

CH. 26 تاريخ الاقتصاد الحديث

* Modern economic growth :-

تاريخ
Sustainability of growth in standard of living

* Economic growth :- Culture, social, politics

* Uneven distribution of growth

* wealth gap

* Institutional structures that promote modern economic growth :-

- 1) Strong property rights. حقوق ملكية قوية
- 2) Patents and copyrights. براءة اختراع وحقوق نشر
- 3) Efficient financial institution. مؤسسات مالية فعالة
- 4) Literacy and education. محو الأمية والتعليم
- 5) Free trade تجارة حرة
- 6) Competitive market. سوق تنافسية

* Determinates of growth :-

- 1) ~~Labor~~ demand factor , 2) supply factor
- 3) efficiency factor.

* supply factor: ^{HR} Labor, capital, land
natural resources and technology

* demand factor :- households, firms, government

* Efficiency factor :- lower costs
النتيجة (النتيجة)

* Productivity = output / labor
النتيجة

* Economic growth :- increase in real GDP or

Real GDP per capita over some time period.

* Efficiency factor: must achieve economic efficiency and full employment

* Factors affecting productivity growth

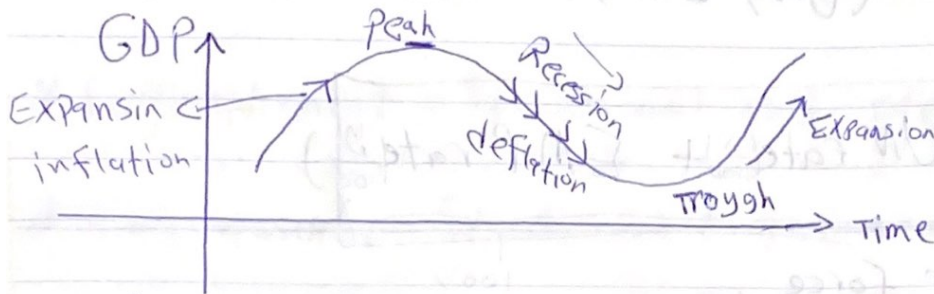
- Technological advance

- Quantity of capital

- Education and training

CH. 27 المحاضرة 27

Business cycle, unemployment and inflation.



* أسباب التغيرات الاقتصادية، أسباب الصدمات

* Causes of shocks.

- 1) Irregular innovation (CD, اختراعات)
- 2) Productivity change تغير الإنتاجية
- 3) Monetary factor العملة النقدية
- 4) Political events الاحداث السياسية
- 5) Financial instability عدم الاستقرار المالي

$$* \text{Labor force} = \text{employed} + \text{unemployed}$$

* Unemployment (UN)

$$* \text{UN rate} = \left(\text{UN} / (\text{UN} + \text{EMP}) \right) \times 100$$

* Employment (EMP)

$$* \text{EMP rate} = \left(\text{EMP} / (\text{UN} + \text{EMP}) \right) \times 100$$

Force

* labor factor (LF) ,

$$* \frac{LF}{LF} = (UN/LF) + (EMP/LF)$$

$$1 \left(\frac{100}{100} \right) = UN \text{ rate} \left(\frac{x}{100} \right) + EMP \text{ rate} \left(\frac{y}{100} \right)$$

* out of labor force ,

* dis courage d worker .

* Types of unemployment :-

1] Frictional unemployment .

بطالة انتكاسية
أشخاص يوفون عمل لوقت قصير ولكن لا يمانعون من إيجاد عمل جديد لأنهم لا يمانعون من الانتقال إلى مكان آخر وليس لديهم توقع الاستقرار .

2] Structural unemployment

بطالة هيكلية
أشخاص قد يكونون قد حصلوا على التعليم ولكنهم لا يستطيعون العمل في المجال الذي تعلموا فيه .

3] Cyclical unemployment

البطالة الدورية

recession in GDP ,
Decline in production,
negative shocks

$$= \text{Structural} + \text{Frictional}$$

$$= \text{Natural unemployment rate}$$

→ is not mean zero unemployment

* Full employment: if UN rate is equal to the natural rate of unemployment.

* Full employment = (frictional and structural) = ~~0%~~

* Ex: assume frictional = 3%, and structural equal 4% and Cyclical = 5%

$$\text{Full employment} = 3\% + 4\% = 7\%$$

$$\text{Natural rate of employment} = 4\% + 3\% = 7\%$$

* Stable period \Rightarrow natural unemployment rate

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∴ general level of activity is

actual output > Potential output
→ inflation.

* $\hat{Y} = Y - Y^p$

* output Gap = Actual output - Potential output

* Economic costs of employment :-

* low cost

* low demand for goods and services

* unemployment benefits

* low production.

* Noneconomic cost of unemployment :- social problems

* Inflation :- general increase in prices

$$\text{Inf} = \left(\frac{P_{(t+1)} - P_t}{P_t} \right) \times 100 \quad \left[\frac{P_{2001} - P_{2000}}{P_{2000}} \right]$$
$$= \left(\frac{P_t - P_{(t-1)}}{P_{(t-1)}} \right) \times 100 \quad \left[\frac{9.24 \text{ bps}}{100} \right]$$

$$(P_{\text{next period}} - P_{\text{this period}}) / P_{\text{this period}} \times 100$$

* Percentage change in price level :-

Ex :- Assume $\text{CPI}(t) = 205$, $\text{CPI}(t-1) = 100$

calculate the inflation rate :-

$$\text{inf} = \left(\frac{205 - 100}{100} \right) \times 100$$
$$= 105 \%$$



* If inflation = negative this meaning deflation

* Types of inflation :-

- 1) Demand - Pull inflation : زيادة الطلب تزيد التضخم
- 2) Cost - Push inflation : زيادة التكلفة على الإنتاج والتكاليف (supply shocks) زيادة الأسعار

* inflation \rightarrow increase in costs of resources.
(basket of goods and services).

* Nominal and Real Income :-

$$\text{Real Income} = \text{Nominal Income} / \text{CPI}$$

* CPI : consumer price index

$$\text{CPI} = \frac{\text{Price of the basket in a given year}}{\text{Price of the basket in the base year}} \times 100$$

* unanticipated inflation rate due to shock :-

Who is getting hurt from inflation :- من يتضرر من التضخم

1) People who have fixed salaries :- purchasing

Power declines / 2) savers . المتقاعدين

3) creditors المقرضين

* Who is unaffected from inflation: من لا يتأثر من التضخم

1) debtors المقرضين / 2) People who have flexible income. دخل متغير

* Hyperinflation: - تضخم مبالغى

* GDP و GDP Per capita

* Business cycle fluctuations: -

- 1) Economic shocks , 2) Prices are sticky down words
- 3) Economic response entails decreases in output and employment.

* Nominal income: unadjusted for inflation.

* Real income: - Nominal income adjusted for inflation.