3. National Income

Based on Mankiw, Chapters 3 & 4: *National Income: How It Is Earned & National Income: How It Is Spent*

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Outline of model

- A closed economy, market-clearing model
- Aggregate supply
  - factor markets (supply, demand, price)
  - determination of output/income
- Aggregate demand
  - determinants of C, I, and G
- Equilibrium
  - goods market
  - loanable funds market

Aggregate supply
Aggregate demand
Equilibrium

Factors of production

- K: capital
  - tools, machines, and structures used in production
- L: labor
  - the physical and mental efforts of workers

The production function: $Y = F(K, L)$

- Shows how much output Y the economy can produce from:
  - K units of capital
  - L units of labor
- Reflects the economy's level of technology
- Reflects how existing technology transforms capital and labor into output
- Technological improvements result in more output from same level of inputs

Returns to scale

- We start in period 1 with $Y_1 = F(K_1, L_1)$
- Scale all inputs by the same factor $z > 0$:
  - $K_2 = zK_1$ and $L_2 = zL_1$
  - E.g., if $z = 1.2$, then all inputs are increased by 20%
- What happens to output, $Y_2 = F(K_2, L_2)$?
  - $Y_2 = zY_1$ for any $z > 0$: *???*
  - $Y_2 > zY_1$ for any $z > 1$: *???*
  - $Y_2 < zY_1$ for any $z > 1$: *???*

Returns to scale

- We start in period 1 with $Y_1 = F(K_1, L_1)$
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  - E.g., if $z = 1.2$, then all inputs are increased by 20%
- What happens to output, $Y_2 = F(K_2, L_2)$?
  - $Y_2 = zY_1$ for any $z > 0$: *constant returns to scale*
  - $Y_2 > zY_1$ for any $z > 1$: *increasing returns to scale*
  - $Y_2 < zY_1$ for any $z > 1$: *decreasing returns to scale*

Returns to scale: Example 1

$$F(K, L) = \sqrt{KL}$$

$$F(zK, zL) = ???$$

Returns to scale: Example 1

$$F(K, L) = \sqrt{KL}$$

$$F(zK, zL) = \sqrt{(zK)(zL)}$$

$$= \sqrt{z^2 KL}$$

$$= z\sqrt{KL}$$

$$= zF(K, L)$$

- This production function has constant returns to scale for any $z > 0$

Returns to scale: Example 2

$$F(K, L) = K^2 + L^2$$

$$F(zK, zL) = ???$$

Returns to scale: Example 2

$$F(K, L) = K^2 + L^2$$

$$F(zK, zL) = (zK)^2 + (zL)^2$$

$$= z^2(K^2 + L^2)$$

$$= z^2 F(K, L)$$

- This production function has increasing returns to scale for any $z > 1$

NOW YOU TRY

- Determine whether each of these production functions has constant, decreasing, or increasing returns to scale:

a. $F(K, L) = \frac{K^2}{L}$

b. $F(K, L) = K + L$

NOW YOU TRY

a. $F(K, L) = \dfrac{K^2}{L}$

$$F(zK, zL) = \frac{(zK)^2}{zL}$$
$$= \frac{z^2K^2}{zL}$$
$$= z\frac{K^2}{L}$$
$$= zF(K, L)$$

- This production function has constant returns to scale for any $z > 0$

NOW YOU TRY

b. $F(K, L) = K + L$

$$F(zK, zL) = zK + zL$$
$$= z(K + L)$$
$$= zF(K, L)$$

- This production function has constant returns to scale for any $z > 0$

Assumptions

1. Technology $F(\cdot)$ is fixed over time
2. The economy's supplies of capital and labor are fixed: $K = \bar{K}$ and $L = \bar{L}$

Determining GDP

- Output is determined by the fixed factor supplies and the fixed technology

$$\bar{Y} = F(\bar{K}, \bar{L})$$

Factor prices

- The per unit prices that firms pay for the factors of production
  - Wage: price of L
  - Rental rate: price of K

Notation

- W: nominal wage
- R: nominal rental rate
- P: price of output
- W/P: real wage (measured in units of output)
- R/P: real rental rate

How factor prices are determined

- Quick pause: supply/demand of *factors* vs. *final goods!*
- Factor prices are determined by supply and demand in factor markets
- Recall that the supply of each factor is fixed
- What about demand?

Demand for labor

- Assume that markets are competitive: each firm takes W, R, and P as given
- Idea: a firm hires each unit of labor if the cost does not exceed the benefit
  - Cost: *???*
  - Benefit: *???*

Demand for labor

- Assume that markets are competitive: each firm takes W, R, and P as given
- Idea: a firm hires each unit of labor if the cost does not exceed the benefit
  - Cost: real wage
  - Benefit: marginal product of labor (MPL)

Marginal product of labor (MPL)

- Definition: the extra output firms can produce using an additional unit of labor
  - … holding other inputs fixed

$$MPL = F(K, L + 1) - F(K, L)$$

NOW YOU TRY

a. Determine MPL at each value of L

b. Graph the production function

c. Graph the MPL curve with MPL on the vertical axis and L on the horizontal axis

L	*Y*	*MPL*
0	0	n.a.
1	10	
2	19	
3	27	
4	34	
5	40	
6	45	
7	49	
8	52	
9	54	
10	55	

NOW YOU TRY

a. Determine MPL at each value of L

b. Graph the production function

c. Graph the MPL curve with MPL on the vertical axis and L on the horizontal axis

L	*Y*	*MPL*
0	0	n.a.
1	10	10
2	19	9
3	27	8
4	34	7
5	40	6
6	45	5
7	49	4
8	52	3
9	54	2
10	55	1

NOW YOU TRY

a. Determine MPL at each value of L

b. Graph the production function

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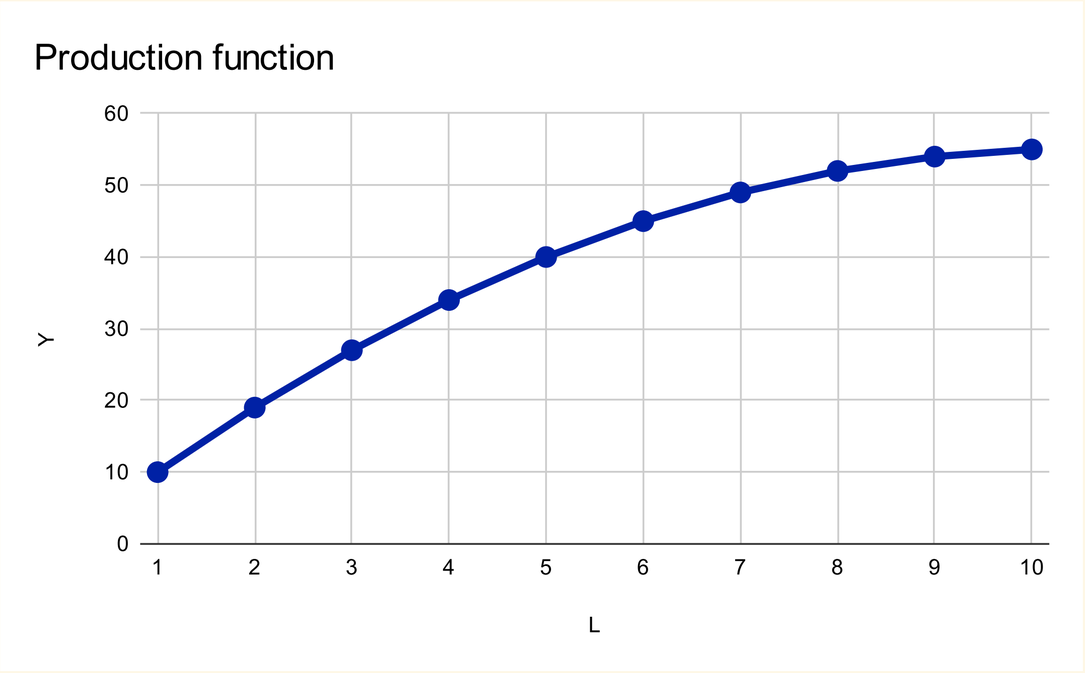

