



Measuring a Nation's Income



Economics

- Microeconomics
 - Study of how households and firms
 - Make decisions
 - Interact in markets
- Macroeconomics
 - Study of economy-wide phenomena
 - Including inflation, unemployment, and economic growth



Measuring a Nation's Income

Macroeconomics answers questions like the following:

- Why is average income high in some countries and low in others?
- Why do prices rise rapidly in some time periods while they are more stable in others?
- Why do production and employment expand in some years and contract in others?



Economy's Income & Expenditure, Part 1

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
 - Measures the total income of everyone in the economy
 - Measures the total expenditure on the economy's output of goods and services
- For an economy as a whole
 - Income must equal expenditure
 - The Central Statistics Office under the Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation is responsible for data.

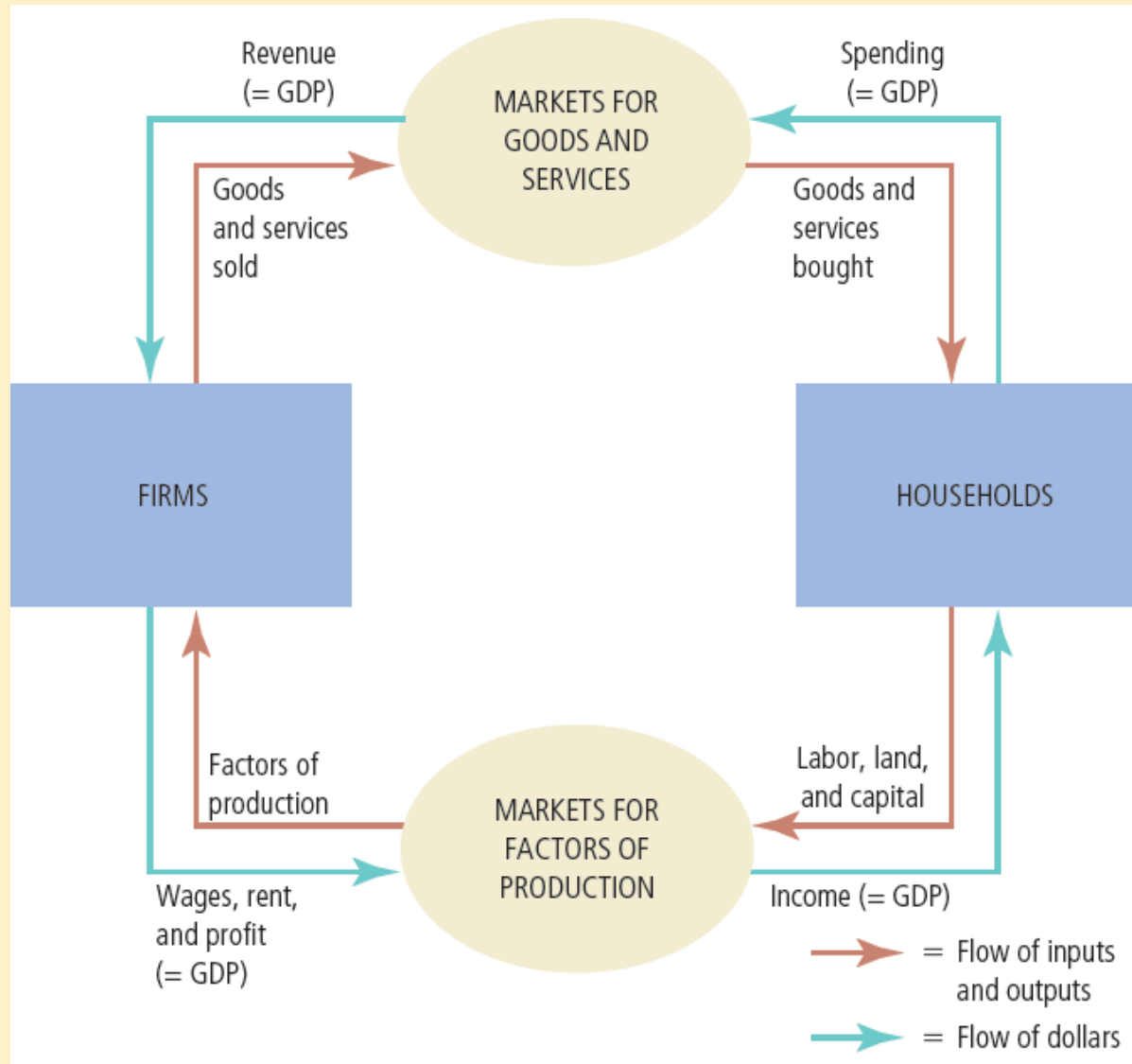


Economy's Income & Expenditure, Part 2

- Circular-flow diagram – assumptions:
 - Markets
 - Goods and services
 - Factors of production
 - Households
 - Spend all of their income
 - Buy all goods and services
 - Firms
 - Pay wages, rent, profit to resource owners

Figure 1

The Circular-Flow Diagram



Households buy goods and services from firms, and firms use their revenue from sales to pay wages to workers, rent to landowners, and profit to firm owners. GDP equals the total amount spent by households in the market for goods and services. It also equals the total wages, rent, and profit paid by firms in the markets for the factors of production.



The Measurement of GDP, Part 1

- Gross domestic product (GDP)
 - Market value of all final goods and services
 - Produced within a country
 - In a given period of time
- “GDP is the market value...”
 - Market prices - reflect the value of the goods



The Measurement of GDP, Part 2

- “... of all...”
 - All items produced in the economy
 - And sold legally in markets
 - Excludes most items
 - Produced and sold illicitly
 - Produced and consumed at home



The Measurement of GDP, Part 3

- “... final...”
 - Value of intermediate goods is already included in the prices of the final goods
- “... goods and services...”
 - Tangible goods & intangible services
