

6**ECONOMIC GROWTH**

1. Government incentives that encourage private investment in technology and knowledge are most strongly supported by the:
 - (A) classical growth model
 - (B) neoclassical growth model.
 - (C) endogenous growth model

2. Which of the following situations is least likely to constrain growth in an economy?
 - (A) Strong domestic currency appreciation due to demand for domestically owned natural resources
 - (B) Limited ownership of natural resources
 - (C) A lack of access to natural resources

3. Hannah Burton is a fixed income analyst and has questioned her supervisor as to why she needs to spend so much time forecasting potential GDP and its growth rate. Her supervisor replies:

"Positive growth in potential GDP leads to an expectation of rising income, leading in turn to higher current savings. Positive growth in potential GDP therefore implies higher real asset returns and higher real interest rates.

Hannah's supervisor is least accurate regarding:
 - (A) higher real asset returns
 - (B) higher real interest rates
 - (C) higher current savings

4. Countries can increase labor productivity by:
 - (A) increase in labor force participation rate.
 - (B) improvement in technology.
 - (C) increase in average hours worked.

5. Relative to the growth rate in potential GDP, the rate of appreciation in the aggregate stock market:
 - (A) can be higher in the long run but is the same in the short-term.
 - (B) is the same in the short and long run.
 - (C) can be lower in the short-term but is equal in the long run.

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6. Tamay Farthani, CFA, is studying the economic growth rate in several developing and developed countries. She believes there is strong evidence that well developed financial markets enhance growth prospects by channeling investment to projects with the highest risk-adjusted returns and by encouraging the use of leverage.
- Farthani is correct regarding developed financial markets impact on growth regarding:
- (A) only the use of leverage
 - (B) both channeling investment to projects with the highest risk-adjusted returns and the use of leverage
 - (C) only channeling investment to projects with the highest risk-adjusted returns
7. A country with relatively poor endowment of natural resources is most likely to:
- (A) enjoy the technological progress of a country with a vigorous manufacturing sector.
 - (B) suffer from 'Dutch disease'.
 - (C) devote a disproportionate amount of its economic energy to pursuing the limited natural resources that the country has.
8. Hemali is an emerging market economy where labor's share of GDP is 60%. The long-term trend of labor growth is 2%. Capital investment has been growing at 1.5% and is expected to continue at that rate in the future. Hemali has increased the budgetary allocation for primary and secondary education. Accordingly, economists estimate that labor productivity will increase by 2% per year.
- The potential GDP growth rate for Hemali is closest to:
- (A) 3.80%
 - (B) 5.50%
 - (C) 4%
9. Which of the following statements regarding convergence hypotheses is least accurate?
- (A) The club convergence hypothesis contends that poorer countries with similar institutional features to those of richer countries will grow rapidly to catch up with their peers.
 - (B) The conditional convergence hypothesis contends that convergence of living standards requires countries to have the same population growth rates
 - (C) The neoclassical theory contends that countries will eventually have the same growth rates and per capita income

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10. Mary Gorden makes the following two statements regarding investment and economic growth.

Statement 1 'Investment in human capital increases hours worked and will likely boost economic growth.'

Statement 2 'Investment in public infrastructure projects can assist economic growth by giving additional benefits to private investment.'

Which of Gorton's statement is most likely correct?

- (A) Both statements are correct
- (B) Statement 1 only
- (C) Statement 2 only

11. Which of the following statements regarding endogenous growth theory is least likely correct?

- (A) Endogenous growth theory suggests that economies may not reach a steady state growth but instead permanently increase growth
- (B) Endogenous growth theory suggests that private firm spending levels on R&D is often sub-optimal
- (C) Social returns benefit society as a whole and encourage private firms to invest more aggressively in R&D which in turn fuels growth

12. The endogenous growth theory contends that economic growth is a function of which of the following two economic variables?

- (A) The subsistence real wage and real interest rates.
- (B) Real interest rates and technological change.
- (C) The creation of knowledge capital and real interest rates.

