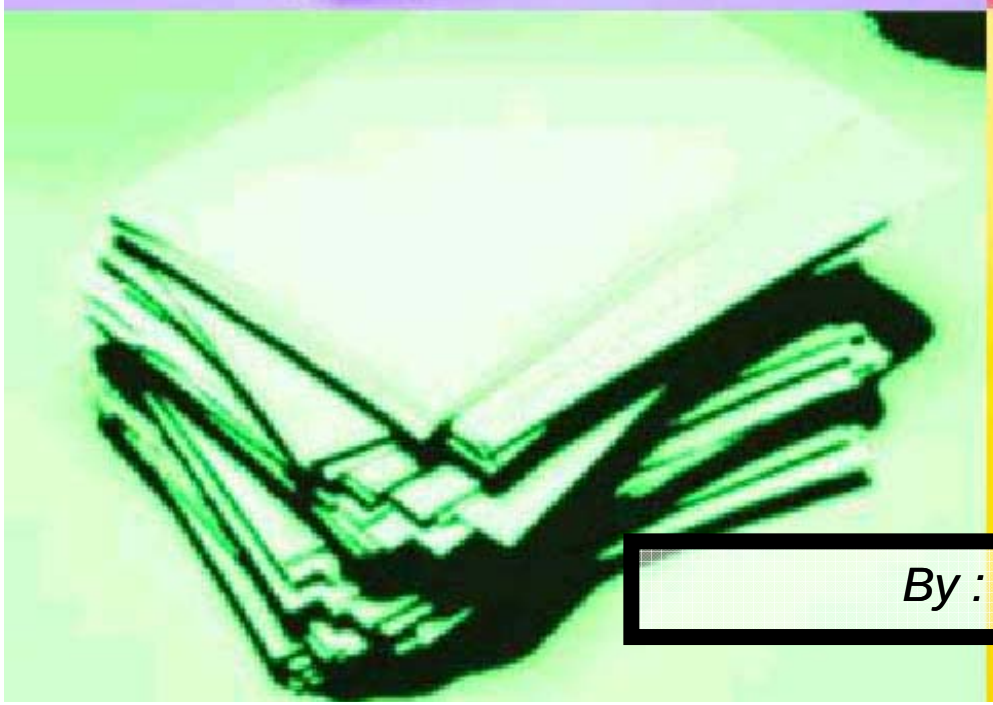
Macroeconomics:
(Unemployment, Inflation, & Growth)

Book:

Michael Parkin. 2003. *Macroeconomics.* Sixth Edition. Pearson Education. Inc. USA.

William A. Mceachern. *Makro Ekonomi; Pendekatan Kontemporer.* 2000. Salemba Empat. Jakarta.

Sadono Sukirno. *Makroekonomi; Teori Pengantar.* 2004. Edisi Ketiga. Pt. Raja Grafindo Persada. Jakarta.