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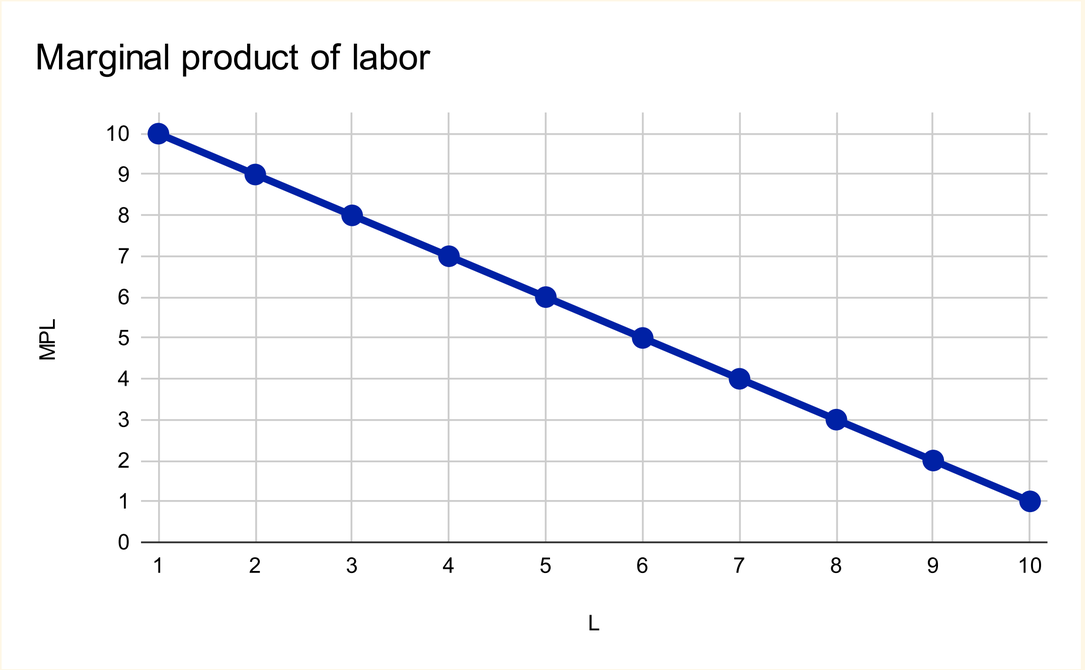
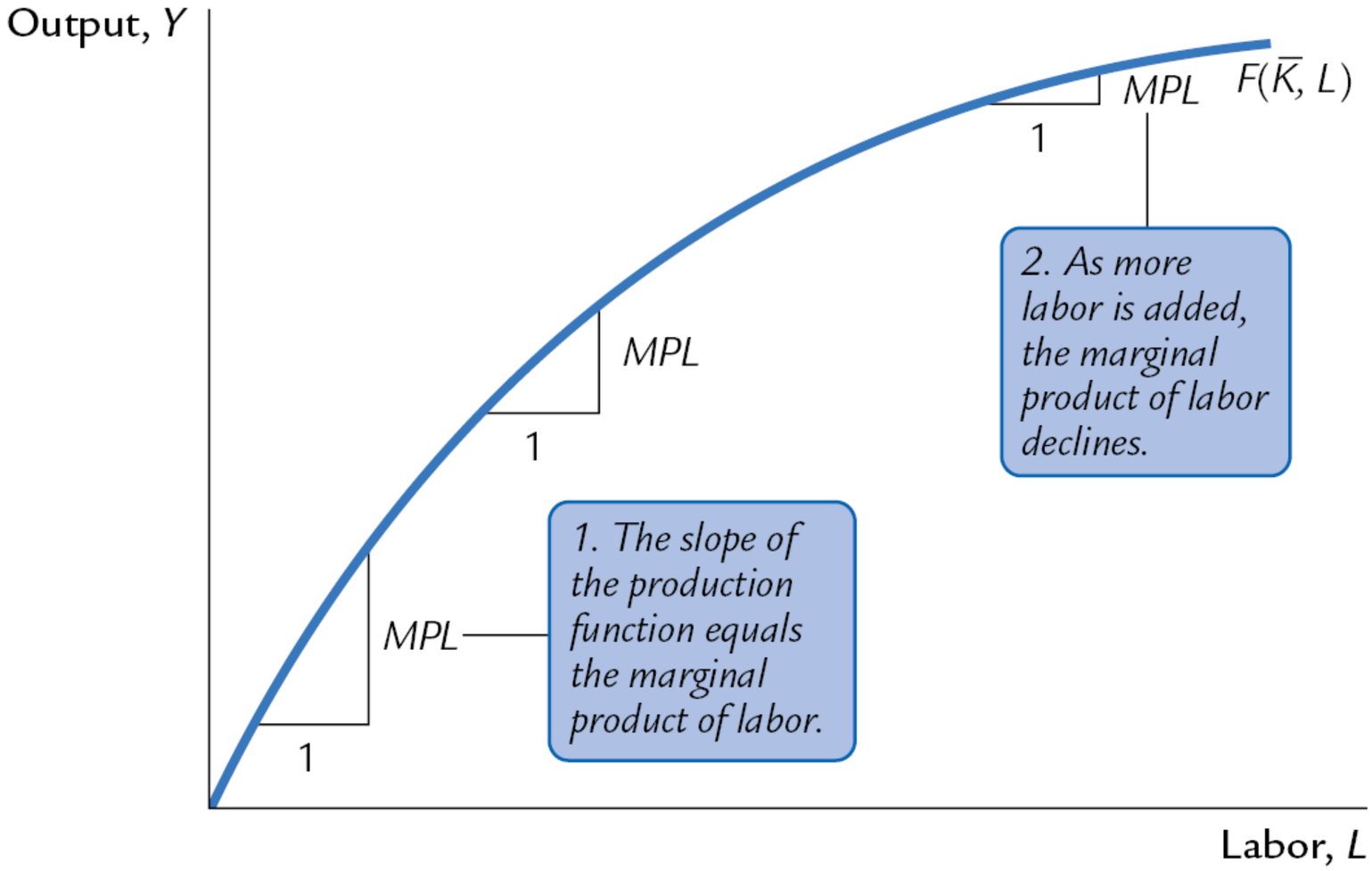


MPL and the production function



Diminishing marginal returns

- As an input is increased (holding other inputs fixed), its marginal product falls
- Intuition:
  - If L increases while holding K fixed, machines per worker fall, worker productivity falls

NOW YOU TRY

- Do these production functions have diminishing marginal returns to labor?

a. $F(K, L) = 2K + 15L$

b. $F(K, L) = \sqrt{KL}$

c. $F(K, L) = 2\sqrt{K} + 15\sqrt{L}$

NOW YOU TRY

- Do these production functions have diminishing marginal returns to labor?

a. $F(K, L) = 2K + 15L$

$MPL = 15 \implies$ ***no***, because it is constant as L increases

b. $F(K, L) = \sqrt{KL}$

$$MPL = \frac{\sqrt{K}}{2\sqrt{L}} \implies$$ ***yes***, because it is decreasing in L

c. $F(K, L) = 2\sqrt{K} + 15\sqrt{L}$

$$MPL = \frac{15}{2\sqrt{L}} \implies$$ ***yes***, because it is decreasing in L

NOW YOU TRY

- Suppose $W/P = 6$
- If $L = 3$, should the firm hire more or less labor? Why?
- If $L = 7$, should the firm hire more or less labor? Why?

L	*Y*	*MPL*
0	0	n.a.
1	10	10
2	19	9
3	27	8
4	34	7
5	40	6
6	45	5
7	49	4
8	52	3
9	54	2
10	55	1

NOW YOU TRY

- Suppose $W/P = 6$
- If $L = 3$, should the firm hire more or less labor? Why?
  - ***Answer:*** More, because the benefit of the fourth worker ($MPL = 7$) exceeds its cost ($W/P = 6$)
- If $L = 7$, should the firm hire more or less labor? Why?
  - ***Answer:*** Less, because the seventh worker adds $MPL = 4$ units of output but costs the firm $W/P = 6$

