1. The economic statistic used to measure the level of prices is the:
   A) GDP.
   B) CPI.
   C) GNP.
   D) real GDP.

2. The statistic used by economists to measure the value of economic output is the:
   A) CPI.
   B) GDP.
   C) GDP deflator.
   D) unemployment rate.

3. In a closed economy, GDP is *all* of the following *except* the total:
   A) expenditure of everyone in the economy.
   B) income of everyone in the economy.
   C) expenditure on the economy's output of goods and services.
   D) output of the economy.

4. In a closed economy, the total income of everyone in the economy is exactly equal to the total:
   A) expenditure on the economy's output of goods and services.
   B) consumption expenditures of everyone in the economy.
   C) expenditures of all businesses in the economy.
   D) government expenditures.

5. A closed economy's _____ equals its _____.
   A) consumption; income
   B) consumption; expenditure on goods and services
   C) expenditure on goods; expenditures on services
   D) income; expenditure on goods and services

6. *All* of the following are measures of GDP *except* the total:
   A) expenditures of all businesses in the economy.
   B) income from all production in the economy.
   C) expenditures on all final goods produced.
   D) value of all final production.

7. It is a national income accounting rule that all expenditure on purchases of products is necessarily equal to:
   A) profits of firms.
   B) wages of employees.
   C) income of the producers of the products.
   D) income of employees.

8. Two equivalent ways to view a closed economy's GDP are as the:
   A) total payments made to all workers in the economy or the total profits of all firms and businesses in the economy.
   B) total expenditures on all goods produced in the economy or the total income earned from producing all services in the economy.
   C) total profits of all firms and businesses in the economy or the total consumption of goods and services by all households in the economy.
   D) total income of everyone in the economy or the total expenditure on the economy's output of goods and services.

9. In the circular flow model, the flow of dollars from firms to households is paid _____ and the flow of dollars from households to firms is paid _____.
   A) as wages and profits; for goods and services
   B) for value added; as imputed values
   C) in current dollars; in constant dollars
   D) as interest and dividends; for depreciation and taxes

10. Which of the following is a flow variable?
   A) wealth
   B) the number unemployed
   C) government debt
   D) income

11. Which of the following is a stock variable?
   A) wealth
   B) consumption
   C) investment
   D) income

12. *All* of the following are a stock *except*:
    A) a consumer's wealth.
    B) the government budget deficit.
    C) the number of unemployed people.
    D) the amount of capital in the economy.

13. *All* of the following are a flow *except*:
    A) the number of new automobile purchases.
    B) the number of people losing their jobs.
    C) business expenditures on plant and equipment.
    D) the government debt.

14. The amount of capital in an economy is a(n) _____ and the amount of investment is a(n) _____.
    A) flow; stock
    B) stock; flow
    C) final good; intermediate good
    D) intermediate good; final good

15. The market value of all final goods and services produced within an economy in a given period is called:
    A) industrial production.
    B) gross domestic product.
    C) the GDP deflator.
    D) general durable purchases.

16. GDP is the market value of all _____ goods and services produced within an economy in a given period.
    A) used
    B) intermediate
    C) consumer
    D) final

17. To compute the value of nominal GDP:
    A) goods and services are valued at market prices.
    B) the sale of used goods is included.
    C) production for inventory is not included.
    D) goods and services are valued by weight.

18. Assume that total output consists of 4 apples and 6 oranges and that apples cost $1 each and oranges cost $0.50 each. In this case, the value of GDP is:
    A) 10 pieces of fruit.
    B) $7.
    C) $8.
    D) $10.

19. *All* of the following transactions that took place in 2014 would be included in GDP for 2014 *except* the purchase of a:
    A) book printed in 2014, entitled *The Year 3000*.
    B) 2001 Jeep Cherokee.
    C) year 2015 calendar printed in 2014.
    D) ticket to see the movie *2001*.

20. Since GDP includes only the additions to income, not transfers of assets, _____ are *not* included in the computation of GDP.
    A) final goods
    B) used goods
    C) consumption goods
    D) goods produced for inventory

21. When a firm sells a product out of inventory, GDP:
    A) increases.
    B) decreases.
    C) is not changed.
    D) increases or decreases, depending on the year the product was produced.

