Chapter 6 : (第 1 題) 解答

Problems

1. (a) The amount of taxes at natural real GDP : $tY^N = .2(11,600) = 2,320$.

   (b) There is a natural employment deficit because taxes (2,320) are less than government spending (2,610).

   $NED = tY^N - G = 2,320 - 2,610 = -290$.

   The NED as a percentage of natural real GDP $= -290/11,600*100 = -2.5$ %.

   (c) For the NED to equal one % of natural real GDP: $NED = -.01(11,600) = -116$.

   (d) For fiscal policymakers to achieve their goal, $T - G = -116$, and since $T = 2,320$ at natural real GDP, given no change in the tax rate, $2,320 - G = -116$ or $G = 2,436$. Therefore, to achieve their goal, they must reduce government spending to 2,436 or equivalently, cut spending by 174.

   (e) For fiscal policymakers to achieve their goal, $T - G = -116$ and since $G = 2,610$, given no change in government spending, $t(11,600) - 2,610 = -116$, or $t(11,600) = 2,494$. Therefore, the tax rate, t, must equal $2,494/11,600 = .215$ for fiscal policymakers to achieve their goal, given no change in government spending.

   (f) Fiscal policymakers must either raise the tax rate or cut government spending in order to accomplish their goal of reducing the NED to one % of GDP. Either action has a contractionary effect on real income. Therefore, monetary policymakers would have to take expansionary action to increase the money supply in order to offset the contractionary effect of fiscal policy.