GDP as a welfare measure

Despite the potential problems, we often use real GDP as a rough measure of macroeconomic well-being. What problems would each of the following situations create for this measure to compare well-being over time or across countries? If you wanted to design a better measure, how would you begin to augment GDP to compensate for the situation? (You can't change the economy being measured, only the process of measuring.)

- 1. Saudi Arabia produces valuable crude oil but in the process reduces the reserves it has in the ground.
- 2. Older workers in the United States are choosing to retire earlier than they did 40 years ago.
- 3. As female labor-force participation has increased in advanced countries, more and more child care is being performed by commercial day-care centers.
- 4. High-definition digital television broadcasts look a lot better than the old, analog shows.
- 5. The air is really, really dirty most of the time in Beijing.
- 6. Airport security now takes up more of a frequent flier's time.

If we have time ...

Labor data:

How would each of the following be categorized by the BLS: employed, unemployed, or out of the labor force?

- 1. Someone who is retired
- 2. A student who does neither works nor seeks work
- 3. A student who works five hours per week at the library
- 4. A factory worker who has been furloughed temporarily (for two weeks), but is not seeking employment in the interim
- 5. A factory worker who has been permanently laid off, but is not seeking employment
- 6. A factory worker who has been permanently laid off and is looking actively for another job
- 7. A college student who has just been graduated, has never worked, but is now looking for a job

- 8. A factory worker who was laid off a year ago, looked for work unsuccessfully, but has now given up
- 9. A barista who works ten hours a week, but really wants full-time employment
- 10. A barista who works forty hours a week at Starbucks and has a second job working twenty hours a week as a waiter