

Question 1 Fill in the blanks. You must show your work.

Year	2014	2015
Nominal gross national income (GNI) (\$ billion)	291.53	425.38
Factor income sent abroad (\$ billion)	68.30	75.90
Factor income earned abroad (\$ billion)	8.13	9.49
Nominal gross domestic product (GDP) (\$ billion)	231.36	358.97
GDP deflator	100	100.88
Real GDP (\$ billion)	231.36	355.84

$$\begin{aligned}
 GDP_{2014} &= GNP_{2014} - (\text{factor income sent abroad} - \text{factor income earned abroad}) \\
 &= 291.53 - (68.3 - 8.13) = 231.36 \text{ \$} \\
 GNP_{2015} &= GDP_{2015} + (\text{factor income sent abroad} - \text{factor income earned abroad}) \\
 &= 358.97 + (75.9 - 9.49) = 425.38 \text{ \$} \\
 GDPD &= \frac{NGDP \times 100}{RGDP} \\
 RGDP_{2014} &= \frac{231.36 \times 100}{100} = 231.36 \\
 RGDP_{2015} &= \frac{358.97 \times 100}{100.88} = 355.84
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 2 Fill in the blanks. You must show your work.

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumer price index (CPI)	99.08	100.55	102.51	107.52
Inflation rate (%)	-0.92	1.48	1.95	4.89
Employed (millions)	12.50	12.60	12.85	13.05
Unemployed (millions)	0.99	0.71	0.68	0.61
Population (millions)	20.75	21.48	21.82	22.02
Unemployment rate (%)	7.34	5.33	5.03	4.47

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Inf. Rate}_{2014} &= \frac{CPI_{2014} - CPI_{2013}}{CPI_{2013}} \times 100 \\
 &= \frac{102.51 - 100.55}{100.55} \times 100 = 1.95\% \\
 \text{Inf. Rate}_{2015} &= \frac{107.52 - 102.51}{102.51} \times 100 = 4.89\% \\
 \text{Unemployment rate} &= \frac{\# \text{ Unemployed people}}{\# \text{ Labor force}} \times 100 \\
 \text{Unemployment rate}_{2012} &= \frac{0.99}{12.5 + 0.99} \times 100 = 7.34\% \\
 \text{Unemployment rate}_{2013} &= \frac{0.71}{12.6 + 0.71} \times 100 = 5.33\%
 \end{aligned}$$

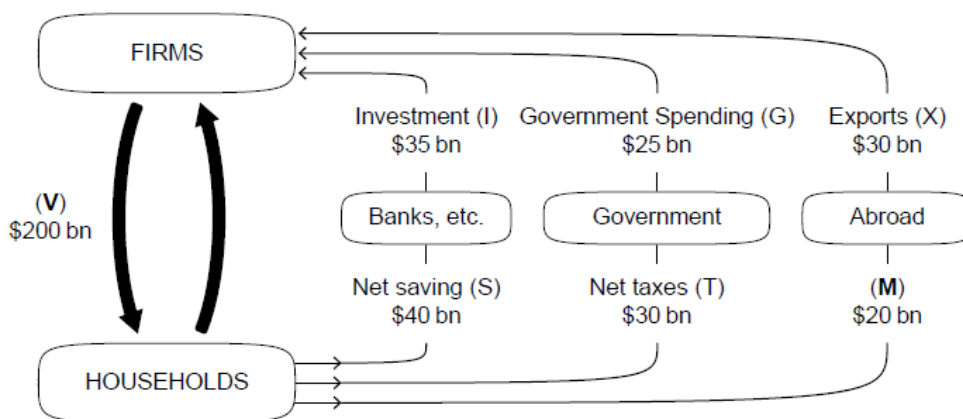
Question 3 Calculate GDP and GNP. You must show your work.

Item	\$ billion
Imports	289
Transfer payments	253
Saving	82
Exports	234
Income from employment	1160
Taxation	396
Consumer spending	745
Investment	229
Net factor income from abroad	-111
Government spending on goods and services	437

$$GDP = C + I + G + X - M$$

$$X - M$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 GDP &= \text{Consumer spending (C)} + \text{Investment (I)} + \text{Government Spending (G)} + (\text{export} - \text{import}) \\
 &= 745 + 229 + 437 + (234 - 289) = 1,356 \text{ \$} \\
 GNP &= GDP - \text{Net income} \\
 &= 1,356 + (-111) = 1,245 \text{ \$}
 \end{aligned}$$

Question 4 Answer the following questions.

4.1 What do the flows (V) and (M) represent?

(V) = income (wage, rent, profit, interest, dividend) goods & services
 (M) = imports

4.2 Does the government run a budget deficit or surplus? By how much?

Budget surplus \$ 5 bn

4.3 Does the country run a trade deficit or surplus? By how much?

Trade surplus \$ 10 bn

4.4 Is the economy in equilibrium? Why or why not?

The economy is in equilibrium injection equal to leakage

Question 5 Why does CPI tend to be higher than GDP deflator?

Year	Consumer price index (CPI)	GDP deflator	GDP (\$ million)
2014	100	100	4465
2015	105.35	105.11	4814
2016	109.21	108.92	5026

fixed quantity (P↑, same Q)

CPI tend to be higher than GDP deflator because CPI fixed quantity but price can change it make overall CPI is higher than GDP deflator because inflation affect the price of product higher than previously. * If inflation involve, it increase level of price = Overall price of CPI is higher *

Question 6 Answer the following questions.