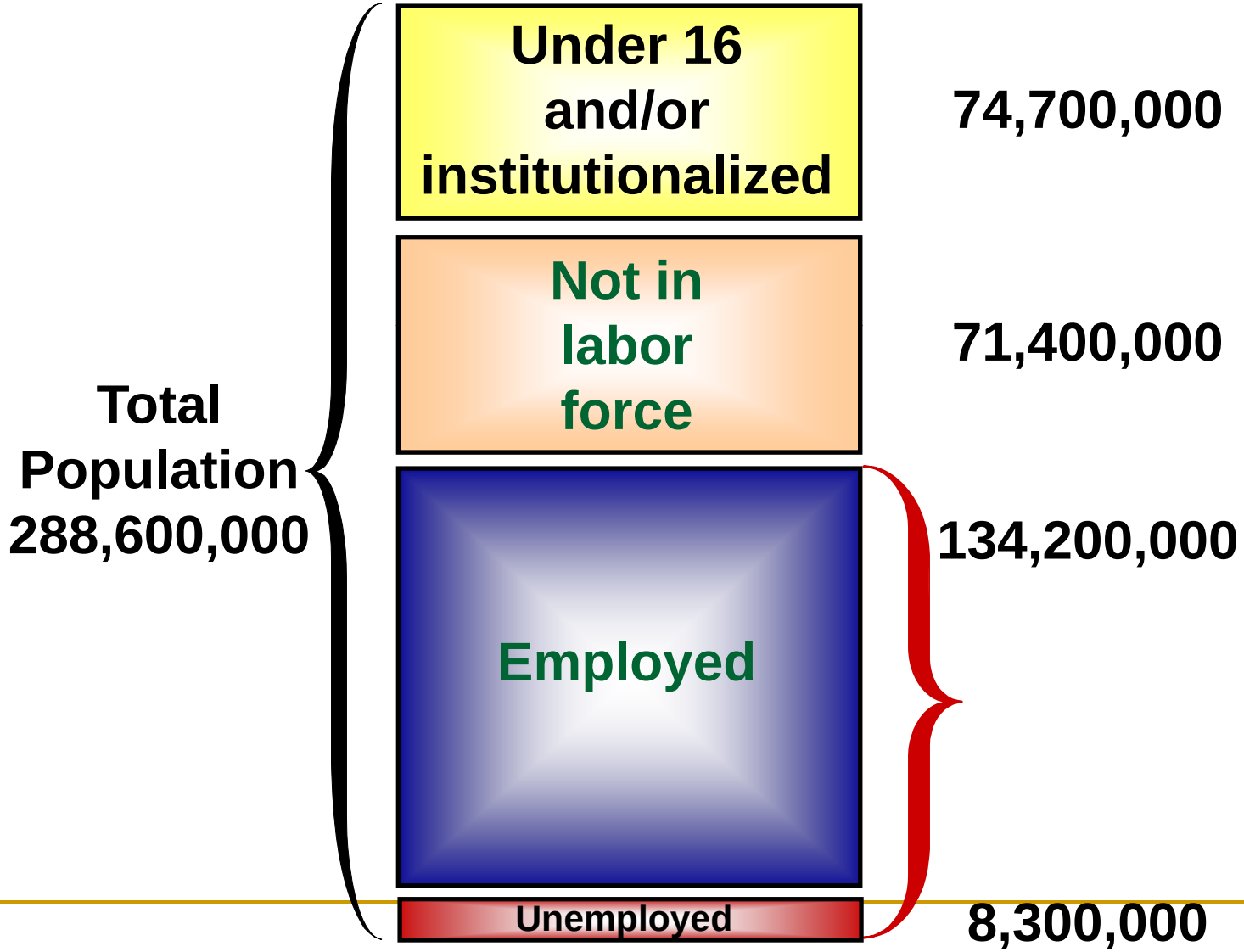
By : Ir. Agus Supandi S. SE Msi.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- Labor Force
  - Those working/willing to work

- Unemployed
  - Lose their job & search for another job
  - Leave their jobs & search for another job
  - Enter or reenter the labor force to search for a job

Measurement of Unemployment



MEASUREMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

$$\text{Unemployment rate} = \frac{\text{unemployed}}{\text{labor force}} \times 100$$

UNEMPLOYMENT

Tabel 1. Penduduk, Angkatan Kerja & Pengangguran.

Uraian	Tahun (000)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Penduduk	213.734	216.372	219.010	221.496	223.962	226.468	226.954
Pdduk Usia Kerja	151.936	154.858	157.780	160.550	163.320	166.090	168.880
Angkatan Kerja	103.416	105.678	107.940	110.064	112.228	114.372	116.516
Pdduk Bekerja	92.057	94.048	96.310	99.984	101.941	105.544	108.969
Penganggur	11.359	11.630	11.630	10.080	10.287	9.118	7.547
Penganggur (%)	11,0%	11,0%	10,8%	9,2%	9,2%	8,0%	6,5%

Sumber: Departemen Tenaga Kerja RI, 2009.

