## SSEMA1: Macroeconomics Notes

SSEMA1: The student will illustrate the means by which economic activity is measured
b. Define Gross Domestic Product $\qquad$ ), economic growth, unemployment, Consumer Price Index (__ ), inflation, stagflation, and aggregate supply and aggregate demand.

- Macroeconomics: the study of the behavior and the decision making of $\qquad$
- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- G- $\qquad$
- D-
- P- $\qquad$
- What does it measure?
- $\qquad$
- It's a measure of $\qquad$
- Given as a $\qquad$
- Formula: $\qquad$
- $\mathrm{C}=$ $\qquad$ (consumers)
- $\mathrm{I}=$ $\qquad$ (businesses investing)
- $G=$ $\qquad$
- $(\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{M})=$ $\qquad$
- What is counted in GDP?
- $\qquad$ goods and services
- Produced in $\qquad$ even if $\qquad$ company
- What is not counted in GDP?
- Things produced $\qquad$ (even if US company)
- $\qquad$ (black market, illegal gambling)
- Purely financial transactions
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- Examples: $\qquad$
- Economic Growth
- Economic growth is measured by finding $\qquad$ (real
GDP divided by the total population)
- Real GDP per capita is considered the best measure of a $\qquad$
- Basic measure of a nation's economic growth rate is the percentage change of real GDP over a given period of time
- Aggregate Supply and Aggregate Demand
- Aggregate Supply
- Aggregate supply: the total amount of goods and services in the $\qquad$
- As the prices of most goods and services change, the price level changes
- Firms respond by changing their $\qquad$ (real GDP)
- Prices rise- $\qquad$
- Prices fall- $\qquad$

- Aggregate Demand
- Aggregate demand: the amount of goods and services in the $\qquad$
- Lower price levels means $\qquad$ ;
failing prices increase wealth and demand
- Higher price levels cause $\qquad$ ; reduction in the quantity of goods and services demanded


Output or
Income

- Factors that shift an AD curve:
- Changes in

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- $\qquad$
- $\qquad$ in AD $\qquad$ real GDP and price level
- $\qquad$ in AD $\qquad$ real GDP and price level


1. What factors can cause the $A D$ curve to shift to the right or increase?

- Factors that shift an AS curve:
- Changes in:

2. What factors can cause the AD curve to shift to the left or decrease?


- $\qquad$ in AS $\qquad$ real GDP and
$\qquad$ the price level
$\cdot$ $\qquad$ in AS $\qquad$ real GDP and $\qquad$ the price level

- Business Cycle
- Business cycle: a period of economic $\qquad$ followed by a period of
- Not minor $\qquad$ , major changes in real GDP above or below normal levels


Time

- Phases of Business Cycle
- Expansion: $\qquad$
- Plentiful jobs, falling unemployment rate, business prosperity
- $\qquad$ : height of economic expansion, when real GDP stops rising
- Contraction: $\qquad$
- Unemployment rate increases, recession, depression
- $\qquad$ : lowest point in economic contraction when real GDP stops falling