22. When a firm sells a product out of inventory, investment expenditures _____ and consumption expenditures _____.
    A) increase; decrease
    B) decrease; increase
    C) decrease; remain unchanged
    D) remain unchanged; increase

23. Assume that a bakery hires more workers and pays them wages and that the workers produce more bread. GDP increases in *all* of the following cases *except* when the bread:
    A) is sold to households.
    B) is stored away for later sale.
    C) grows stale and is thrown away.
    D) is sold to other firms.

24. When bread is baked but put away for later sale, this is called:
    A) waste.
    B) saving.
    C) fixed investment.
    D) investment in inventory.

25. Assume that a rancher sells a McDonald's quarter-pound of meat for $1 and that McDonald's sells you a hamburger made from that meat for $2. In this case, the value included in GDP should be:
    A) $0.50.
    B) $1.
    C) $2.
    D) $3.

26. Assume that a tire company sells 4 tires to an automobile company for $400, another company sells a compact disc player for $500, and the automobile company puts all of these items in or on a car that it sells for $20,000. In this case, the amount from these transactions that should be counted in GDP is:
    A) $20,000.
    B) $20,000 less the automobile company's profit on the car.
    C) $20,900.
    D) $20,900 less the profits of all three companies on the items that they sold.

27. The value added on an item produced means:
    A) a firm's profits on the item sold.
    B) the value of the labor inputs in the production of an item.
    C) the value of a firm's output less the value of its costs.
    D) the value of a firm's output less the value of the intermediate goods that the firm purchases.

28. Assume that a firm buys all the parts that it puts into an automobile for $10,000, pays its workers $10,000 to fabricate the automobile, and sells the automobile for $22,000. In this case, the value added by the automobile company is:
    A) $10,000.
    B) $12,000.
    C) $20,000.
    D) $22,000.

29. In computing GDP,
    A) expenditures on used goods are included.
    B) production added to inventories is excluded.
    C) the amount of production in the underground economy is imputed.
    D) the value of intermediate goods is included in the market price of the final goods.

30. To avoid double counting in the computation of GDP, only the value of _____ goods are included.
    A) final
    B) used
    C) intermediate
    D) investment

31. Imputed values included in GDP are the:
    A) market prices of goods and services.
    B) estimated value of goods and services that are not sold in the marketplace.
    C) price of goods and services measured in constant prices.
    D) price of goods and services measured in current prices.

32. An example of an imputed value in the GDP is the:
    A) value-added of meals cooked at home.
    B) housing services enjoyed by homeowners.
    C) services of automobiles to their owners.
    D) value of illegal drugs sold.

33. In principle, the GDP accounts should—but do not—have an imputation for:
    A) housing services enjoyed by homeowners.
    B) rental services of automobiles driven by owners.
    C) meals cooked in restaurants.
    D) housing services enjoyed by renters.

34. The underground economy:
    A) is included in the latest GDP accounts.
    B) includes only illegal activities.
    C) includes domestic workers for whom employment insurance contributions are not collected.
    D) excludes the illegal drug trade.

35. Real GDP is measured in _____ dollars ____ time.
    A) current; at a point in
    B) current; over a period of
    C) constant; at a point in
    D) constant; over a period of

36. Nominal GDP is measured in _____ dollars _____ time.
    A) current; at a point in
    B) current; over a period of
    C) constant; at a point in
    D) constant; over a period of

37. Nominal GDP means the value of goods and services is measured in _____ prices.
    A) current
    B) real
    C) constant
    D) average

38. Real GDP means the value of goods and services is measured in _____ prices.
    A) current
    B) actual
    C) constant
    D) average

39. Assume that apples cost $0.50 in 2002 and $1 in 2009, whereas oranges cost $1 in 2002 and $1.50 in 2009. If 4 apples were produced in 2002 and 5 in 2009, whereas 3 oranges were produced in 2002 and 4 in 2009, then real GDP (in 2002 prices) in 2009 was:
    A) $5.
    B) $6.50.
    C) $9.50.
    D) $11.

40. The best measure of the economic satisfaction of the members of a society is:
    A) nominal GDP.
    B) real GDP.
    C) the rate of inflation.
    D) the value of corporate profits.