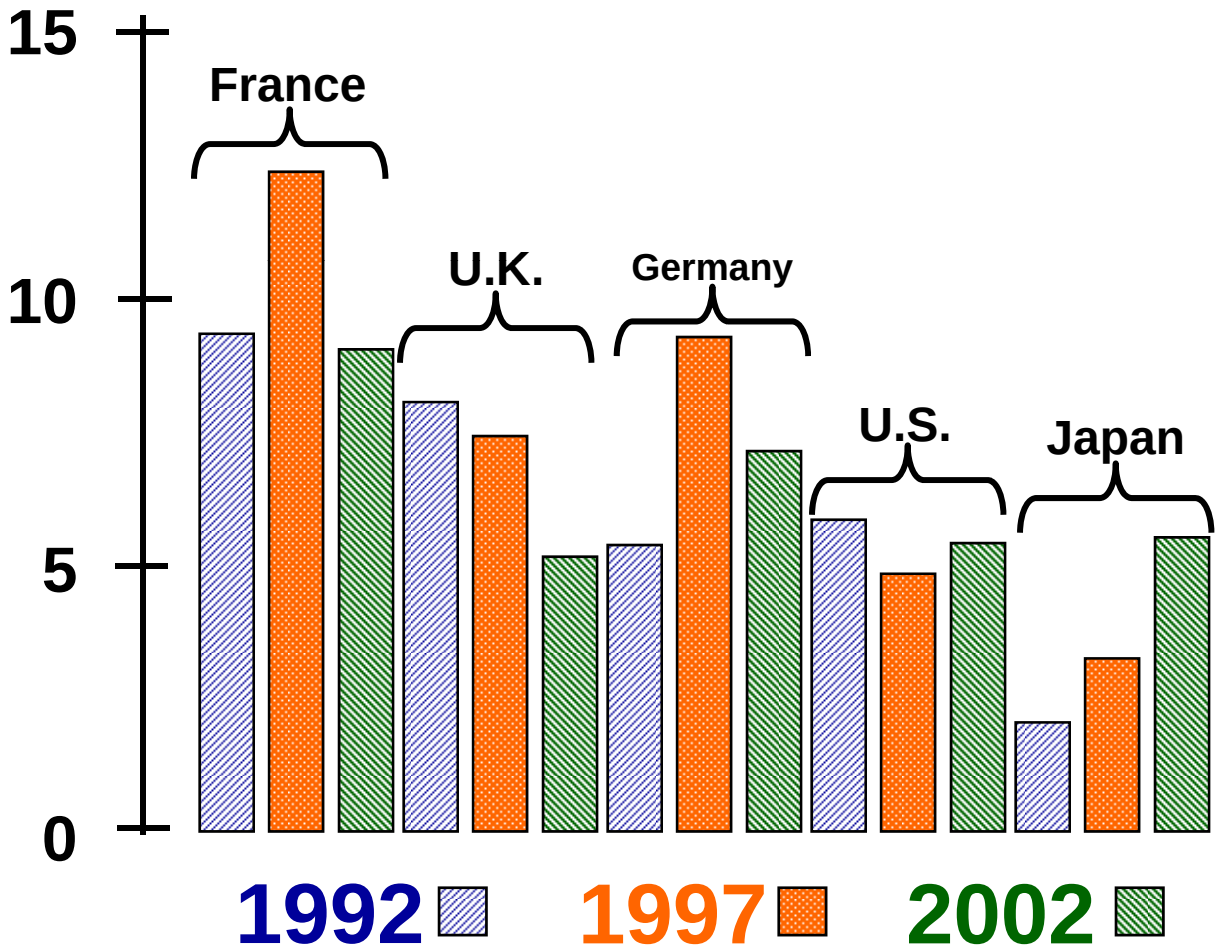
Types of Unemployment

- ***Frictional Unemployment***
- ***Structural Unemployment***
- ***Cyclical Unemployment***

- **Full-Employment Rate of Unemployment**
- **Natural Rate of Unemployment (NRU)**

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Unemployment Rates 5 Industrial Nations 1992 - 2002



Source: Economic Report of the President, 2003

INFLATION

Defined and Measurement

- **Is a process in which the price level is rising & money is losing value**
- **Rate of inflation calculated using index numbers**

TYPES OF INFLATION

DEMAND-PULL INFLATION

That increase agregate demand, such as an

- Increase in the quntity of money
- Increase in government purchases
- Increase in exports

TYPES OF INFLATION

COST-PUSH INFLATION

- Can result from any factor that decreases agregate supply
- Its main sources are increasing wage rates and increasing prices of key raw materials
- Rising Per-Unit Production Costs