L	*Y*	*MPL*
0	0	n.a.
1	10	10
2	19	9
3	27	8
4	34	7
5	40	6
6	45	5
7	49	4
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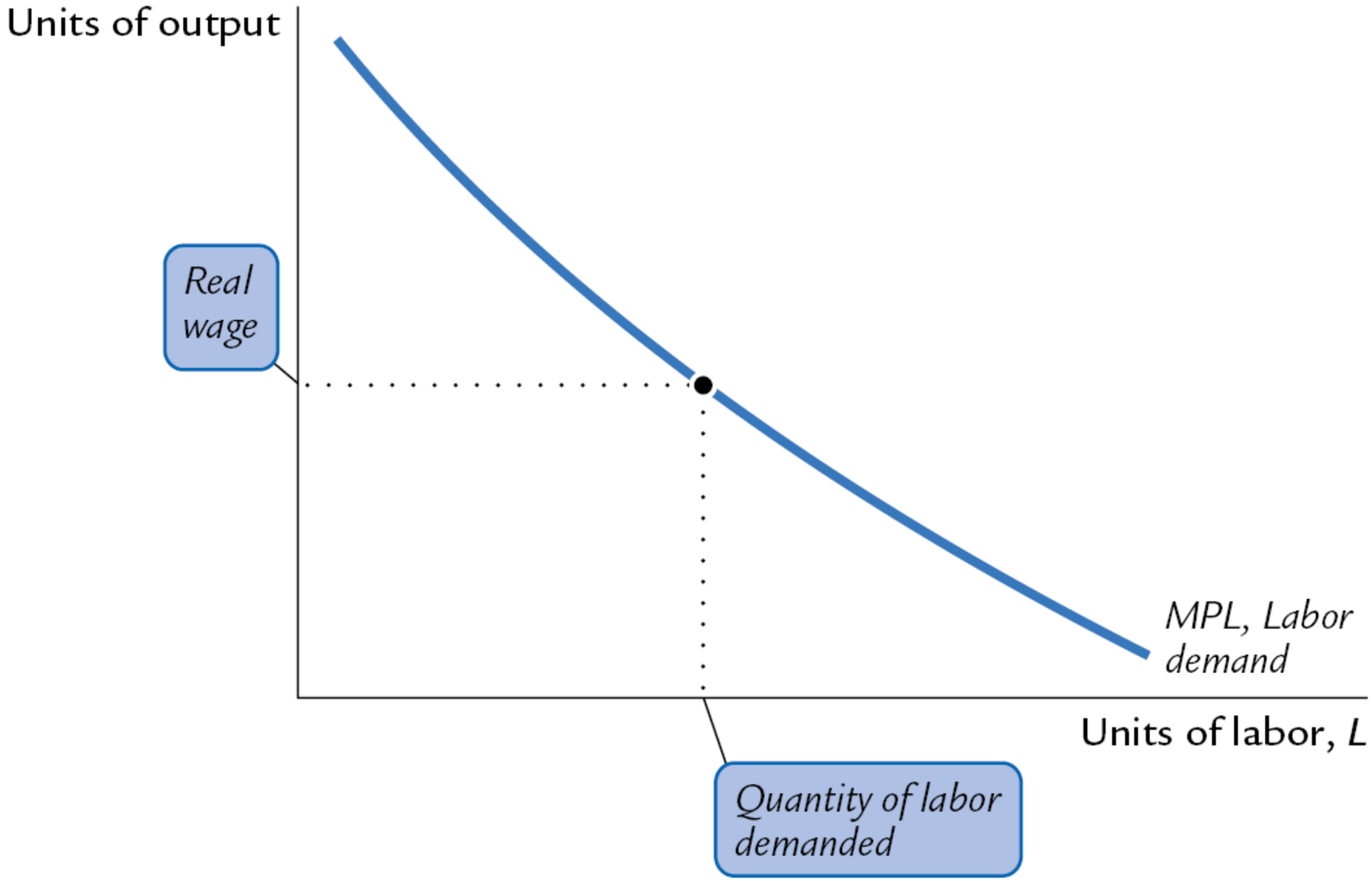
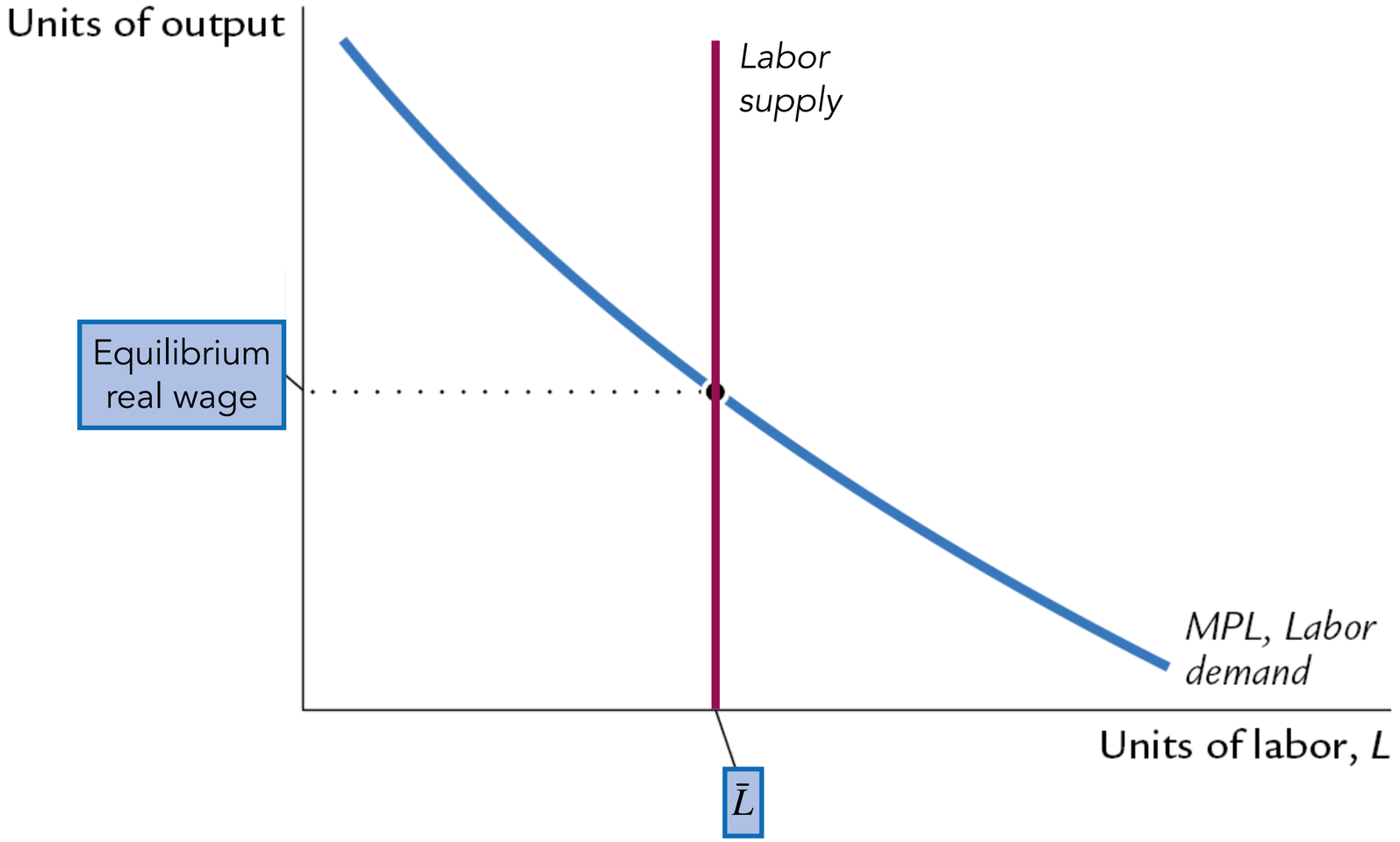
MPL and the demand for labor