- “... produced...”
 - Goods and services currently produced



The Measurement of GDP, Part 4

- “... within a country...”
 - Goods and services produced domestically
 - Regardless of the nationality of the producer
- “... in a given period of time”
 - A year or a quarter



The Components of GDP, Part 1

- $Y = C + I + G + NX$
 - Identity
 - $Y = \text{GDP}$
 - $C = \text{consumption}$
 - $I = \text{investment}$
 - $G = \text{government purchases}$
 - $NX = \text{net exports}$



The Components of GDP, Part 2

- Consumption, C

- Spending by households on goods and services
- Exception: purchases of new housing

- Investment, I

- Spending on capital equipment, inventories, and structures
- Household purchases of new housing
- Inventory accumulation



The Components of GDP, Part 3

- Government purchases, G
 - Government consumption expenditure and gross investment
 - Spending on goods and services
 - By local, state, and federal governments
 - Does not include transfer payments



The Components of GDP, Part 4

- Net exports, $NX = \text{Exports} - \text{Imports}$
 - Exports
 - Spending on domestically produced goods by foreigners
 - Imports
 - Spending on foreign goods by domestic residents

Table 1

GDP and Its Components

	Total (in billions of dollars)	Per Person (in dollars)	Percent of Total
Gross domestic product, Y	\$15,676	\$49,923	100%
Consumption, C	11,119	35,411	71
Investment, I	2,059	6,557	13
Government purchases, G	3,064	9,758	20
Net exports, NX	-567	-1,806	-4

This table shows total GDP for the U.S. economy in 2012 and the breakdown of GDP among its four components. When reading this table, recall the identity

$$Y = C + I + G + NX.$$



Real versus Nominal GDP, Part 1

- Total spending rises from one year to the next
 - Economy - producing a larger output of goods and services
 - And/or goods and services are being sold at higher prices
- Nominal GDP
 - Production of goods and services
 - Valued at current prices



Real versus Nominal GDP, Part 2

- Real GDP
 - Production of goods and services
 - Valued at constant prices
 - Designate one year as base year
 - Not affected by changes in prices
- For the base year
 - Nominal GDP = Real GDP

Table 2

Real and Nominal GDP

Year	Price of Hot Dogs	Quantity of Hot Dogs	Price of Hamburgers	Quantity of Hamburgers
2013	\$1	100	\$2	50
2014	\$2	150	\$3	100
2015	\$3	200	\$4	150