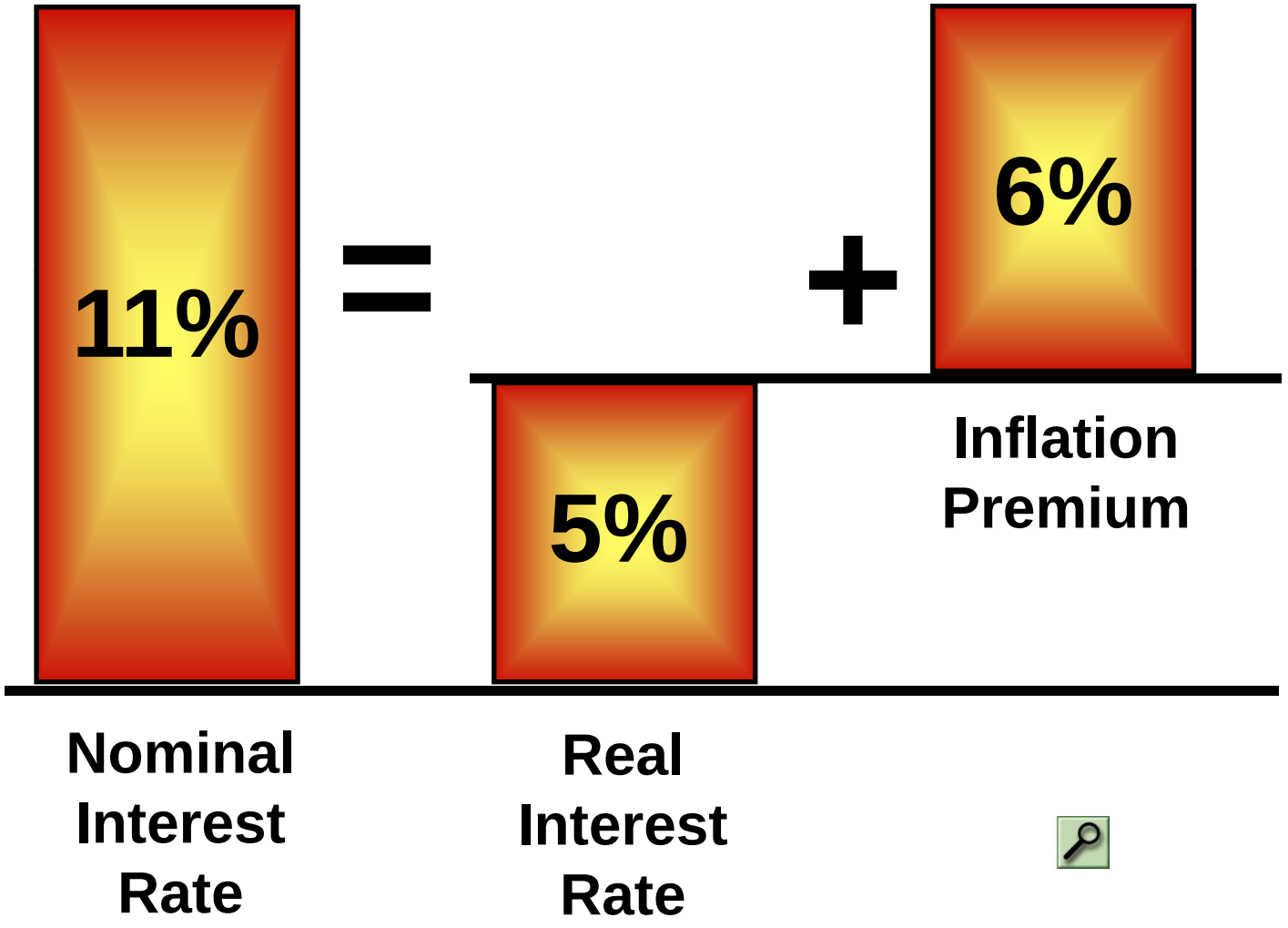
Consumer Price Index

$$CPI = \frac{\text{Price of most recent market basket in the particular year}}{\text{Price of the same market basket in 1982-1984}} \times 100$$

Measuring Inflation

$$\textit{Inflation rate} = \frac{\text{(CPI this year – CPI last year)}}{\text{CPI last year}} \times 100$$