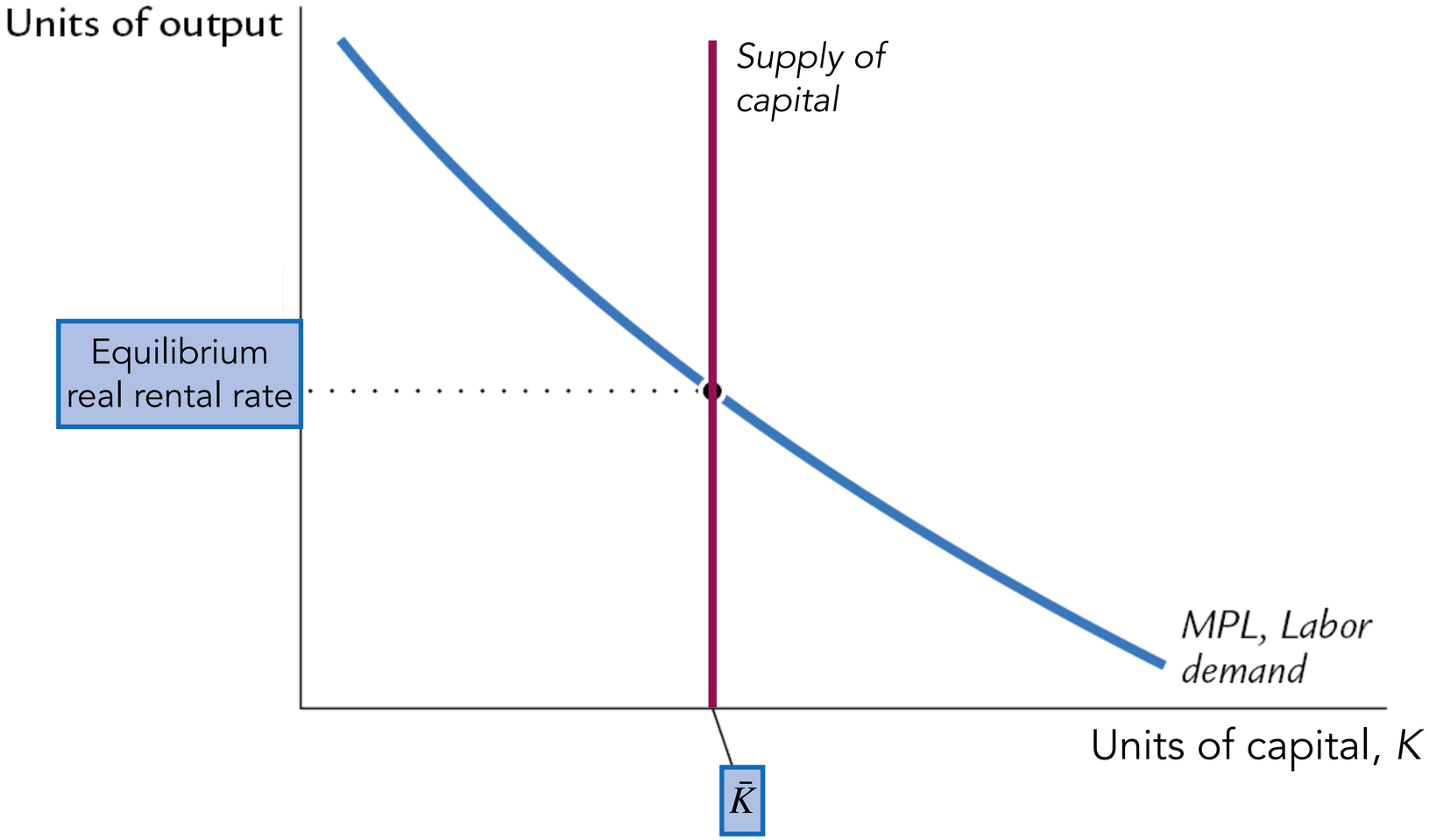
The equilibrium real wage



Determining the rental rate

- We have just seen that $MPL = W/P$
- The same logic shows that $MPK = R/P$
  - Diminishing returns to capital: MPK falls as K rises
  - The MPK curve is the firm's demand curve for renting capital
  - Firms maximize profits by choosing K^* such that $MPK = R/P$

The equilibrium real rental rate



Neoclassical theory of distribution

- States that each factor input is paid its marginal product
- A good starting point for thinking about income distribution
- Examples where this does not hold? *Class discussion*

How income is distributed to L and K

- Total labor income: $\frac{W}{P}\bar{L} = MPL \times \bar{L}$
- Total capital income: $\frac{R}{P}\bar{K} = MPK \times \bar{K}$
- If the production function has constant returns to scale, then

$$\bar{Y} = \underbrace{MPK \times \bar{K}}_{\text{capital income}} + \underbrace{MPL \times \bar{L}}_{\text{labor income}}$$

Cobb–Douglas production function

- Cobb–Douglas production function:

  $Y = AK^{\alpha}L^{1-\alpha}$ where A represents the level of technology

- The Cobb–Douglas production function has constant factor shares

  - α: capital's share of total income. Why?

Cobb–Douglas production function

- Cobb–Douglas production function:

  $Y = AK^{\alpha}L^{1-\alpha}$ where A represents the level of technology

- The Cobb–Douglas production function has constant factor shares

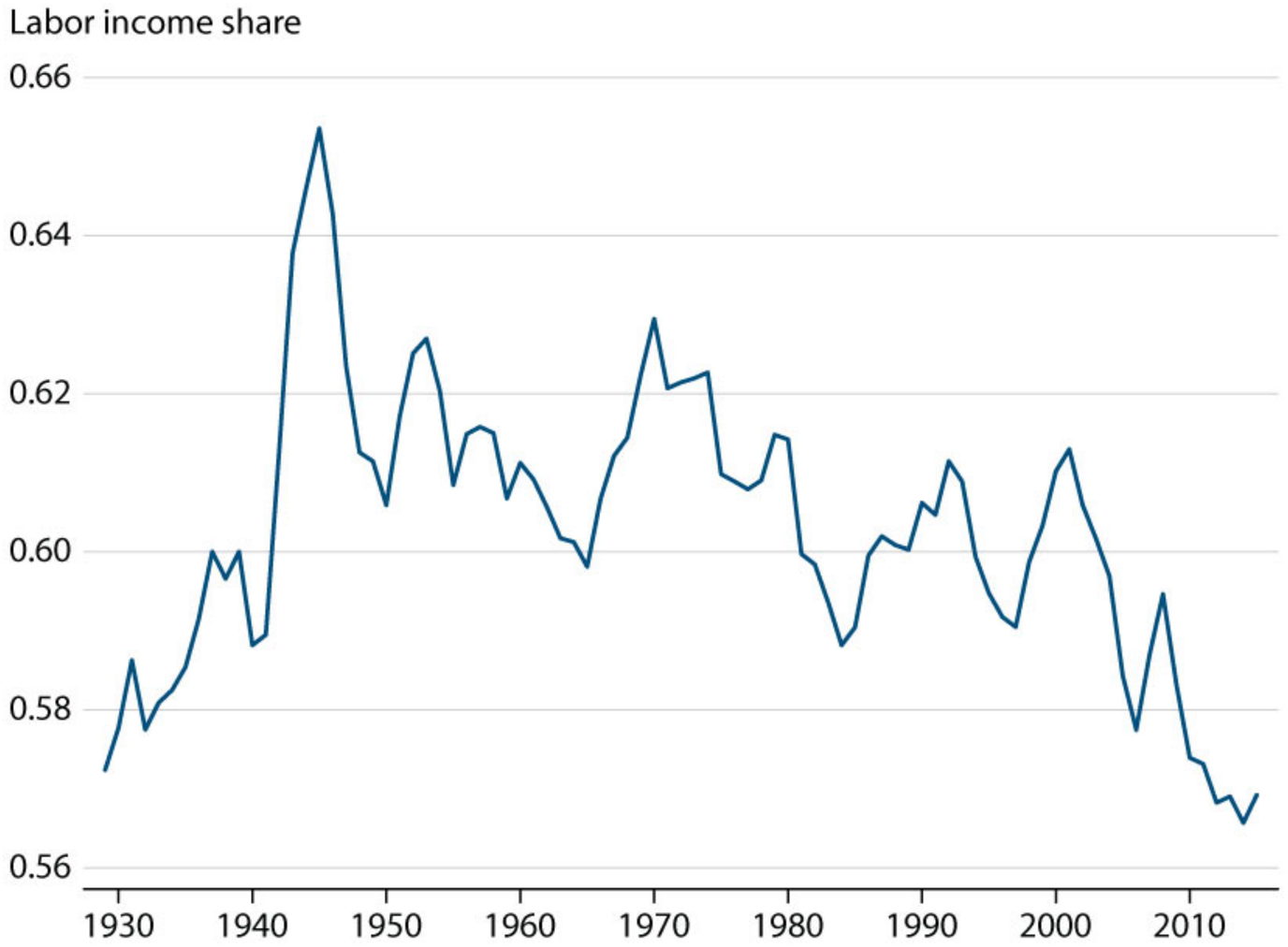
  - α: capital's share of total income. Why?

    $$MPK = A\alpha K^{\alpha-1}L^{1-\alpha} = \frac{\alpha Y}{K} \text{ and } MPL = AK^{\alpha}(1-\alpha)L^{-\alpha} = \frac{(1-\alpha)Y}{L}$$

    $$\implies \bar{Y} = MPK \times \bar{K} + MPL \times \bar{L} = \alpha\bar{Y} + (1-\alpha)\bar{Y}$$

- Does this hold true in the data?

