

TEMA 4: LA MEDICIÓN DEL PRODUCTO Y LA RENTA NACIONALES: Contabilidad Nacional

- Entender los diferentes mecanismos que permiten el cálculo de la producción de un país durante un año (Producto Nacional).
- Aprender a leer los datos: distinción entre € corrientes y € constantes.
- Reflexión acerca de la economía sumergida: el PNB perdido.



Què busquem?

Benestar?

Equitat?

Seguretat ?

PLAER?

DIVERSIÓ?

AMOR?

Dignitat?

Solidaritat?

PASSIÓ?

RISC?

Confiança?

Harmonia?



Felicitat?

GENEROSITAT?

REALITZACIÓ?

UNITAT?

Benestar?



Com ho
mesurem?



Els més rics?
GDP (PIB)



PN (PRODUCTO NACIONAL)

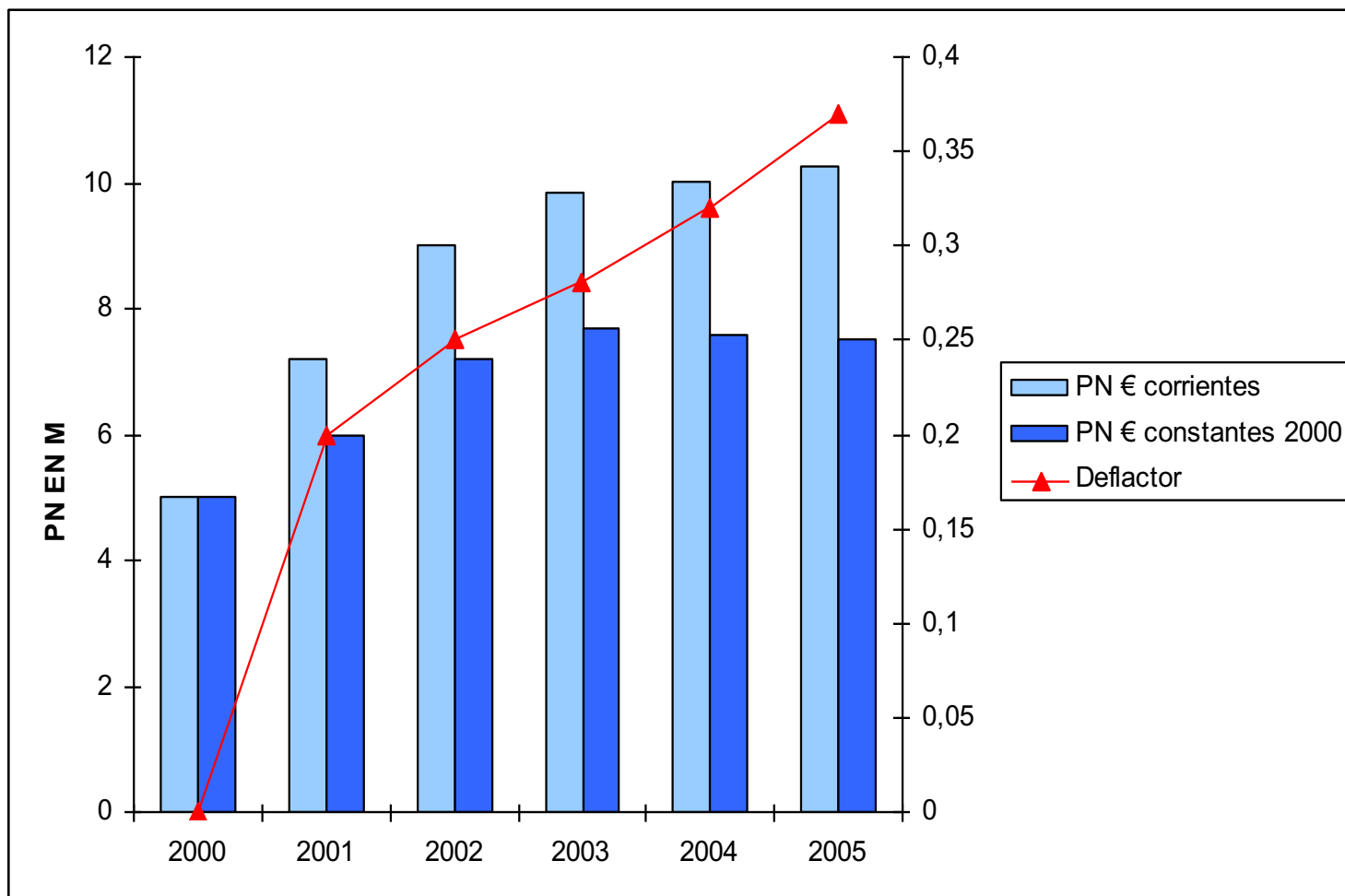
Definición:

PN=Valor monetario de los bienes y servicios producidos en un año en un país.

Puede aumentar por dos motivos:

- ↑ Producción de bienes y servicios.
- ↑ Precios.

EJEMPLO € CORRIENTES Y CONSTANTES



PN Y EL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS

Para evitar la sobrevaloración del PN debido a los efectos de la inflación, utilizamos un índice de precios (el **deflactor**), que mida la inflación.

Ajustamos o **deflactamos el PN nominal** o a precios corrientes y determinamos su valor en **términos reales** o € constantes.

$$\text{PN en € constantes 2005} = \frac{\text{PN en € corrientes de 2005}}{\text{Deflactor del PIB de 2005}}$$

CÁLCULO DEL PN. Enfoque de la demanda

$$PN = C + I^* + G + (X - M)$$

C Consumo

I* Inversión Nacional Privada o F.B.C (Formación Bruta de Capital)

G Compras Gubernamentales en Bienes y Servicios: Gasto público

X Exportaciones

M Importaciones

CÁLCULO DEL PN.

Enfoque del valor añadido u oferta

PN = VALOR ECONÓMICO AÑADIDO EN EL SECTOR PRIMARIO +
VALOR ECONÓMICO AÑADIDO EN EL SECTOR SECUNDARIO +
VALOR ECONÓMICO AÑADIDO EN EL SECTOR TERCIARIO +
AUMENTO DE EXISTENCIAS

$$PN = \sum VA$$

Cálculo a través de las rentas

PN = SUELDOS, SALARIOS Y OTRAS RENTAS DEL TRABAJO +
INTERESES, ALQUILERES Y OTRAS RENTAS DE LA PROPIEDAD
+ IMPUESTOS INDIRECTOS +
DEPRECIACIÓN O AMORTIZACIÓN +
BENEFICIOS

PNB y PNN

Los bienes se deterioran.

$$\text{PNN} = \text{PNB} - \text{depreciación}$$

$$\text{PNB} = C + I_b + G + X - M$$

$$\text{PNN} = C + I_n + G + X - M$$

C Consumo

I_b Inversión privada bruta. Gastos en nueva planta y equipo, variación de stock...

I_n Inversión privada neta ($I_b - \text{depreciación}$)

G Compras Gubernamentales en Bienes y Servicios: Gasto público

X Exportaciones

M Importaciones

PNB y PIB (GDP)

Interior se refiere a la actividad productiva dentro del país, independientemente de la nacionalidad de los propietarios.

$$\text{PNB} = \text{PIB} + \text{Producción empresas españolas en el extranjero}$$
$$- \text{Producción empresas extranjeras en España}$$

$$\text{PIB} = \text{PNB} + \text{Producción empresas extranjeras en España}$$
$$- \text{Producción empresas españolas en el extranjero}$$

¿Críticas al PIB como medida del bienestar humano?

¿COMO MEJORAR LA MEDICIÓN DEL BIENESTAR?

PPP (POWER PARITY PURCHASING – PARIDAD DEL PODER ADQUISITIVO PPA)

- Término económico introducido a principios de 1990 por el Fondo Monetario Internacional.
- Compara de una manera realista el nivel de vida entre distintos países.
- Tiene en cuenta el PIB por cápita en términos del coste de la vida en cada país.
- Toma en cuenta las variaciones de precios.