13. An increase in growth rate of potential GDP in developed countries is most likely to be driven by:

- (A) capital deepening.
- (B) technological progress.
- (C) both capital deepening and technological progress.

14. Which of the following concepts is uniquely associated with the neoclassical theory of economic growth?

- (A) In steady state, the rental price of capital is equal to additional output resulting from use of an additional unit of capital.
- (B) In steady state GDP growth rate is equal to growth rate in total factor productivity divided by labor's share of total factor cost.
- (C) diminishing marginal product of capital.

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15. Shefali is an emerging market economy where labor cost accounts for 35% of total factor cost. The long-term trend of labor growth is 2%. Capital investment has been growing at 1.5% but is expected to grow at 3% in the future. Shefalian economy is expected to experience annual growth of 2.5% in total factor productivity. The potential GDP growth rate for Shefali is closest to:
- (A) 7.5%
 - (B) 5.15%
 - (C) 4.85%
16. Which of the following factors is most likely to contribute to a failure of the conditional convergence hypothesis?
- (A) Low rates of savings.
 - (B) Political stability.
 - (C) Regulatory policies that encourage investment.
17. Which country is most likely to rely on improving technology rather than capital deepening for increase in potential GDP growth?
- (A) Surico.
 - (B) Wisterbon.
 - (C) Pratia.
18. Which economist is mostly applying neoclassical theory when stating her concerns?
- (A) Economist #3.
 - (B) Economist #2.
 - (C) Economist #1.
19. The three countries' willingness to provide financial incentives for innovation is because:
- (A) consideration of private benefits alone would lead to suboptimal investment in R&D.
 - (B) Increase in innovation would lead to convergence of standard of living.
 - (C) increase in innovation is the only way to grow under the endogenous growth theory.
20. For Surico, the education investment that may increase the growth rate of potential GDP is the one that would increase:
- (A) application of technology to increase TFP and productivity of labor.
 - (B) non-ICT capital to increase capital deepening.
 - (C) research and development to increase TFP.

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21. Which of the following is least likely to affect the rate of appreciation of the aggregate stock market?
- (A) Growth rate in potential GDP
 - (B) Reinvestment of dividends
 - (C) Growth in Price earnings multiples
22. Which of the following concepts is uniquely associated with the classical theory of economic growth?
- (A) Target rate of return.
 - (B) Subsistence real wage.
 - (C) Real GDP growth.
23. As compared to Cragistan's long-term growth rate of labor, West Lundia's higher long-term growth rate of labor is most likely caused by the difference in the two countries':
- (A) fertility rates.
 - (B) labor force participation rates.
 - (C) immigration policies.
24. Cragistan's potential GDP growth rate exceeds that of Kurtenstein's. Which difference in factors could help justify Cragistan's higher sustainable growth rate?
- (A) The savings rate between the two countries.
 - (B) The established financial sector intermediation.
 - (C) The free trade and unrestricted capital flows.
25. The evidence that supports the club convergence hypothesis includes, Cragistan's and West Lundia's:
- (A) savings rates, and population growth rates are stabilizing and becoming similar to Kurtenstein's rates.
 - (B) institutions are becoming standardized according to regional monetary union guidelines.
 - (C) long-term growth rates are converging toward Kurtenstein's long-term growth rates.
26. If in Kurtenstein the growth in earnings relative to GDP is 0.50% and the growth of price-to-earnings is 0.8%, then the long-term aggregate equity growth rate is:
- (A) 3.9%.
 - (B) 4.7%.
 - (C) 3.0%.

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27. Mark Total uses the Cobb-Douglas production function to analyze potential growth in emerging economies. His simple model takes the classic form $Y = TK^{\alpha}L^{(1-\alpha)}$

Using Tortal's model, which of the following statements is most likely correct?