Declining labor share in the US



Source: Aum and Shin (2020), https://www.stlouisfed.org/publications/review/2020/10/22/why-is-the-labor-share-declining

Labor share and income inequality

- Lower labor share over time exacerbates income disparity
- Why?
  - Technological advances reduce the role of labor in production
  - Market power of firms increases while worker power decreases

Skill-biased technological change

- Technological progress increased the relative demand for skilled labor
- Since the ‘70s, technological progress continues but education is stagnant
- Therefore, skill-biased technological change increases wage inequality
  - Growing demand & stagnant supply of skilled workers
  - Skilled workers’ wages grow compared to unskilled ones
  - Over time, wage inequality exacerbates income inequality

Globalization and inequality

- US trade growth also increases the relative demand for skilled labor
- Therefore, inequality grows
- However, trade is still beneficial on aggregate (more on this later)

Further sources of inequality

- Educational slowdown
- Falling marriage rates among higher-educated workers (assortative matching)

Aggregate supply

Aggregate demand

Equilibrium

Demand for goods and services

- Recall the determinants of the four components of GDP
  - C: consumption
  - I: investment
  - G: government expenditures
  - NX: net exports

Demand for goods and services

- Components of aggregate demand:
  - C: consumer demand for goods and services
  - I: demand for investment goods
  - G: government demand for goods and services
  - closed economy: no NX

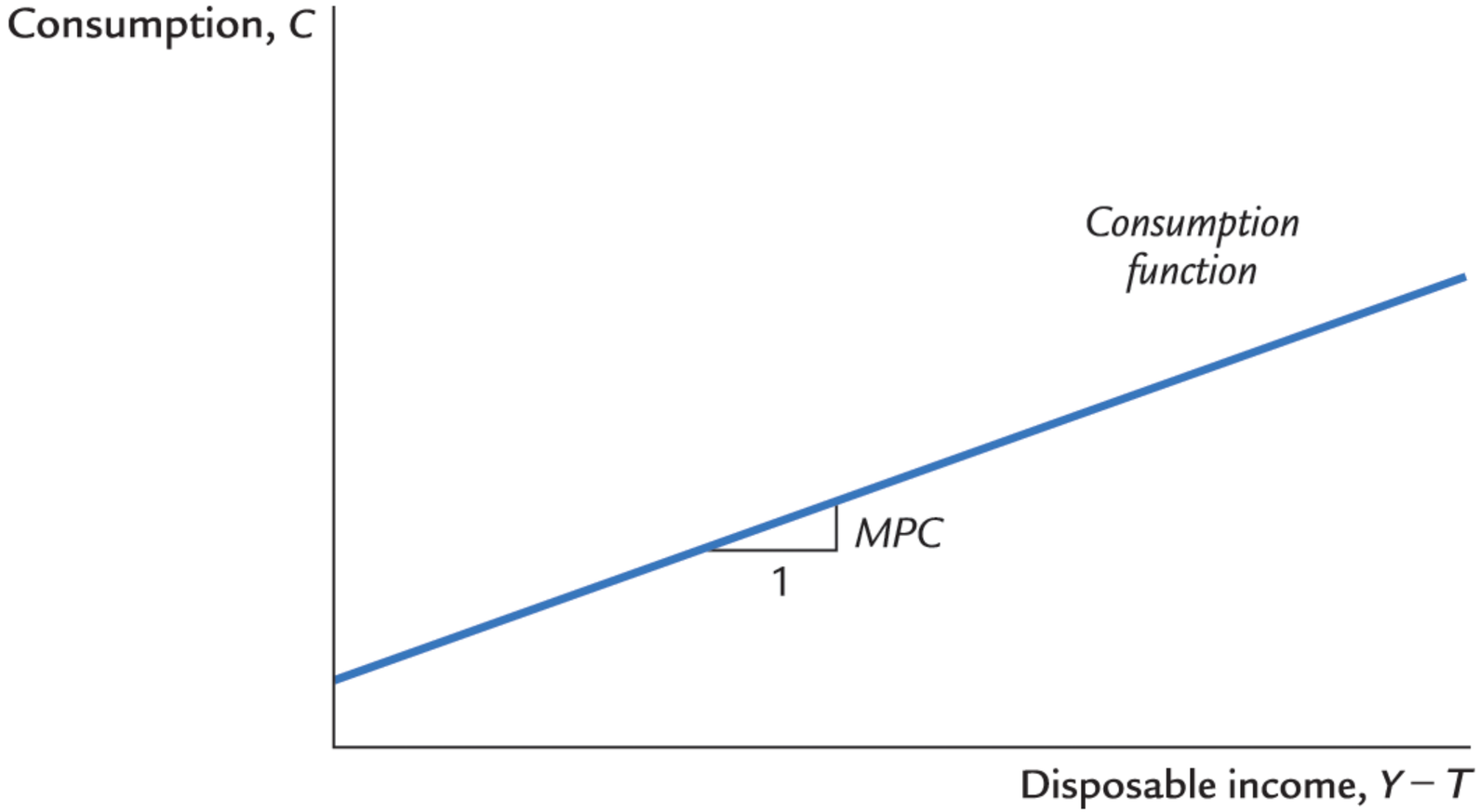
Consumption, C

- Households receive income from their labor and from owing capital
- They pay taxes to the government
- They decide how much of their after-tax income to consume and save
- Consumption/savings are the typical decisions in our economic models

Consumption, C

- *Disposable income* is total income minus total taxes: $Y - T$
- Consumption function: $C = C(Y - T)$
- *Marginal propensity to consume (MPC)*
  - The change in consumption C when disposable income $Y - T$ increases by one dollar

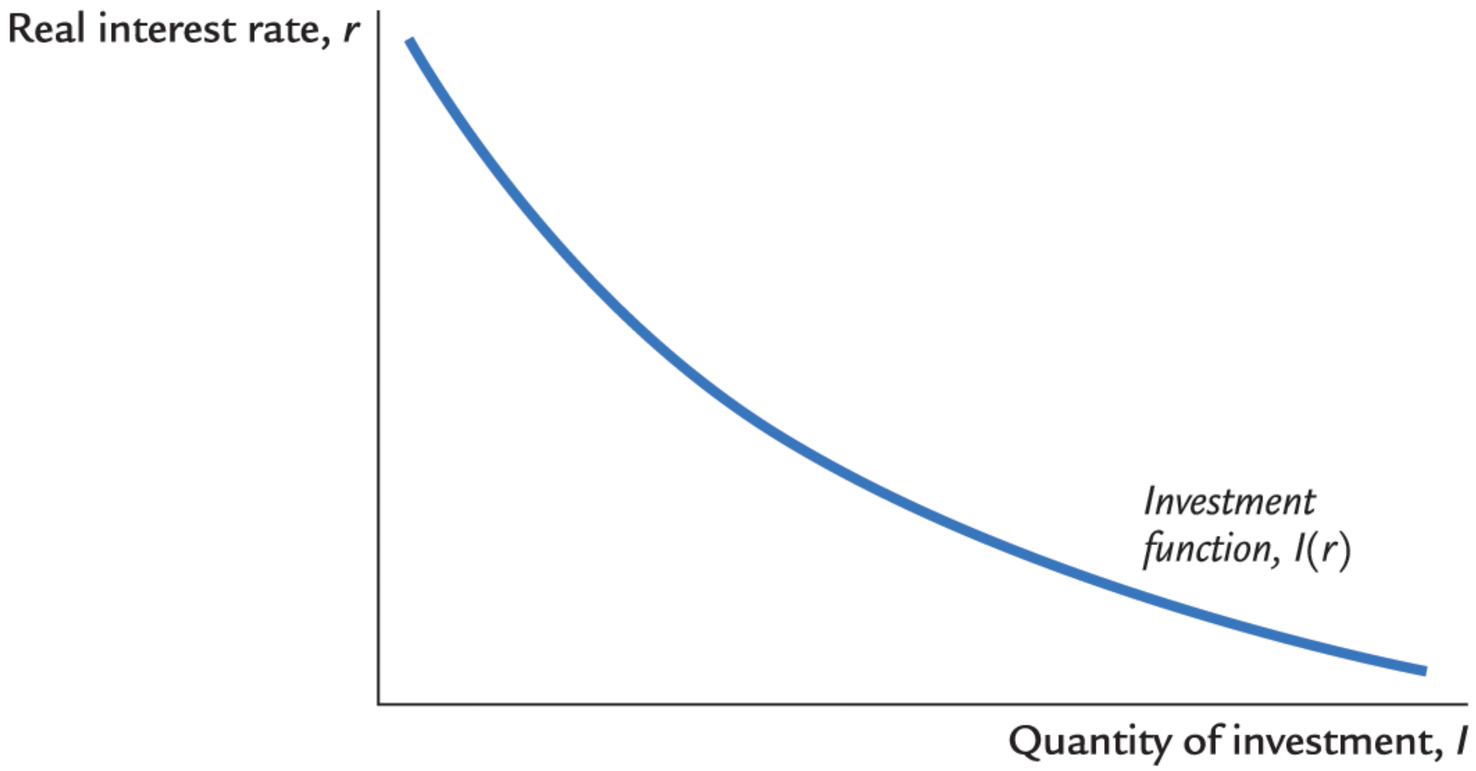
The consumption function



Investment, I

- Investment function: $I = I(r)$
  - r denotes the real interest rate, the nominal interest rate corrected for inflation
- The real interest rate is
  - … the cost of borrowing
  - … the opportunity cost of using one's own funds to finance investment spending
- So, I depends negatively on r
  - Note that r is the real interest rate, not the rental rate of capital R