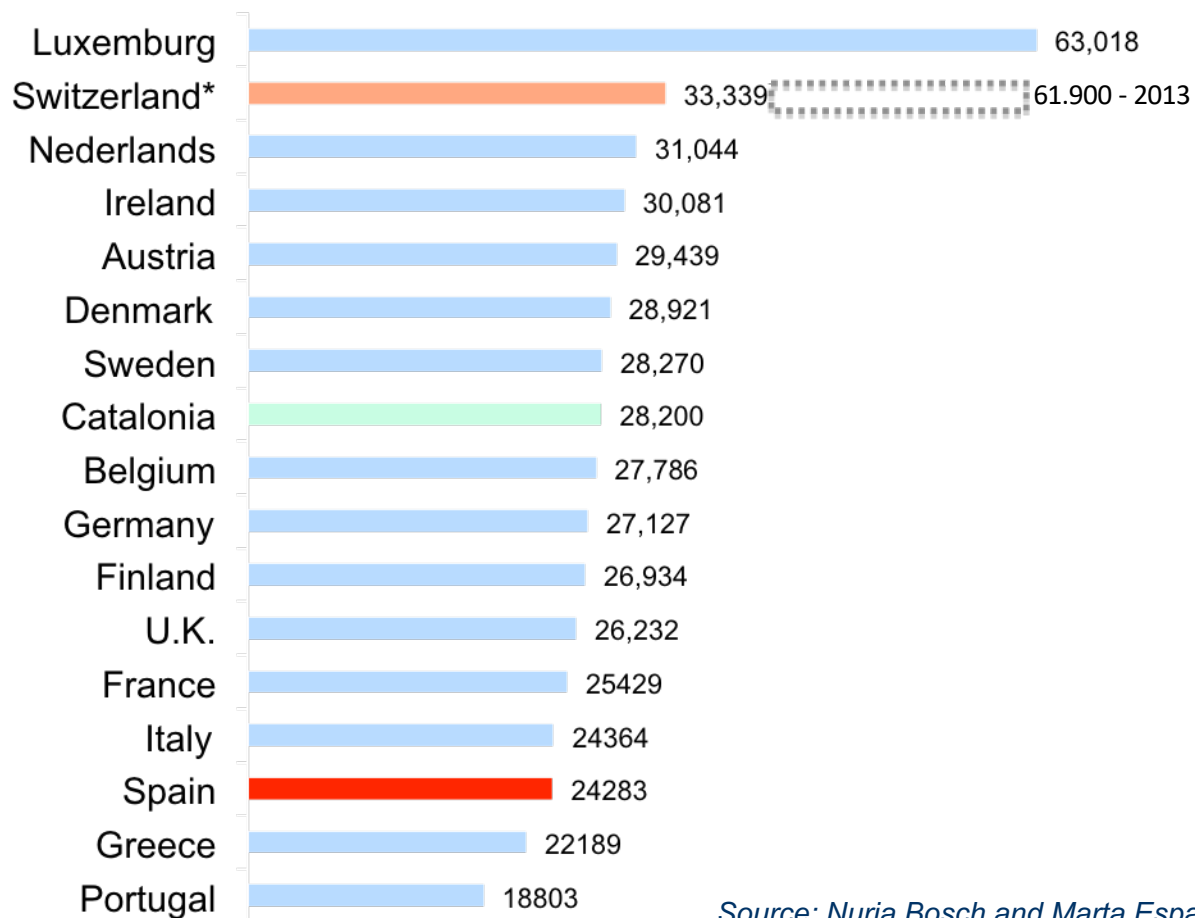
Hablando del PPP....