41. If nominal GDP in 2009 equals $1.4 trillion and real GDP in 2009 equals $1.1 trillion, what is the value of the GDP deflator?
    A) 0.79
    B) 1.03
    C) 1.27
    D) 1.30

42. If the GDP deflator in 2009 equals 1.25 and nominal GDP in 2009 equals $1.5 trillion, what is the value of real GDP in 2009?
    A) $1.2 trillion
    B) $1.25 trillion
    C) $1.5 trillion
    D) $1.875 trillion

43. The GDP deflator is equal to:
    A) the ratio of nominal GDP to real GDP.
    B) the ratio of real GDP to nominal GDP.
    C) real GDP minus national GDP.
    D) nominal GDP minus real GDP.

44. Assume that apples cost $0.50 in 2002 and $1 in 2009, whereas oranges cost $1 in 2002 and $1.50 in 2009. If 4 apples were produced in 2002 and 5 in 2009, whereas 3 oranges were produced in 2002 and 5 in 2009, then the GDP deflator in 2009, using a base year of 2002, was approximately:
    A) 1.5.
    B) 1.7.
    C) 1.9.
    D) 2.0.

45. If nominal GDP grew by 5 percent and real GDP grew by 3 percent, then the GDP deflator grew by approximately _____ percent.
    A) 2
    B) 3
    C) 5
    D) 8

46. If nominal GDP increased by 5 percent and the GDP deflator increased by 3 percent, then real GDP _____ by _____ percent.
    A) increased ; 2
    B) decreased; 2
    C) increased; 8
    D) decreased; 8

47. Nominal GDP measures the value of goods and services in _____ prices, while real GDP measures the value of goods and services in _____ prices.
    A) foreign; domestic
    B) domestic; foreign
    C) current; constant
    D) constant; current

48. Real GDP is a better measure of economic well-being than nominal GDP, because real GDP:
    A) excludes the value of goods and services exported aboard.
    B) includes the value of government transfer payments.
    C) measures changes in the quantity of goods and services produced by holding prices constant.
    D) adjusts the value of goods and services produced for changes in the foreign exchange rate.

49. Chain-weighted measures of real GDP make use of prices from:
    A) an unchanging base year.
    B) a continuously changing base year.
    C) a base year that is changed approximately every 5 years.
    D) a base year that is changed approximately every 10 years.

50. A chain-weighted measure of real GDP is an improvement over traditional measures because the prices used to compute real GDP are:
    A) never very out of date.
    B) always from the same base year.
    C) imputed.
    D) chained to the CPI.

51. The national income accounts identity, for an open economy, is:
    A) $Y = C + I + G - NX$.
    B) $Y = C + I + G + NX$.
    C) $Y = C + I + G$.
    D) $Y = C + I - G$.

52. If GDP (measured in billions of current dollars) is $1,600, consumption is $891, investment is $318, and government purchases are $367, then net exports are:
    A) –$124.
    B) $124.
    C) –$24.
    D) $24.

53. If GDP (measured in billions of current dollars) is $1,600, consumption is $891, investment is $318, and net exports are $24, then government purchases are:
    A) $367.
    B) $1,233.
    C) $391.
    D) $1,258.

54. If real GDP grew by 6 percent and population grew by 2 percent, then real GDP per person grew by approximately _____ percent.
    A) 2
    B) 3
    C) 4
    D) 8

55. In the national income accounts, consumption expenditures include *all* of the following *except* household purchases of:
    A) durable goods.
    B) nondurable goods.
    C) new residential housing.
    D) services.

56. In the national income accounts, the purchase of durables, nondurables, and services by households are classified as:
    A) consumption.
    B) investment.
    C) government purchases.
    D) net exports.

57. If total consumption (measured in billions of current dollars) equals $365.7, consumption of durable goods is $48, and consumption of nondurable goods is $119.4, then consumption of services is:
    A) $167.4.
    B) $246.3.
    C) $208.3.
    D) $198.3.

58. In the national income accounts, goods bought for future use are classified as which type of expenditure?
    A) services
    B) investment
    C) government purchases
    D) net exports

59. If total investment (measured in billions of current dollars) equals $741, business fixed investment is $524, and residential fixed investment is $222, then inventory investment is:
    A) $5.
    B) –$5.
    C) $15.
    D) –$15.

