




Year	Price X	Quantity X	Price Y	Quantity Y	Price Z	Quantity Z	Real GDP	
1	1	100	0.5	50	0.6	10	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10)$	131
2	1	110	0.5	60	0.6	20	$(1 \times 110) + (0.5 \times 60) + (0.6 \times 20)$	152
3	1	120	0.5	70	0.6	30	$(1 \times 120) + (0.5 \times 70) + (0.6 \times 30)$	173
4	1	130	0.5	80	0.6	40	$(1 \times 130) + (0.5 \times 80) + (0.6 \times 40)$	194



Produced more

A blue speech bubble with a tail pointing towards the top right corner of the image. Inside the bubble, the text "Real GDP tells us that production increased" is written. The word "Real" is in red, "GDP" is in black, "tells us" is in black, "that production" is in black, and "increased" is in red.

Real GDP tells us  
that production  
increased

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) (Department of Health 2000).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of care in the public sector. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a number of key objectives for the public sector, including the need to improve the quality of care, to reduce waiting times, to improve the efficiency of the system, and to improve the experience of patients. The Department of Health (2000) has also set out a number of key principles for the public sector, including the need to be patient-centred, to be transparent, to be accountable, and to be fair.

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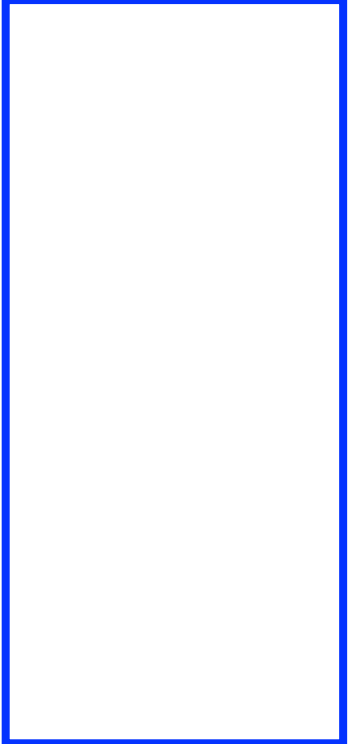
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If Prices rise

If Prices **rise**

Year	Price <b>X</b>	Quantity <b>X</b>	Price <b>Y</b>	Quantity <b>Y</b>	Price <b>Z</b>	Quantity <b>Z</b>	<b>Real GDP</b>	
1	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>10</b>	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10)$	131
2	<b>1</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>20</b>	$(1 \times 110) + (0.5 \times 60) + (0.6 \times 20)$	152
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Produced **more**

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# Comparing *Real* and *Nominal* GDP