

Question 22 (10 marks)

2013 HSC - Economics  
Band 3/4  
Sample 1 Question 22

- (a) A hypothetical economy has a simple multiplier of 2.5.

Calculate the change in national income that would result from an increase in investment of \$100 million.

1

$\Delta Y = k \times \Delta AD$  ~~Rate~~  $\therefore \Delta Y = 2.5 \times 100\,000\,000$   $\Delta Y = 250\,000\,000$   
= \$250 million

- (b) Outline how economic growth in a major trading partner might influence economic growth in Australia.

2

~~The increase~~ The influence this change would have includes  
In the short term, a decline in the TOT would be inevitable  
as the countries ~~to~~ trading partners trade and exports  
increased by its growth. The long term effect would  
be that Australia has would be opened up to higher  
levels of trade, evening out the TOT, as the country requires  
resources and goods for growth.

- (c) How will an increase in Australia's marginal propensity to save (MPS) affect Australia's economic growth?

3

An increase in Australia's MPS means that a greater  
number of Australians are saving longer amounts. This  
means that national savings would increase, causing  
total expenditure or MPC to drop. This can result in  
a slowdown in domestic trade and a decrease  
in inflation as businesses attempt to lower prices  
to counteract the change. This could influence exports  
in the long term as external consumers are  
lured by lower prices.

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- d) Explain the effects of a reduced rate of economic growth on the Australian Government budget.

A reduced rate of economic growth can lead to a decline in national income. This means that total taxation revenue (as <sup>Australia's</sup> ~~Australia's~~ is based on a progressive taxation structure) would decrease. ~~This means~~ The decline in revenue would mean Australia's total government <sup>expenditure</sup> ~~expenditure~~ within the budget would decrease resulting in a reduction of funding, subsidies, welfare payments etc. To solve the problem, governments would have to look externally for income, i.e. borrowing money from overseas to fund an expansionary fiscal policy and a loosened monetary stance.

**End of Question 22**