

# **PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS**

### Lecture 37: GDP- REAL VS NOMINAL October, 2015



# **TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED**

- 1. GDP
- 2. Real Vs Nominal GDP
- 3. Rules for Computing GDP

Valuation of total quantity of goods and services produced in an economy during one accounting year

### **GDP = Total Output x Market Price**

## **NOMINAL GDP**

- >Valuation of total production of goods and services produced in an economy during one accounting year at current prices
- Nominal GDP values the production of goods and services at current prices
- Nominal GDP changes if price changes or quantity changes

### **Nominal GDP = Total Output x Current Market Price**



- >Valuation of total goods and services produced in an economy during one accounting year at constant prices
- Real GDP values the production of goods and services at the prices of base year
- >Real GDP will change only if output changes

#### **GDP = Total Output X Market Price of Base Year**

## **REAL Vs NOMINAL GDP**

Nominal GDP is not a true indicator of economic growthincrease in nominal income does not always mean economic growth

Increase in nominal GDP may be because of inflation (increase in current prices)

>Real income is a better measure of economic growth/wellbeing

>Increase in real GDP means economic growth

## **CONVERSION OF NOMINAL GDP INTO REAL GDP**

Real GDP is calculated as follows:

### **Nominal GDP**

• Real GDP= -

**GDP** Deflator

**GDP Deflator-** indicator of overall prices in the economy

GDP deflator measures the price of output relative to its price in the base year

## **RULES FOR COMPUTING GDP**

- GDP includes all goods and services produced in the economy and sold legally in markets
- It does not include illegal production of goods and services, such as illegal drugs and black money
- GDP excludes production that never enter the marketplace
- It excludes services of the housewives
- > It excludes windfall gains and second hand goods sale
- >It includes imputed value of self owned house

THANK YOU ③