

Year	Price X	Quantity X	Price Y	Quantity Y	Price Z	Quantity Z	Nominal GDP
1	1	100	0.5	50	0.6	10	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10) = 131$
2	2	100	1	50	1.2	10	$(2 \times 100) + (1 \times 50) + (1.2 \times 10) = 262$
3	4	100	2	50	2.4	10	$(4 \times 100) + (2 \times 50) + (2.4 \times 10) = 524$
4	8	100	4	50	4.8	10	$(8 \times 100) + (4 \times 50) + (4.8 \times 10) = 1,048$



Quantities
produced are the
same

A red speech bubble with a tail pointing towards the top right corner of the image. The bubble contains the text "Real GDP tells us that production is the same". The words "Real", "is the", and "same" are colored red, while "GDP tells us that production" is in black.

Real GDP tells us
that production is the
same

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations 1994).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of children in the 1990s. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been instrumental in this regard, and has produced a series of reports on the state of the world's children (UNICEF 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994). The 1994 report, *State of the World's Children 1994*, contains a number of recommendations for the 1990s, including the need to 'ensure that all children have access to basic health care, education, and a safe environment' (UNICEF 1994, p. 1).

The World Bank has also been instrumental in this regard, and has produced a series of reports on the state of the world's children (World Bank 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994). The 1994 report, *State of the World's Children 1994*, contains a number of recommendations for the 1990s, including the need to 'ensure that all children have access to basic health care, education, and a safe environment' (World Bank 1994, p. 1).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has also been instrumental in this regard, and has produced a series of reports on the state of the world's children (UNDP 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994). The 1994 report, *State of the World's Children 1994*, contains a number of recommendations for the 1990s, including the need to 'ensure that all children have access to basic health care, education, and a safe environment' (UNDP 1994, p. 1).

The World Health Organization (WHO) has also been instrumental in this regard, and has produced a series of reports on the state of the world's children (WHO 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994). The 1994 report, *State of the World's Children 1994*, contains a number of recommendations for the 1990s, including the need to 'ensure that all children have access to basic health care, education, and a safe environment' (WHO 1994, p. 1).

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has also been instrumental in this regard, and has produced a series of reports on the state of the world's children (UNESCO 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994). The 1994 report, *State of the World's Children 1994*, contains a number of recommendations for the 1990s, including the need to 'ensure that all children have access to basic health care, education, and a safe environment' (UNESCO 1994, p. 1).

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of people with mental health problems, and the importance of providing them with appropriate services. However, there is a significant gap between the current needs of people with mental health problems and the services that are available to them. This gap is due to a number of factors, including a lack of resources, a lack of training for health professionals, and a lack of awareness of the needs of people with mental health problems.

One of the main reasons for the gap between need and service is a lack of resources. There are not enough health professionals to meet the needs of people with mental health problems, and there are not enough services available to them. This is particularly true in the area of community mental health services, which are essential for the prevention and early intervention of mental health problems.

Another reason for the gap is a lack of training for health professionals. Many health professionals do not have the necessary training to deal with people with mental health problems, and this can lead to a lack of confidence and a lack of effectiveness in their work. This is particularly true for nurses, who are often the first point of contact for people with mental health problems.

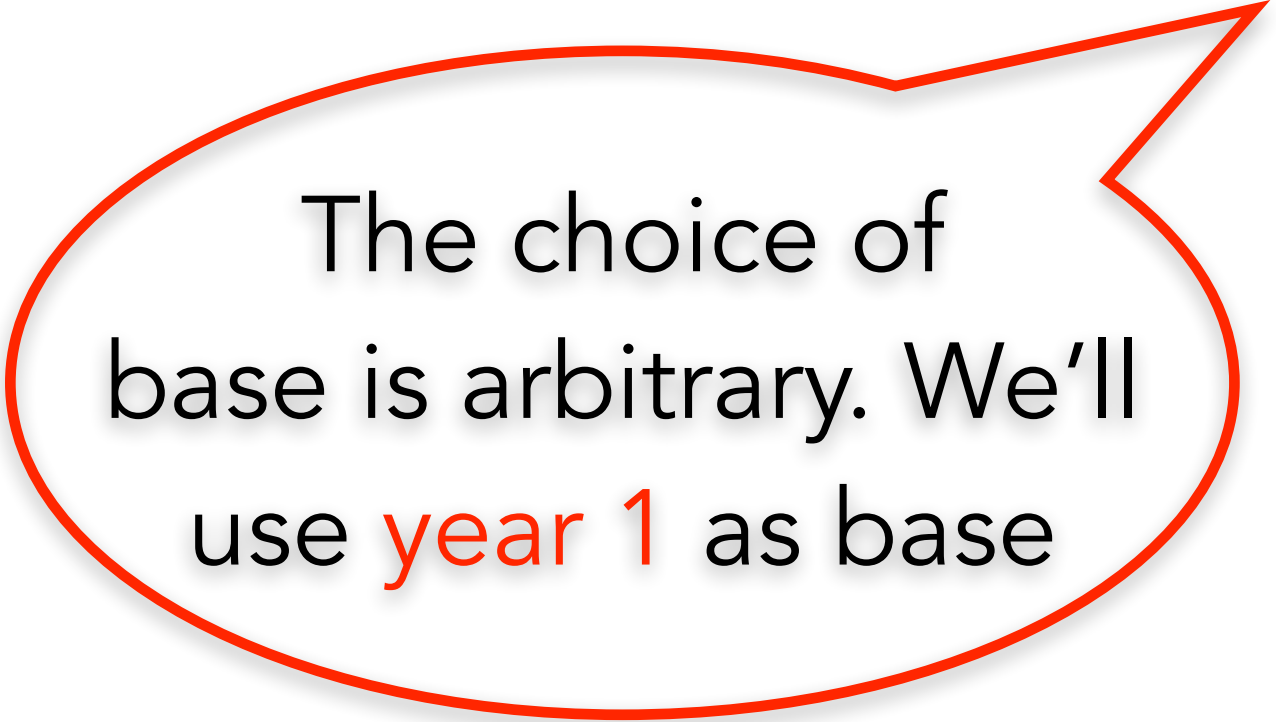
A third reason for the gap is a lack of awareness of the needs of people with mental health problems. Many people do not understand what it is like to have a mental health problem, and this can lead to a lack of empathy and a lack of understanding of the needs of people with mental health problems. This is particularly true for the general public, who often have a lot of misconceptions about mental health problems.