60. In the national income accounts, *all* of the following are classified as government purchases *except*:
    A) payments made to the recipients of the public pension system.
    B) services provided by police officers.
    C) purchases of military hardware.
    D) services provided by senators in Ottawa.

61. In the national income accounts, government purchases are goods and services purchased by:
    A) the federal government.
    B) the federal and provincial governments.
    C) provincial and municipal governments.
    D) federal, provincial, and municipal governments.

62. In the national income accounts, net exports equal:
    A) exported goods minus imported goods.
    B) exported goods and services minus imported goods and services.
    C) exported goods minus imported services.
    D) exported goods and services plus imported goods and services.

63. If GDP (measured in billions of current dollars) is $5,465 and the sum of consumption, investment, and government purchases is $5,496, while exports equal $673, imports are:
    A) $673.
    B) –$673.
    C) $704.
    D) –$704.

64. *All* of the following actions are investments in the sense of the term used by macroeconomists *except*:
    A) IBM's building a new factory.
    B) corner candy store's buying a new computer.
    C) John Simpson's buying a newly constructed home.
    D) Sandra Wu's buying 100 shares of IBM stock.

65. The investment component of GDP includes *all* of the following *except*:
    A) purchases of corporate stock.
    B) spending on new plants and equipment.
    C) purchases of new housing by households.
    D) changes in business inventories.

66. In 2012, the nominal GDP of Canada totaled about:
    A) $16 billion.
    B) $160 trillion.
    C) $1,600 billion.
    D) $150 trillion.

67. In 2012, nominal GDP per person in Canada was approximately:
    A) $12,000.
    B) $26,000.
    C) $35,000.
    D) $76,000.

68. In 2012 in Canada, the percentage of GDP that was spent on consumption was approximately:
    A) 56 percent.
    B) 50 percent.
    C) 33 percent.
    D) 16 percent.

69. In 2012 in Canada, total government purchases per person (in current dollars) amounted to approximately:
    A) $2,000.
    B) $11,000.
    C) $15,000.
    D) $25,000.

70. In 2012, Canadian spent about _____ percent of per-capita GDP on imports.
    A) 14
    B) 24
    C) 32
    D) 44

71. GNP equals GDP _____ income earned domestically by foreigners _____ income that nationals earn abroad.
    A) plus; plus
    B) minus; minus
    C) minus; plus
    D) plus; minus

72. Net national product equals GDP:
    A) plus net investment.
    B) minus net investment.
    C) plus depreciation.
    D) minus depreciation.

73. As a percentage of GNP (in 2012), depreciation (also called capital consumption allowances) amounts to approximately _____ percent.
    A) 20
    B) 16
    C) 8
    D) 3

74. National income equals net national product:
    A) minus depreciation.
    B) plus depreciation.
    C) minus indirect business taxes.
    D) plus indirect business taxes.

75. The largest component of national income is:
    A) corporate profits.
    B) compensation of employees.
    C) proprietors' incomes.
    D) net interest.

76. Disposable personal income:
    A) is computed by subtracting personal tax and nontax payments from personal income.
    B) is generally greater than personal income.
    C) includes corporate profits but not dividends.
    D) does not include government transfers to individuals.

77. According to the usual seasonal pattern of the Canadian economy, GDP is highest in the quarter of the year that includes:
    A) January, February, and March.
    B) April, May, and June.
    C) July, August, and September.
    D) October, November, and December.

78. The CPI is determined by computing:
    A) an average of prices of all goods and services.
    B) the price of a basket of goods and services that changes every year, relative to the same basket in a base year.
    C) the price of a fixed basket of goods and services, relative to the price of the same basket in a base year.
    D) nominal GDP relative to real GDP.

79. Prices of items included in the CPI are:
    A) averaged with the price of every item weighted equally.
    B) weighted according to amount of the item produced in GDP.
    C) weighted according to quantity of the item purchased by the typical household.
    D) chained to the base year by the year-to-year growth rate of the item.

80. Assume that apples cost $0.50 in 2002 and $1 in 2009, whereas oranges cost $1 in 2002 and $0.50 in 2009. If 10 apples and 5 oranges were purchased in 2002, and 5 apples and 10 oranges were purchased in 2009, the CPI for 2009, using 2002 as the base year, is:
    A) 0.75.
    B) 0.80.
    C) 1.
    D) 1.25.

