

Formulation of economic policies requires an understanding of accurate measures of the economy's performance

Indicators of economic performance

Gross Domestic performance (GDP) is the total dollar value of all final goods and services produced in a year.

Consumer price index measures the monthly price changes of sample consumer goods and services.

Unemployment rate is the percentage of the labor force without jobs.

Balance of trade is the difference in dollar value of imports and exports.

Stock market averages are select groups of stocks whose performance is averaged, and over time the averages serve as an indicator for the market.

Productivity is the amount of output per unit of input over a period of time.

Productivity and standards of living are generally higher in economies that have limited government planning and control of the economy.

The student will demonstrate knowledge of economic systems by
e) examining productivity and the standard of living as measured by key economic indicators.