Calculating Nominal GDP

2013 (\$1 per hot dog \times 100 hot dogs) + (\$2 per hamburger \times 50 hamburgers) = \$200

2014 (\$2 per hot dog \times 150 hot dogs) + (\$3 per hamburger \times 100 hamburgers) = \$600

2015 (\$3 per hot dog \times 200 hot dogs) + (\$4 per hamburger \times 150 hamburgers) = \$1,200

Calculating Real GDP (base year 2013)

2013 (\$1 per hot dog \times 100 hot dogs) + (\$2 per hamburger \times 50 hamburgers) = \$200

2014 (\$1 per hot dog \times 150 hot dogs) + (\$2 per hamburger \times 100 hamburgers) = \$350

2015 (\$1 per hot dog \times 200 hot dogs) + (\$2 per hamburger \times 150 hamburgers) = \$500

Calculating the GDP Deflator

2013 (\$200/\$200) \times 100 = 100

2014 (\$600/\$350) \times 100 = 171

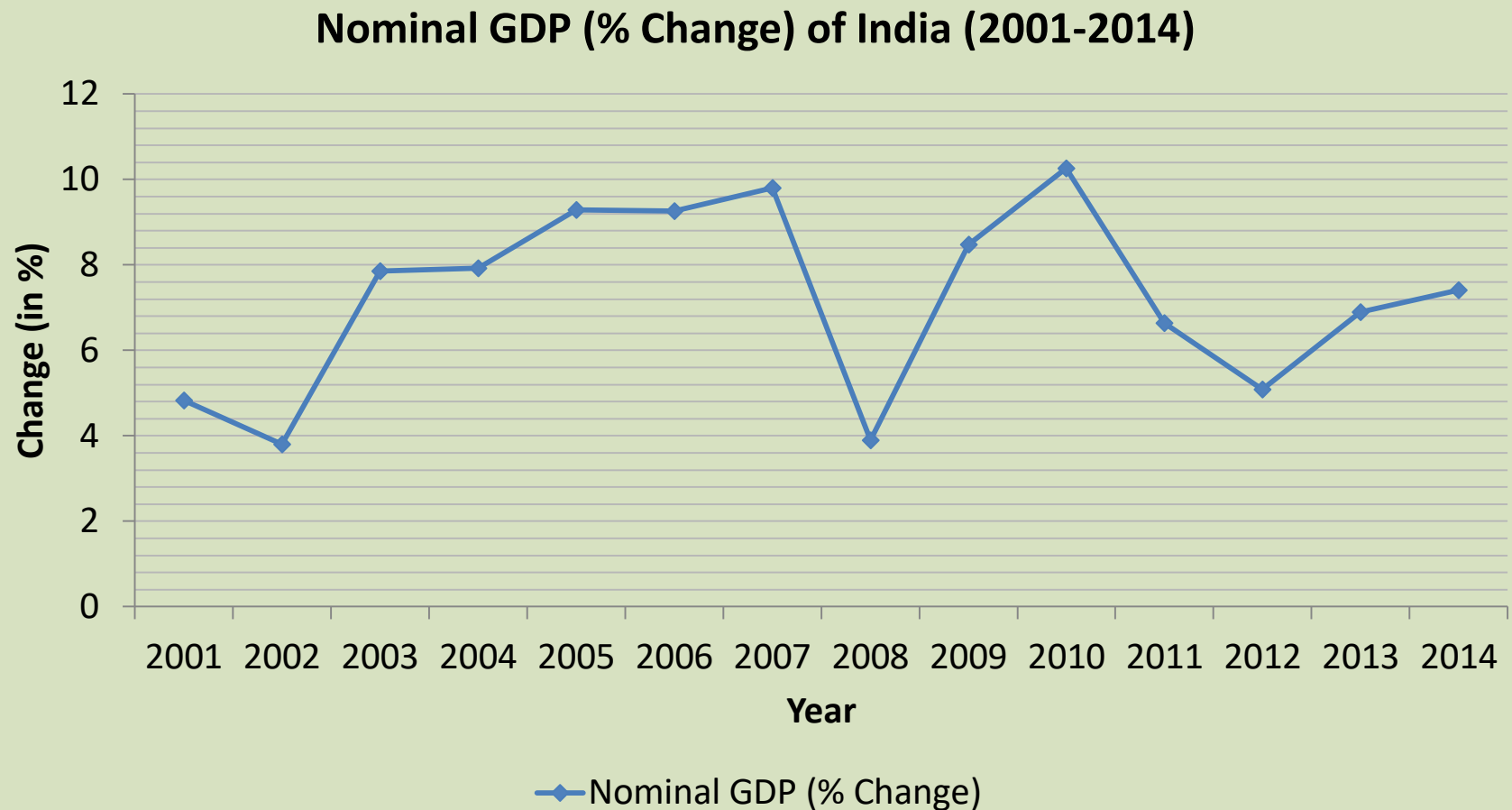
2015 (\$1200/\$500) \times 100 = 240

This table shows how to calculate real GDP, nominal GDP, and the GDP deflator for a hypothetical economy that produces only hot dogs and hamburgers.

Real GDP of India for the Year (2001-2015)