81. The core inflation rate:
    A) measures the change in producer prices.
    B) is measured using a Paasche index.
    C) excludes food and energy prices.
    D) includes the price of exports and the price of imports.

82. Measuring the rate of inflation using a market basket that excludes food and energy prices is preferred by some analysts because this measure, called core inflation:
    A) provides a real, rather than a nominal, rate of inflation.
    B) gives a better measure of ongoing, sustained price changes.
    C) is more consistent with measures of inflation used in other countries.
    D) fluctuates more than measures of inflation that include food and energy prices.

83. An increase in the price of goods bought by firms and the government will show up in:
    A) the CPI but not in the GDP deflator.
    B) the GDP deflator but not in the CPI.
    C) both the CPI and the GDP deflator.
    D) neither the CPI nor the GDP deflator.

84. An increase in the price of imported goods will show up in:
    A) the CPI but not in the GDP deflator.
    B) the GDP deflator but not in the CPI.
    C) both the CPI and the GDP deflator.
    D) neither the CPI nor the GDP deflator.

85. Unlike the GDP deflator, the CPI includes the prices of:
    A) goods purchased by firms.
    B) goods purchased by governments.
    C) exported goods.
    D) imported goods.

86. Assume that the market basket of goods and services purchased in 2004 by the average family in Canada costs $14,000 in 2004 prices, whereas the same basket costs $21,000 in 2009 prices. However, the basket of goods and services actually purchased by the average family in 2009 costs $20,000 in 2009 prices, whereas this same basket would have cost $15,000 in 2004 prices. Given this data, a Laspeyres index of 2009 prices would be:
    A) 1.05.
    B) approximately 1.07.
    C) approximately 1.33.
    D) 1.50.

87. Assume that the market basket of goods and services purchased in 2004 by the average family in Canada costs $14,000 in 2004 prices, whereas the same basket costs $21,000 in 2014 prices. However, the basket of goods and services actually purchased by the average family in 2014 costs $20,000 in 2014 prices, whereas this same basket would have cost $15,000 in 2004 prices. Given this data, a Paasche index of 2014 prices relative to 2004 prices would be:
    A) 1.05.
    B) approximately 1.07.
    C) approximately 1.33.
    D) 1.50.

88. The CPI is a:
    A) Laspeyres price index.
    B) Paasche price index.
    C) Laspeyres quantity index.
    D) Paasche quantity index.

89. The GDP deflator is a:
    A) Laspeyres price index.
    B) Paasche price index.
    C) Laspeyres quantity index.
    D) Paasche quantity index.

90. When prices of different goods are increasing by different amounts, the price index that will rise the fastest is:
    A) Fisher's ideal index.
    B) the CPI.
    C) the GDP deflator.
    D) a Paasche index.

91. Economists have estimated that the CPI _____ inflation by approximately _____ percentage point(s) per year.
    A) overestimates; 0.5
    B) overestimates; 2.0
    C) underestimates; 0.5
    D) underestimates; 2.0

92. The number of households interviewed in the monthly labour force survey conducted by Statistics Canada is approximately:
    A) 2,600.
    B) 5,600.
    C) 26,000.
    D) 56,000.

93. According to the definition used by Statistics Canada, a person is *not* in the labour force if that person:
    A) is going to school.
    B) is temporarily absent from a job because of illness.
    C) has been temporarily laid off.
    D) is out of a job and looking for work during the previous four weeks.

94. According to the definition used by Statistics Canada, people are considered to be unemployed if they:
    A) are out of a job but not looking for work.
    B) retired from the labour force.
    C) have found a job but are waiting for it to start.
    D) are in the military service.

95. The labour force equals the:
    A) adult population.
    B) number of employed individuals.
    C) number of unemployed individuals.
    D) number of employed and unemployed individuals.

96. Assume that the adult population of Canada is 28 million, total employment is 17 million, and 1 million are unemployed. Then the unemployment rate, as normally computed, is approximately _____ percent.
    A) 3.5
    B) 5.5
    C) 6.5
    D) 7.5

97. The labour-force participation rate is the percentage of the:
    A) adult population that is employed.
    B) adult population that is in the labour force.
    C) labour force that is employed.
    D) labour force that is unemployed.

