# OUTLINE — October 10, 2018

- Concluding Thoughts on Micro half of course
- Overview of Macroeconomics
  - Growth of Total Output
  - Unemployment
  - Inflation
- Models of Macroeconomics
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

PS 2 due October 15/16 in section Are you registered to vote? Go to <u>http://www.vote.org</u>

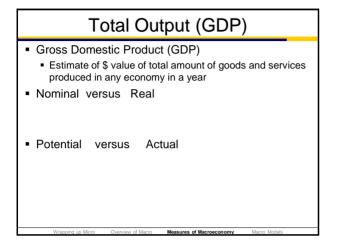
# Concluding Thoughts on Micro

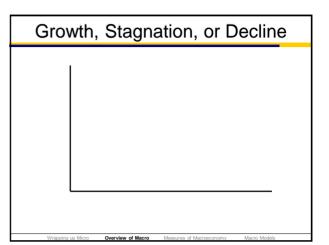
# Macroeconomics

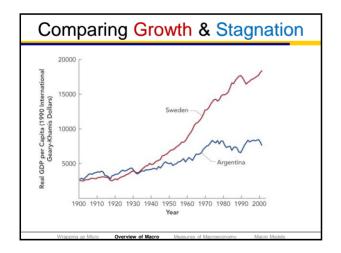
- The economy as a whole
- Three main topics
  - (Long-run) Economic Growth
  - Unemployment
  - Inflation
- For each topic
  - Models
  - And then, Policy

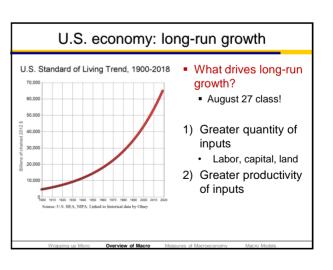
# New meanings of "short" & "long"

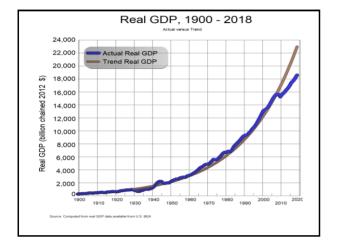
- In micro, precise definitions
  - Short run = so short that the firm can't change amount of capital (K)
  - Long run = long enough that the firm can exit or enter or change K
- In macro, not-so-precise
  - Long run = decade-to-decade (10 years)
    OR generation-to-generation (20-25 years)
  - Short run = a couple of years or so, maybe more

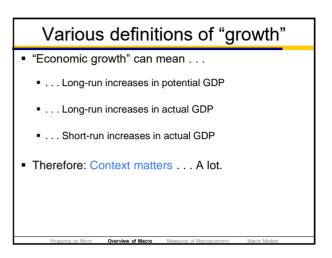


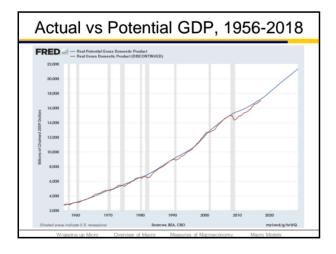


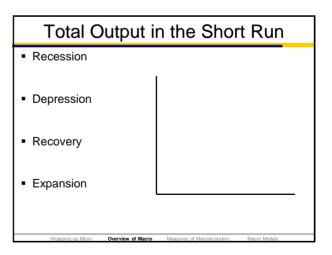


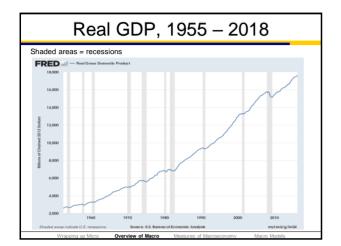


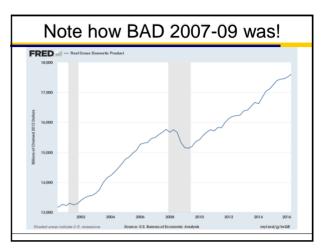




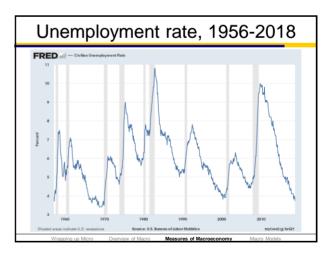


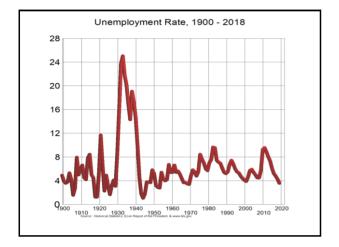


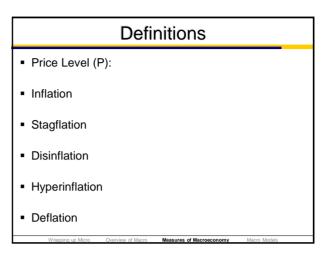




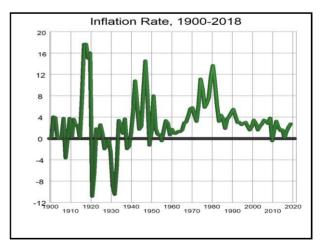












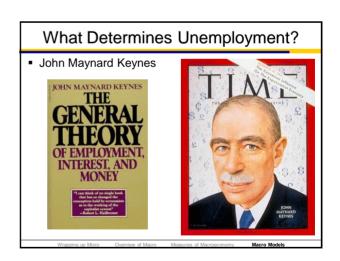
# Recall: Economic Models

- Models are how economists answer questions
- Each model is characterized by
  - 1. Question
  - 2. Simplifications or Abstractions
  - 3. Assumptions about Behavior
- Change assumption → Change model
- To evaluate policy, compare policy's results with the counterfactual (what result would have been in absence of policy), not with the past
- Formulate the counterfactual by using models

# Pre-1930s Model: "The" Labor Market

# Why that model doesn't apply

Which assumptions are not valid?



## What Determines Unemployment?

- John Maynard Keynes
- Unemployment is determined by

employment which is determined by output produced which is determined by aggregate demand for output

• Key idea: Someone will hire you if they can sell what you produce

# What about inflation?

- Phillips Curve (return to this: November 19)
- Prices & inflation depend upon Costs of production which depend upon Supply & Demand for inputs which depend upon Expectations of prices and Productivity of inputs and Amount of output produced

# Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- Employment depends upon output produced
  - How measure "output produced"?
  - With "gross domestic product" or GDP
- GDP = Total annual economic output in a nation
  - Output
  - Economic
  - In a nation
  - Annual
  - Total

# How compute GDP?

GDP =

- Nominal GDP: use *current* prices
- Real GDP: use "base year" prices

# How big is GDP?

- Nominal GDP in 2018:II was \$20.4 trillion
  - 20,400,000 million dollars
  - \$20,400,000,000,000
  - Per person (per capita), about \$62,500
- Data source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (<u>www.bea.gov</u>)

Measures of Macroeco