The investment function



Government spending, G

- G: government spending on goods and services
- G excludes transfer payments
  - E.g., Social Security benefits, unemployment insurance benefits
- Assume that government spending and total taxes are exogenous:
  $G = \bar{G}$ and $T = \bar{T}$

Aggregate supply
Aggregate demand
Equilibrium

The market for goods and services

Aggregate demand: $C(\bar{Y} - \bar{T}) + I(r) + \bar{G}$

Aggregate supply: $\bar{Y} = F(\bar{K}, \bar{L})$

Equilibrium: $\bar{Y} = C(\bar{Y} - \bar{T}) + I(r) + \bar{G}$

- The real interest rate adjusts to equate demand with supply

The loanable funds market

- A simple supply–demand model of the financial system
- One asset: “loanable funds”
  - demand for funds: investment
  - supply of funds: saving
  - “price” of funds: real interest rate

Demand for funds: investment

- The demand for loanable funds
  - … comes from investment
    - Firms borrow to finance spending on plants and equipment, new office buildings, etc.
    - Consumers borrow to buy new houses
  - …depends negatively on r
    - r is the “price” of loanable funds (cost of borrowing)

Supply of funds: saving

- The supply of loanable funds comes from saving
  - Households use their savings to make bank deposits and purchase assets
  - These funds become available to firms to borrow and finance investment spending
  - The government may also contribute to saving if it does not spend all the tax revenue

Types of saving

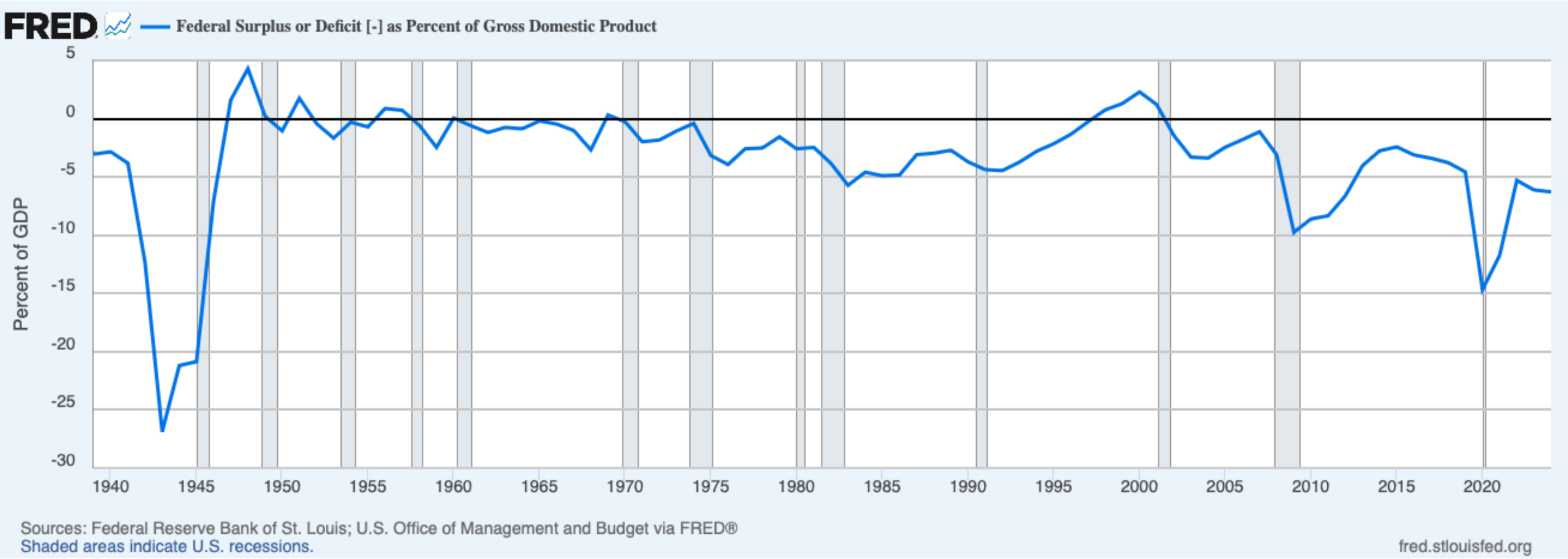
- *Private saving:* $(Y - T) - C$
- *Public saving:* $T - G$
- *National saving:* $S =$ private saving $+$ public saving

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= (Y - T) - C + T - G \\
&= Y - C - G \\
&= I
\end{aligned}
$$

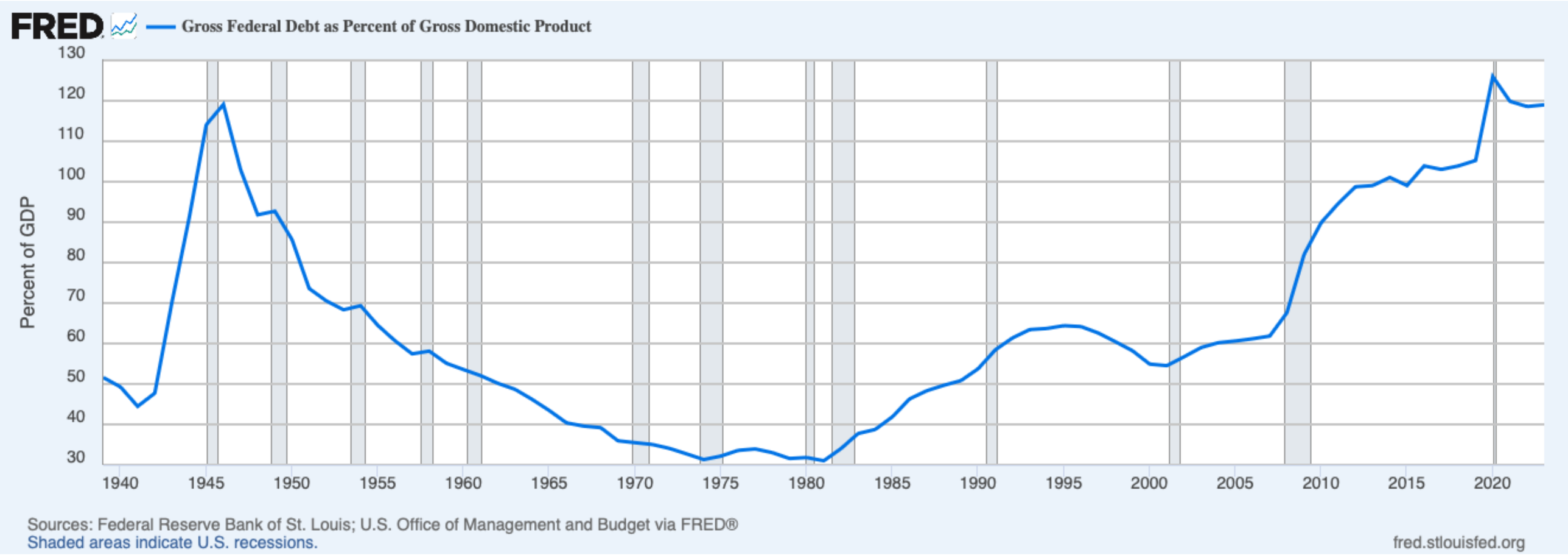
Budget surpluses and deficits

- *Budget surplus:* $T > G$
  - Surplus: $T - G > 0$
- *Budget deficit:* $T < G$
  - Deficit: $T - G < 0$ (often expressed as $|T - G|$)
- *Balanced budget:* $T = G$
- The U.S. government finances its deficit by issuing Treasury bonds
  - I.e., borrowing from households and firms