There are a number of ways in which the gap between need and service can be closed. One way is to increase the number of health professionals and services available to people with mental health problems. This can be done by recruiting more health professionals and by providing more services, particularly in the area of community mental health services.


Another way to close the gap is to provide more training for health professionals. This can be done by providing more courses and by providing more opportunities for health professionals to gain experience in dealing with people with mental health problems. This is particularly important for nurses, who need to have the necessary training to deal with people with mental health problems.

A third way to close the gap is to increase the awareness of the needs of people with mental health problems. This can be done by providing more information to the general public and by providing more support to people with mental health problems. This is particularly important for the general public, who need to have a better understanding of what it is like to have a mental health problem.

To calculate **Real** GDP first
we choose a "**base**" year



The choice of
base is arbitrary. We'll
use **year 1** as base

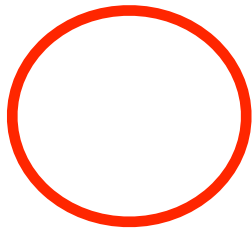
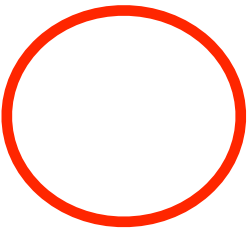
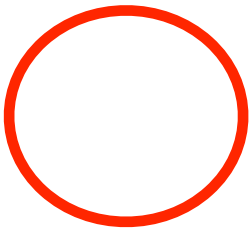


Pretend that prices
did not change from what
they were in year 1

1

0.5

0.6



1

0.5

0.6

1

0.5

0.6

$$\text{Real GDP} = P_{x\text{base}}Q_x + P_{y\text{base}}Q_y + P_{z\text{base}}Q_z$$

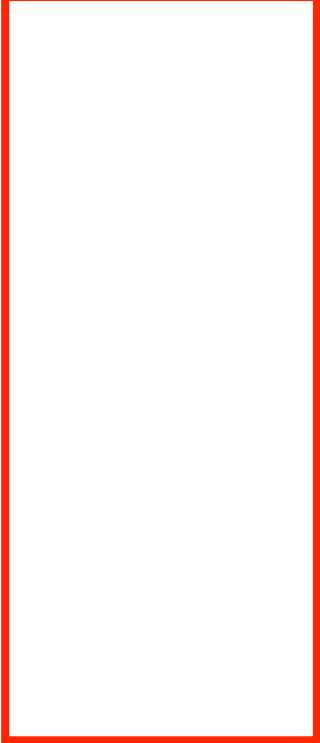
Real GDP

$$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10) = 131$$

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Pretend that prices did not change from what they were in year 1

Real GDP= $P_{xbase}Q_x + P_{ybase}Q_y + P_{zbase}Q_z$

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	100	0.5	50	0.6	10	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10) =$	131
3	1	100	0.5	50	0.6	10	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10) =$	131
4	1	100	0.5	50	0.6	10	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10) =$	131

Quantities produced are the same

Real GDP tells us that production is the same

If Prices **rise**

Year	Price X	Quantity X	Price Y	Quantity Y	Price Z	Quantity Z	Nominal GDP
1	1	100	0.5	50	0.6	10	$(1 \times 100) + (0.5 \times 50) + (0.6 \times 10) = 131$
2	2	110	1	60	1.2	20	$(2 \times 100) + (1 \times 50) + (1.2 \times 10) = 304$
3	4	120	2	70	2.4	30	$(4 \times 100) + (2 \times 50) + (2.4 \times 10) = 692$
4	8	130	4	80	4.8	40	$(8 \times 100) + (4 \times 50) + (4.8 \times 10) = 1,552$