

## 10.8 Calculating unemployment, inflation, and real GDP

1. Assume that in Country X, the typical consumer buys 48 pizzas, 120 litres of milk and attends 18 professional basketball games. The following table shows the prices for these products in 2015 and 2016

<b>Good</b>	<b>2015 price (per unit in \$)</b>	<b>2016 price (per unit in \$)</b>
Pizza	12.50	12.90
Milk	1.15	1.25
Basketball tickets	45	46
Total cost of the typical basket		

- a. Calculate the cost of this basket in 2015 and 2016. Enter your answers in the table above.

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- b. Using your results from part (a), calculate a consumer price index with 2015 as the base year.

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- c. Calculate the rate of inflation in Country X in 2016

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2. The following table show data for Country Y (all figures in billions of dollars)

<b>Year</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	20.7	21.9	22.6	22.3
<b>GDP deflator</b>	100	102.3	107.6	103.7

<b>Real GDP</b>	20.7			21.5
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- a. Calculate Country Y's real GDP for 2014 and 2015 expressed in 2013 prices. Enter your answers in the table.

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- b. State the reason why a country's real GDP may be *greater than* its nominal GDP.

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- c. Calculate the rate of economic growth for Country Y in 2013-2014, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

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- d. Using your answer to part c), identify the year Country Y was in recession.

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3. Country Y's statistical agency has also collected the following data.

	<b>2016</b>
<b>Population</b>	5,394,735
<b>Number of employed</b>	2,803,600
<b>Working age population</b>	3,895,538
<b>Number of unemployed</b>	456,400

- a. Calculate the unemployment rate for Country Y in 2016

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b. Outline one difficulty in measuring unemployment.

c. Outline one reason that the number of unemployed may decrease while the number of employed does NOT increase.