Unit 4 Study Guide - Economics Name		
Measuring Economic Indicators: Chapters 11-12 Hour:		
Definitions and examples	Central Questions	
<u>Chapter 11 terms</u> Gross domestic product (GDP)	11.11. a. What is the difference between a <i>final good</i> and an <i>intermediate good</i>?	
consumption	b. Why isn't an <i>intermediate good</i> included in counting GDP?	
investment	2. Identify three things omitted/not counted in GDP.a.b.	
government purchases	 c. 11.2 1. Identify the four sectors/components for calculating GDP. Give an example of an expenditure (spending) for each one of the four sectors/components. C + 	
export spending	I + G +	
	Net Exports (EX-IM)	

import spending	3. a. What does per capita mean?
base year	b. How is per capita GDP different from GDP?
	11.31. Identify the two variables for GDP.
real GDP	
	2. a. How is real GDP calculated?
price index + example (CPI)	3. a. Why is real GDP needed?
	b. What is it called when real GDP increases?
formula for calculating the change in a single price	4. Why is real GDP per capita important?

formula for calculating the CPI	11.4 Consumer Price Index 1. The Consumer Price Index is impor	tant because:	
	2. What is the "market basket"?		
unemployment rate	3. How is the market basket calculated	d into the consumer price index?	
	Unemployment		
	4. Who is counted?	Who is not counted?	
	5. Explain the 4 different types of unemployment		
	Frictional -		
	Structural -		
	Cyclical -		
	Seasonal -		

Chapter 12 inflation	12.11. How is inflation measured?
deflation	2.a. What causes Demand-Side Inflation?
	b. What causes Supply-Side Inflation?
	3.a. What happens when wage increases are more than the inflation rate?
velocity of money	b. What happens when wage increases are less than the inflation rate?
business cycle	12.21. Draw the phases of the business cycle.

2. Identify the different components of the business cycle.
1
2
3
4
5
12.31. Identify the 6 possible factors that can cause economic growth.
1
2
3
4
5
6