98. If the unemployment rate is 6 percent and the number of employed is 24 million, then the labour force equals _____ million.
    A) 22.6
    B) 24.0
    C) 25.5
    D) The answer cannot be determined with the information given.

99. If an increasing proportion of the adult population is retired, then the labour force participation rate:
    A) will increase.
    B) will decrease.
    C) will remain constant.
    D) may increase, decrease, or remain constant.

100. If the number employed increases while the number unemployed does not change, the unemployment rate:
    A) will increase.
    B) will decrease.
    C) will not change.
    D) may either increase or decrease.

101. According to the Labour Force Survey, the number of jobs in Canada shrank by 7000 during the month of February 2014, yet the unemployment rate remained constant at 7%. It is likely that the unemployment rate was unaffected because:
    A) the participation rate rose.
    B) the participation rate fell.
    C) older workers were retiring in fewer numbers since their retirement savings were hurt by the financial crisis a few years earlier.
    D) increased numbers of younger workers were shifting from part-time to full-time employment.

102. Okun's Law is the _____ relationship between real GDP and the _____.
    A) negative; unemployment rate
    B) negative; inflation rate
    C) positive; unemployment rate
    D) positive; inflation rate

103. According to Okun's law, if real GDP rises by about 2 percent in one year's time, the unemployment rate will rise by about_____ percent.
    A) 5
    B) 4
    C) 2
    D) 1

104. The version of Okun's law studied in Chapter 2 assumes that with no change in unemployment, real GDP normally grows by about 4 percent over a year. If the unemployment rate rose by 1 percent over a time period too brief for normal growth to occur, Okun's law would predict the corresponding change in real GDP to be a:
    A) rise of about 0.5 percent.
    B) rise of about 2 percent.
    C) fall of about 2 percent.
    D) fall of about 0.5 percent.

105. A farmer grows wheat and sells it to a miller for $1; the miller turns the wheat into flour and sells it to a baker for $3; the baker uses the flour to make bread and sells the bread for $6. The value added by the miller is:
    A) $1.
    B) $2.
    C) $3.
    D) $6.

106. A woman marries her butler. Before they were married, she paid him $20,000 per year. He continues to wait on her as before (but as a husband rather than as a wage earner). She earns $1,000,000 per year both before and after her marriage. The marriage:
A) does not change GDP.
B) decreases GDP by $20,000.
C) increases GDP by $20,000.
D) increases GDP by more than $20,000.

107. A woman marries her butler. Before they were married, she paid him $20,000 per year. He continues to wait on her as before (but as a husband rather than as a wage earner). She earns $1,000,000 per year both before and after her marriage. If GDP were changed so that it truly measured the sum of all final economic activity, the marriage would:
A) decrease GDP.
B) increase GDP.
C) leave GDP unchanged.
D) first decrease and then increase GDP.

108. A fixed-weight price index like the CPI _____ the change in the cost of living because it _____ take into account that people can substitute less expensive goods for ones that have become more expensive.
A) underestimates; does not
B) overestimates; does
C) accurately estimates; does
D) overestimates; does not

109. Exhibit: Quantity Consumed and Price of Good

	Base Year	Later Year
Price of good A	100	200
Quantity of good A	100	200
Price of good B	100	100
Quantity of good B	100	100

In the exhibit, the citizens of country XYZ come to desire more of good A. As a result, the quantity and price of the good both rise.
a. Compute nominal GDP in the base year and later year.
b. Compute real GDP in the base and later years (in base-year prices).
c. Compute the GDP deflator in the later year, using your answers to parts a and b.
d. Compute a fixed-weight price index for the later year, using the base-year quantities as weights.
e. Which price index rises faster, the GDP deflator (Paasche) index or the fixed-weight index (Laspeyres) index?

110. Assume two countries have the same nominal GDP (measured in the same currency using the same accounting rules). Explain at least three reasons why you cannot assume that citizens in each country enjoy approximately the same level of economic well-being.