	Price per unit in dollars (\$)	
	2013	2014
Pizza	12.50	12.90
Chocolate milk (litres)	1.15	1.25
Jazz concert	45.00	46.00
Total cost of the typical basket	690	714

for 2013; $(12.5)(10) + (1.15)(100) + (45)(10) = 690$

for 2014; $(12.9)(10) + (1.25)(100) + (46)(10) = 714$

The typical basket of goods purchased by an average consumer consists of 10 pizzas, 100 litres of chocolate milk and 10 jazz concerts.

6.1 With 2013 as the base year, calculate CPI of 2013 and 2014.

$$CPI_{2013} = \frac{\text{Cost of fixed basket in 2013}}{\text{Base year Cost of fixed basket}} \times 100 = \frac{690}{690} \times 100 = 100\%$$

$$CPI_{2014} = \frac{\text{Cost of fixed basket in 2014}}{\text{Base year Cost of fixed basket}} \times 100 = \frac{714}{690} \times 100 = 103.48\%$$

6.2 Calculate the inflation rate of 2014.

$$\text{Inf. Rate}_{2014} = \frac{CPI_{2014} - CPI_{2013}}{CPI_{2013}} \times 100 = \frac{103.48 - 100}{100} \times 100 = 3.48\%$$

Question 7 Fill in the blanks. You must show your work.

Year	Nominal GDP (\$ billions)	GDP deflator	Real GDP (\$ billions)	Annual real growth rate (%)	Population	Real GDP per capita (\$)
2014	308.12	98.9	311.55		13 273 644	23470.5
2015	321.99	100	321.99	3.35%	13 340 012	24137.2
2016	332.65	102.2	325.49	1.09%	13 473 412	24157.9

RGDP
population

$$GDPD = \frac{NGDP}{RGDP} \times 100$$

$$100 = \frac{321.99}{RGDP_{2015}} \times 100$$

$$RGDP_{2015} = 321.99$$

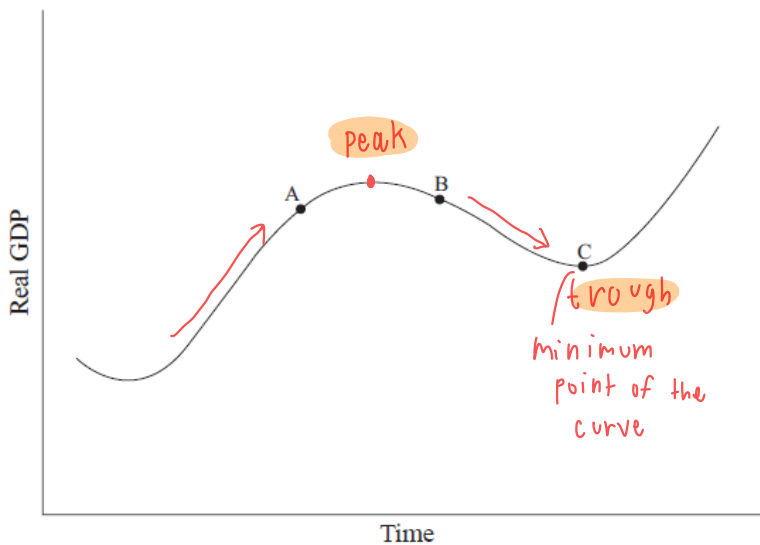
$$RGDP_{2014} = \frac{308.12}{98.9} \times 100 = 311.55$$

$$RGDP_{2016} = \frac{332.65}{102.2} \times 100 = 325.49$$

$$RGDP_{2015} - RGDP_{2014} \times 100 = \frac{321.99 - 311.55}{311.55} \times 100 = 3.35\%$$

$$RGDP_{2016} - RGDP_{2015} \times 100 = \frac{325.49 - 321.99}{321.99} \times 100 = 1.09\%$$

Question 8 Based on the data above, which position – A, B, or C – best describes the economy in 2016? Why?



point A because according to the table the RGDP since 2014 to 2016 is higher on the number is growing up. And growth rate is increasing by 1.09% (not decrease) - #
not point B

- a = Expansion time - this period the economy is growing up (before peak period)
- b = Recession time - this period the economy is down.
- c = trough - this period is low economy have high unemployment rate
unemployment rate > natural unemployment rate

Question 9

Answer the following questions.

Country A is a closed economy with no government. The marginal propensity to save in the country is 0.25.

9.1 Calculate the value of the (investment) multiplier. $MPS + MPC = 1$

$$MPS = 0.25$$

$$MPS = 0.25 ; MPC = 0.75$$

$$\frac{1}{1-MPC} = \frac{1}{1-0.75} = 4 \#$$

9.2 Due to the initial investment made by firms and the multiplier effect, the (equilibrium) output in the economy has increased by \$200m. Calculate the value of the initial investment.

$$I_1 = \text{sensitivity of investment to change income} = 4$$

$$\frac{\Delta Y}{\Delta I} = 4 \quad \text{if } y \text{ increase by 1 unit} = I \text{ increase 4 unit}$$

$$\text{if } y \text{ increase by 200 unit} = I \text{ increase } 200 \times 4 \text{ unit} = 800 \text{ unit}$$

Country B is an open economy with government.

9.3 Do you think the multiplier effect in Country B will be larger than that of Country A? Why or why not?

$$\text{Country A} : C + I$$

$$\text{Country B} = C + I + G + X - M$$

$\therefore$ the multiplier in Country B will be larger than that of Country A because there is government involve and net income from abroad.