- (A) Alpha (α) represents the share of output allocated to capital and a smaller α indicates a lower benefit of capital deepening.
- (B) The production function exhibits decreasing returns to scale
- (C) developing markets typically display a lower α than developed markets

28. Jon Barnton is studying the potential rate of economic growth in Barini, a large developed economy in Western Europe. He makes the following statement:

'Barini has seen a slowdown in GDP growth over the past decade, the likely causes being slowdown in population growth, the wealth effect and increasing immigration.'

Which of the factors stated by Barnton is least likely to explain the slowdown?

- (A) Wealth effect.
- (B) Population growth
- (C) Immigration

29. Which of the following statements regarding the long-run rate of stock market appreciation and the sustainable growth rate of the economy is most likely correct?

- (A) Long-term growth in the aggregate stock market valuation is most closely correlated to long term growth in GDP
- (B) Long-term growth in the aggregate stock market valuation is most closely correlated to long term growth in earnings relative to GDP
- (C) Long-term growth in the aggregate stock market valuation is most closely correlated to long term growth in P/E ratios

30. Which of the following would least likely occur due to an increase in growth rate of potential GDP?

- (A) Monetary policy would be expansionary.
- (B) Fiscal policy would be expansionary.
- (C) Credit spreads on fixed income investments widen.

31. Ruritania and Utopia are two emerging market economies for which Jon Gordon, CFA, calculated a potential GDP growth rate of 4.3% (for both).

In calculating the identical growth rates, Gordon used the Cobb-Douglas production function and the following data:

	Labor Growth Rate	Capital Growth Rate	Growth in TFP*
Ruenitania	2.2%	3.1%	1.8%
Utopia	1.7%	3.1%	1.8%

*Total Factor Productivity

Which of the following statements is most accurate regarding Grodon's assumptions in calculating growth rates?

- (A) Gordon has assumed that the elasticity of output with respect to labor is lower in Utopia than Ruritania.
- (B) Gordon has assumed that the elasticity of output with respect to capital is higher in Ruritania than Utopia
- (C) Gordon has assumed that the elasticity of output with respect to TFP is higher in Utopia than Ruritania

32. Bob Forster makes the following statements regarding economic growth theories and trade barriers

Statement 1 Removing trade barriers and allowing the free flow of capital often leads to countries specializing in industries where they have comparative advantage

Statement 2 Developing economies that have not reached the point of significant diminishing returns to capital can attract investment, leading to development of their economy and an eventual slowing of growth

Which of Forster's comments are most likely correct?

- (A) Statement 2 only
- (B) Statement 1 only
- (C) Both statements are correct

33. While having lunch with a group of friends, Francine Lenser, CFA, was overheard saying the following: "The recent boom in technological advances should keep the economy growing. Whenever the economy slows, someone will come along with a bold new idea that kick-starts it."

Lenser's statement most accurately reflects the:

- (A) endogenous growth theory.
- (B) neoclassical growth theory.
- (C) exogenous growth theory.

34. Yasmani Sandoval has gathered the following information on the economy of Sangarnio and that of Gurtania, two developed economies with strong trade links with each other.

Country	TFP Growth Rate	Labor Force Growth Rate	Labor cost as a% of total factor cost
Sangarnio	1.8%	1.1%	0.55
Gurtania	1.9%	1.0%	0.60

Which of the following conclusions is Sandoval most likely to draw?

- (A) Gurtania has a sustainable growth rate of over 4% according to neoclassical growth theory
- (B) According to classical growth theory, Sangarnio's sustainable growth rate is higher than that for Gurtania
- (C) Sangarnio has the lowest sustainable growth rate according to neoclassical growth theory

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35. Which of the following concepts is uniquely associated with the endogenous growth theory of economic growth?
- (A) No diminishing returns to knowledge capital.
 - (B) Increased spending on health care and population growth.
 - (C) Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth based on investment in new capital and technological change.
36. Which of the following investments is least likely to be described as a foreign direct investment or FDI? When a foreign company invests in the domestic economy by
- (A) building a manufacturing plant.
 - (B) purchasing equity securities.
 - (C) buying property and equipment.

