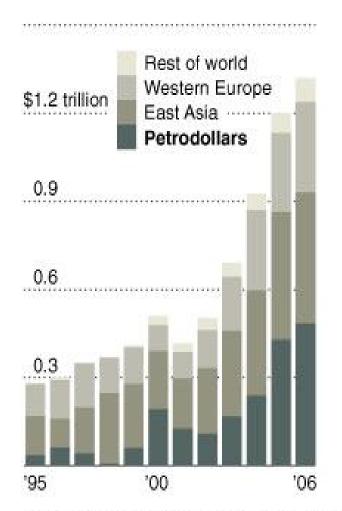
THE ESSENCE OF ECONOMICS RETURN ON CAPITAL

COMPANY A GENERATES REVENUES OF \$300 WITH A COST OF \$200. WHAT IS THE ROC FOR COMPANY A?

COMPANY B GENERATES REVENUES OF \$600, 150 OF WHICH IS ACCOUNTING PROFIT. WHAT IS THE RETURN ON CAPITAL FOR COMPANY B? WHICH COMPANY IS THE BETTER INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY AND WHY?

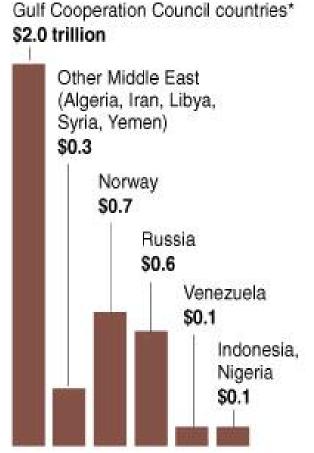
Petrodollars are growing rapidly ...

Net capital outflows from countries with current-account surpluses.



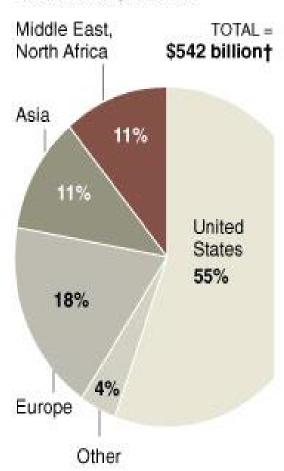
Particularly in the Middle East ...

Estimated petrodollar foreign investment assets, end of 2006.



Fueling global investments.

Destination of capital outflows from Arab countries in the Persian Gulf,* 2002-6.



^{*}Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates †Based on published reports.

Source: McKinsey Global Institute



42 gallons