111. Economic statistics are not perfect. Explain at least one way in which each of the following statistics as currently calculated in Canada fails to completely or accurately measure the corresponding economic concept (in parentheses):
    a. real GDP per person (economic well-being)
    b. CPI (cost of living)
    c. unemployment rate (involuntary unemployment)

112. There are a number of statistics computed to measure the price level, such as the GDP deflator and the CPI. The choice of which of these measures to use depends in many cases on the specific question in which you are interested. For each of the following situations, state whether the CPI or GDP deflator is a more appropriate measure to use and explain why the statistic is preferred.
    a. You are interested in looking at the impact of higher prices of imported oil in the overall cost of living.
    b. The government is interested in whether increases in defense spending are affecting the price level.
    c. An economic consulting firm is investigating the impact on the aggregate price level of more computers and electronic technology used in production.

113. One opposition MP in Ottawa has criticized the government for making an inadequate effort to stimulate the economy based on data from the labour force survey that shows the unemployment rate has risen. A government MP counters that the number of employed workers in the economy has increased over the same period, based on the same survey. Explain how both MPs can be correct.

114. There are a number of measures of aggregate economic activity, such as GDP, GNP, national income, personal income, and disposable personal income. Each of these measures can be a good indicator depending on the issue under consideration. For each of the following issues, give your reasons for selecting one of the measures just mentioned as the best indicator to use in studying the issue:
    a. The proportion of income households save
    b. The relative share of earnings going to labour versus capital
    c. The total output of new final goods and services.

115. Real GDP per capita is an imperfect measure of economic well-being because it does not value home production or production in the underground economy, among other factors. Give at least two examples that show why the omission of these types of items will make a difference in evaluating economic well-being. One example should explain how the omission distorts comparisons of economic well-being across countries, and the other example should explain how the omission distorts comparisons of economic well-being in the same country over time.

116. Based on the data in the table, explain what happened to output and prices in the economy between 2009 and 2010.

	2009	2010
Nominal GDP ($ billions)	$14,700	$15,200
Real GDP ($ billions 2000 chain-weighted)	$12,100	$11,900

117. Explain why the value of GDP in 2014 would or would not change as a result of each of the following transactions:
    a. In 2014, the Smith family purchases a new house that was built in 2014.
    b. In 2014, the Jones family purchases a house that was built in 2001.
    c. In 2014, a construction company purchases windows to put in the Smith family home that was built in 2014.
    d. In 2014, Mr. Jones paints all of the rooms of the Jones family house purchased in 2014.
    e. In 2014, Mr. Smith uses an online brokerage service to purchase shares of stock in a construction company.

118. Explain which expenditure category of GDP changes and the direction of the change that results for each of the following transactions:
    a. A domestic business purchases a domestically produced computer to use in a business office.
    b. A domestic business produces a computer that is sold to a foreign company.
    c. The federal government purchases a domestically produced computer to use in a court house.
    d. A domestic household purchases a domestically produced computer to use in a home.
    e. A domestic household purchases a computer produced in a foreign country to use in a home.

119. Into which of the three categories—employed, unemployed, not in the labour force—would an interviewer for the Labour Force Survey place each of the following people? Explain.
    a. Jennifer Temple is working as a second-grade schoolteacher.
    b. Frank Peabody is attending college full time to earn a degree in elementary education.
    c. Martin Hampton is working as a high school social science teacher, but is at home sick with the flu.
    d. Kyle Brown does not currently have a job. He wants to be an elementary schoolteacher. He has the appropriate degree. He has not looked for a position in the last month because he doesn't believe schools are currently hiring.
    e. Brenda Dewey does not currently have a job. She has sent her resume to several school districts in the past week in the hope of finding a teaching position.

Answer Key

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. B
13. D
14. B
15. B
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. B
20. B
21. C
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. C
26. A
27. D
28. B
29. D
30. A
31. B
32. B
33. B
34. C
35. D
36. B
37. A
38. C
39. B
40. B
41. C
42. A
43. A
44. B

45. A
46. A
47. C
48. C
49. B
50. A
51. B
52. D
53. A
54. C
55. C
56. A
57. D
58. B
59. B
60. A
61. D
62. B
63. C
64. D
65. A
66. C
67. C
68. A
69. B
70. C
71. C
72. D
73. B
74. C
75. B
76. A
77. D
78. C
79. C
80. D
81. C
82. B
83. B
84. A
85. D
86. D
87. C
88. A
89. B
90. B

