Measuring a Nation’s Income

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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
Economy’s Income & Expenditure

• **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
Economy’s Income & Expenditure

- 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
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

• 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

• “… 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

• “… 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

• “… 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

- \( Y = C + I + G + NX \)
  - Identity
  - \( Y = GDP \)
  - \( C = \text{consumption} \)
  - \( I = \text{investment} \)
  - \( G = \text{government purchases} \)
  - \( NX = \text{net exports} \)
The Components of GDP

• **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

• 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

• Net exports, \( NX = \text{Exports} - \text{Imports} \)
  – Exports
    • Spending on domestically produced goods by foreigners
  – Imports
    • Spending on foreign goods by domestic residents
The components of U.S. GDP

- 2012, GDP of the U.S.: over $15 trillion
- GDP per person = $49,923
  - Consumption = $35,411 per person
  - Investment = $6,557 per person
  - Government purchases = $9,758 per person
  - Net exports = −$1,806 per person
### Table 1

#### GDP and Its Components

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

**Source:** U.S. Department of Commerce. Parts may not sum to totals due to rounding.

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

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Real versus Nominal GDP

• 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

• 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Price of Hot Dogs</th>
<th>Quantity of Hot Dogs</th>
<th>Price of Hamburgers</th>
<th>Quantity of Hamburgers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>$4</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculating Nominal GDP

2013  ($1 per hot dog × 100 hot dogs) + ($2 per hamburger × 50 hamburgers) = $200
2014  ($2 per hot dog × 150 hot dogs) + ($3 per hamburger × 100 hamburgers) = $600
2015  ($3 per hot dog × 200 hot dogs) + ($4 per hamburger × 150 hamburgers) = $1,200

Calculating Real GDP (base year 2013)

2013  ($1 per hot dog × 100 hot dogs) + ($2 per hamburger × 50 hamburgers) = $200
2014  ($1 per hot dog × 150 hot dogs) + ($2 per hamburger × 100 hamburgers) = $350
2015  ($1 per hot dog × 200 hot dogs) + ($2 per hamburger × 150 hamburgers) = $500

Calculating the GDP Deflator

2013  ($200 / $200) × 100 = 100
2014  ($600 / $350) × 100 = 171
2015  ($1,200 / $500) × 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 versus Nominal GDP

• 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)
Real versus Nominal GDP

- **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

\[
\text{Inflation in year 2} = \left( \frac{\text{GDP deflator in year 2} - \text{GDP deflator in year 1}}{\text{GDP deflator in year 1}} \right) \times 100
\]
Real GDP over recent history

• The GDP data
  – Real GDP grows over time
  – Growth – average 3% per year since 1965
  – Growth is not steady
    • GDP growth interrupted by recessions
Real GDP over recent history

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

• 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

• 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

GDP reflects the factory’s production, but not the harm it inflicts on the environment.
International differences: GDP & quality of life

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

- Poor countries - lower GDP per person
  - Worse
    - Life expectancy
    - Literacy
    - Internet usage
International differences: GDP & quality of life

• 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
International differences: GDP & quality of life

• 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

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


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