



Level 3





Macroeconomic Output and National Income Accounting Predict how an economy may expand but not necessarily have experienced Economic Growth.

□ Tech and Capital = increases in productivity and outward expanding PPC

Calculate <u>Aggregate Output</u> through both types of <u>National</u> <u>Income Accounting</u>

Shadow DataDifferentiate between actual and potential GDP

Use the <u>Circular Flow Model</u> to illustrate an economy

☐ Include C, G, I and NE☐ Limitations of GDP

Identify:

- ☐ What is included in GDP.
- o This year...In the US...Final
- ☐ Identify parts of AE.
- \circ C+G+I+NE = Y (GDP)
- ☐ Identify parts of Al.
 - Profits, Interest, Wages, Rent

Retrieve/Recall

- ☐ Business cycle
- \square Gross Domestic Product
- ☐ Aggregate Expenditure
- ☐ Aggregate Income
- □ Productivity
- ☐ Economic Growth

Employment

Investigate why the unemployment rate may not give the full picture about the labor market in the US over the past decade.

☐ Baby Boomers

Utilize/Synthesize your knowledge of supply and demand to illustrate the labor market.

☐ Where is unemployment represented?

Analyze the causes of the three main types of unemployment.

- ☐ What is "full employment"?
 - o F.E. level of GDP
 - NIAROU

Comprehend how unemployment is viewed.

- ☐ Who is included in the labor force?
- ☐ Calculate labor force participation and unemployment rate.

Retrieve/Recall

- ☐ Labor Force
- $\hfill \square$ Frictional Unemp.
- $\hfill \square$ Structural Unemp.
- ☐ Cyclical Unempl.

Price Level

Considering the "Quantity
Theory of Money", Create a
model that shows the
relationship between price level
and unemployment.

Utilize your knowledge of CPI to calculate real prices.

- ☐ Distinguish between nominal and real.
- Express a variety of prices in nominal and real terms: wages, GDP, interest rates.

Analyze how CPI is calculated.

% change in price of a weighted basket of goods.

Analyze who the winners and losers of inflation are.

☐ Anticipated v. unanticipated inflation.

Describe the two causes of inflation.

□ Demand pull□ Cost push

Retrieve/Recall

- □ Inflation
- ☐ Price level
- ☐ GDP Deflator

☐ Consumer Price Index