

7 Multiple choice questions

1. is a graphical representation of income distribution plotting the cumulative increase in population against the cumulative increase in income
 - a. underemployment
 - b. Lorenz curve
 - c. median income
 - d. mean income

2. refers to those persons who are working less than full time (and therefore not unemployed) but would like to work full hours
 - a. transfer payments
 - b. mean income
 - c. median income
 - d. underemployment

3. is a number between zero and one that measures the extent of income inequality in an economy; it is calculated by measuring the degree to which the Lorenz curve deviates from the line of equality
 - a. mean income
 - b. Gini coefficient
 - c. income inequality
 - d. underemployment

4. the average level of income; it is calculated by dividing the total income of a group by the number of income recipients in that group
 - a. underemployment
 - b. mean income
 - c. Lorenz curve
 - d. median income

5. refers to the degree to which income is unevenly distributed in an economy
 - a. income inequality
 - b. median income
 - c. underemployment
 - d. mean income

6. are payments from the government to assist people with basic costs of living; a number of terms are commonly used for transfer payments including: social welfare payments, government benefits, social security, income support and Centrelink payments
- underemployment
 - transfer payments
 - mean income
 - Lorenz curve
7. that level of income that divides the income recipients in a group into two halves, one half having incomes above the median and the other half having incomes below the median (it is the middle outcome)
- mean income
 - median income
 - underemployment
 - Lorenz curve