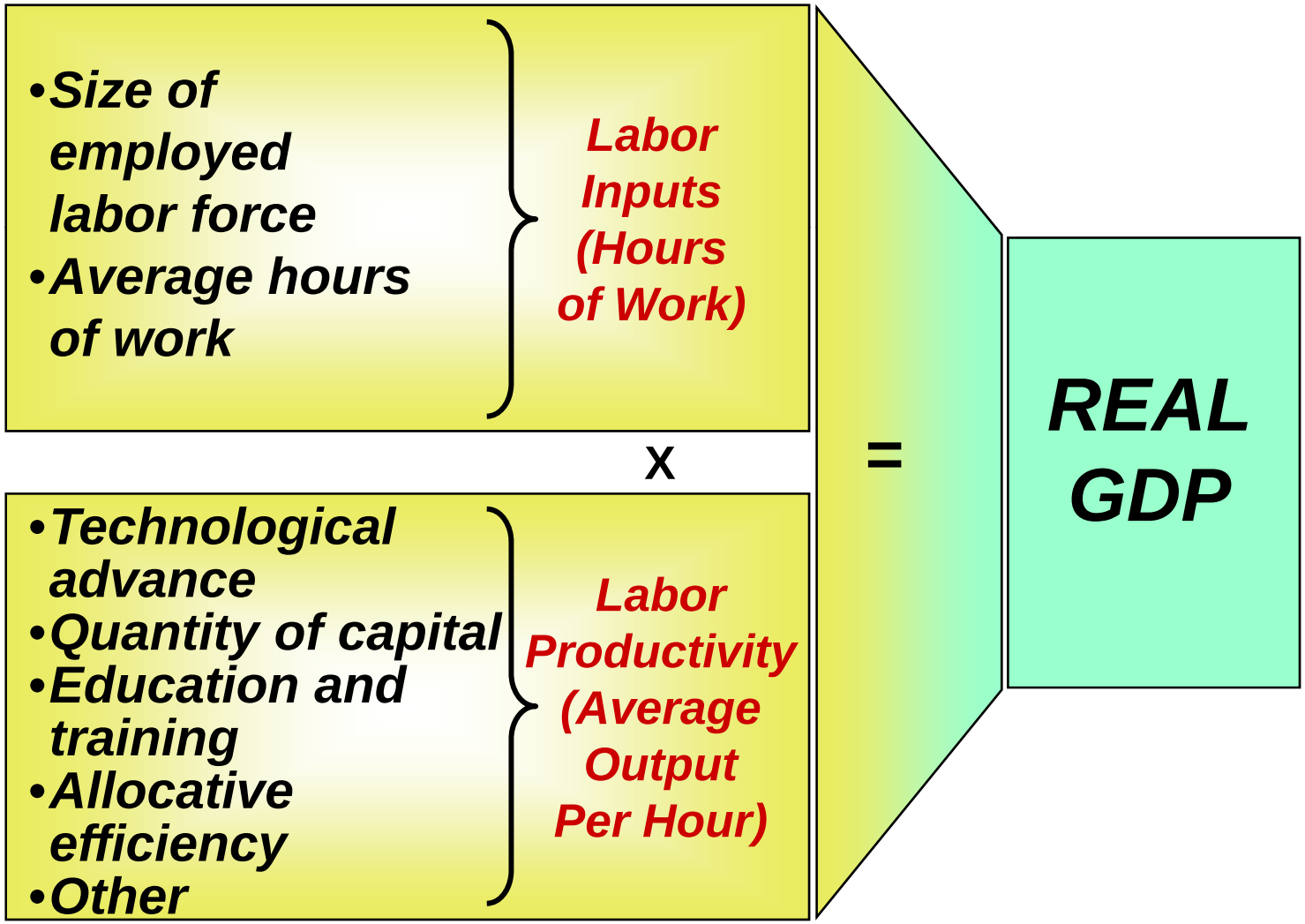
ANTICIPATED INFLATION



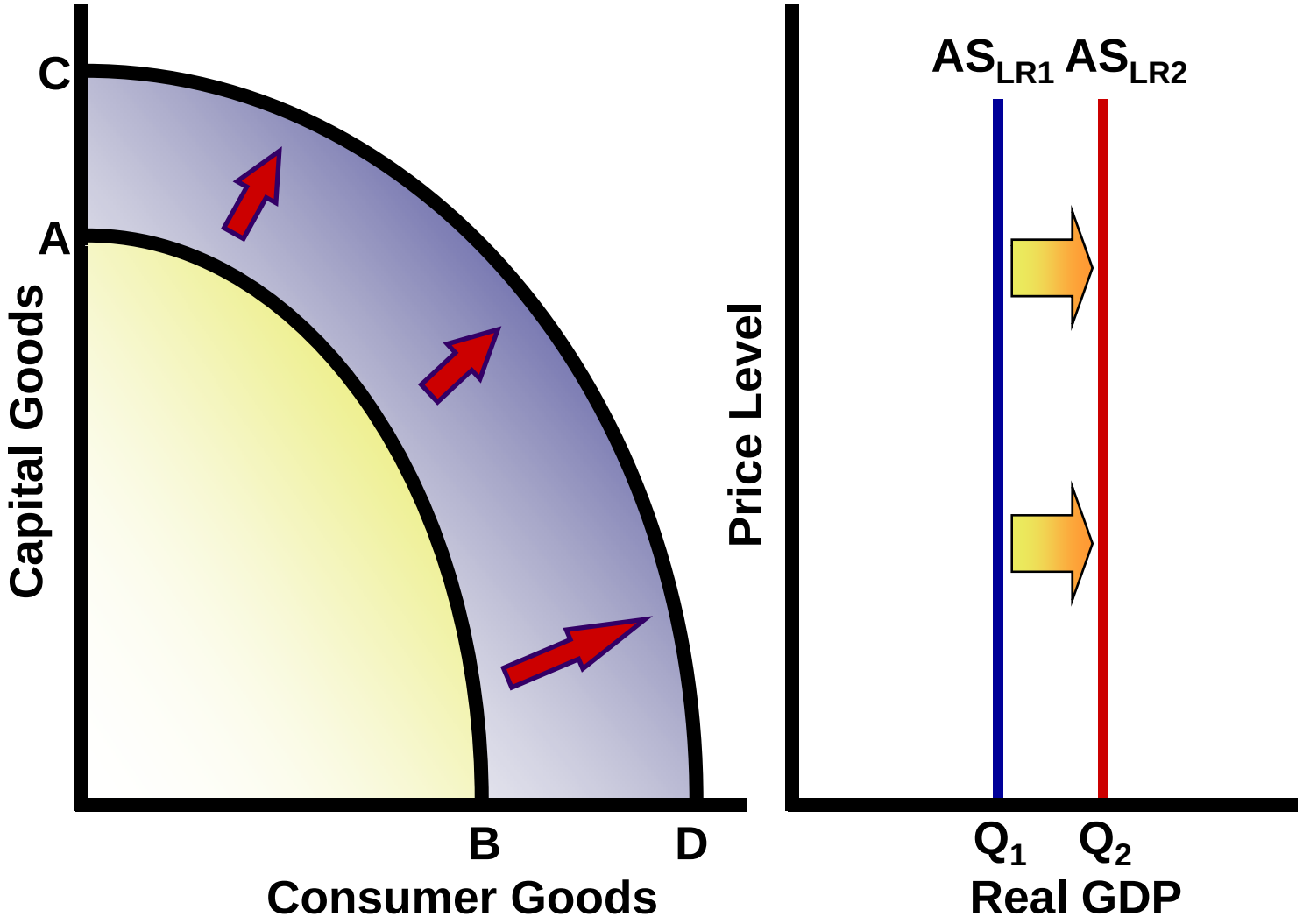
ECONOMIC GROWTH

- Improved Products and Services
- Added Leisure
- Other Impacts
- Relative International Growth Rates