Nominal GDP of India (% Change) in 2001-2014





Real versus Nominal GDP, Part 3

- The GDP deflator
 - Ratio of nominal GDP to real GDP times 100
 - Is 100 for the base year
 - Measures the current level of prices relative to the level of prices in the base year
 - Can be used to take inflation out of nominal GDP (“deflate” nominal GDP)



GDP Deflator

- The GDP deflator gets its name because it can be used to take inflation out of nominal GDP – that is, to “deflate” nominal GDP for the rise that is due to increases in prices.
- The GDP deflator reflects what’s happening to prices, not quantities.



Real versus Nominal GDP, Part 4

- Inflation
 - Economy's overall price level is rising
- Inflation rate
 - Percentage change in some measure of the price level from one period to the next

Inflation in year 2 =

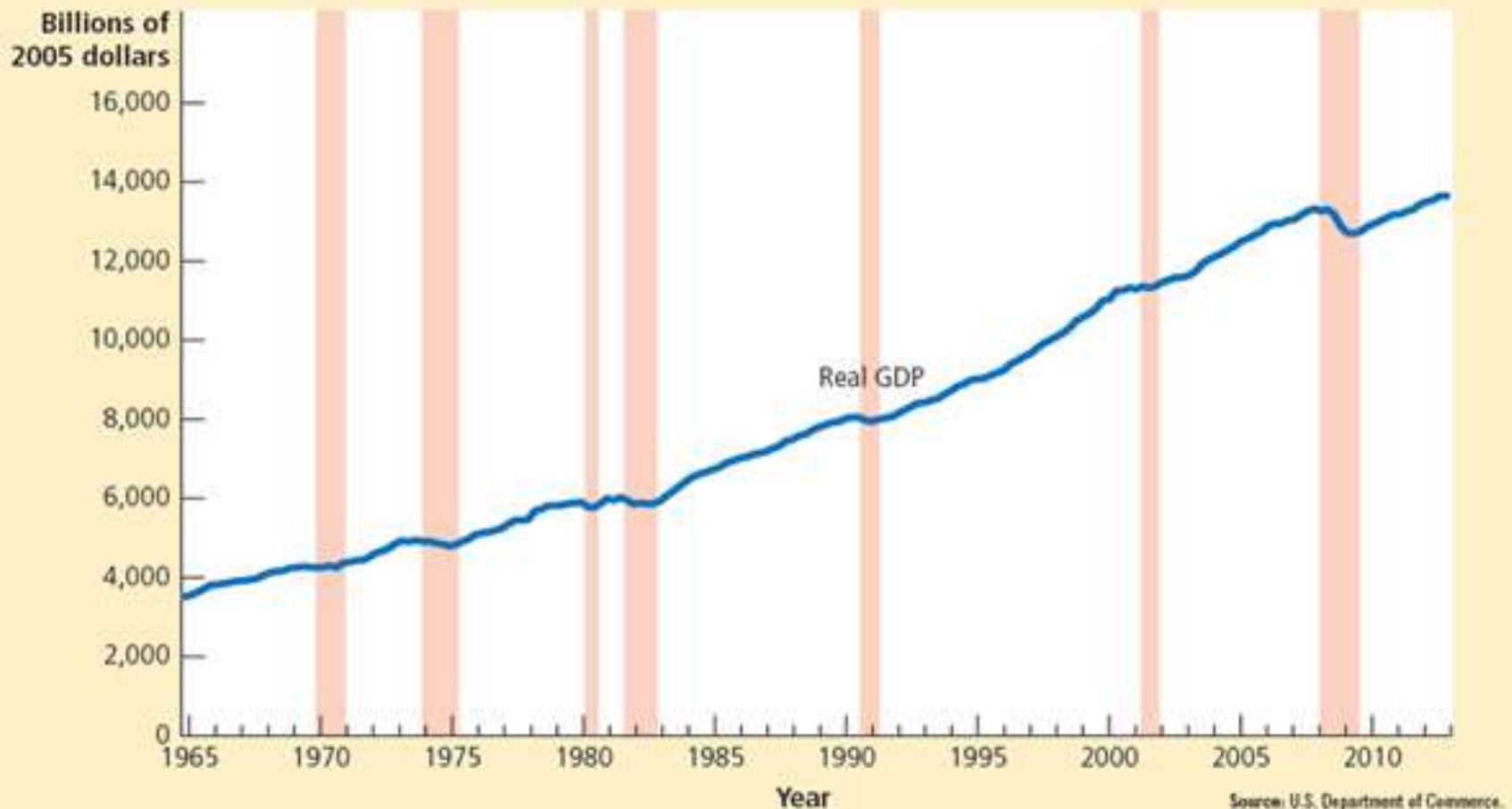
$$= \frac{\text{GDP deflator in year 2} - \text{GDP deflator in year 1}}{\text{GDP deflator in year 1}} \times 100$$

