What’s in GDP?

Lesson by Chris Cannon, AP macroeconomics teacher, Sandy Creek High School, Tyrone, Ga.
What is gross domestic product (GDP)?

- Currency value of all **final** goods and services produced within a country in a given period
- Total income of a nation
- Measure of nation’s economic well-being
- Measure of a nation’s economic growth from one period to the next
- Most commonly calculated via expenditures
Consumption (C)

$ amount of goods and services purchased by household—only counts goods produced in the current year

*Examples:* Food purchases, vacations, haircuts, clothing, movies, etc
Investment (I)

- $ amount spent by business on productive resources
- Purchases of **new homes** by consumers!
- New machines, new factories, research
- Increase in inventories also counts
Government Spending (G)

$ amount spent on federal, state, and local government-provided services

*Example:* Roads, education, military, parks, public libraries, etc.
Net Exports (X-M)

- Exports = Goods we ship to other countries
- Imports = Goods we bring in from other countries
- Exports – Imports = Net Exports
GDP = C + I + G + (X-M)

If any one letter increases, ceteris paribus, GDP increases
What’s not included in GDP?

- Intermediate goods
- Used goods
- Underground production (black market)
- Financial transactions
- Household production
- Transfer payments
What GDP does not tell us

- Does not measure income distribution
- Does not measure nonmonetary output or transactions (e.g., barter, household activities)
- Does not take into account desirable externalities, such as leisure or environment
- Does not measure social well-being
- Correlates to standard of living but is not a measure of standard of living
Let’s practice
What is a good rate of growth?

GDP Growth

Year-over-year GDP growth

Average GDP growth 1980–2008
U.S. Economic Accounts

National
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- Personal Income and Outlays
- Consumer Spending
- Corporate Profits
- Fixed Assets
- Research and Development Satellite Account

International
- Balance of Payments
- Trade in Goods and Services
- International Services
- International Investment Position
- Direct Investment and Multinational Companies
- Survey Forms and Related Materials

Regional
- GDP by State and Metropolitan Area
- State and Local Area Personal Income
- RIMS II Regional Input-Output Multipliers

Industry
- Annual Industry Accounts (GDP by Industry & Input-Output Accounts)
- Benchmark Input-Output Accounts
- Research and Development Satellite Accounts
- Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts
- Supplemental Statistics

Integrated Accounts
- Integrated Income, Product, and Federal Reserve Financial Accounts
- Integrated BEA GDP-BLS Productivity Accounts
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* See the navigation bar at the right side of the news release text for links to data tables, contact personnel and their telephone numbers, and supplementary materials.

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National Income and Product Accounts
Gross Domestic Product, 4th quarter 2011 and annual 2011 (second estimate)

Real gross domestic product -- the output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States -- increased at an annual rate of 3.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2011 (that is, from the third quarter to the fourth quarter), according to the "second" estimate released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. In the third quarter, real GDP increased 1.8 percent.

The GDP estimate released today is based on more complete source data than were available for the "advance" estimate issued last month. In the advance estimate, the increase in real GDP was 2.8 percent (see "Revisions" on page 3).

The increase in real GDP in the fourth quarter reflected positive contributions from private inventory investment, personal consumption expenditures (PCE), exports, nonresidential fixed investment, and residential fixed investment that were partly offset by negative contributions from federal government spending and state and local government spending. Imports, which are a subtraction in the calculation of GDP, increased.

The acceleration in real GDP in the fourth quarter primarily reflected an upturn in private inventory investment and accelerations in PCE and in residential fixed investment that were partly offset by declines in state and local government spending, housing investment, and exports.
Questions?