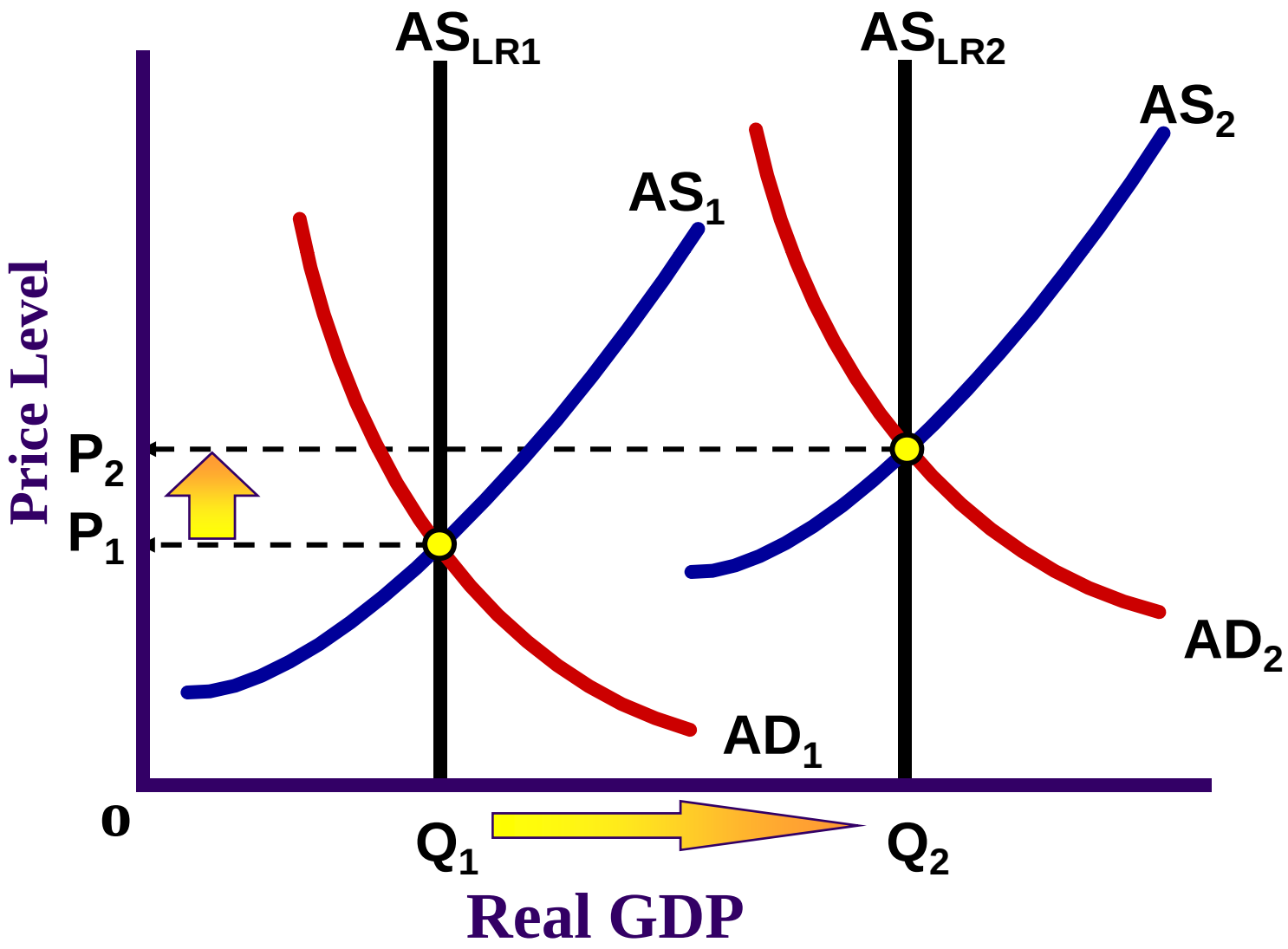
SUPPLY DETERMINANTS OF REAL OUTPUT



GROWTH IN THE AD-AS MODEL

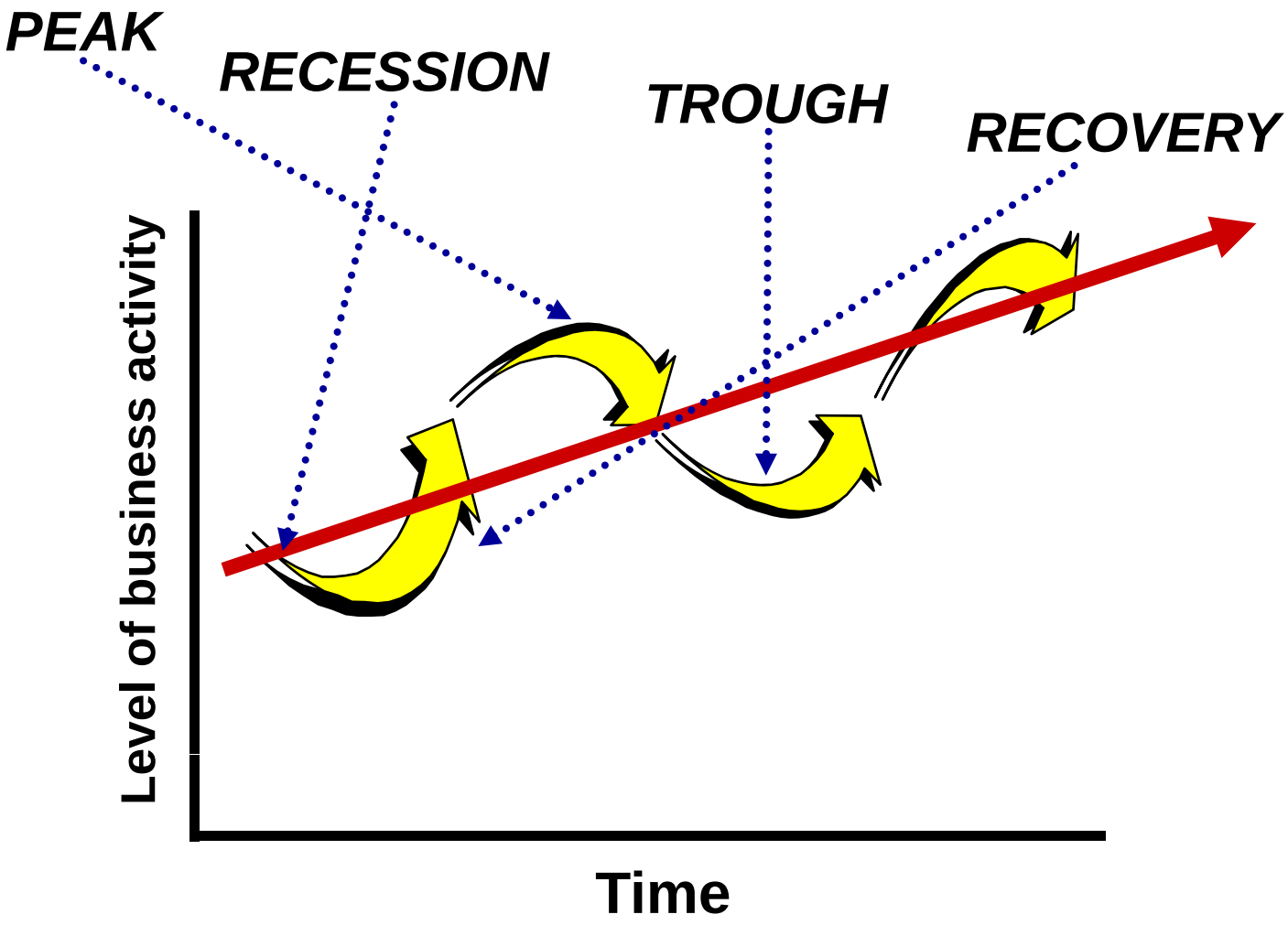


ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE EXTENDED AD – AS MODEL



THE BUSINESS CYCLE

Phases of the Business Cycle



Case Study & Group Discution: *Gunakan Teknologi Internet/ Text Book u/ mnjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini.*

Unemployment:

- Sejauhmana pemerintah perlu menekan pengangguran? Apakah sampai pengangguran mencapai nol persen?
- Pengangguran yg bagaimanakah yg dapat ditolerir?
- Berapa persen pengangguran dari angkatan kerja yg dpt dianggap baik?

Inflation 1:

- Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) menggunakan 45 Kota utk mensurvai harga2, kota-kota manakah yg disurvai?
- Berapa komoditas total produk yg disurvai?
- Dikelompokkan dlm berapa kategori, komoditas tsb?
- Apakah jumlah kota & jenis komoditas tsb, tlh menjadi patokan yg tetap?

Case Study & Group Discution: *Gunakan Teknologi Internet/ Text Book u/ mnjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini.*

Inflation 2:

- Inflasi dapat dikategorikan: *Single digit inflation, Galloping Inflation* dan *Hyperinflation*.
- Jelaskan mengenai inflasi tsb, penyebabnya, & bagaimana efek thd kepercayaan orang pada uang negara tsb?

Inflation 3:

- Carilah data inflasi Indonesia dan beberapa negara utk perbandingan. Data yg diinginkan minimal sejak tahun 2000 s.d 2005.
- Analisis besarnya inflasi Indonesia & perbandingkan dengan negara2 lain.
- Berikan komentar Anda terhadap data tsb?

Case Study & Group Discution: *Gunakan Teknologi Internet/ Text Book u/ mnjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini.*

Produk Nominal & Riil:

- Carilah data PDB Indonesia: Nominal dan riil. Data dapat dimulai sejak tahun 2000 s.d minimal 2005.
- Carilah nilai riil PDB dan pertumbuhan PDB Indonesia.
- Berikanlah komentar terhadap pertumbuhan PDB tsb, bila perlu gunakanlah pembanding dari negara lainnya.

Ketentuan:

- Waktu utk mengerjakan + Diskusi kelompok maksimum 30 menit.
- Hasil kelompok dikirimkan via e-mail ke: supandi_smrt@yahoo.co.id.
- Setelah semua jawaban diterima, akan dilakukan pembahasan soal.

Selamat bekerja