Teaching	Plan
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Title	Consumption and saving game
Instructional	> To illustrate the generation of an aggregate expenditure curve.
Objectives	
Keywords and	 Consumption function
Concepts	 Savings function
Illustrated	Aggregate expenditure curve
	 Average propensity to consume
	Average propensity to save
	 Marginal propensity to consume
	Marginal propensity to save
Needed Time	> 80 minutes
Pre-game exercise for	In this experiment, teacher has to collect some data from students. In order to minimize the time cost of data collection, teacher can distribute
students	an Income/Expenditure Worksheet to every student 2 lessons before.
	Ask them to complete the table in the handout and collect them at the
	next lesson. Then teacher can process the data in time for this lesson on
	consumption and savings functions.

Sessions	Details	Гime Spent	
Activity/	1 T: Do you remember this table? (Project 1	0 mins	
Announcement	Income/Expenditure Worksheet) You received and		
	completed it few days ago. From your data, I know how		
	much you want to consume and save under different		
	income levels. (Project Table 1) Actually, the summation of		
	item one to six is a monthly expenditure on consumption.		
	Item seven is a monthly expenditure on savings. The		
	summation of expenditure on consumption and savings are		
	the total expenditure which is equal to the total income.T: Here is a brief summary of your data. (Project table 2.)		
	Teacher should calculate item 1 to 3 before the lesson.) We		
	have a total income, total consumption and total savings of		
	the economy in this class for different income levels.		
	-	30 mins	
	3.1 the concepts of consumption, savings and aggregate		
	expenditure; 3.2 the two-sector national income model; and		
	3.3 the income-expenditure diagram with a 45° line.		
	4 Based on students' data, teacher draws the consumption		
	function, savings function and the aggregate expenditure		
	function in diagrams. (Most likely, they are not straight		
	lines as shown in textbooks. Tell students that straight lines		
	are used due to simplicity.)		
	5 T: Now, if we want to know how much the class wants to 1	5 mins	
	spend on consumption for every dollar it earns in a month,		
	how can we find out? We can calculate the proportion of C		
	to income (Y), that is to calculate the ratio of C/Y. It is $(A P C)$		
	called the Average Propensity to Consume (APC).		
	Similarly, the ratio of S/Y is called Average Propensity to		

	 Save (APS) which shows how much the class wants to spend on savings for every dollar it earns in a month. Let's calculate the APC and APS for different monthly income levels and see whether the class's APC and APS increase or decrease when the monthly income rises. (Calculate the APCs and APSs together with the students. Teacher should bring along a calculator.) 6 Tell students that APC+APS=1. Let them know APC (APS) at certain level of income is the slope of the line joining from the origin to the consumption (savings) function at that certain level of income in an income-expenditure diagram. 7 T: Look at another table. (Project table 3. Teacher should 15 mins calculate item 1, 3 and 5 before the lesson.) Now, we want to find out how much the class will spend if the total monthly income of the class increases \$1. This concept is called Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC). To calculate this, we should firstly know the change of income and (ΔY) the change of consumption (ΔC). Then MPC is calculated by ΔC /ΔY. Let's fill in all the blanks and see whether the MPC and MPS=1. Let them know MPC (MPS) is the slope of the consumption (savings) function in an income-expenditure diagram. 9 Discussion: 9.1 What's the slope of the consumption function called? 9.2 If the MPC is 0.7, what is the marginal propensity to save in a two-sector model? 9.4 What will happen to the class's consumption function if the interest rate increases? 	
	9.5 What will happen to the consumption function if the marginal propensity to consume decreases?	
Tools	 Several transparencies – for printing out Income/Expenditure Worksheet, tables 1, 2 and 3. Projector Several transparency pens 	
Definitions	Consumption function – a function shows the relationship between planned consumption expenditure and disposable income in an economy. (Lam, 1998) Savings function – a function shows the relationship between planned savings and disposable income in an economy. (Lam, 1998)	
	 Aggregate expenditure function – a function shows the relationship between planned aggregate expenditure and income in an economy. (Lam, 1998) Average propensity to consume – a ratio tells how much an 	
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	AA	economy spends on consumption for every dollar it earns. Average propensity to save – a ratio tells how much an economy spends on consumption for every dollar it earns. Marginal propensity to consume – an index which tells how much of an increase in national income will be developed to increased consumption spending. (Leung, 1994)	
		Marginal propensity to save – an index which tells how much of an increase in national income will be developed to increased savings spending.	
References		Brauer, Jurgen, Fall 1994, A Saving/Consumption Game for Introductory Macroeconomics, <i>Classroom</i> <i>Expernomics</i> , vol 3(2), pp 9-11.	
		Brauer, Jurgen, Spring 1998, A Saving/Consumption Game: An Update, <i>Classroom Expernomics</i> , vol 7(1), pp 10-13.	
	A	Leung, Man Por, 1994, <i>Hong Kong Advanced Level</i> <i>Examination Macroeconomics</i> , Hung Fung Book Company Ltd.	
		Lam, Pun Lee, 1998, Advanced Level Macroeconomics, Macmillan Publishers (China) Ltd.	

Appendix	Materials for Teacher
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- Table 1Income/Expenditure Table
- Table 2Summary of Expenditure and Savings Data (1)
- Table 3Summary of Expenditure and Savings Data (2)