CH · 26 تلخيص محاضرة

* Modern economic growth
استدامة
Sustainability of growth in standard of living
(نمو) عالي
& economic growth :- culture, social, politics

* Uneven distribution of growth
* wealth gap

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* institutional structures that promote modern
economic growth :- هي التركيبة الاقتصادية للدولة المؤسسية المتطورة

1) Strong property rights. حقوق ملكية قوية
2) Patients and copyrights. براءات إختراع حقوق نشر
3) Efficient Financial institution. مؤسسات مالية كفؤ قوية
4) literacy and education. محو الأمية، التعليم
5) Free trade تجارة حرة
6) competitive market منافسة في السوق

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* Determinates of growth :-

1) ~~labor~~ demand factor, 2) supply factor
   3) efficiency factor.

                        HR
* supply factor : Labor, capital, land
      nutural resources and technology

* demand factor :- households, firms, government

* Efficiency factor :- lower costs أكبر أقصى إنتاج بأقل تكلفة
أقل (تكلفة)

* Productivity = output / labor
الإنتاجية

* Economic growth :- increase in real GDP or

real GDP per capita over some time period.

* Efficiency factor: must achieve economic efficiency
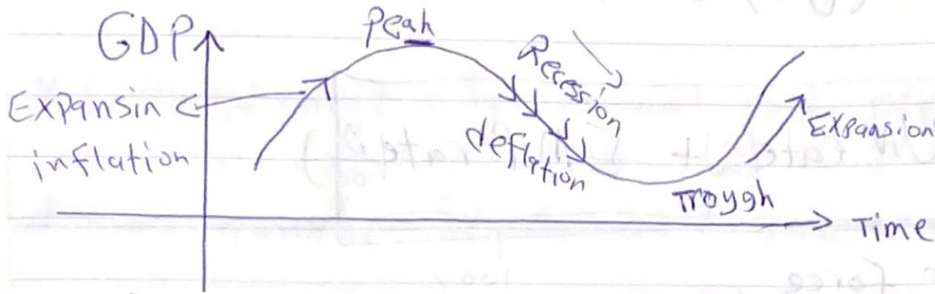and full employment

* Factors affecting productivity growth

- Technological advance
- Quantity of capital
- Education and training

CH. 27 تكملة محاضرة

Business cycle, unemployment and inflation.

* بداية انكماش أنواع البطالة، حجم البطالة وأسبابها، حجم، ضعف مقياس ...

* Causes of shocks.
1) irregular innovation (كابتن CD,) (الابتكار الغير منتظم)
2) productivity chang تغيير الانتاجية
3) monetary factor العامل النقدي
4) political events الاحداث السياسية
5) financial instability عدم الاستقرار المالي

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* | Labor force = employed + unemployed |

* Unemployment (UN)

* UN rate = $\left(UN / (UN + EMP) \right)^* 100$

* Employment (EMP)

* EMP rate = $\left(EMP / (UN + EMP) \right)^* 100$

* labor ~~factor~~ force (LF),

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

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

100%

* out of labor force,
* discourged worker,

* (Types of unemployment :-

1 Frictional unemployment. احتكاكية بطالة

انه اذ حينها ولكنها اداره او لموبب يعتقل يوجد ان الاثار
، العمل توقف لعدم وليس ونابب العمل ان لأ يعمل لا أنا

2 Structural unemployment هيكلية بطالة * الطلب
وتحكيلو اجراءة العمل طول ودان أن أمرا
بنك في يحفظوا والتكولوجيا *

3 Cyclial unemployment :   recession in GDP,
                            Decline in production,
الدورية البطالة *   negative shocks *

$$= \boxed{\begin{array}{l} structural + frictiona' \\ Natural\ unemployment\ rate \end{array}}$$

→ is not mean zero unemployment

* Full employment : if UN rate is equal to the

natural rate of unemployment.

* Full employment = (frictional and structural) = ~~grate~~

* EX :- assume frictional = 3% and structural

equal 4%, and cyclical = 5%

full employment = 3% + 4% = 7%

Natural rate of employment = 4% + 3% = 7%

* Stable period ⟹ natural unemployment rate

* اذا كان البطالة أعلى من اقل من الطبيعي :-

= actual output > Potential output

- - - - - - → inflation.

* الفجوة بين (الناتج) (الفعلي والناتج) ؟ كبيرة .

* 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

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* Inflation :- general increase in prices.

$$Inf = \left(\left(P_{(t+1)} - P_t \right) / P_t \right) * 100 \quad \left| \frac{P_{2001} - P_{2000}}{P_{2000}} \right|$$

$$= \left(\left(P_t - P_{(t-1)} \right) / P_{(t-1)} \right) * 100 \quad \left| \frac{ج المئل}{100} \right.$$

(P next period - P this period) / P this period $*100$

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* Percentage change in price level :-

EX :- Assume $CPI(t) = 205$, $CPI(t-1) = 100$

calculate the inflation rate :-

$$inf = \left(\left(205 - 100 \right) / 100 \right) * 100$$

$$= 105 \%$$

* if inflation = negative this meaning | deflation |

* Types of inflation : ــ ما هي انواع (الانفاتش)

1) Demand - Pull inflation ؛ زيادة فى الطلب ترفع من (التضخم)

2) Cost - Push inflation ! ــ التكلفة على الانتاج والعمالة
(supply shocks) ــ تاثيـر الاسعار

\# inflation → increase in costs of resources،
(basket of goods and services).

* Nominal and Real Income !ــ

Real Income = Nominal Income / CPI

\# CPI : consumer price index

\# CPI = $\dfrac{\text{price of the basket in a given year}}{\text{Price of } \prime\prime \quad \prime\prime \quad \prime\prime \text{ the base year}} \times 100$

* unanticipated inflation rate due to shock :ــ

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

1) People who have fixed salaries :ــ Purchasing

Power declines · / 2) savers · المدَّخرون

3) creditors الدائنون أو المُقرِضون

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* Who is unaffected from inflation؟ مَن لا يتأثر بـ

1) debtors المُقترِضون / 2) People who have Flexible income؟
أو دخل مَرِن أو متغير.

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* Hyper inflation :- تضخم لا يُحتسب.

* GDP و GDP per capita و نصيب الفرد كُذا تقسيم

* Business cycle fluctuations :-
1) Economic shocks ; 2) Prices are sticky down wards
3) Economic response entails
decreases in output and employment.

* Nominal income ؛ Unadjusted for inflation.

* Real income :- Nominal income adjusted for inflation.