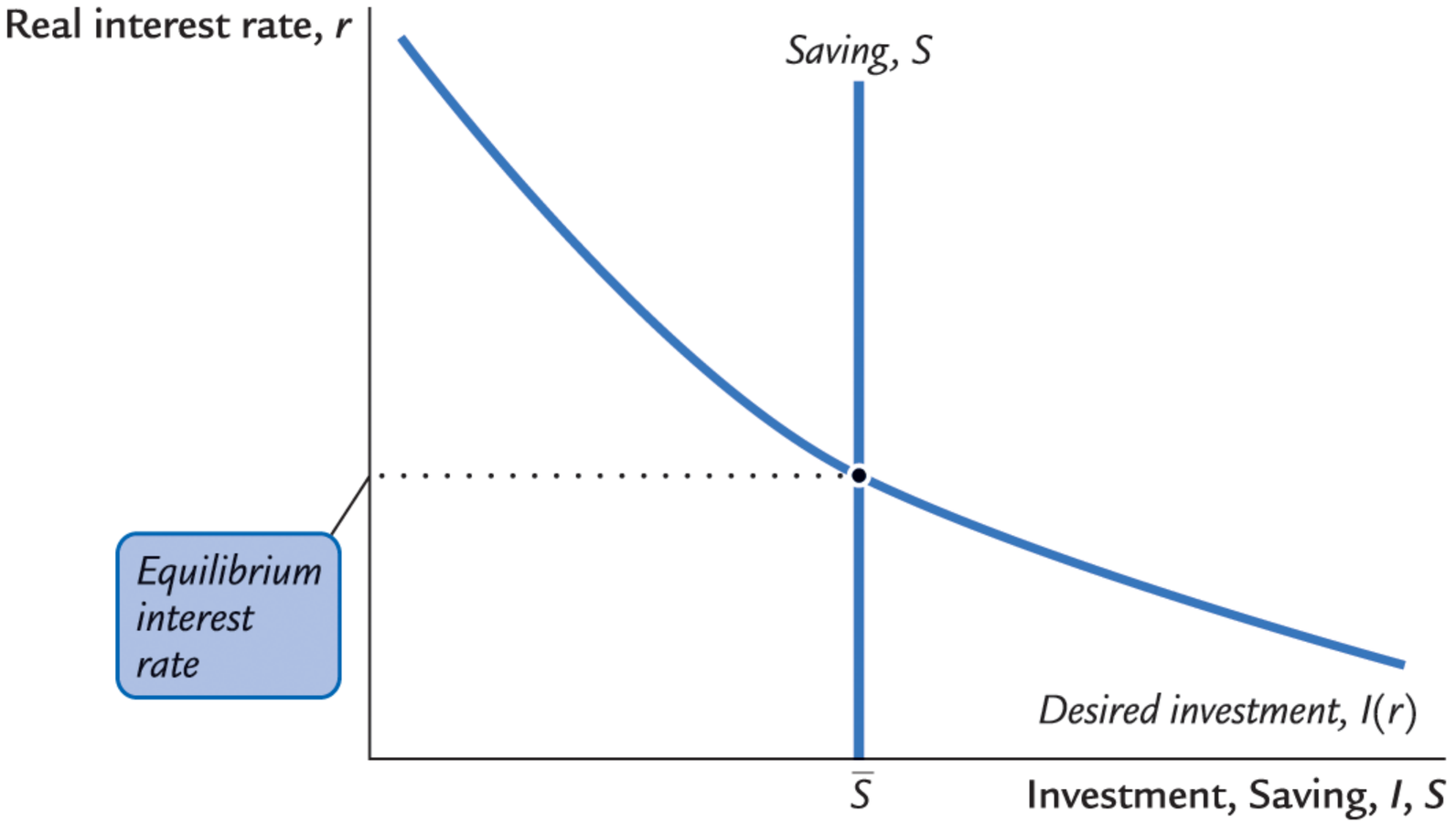
U.S. federal gov’t surplus/deficit



U.S. federal gov’t debt



Loanable funds equilibrium



The special role of r

- r adjusts to equilibrate the goods and loanable funds markets simultaneously
  - If the loanable funds market is in equilibrium, then
    $Y - C - G = I$
  - Add $(C + G)$ to both sides to get
    $Y = C + I + G$ (goods market equilibrium)
- Thus: equilibrium in loanable funds market ⇔ equilibrium in goods market

Recap: Mastering models

- To master a model, be sure to know:
  1. Which of its variables are endogenous and which are exogenous
  2. For each curve in the diagram, know:
     2.1. definition
     2.2. intuition for slope
     2.3. all the things that can shift the curve
  3. Use the model to analyze the effects of each item in 2.3.
- What are these in the loanable funds model?

Mastering the loanable funds model

- Things that shift the saving curve
  - Public saving
    - Fiscal policy: changes in G or T
  - Private saving
    - Preferences
    - Tax laws: 401(k), IRA, replacing income tax with consumption tax

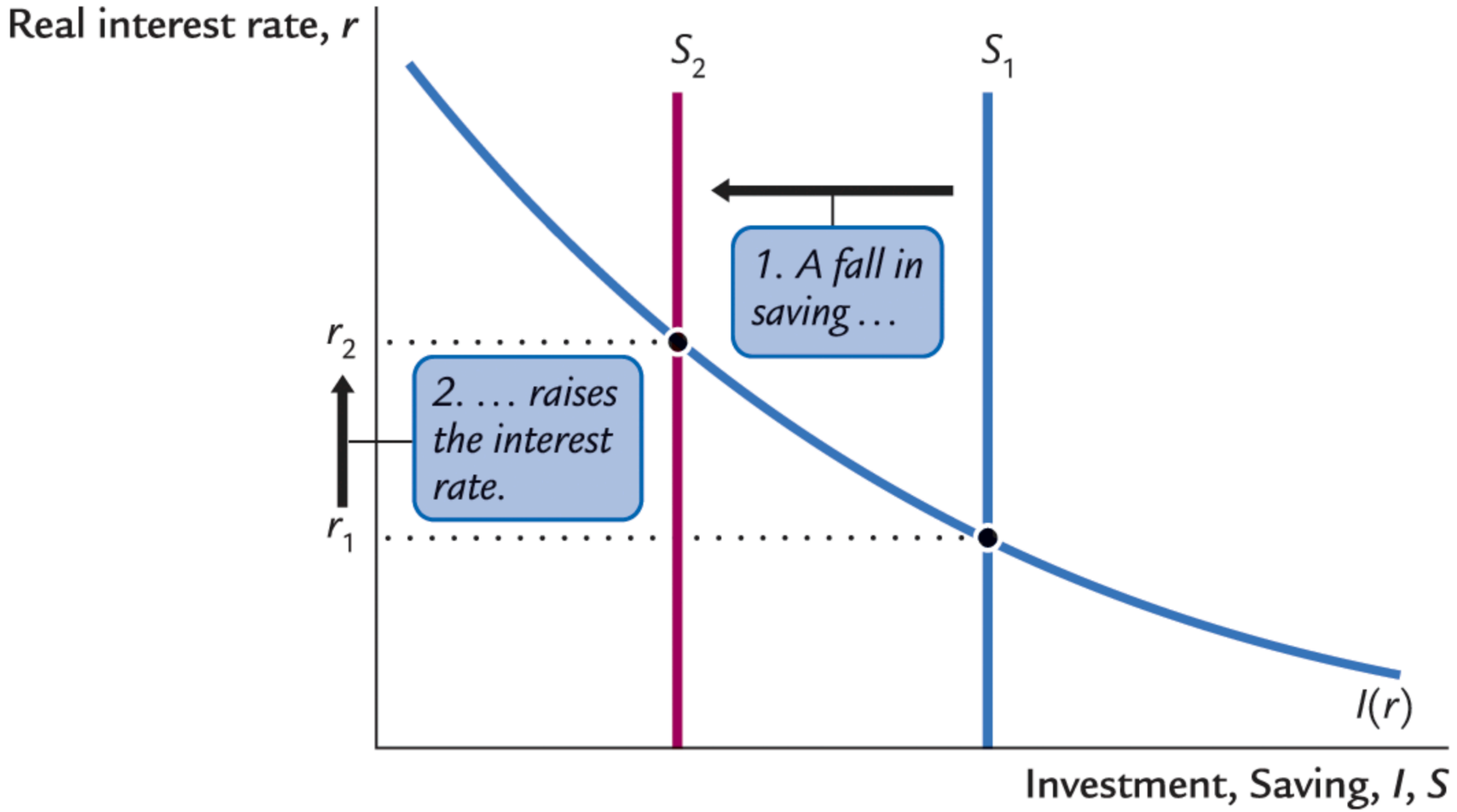
CASE STUDY: The Reagan Deficits

- Reagan policies during early 1980s
  - Increases in defense spending: $\Delta G > 0$
  - Big tax cuts: $\Delta T < 0$
- Both policies reduce national saving:

$$\bar{S} = \bar{Y} - C(\bar{Y} - \bar{T}) - \bar{G}$$

$$\uparrow \bar{G} \implies \downarrow \bar{S} \qquad \downarrow \bar{T} \implies \uparrow C \implies \downarrow \bar{S}$$