91. A
92. D
93. A
94. C
95. D
96. B
97. B
98. C
99. B
100. B
101. B
102. A
103. D
104. C
105. B
106. B
107. C
108. D
109. a. Base-year nominal GDP = 20,000.
Later-year nominal GDP = 50,000.
b. Real GDP in base year = 20,000.
Real GDP in later year = 30,000.
c. GNP deflator in later year = 1.667.
d. Fixed-weight index = 1.50.
e. The Paasche index, with current quantity weights, rises faster in this case than the base-year quantity-weighted Laspeyres index.
110. Some possible, but not all, explanations include:
a. different price levels in the two countries would result in different amounts of real GDP, i.e., different quantities of goods and services available in each country;
b. different-sized populations could result in different quantities of goods and services available per person in each country;
c. different levels of nonmarket production in the two countries would alter the quantity of goods and services available in each country;
d. different amounts of leisure time available (not captured in nominal GDP figures) would cause economic well-being to differ in the two countries;
e. different distributions of income in the two countries could alter the quantity of goods and services available to the typical citizen in each country;
f. different quantities of both positive and negative externalities associated with producing GDP, such as pollution and congestion, which are not measured in GDP, would cause the different levels of economic well-being between the two countries.

111. a. The official measure of GDP does not include measurements of leisure time available, nonmarket production, production in the underground economy, the distribution of income, or production externalities (e.g., pollution).
    b. The CPI does not allow substitution away from products with rising prices and has difficulty distinguishing between price changes and quality changes in products included in the index.
    c. The official unemployment rate does not take into account discouraged workers, part-time workers who desire full-time employment, and workers employed in jobs not matching their skill level, such as taxi drivers with PhDs in physics.
112. a. The CPI is the more appropriate statistic, because the price of imports is not included in the GDP deflator.
    b. The GDP deflator is the more appropriate statistic, because the CPI does not include the prices of goods and services purchased by the government sector.
    c. The GDP deflator is more appropriate, because the CPI does not include prices of goods and services purchased by businesses or the government sector.
113. If the economy has picked up, more people are working. But outlook of better prospects has tempted a number of previously discouraged individuals to start looking for work again. If the number of such individuals who leave the not in the labour force category to be listed as unemployed is greater than the number of individuals who have moved from the unemployed to the employed categories, both MPs can be correct.
114. a. Disposable personal income provides a measure of the income households have to use for either consumption or saving after they pay taxes.
    b. National income provides a measure of the income going to the factors of production.
    c. GDP is the most complete measure of the value of newly produced goods and services in the economy. In contrast, personal income includes transfer payments, which do not represent newly produced goods and services.
115. Answers will vary, but one example could show that measured GDP in one country could be much lower than in another country, but the amount of home production in the first country could be very large. In this case, measured real GDP indicates a much larger difference in economic well-being than actually exists between the countries. The other example could explain how changes in the amount of home production in a country over time make it difficult to compare economic well-being over time. For example, if most people grew their own food initially and then over time moved to commercial agriculture, the increase in real GDP per person would overstate the increase in the amount of goods and services available in the country, since the food grown at home was not counted in real GDP in the earlier period.
116. Real GDP decreased, indicating that the production of final goods and services was lower in 2010 than in 2009. Nominal GDP increased, which indicates that prices, on average, were higher in 2010 than in 2009, given that real GDP decreased.
117. a. GDP in 2014 increases by the purchase price of the house, which is a newly produced good.
    b. GDP in 2014 does not change because the house is *not* a newly produced good, since it was built in 2001. Transactions involving used goods are not included in GDP.

c. GDP in 2014 does not change directly because the windows are intermediate goods, not final goods. The value of intermediate goods is not included in GDP to avoid double counting. The value of the windows is implicitly included in the price of the house.
d. GDP in 2014 does not change because home production is not included in GDP.
e. GDP in 2014 does not change because financial transactions do not represent the production of final goods and services and are not included in GDP.

118. a. Investment spending increases by the price of the computer.
b. Exports (and net exports) increase by the price of the computer.
c. Government spending increases by the price of the computer.
d. Consumption spending increases by the price of the computer.
e. Consumption spending increases by the price of the computer, but imports also increase by the price of the computer, so net exports decrease by the price of the computer and there will be no net change in GDP.

119. a. employed
b. not in the labour force
c. employed
d. not in the labour force
e. unemployed