Real GDP over recent history, Part 2

- Recession
 - Two consecutive quarters of falling GDP
 - Real GDP declines
 - Lower income
 - Rising unemployment
 - Falling profits
 - Increased bankruptcies

Figure 2

Real GDP in the United States



This figure shows quarterly data on real GDP for the U.S. economy since 1965. Recessions—periods of falling real GDP—are marked with the shaded vertical bars.



GDP, Part 1

- GDP – “the best single measure of the economic well-being of a society”
 - Economy’s total income
 - Economy’s total expenditure
 - Larger GDP
 - Good life, better healthcare
 - Better educational systems
 - Measure our ability to obtain many of the inputs into a worthwhile life



GDP, Part 2

- GDP – not a perfect measure of well-being
 - Doesn't include
 - Leisure
 - Value of almost all activity that takes place outside markets
 - Quality of the environment
 - Nothing about distribution of income



Bloomberg/Getty Images

GDP reflects the factory's production, but not the harm it inflicts on the environment.

International differences: GDP & quality of life, Part 1

- Rich countries - higher GDP per person
 - Better
 - Life expectancy
 - Literacy
 - Internet usage
- Poor countries - lower GDP per person
 - Worse
 - Life expectancy
 - Literacy
 - Internet usage

- Low GDP per person
 - More infants with low birth weight
 - Higher rates of infant mortality
 - Higher rates of maternal mortality
 - Higher rates of child malnutrition
 - Less common access to safe drinking water
 - Fewer school-age children are actually in school

- Low GDP per person
 - Fewer teachers per student
 - Fewer televisions
 - Fewer telephones
 - Fewer paved roads
 - Fewer households with electricity

Table 3

GDP and the Quality of Life

Country	Real GDP per Person	Life Expectancy	Average Years of Schooling	Satisfied with Water Quality (% of population)
United States	\$43,017	79 years	12 years	90
Germany	35,854	80	12	95
Japan	32,295	83	12	88
Russia	14,561	69	10	53
Mexico	13,245	77	9	68
Brazil	10,162	74	7	83
China	7,746	74	8	73
Indonesia	3,716	69	6	87
India	3,468	65	4	63
Pakistan	2,550	65	5	55
Nigeria	2,069	52	5	47
Bangladesh	1,529	69	5	70

Source: Human Development Report 2011, United Nations, Real GDP is for 2011, expressed in 2005 dollars. Average years of schooling is among adults 25 years and older.

The table shows GDP per person and three other measures of the quality of life for twelve major countries.

Thanks