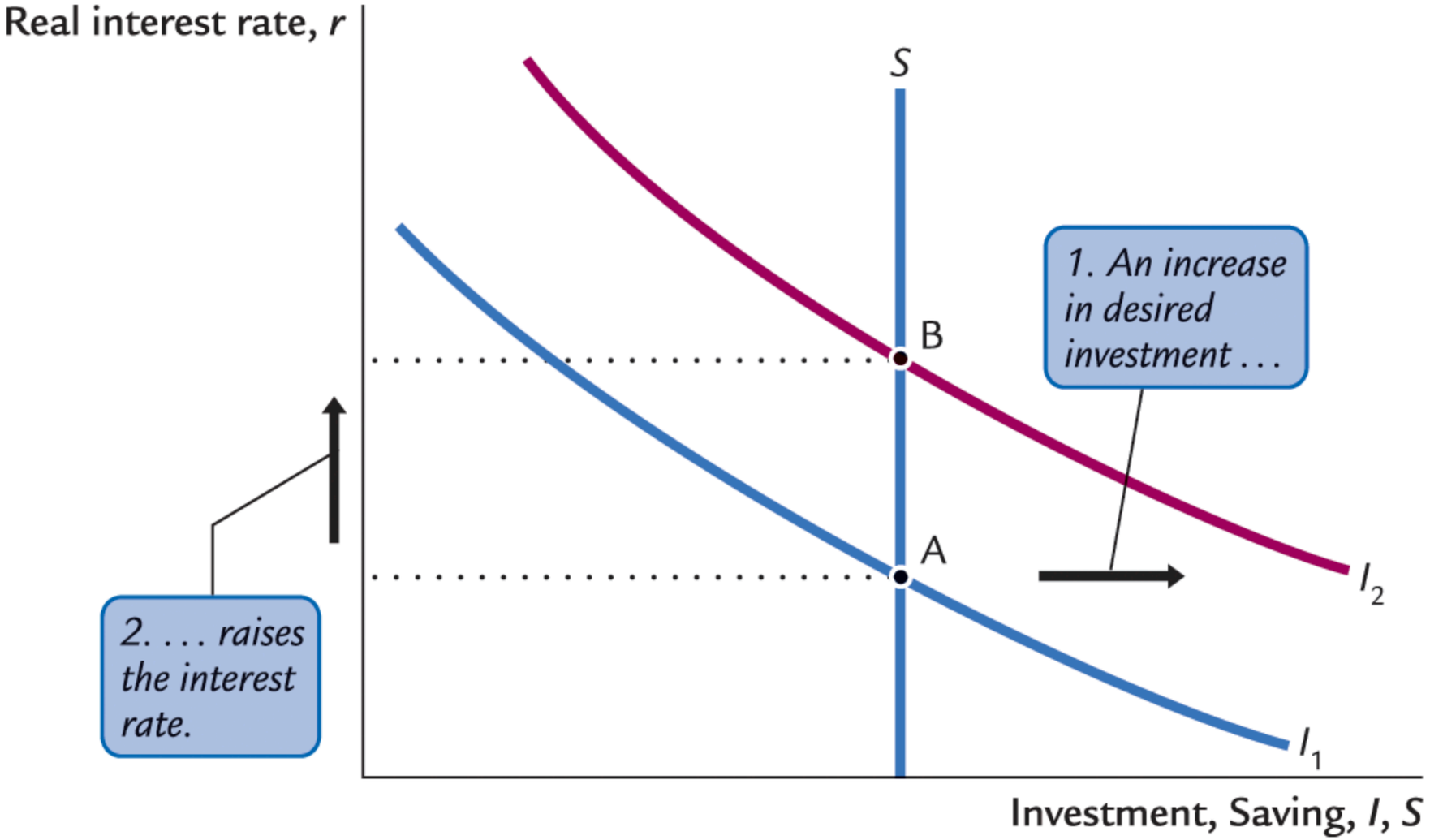
CASE STUDY: The Reagan Deficits



Mastering the loanable funds model

- Things that shift the investment curve:
  - Technological innovations
    - …to take advantage of innovations, firms must buy new investment goods
  - Tax laws that affect investment
    - E.g., investment tax credit

An increase in investment demand



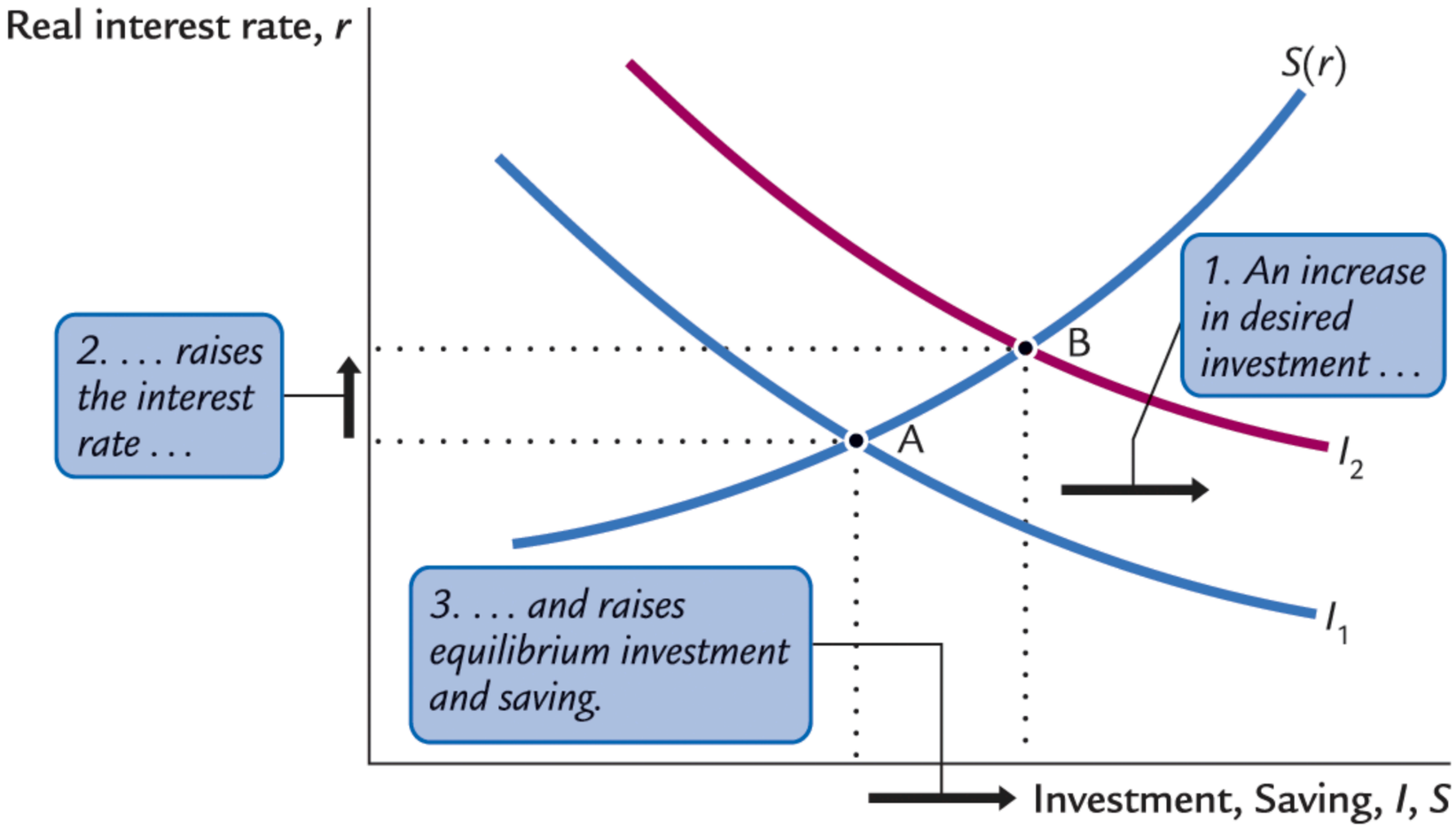
NOW YOU TRY

- New legislation requires employers to match 401(k) contributions
- What happens to the savings and investment curves?
- What happens to the interest rate and the level of savings/investment?

Saving and the interest rate

- So far, we assumed that saving does not depend on the interest rate
- Why might saving depend on r?
- How would the results of an increase in investment demand be different?
  - Would r rise as much?
  - Would the equilibrium value of I change?

When saving depends on r



SUMMARY

- Total output is determined by
  - … the economy’s quantities of capital and labor
  - … the level of technology
- Competitive firms hire each factor until its marginal product equals its price
- With constant returns to scale, labor income + capital income = total output

SUMMARY

- Increasing inequality among workers can be explained by numerous factors
  - Declining labor share
  - Education slowdown among skilled workers
  - Rise of globalization
  - Various cultural changes

SUMMARY

- In a closed economy, output is used for
  - … consumption
  - … investment
  - … government spending
- The real interest rate adjusts to equate the demand for and supply of
  - … goods and services
  - … loanable funds

SUMMARY

- A decrease in saving causes
  - … the interest rate to rise
  - … investment to fall
- An increase in investment demand causes
  - … the interest rate to rise
  - … but does not affect the level of investment if the supply of loanable funds is fixed