

生産と所得 2. 国民所得と生活の豊かさ
 実質国民所得は、必ずしも国民の生活の豊かさを表さない。

I. 実質国民所得

A. 最終生産物の評価

1. 市場価格による評価
2. 貨幣の購買力の変化の影響

B. 物価変動の補正

1. 不変価格表示の GNP

$$p_1^0 q_1^1 + p_2^0 q_2^1 + \cdots + p_n^0 q_n^1 = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^0 q_i^1$$

2. 物価指数と数量指数

a. ラスパイレス Laspeyres 指数とパーシェ Paasche 指数

(1) 物価指数

$$\text{ラスパイレス } P_L = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i^1 q_i^0}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i^0 q_i^0} \quad \text{パーシェ } P_P = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i^1 q_i^1}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i^0 q_i^1}$$

(2) 数量指数

$$\text{ラスパイレス } Q_L = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i^0 q_i^1}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i^0 q_i^0} \quad \text{パーシェ } Q_P = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i^1 q_i^1}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i^1 q_i^0}$$

b. 物価指数による補正

(1) パーシェ物価指数による補正：不変価格表示

$$Q^1 = \frac{Y^1}{P_P}, \quad \frac{Q^1}{Q^0} = \frac{Y^1/Y^0}{P_P} = \frac{p^1 q^1 / p^0 q^0}{p^1 q^1 / p^0 q^1} = Q_L$$

(2) ラスパイレス物価指数による補正

$$Q^1 = \frac{Y^1}{P_L}, \quad \frac{Q^1}{Q^0} = \frac{Y^1/Y^0}{P_L} = \frac{p^1 q^1 / p^0 q^0}{p^1 q^0 / p^0 q^0} = Q_P$$

II. 国民所得概念の限界

A. 生産物の構成と分配

1. 消費と投資
2. 消費対象の構成と分配

- B. 生産の概念
 - 1. 生産の社会性
 - 2. 生産の範囲
- C. 経済財と自由財の境界
 - 1. 基本的な定義
 - 2. 市場の欠如から生じる問題
- D. その他の問題
 - 1. 国際比較の問題点
 - 2. 経済を超える問題

As we have seen, GDP measures both the economy's total income and the economy's total expenditure on goods and services. Thus GDP per person tells us the income and expenditure of the average person in the economy. Because most people would prefer to receive higher income and enjoy higher expenditure, GDP per person seems a natural measure of the economic well-being of the average individual.

Yet some people dispute the validity of GDP as a measure of welfare. Senator Robert Kennedy, when he was running for president in 1968, gave a moving critique of such economic measures:

[Gross Domestic Product] does not allow for the health of our children, the quality of their education, or the joy of their play. It does not include the beauty of our poetry or the strength of our marriages, the intelligence of our public debate or the integrity of our public officials. It measures neither our courage, nor our wisdom, nor our devotion to our country. It measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile, and it can tell us everything about America except why we are proud that we are Americans.

Much of what Robert Kennedy said is correct. Why then do we care about GDP?

The answer is that a large GDP does in fact help us to lead a good life. GDP does not measure the health of our children, but nations with larger GDP can afford better health care for their children. GDP does not measure the quality of their education, but nations with larger GDP can afford better educational systems. GDP does not measure the beauty of our poetry, but nations with larger GDP can afford to teach more of their citizens to read and to enjoy poetry. GDP does not take account of our intelligence, integrity, courage, wisdom, or devotion to country, but all of these laudable attributes are easier to foster when people are less concerned about affording the material necessities of life. In short, GDP does not directly measure those things that make life worthwhile, but it does measure our ability to obtain the inputs into a worthwhile life.

[Mankiw (1998)]

参考文献

N. Gregory Mankiw (1998) *Principles of Economics*. Orlando, Florida.