| Comparison of Spanish and Swiss economies | | | | |
|---|------|---------------|---------------------|------|
| | year | SPAIN | SWITZERLAND | year |
| GDP | 2012 | 1.029.002 M.€ | 491.040 M.€ | 2012 |
| GDP per capita | 2012 | 22.300 € | 61.900 € | 2012 |
| Debt | 2012 | 884.653 M.€ | 202.381 M.€ | 2010 |
| Debt (% GDP) | 2013 | 93,40% | 48,91% | 2010 |
| Debt per capita | 2012 | 19.147 € | 25.715 € | 2010 |
| Deficit (% GDP) | 2012 | -10,60% | 0,18% | 2010 |
| Corruption Index | 2013 | 59 - 40th | 85 - 7th | 2013 |
| Competitiveness Ranking | 2014 | 35th | 1st | 2014 |
| Unemployment | 2013 | 26% | 3,5% | 2014 |
| Minimum Wage | 2013 | 753 € | no oficial ≈1.800 € | 2012 |
| Doing Business | 2014 | 52th | 29th | 2014 |
| Inhabitants | 2013 | 47.129.783 | 8.039.060 | 2013 |
| HDI | 2013 | 0,885 - 23th | 0,913 - 9th | 2013 |

Hablando del PPP....

GDP per capita **PPP** (€) countries EU-15 + Switzerland.

Relative positions of Catalonia (2010)



Source: Nuria Bosch and Marta Espasa. *Viabilitat de Catalunya com Estat.* (2012)

* IMF data

The world's largest economies GDP forecast for 2014

IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

| Abr | Oct | País | 2014 |
|-----|-----|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 1 | USA | 17.416.253 |
| 2 | 2 | China | 10.355.350 |
| 3 | 3 | Japan | 4.769.804 |
| 4 | 4 | Germany | 3.820.464 |
| 5 | 5 | France | 2.902.330 |
| 6 | 6 | United Kingdom | 2.847.604 |
| 7 | 7 | Brasil | 2.244.131 |
| 8 | 8 | Italy | 2.129.276 |
| 9 | 9 | Russian | 2.057.301 |
| 10 | 10 | India | 2.047.811 |
| 11 | 11 | Canada | 1.793.797 |
| 12 | 12 | Australia | 1.482.539 |
| 14 | 13 | South Korea | 1.449.494 |
| 13 | 14 | Spain | 1.400.483 |
| 15 | 15 | Mexico | 1.295.860 |
| 17 | 16 | Netherlands | 880.394 |

MILLION DOLLARS ADJUSTED THE PURCHASING POWER PARITY

| Abr. | Oct. | País | 2014 |
|------|------|----------------|------------|
| 2 | 1 | China | 17.632.014 |
| 1 | 2 | USA | 17.416.253 |
| 3 | 3 | India | 7.277.279 |
| 4 | 4 | Japan | 4.788.033 |
| 5 | 5 | Germany | 3.621.357 |
| 6 | 6 | Russian | 3.558.640 |
| 7 | 7 | Brasil | 3.072.607 |
| 9 | 8 | France | 2.586.524 |
| 15 | 9 | Indonesia | 2.554.311 |
| 8 | 10 | United Kingdom | 2.434.932 |
| 10 | 11 | México | 2.143.499 |
| 11 | 12 | Italy | 2.065.933 |
| 12 | 13 | South Korea | 1.789.758 |
| 18 | 14 | Saudí Arabia | 1.651.718 |
| 13 | 15 | Canada | 1.578.921 |
| 14 | 16 | Spain | 1.533.590 |

Source: IMF

The world's largest economies

GDP forecast for 2014

IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS

| Apr. | Oct. | Country | 2014 |
|------|------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | 1 | USA | 17.416.253 |
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Source: IMF

30 Most expensive cities in the world (2012)

Hablando del PPP....

| City ¹ | Excl. rent New York = 100 | Incl. rent New York = 100 |
|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Oslo | 116.0 | 104.5 |
| → Zurich | 110.1 | 102.5 |
| Tokyo | 108.9 | 100.0 |
| → Geneva | 106.5 | 96.8 |
| Copenhagen | 100.9 | 88.8 |
| New York | 100 | 100 |
| Luxembourg | 94.4 | 85.4 |
| Stockholm | 91.9 | 81.7 |
| Caracas | 91.0 | 85.3 |
| London | 87.3 | 83.0 |
| Helsinki | 86.5 | 82.3 |
| Frankfurt | 86.4 | 77.2 |
| Munich | 84.6 | 75.1 |
| Paris | 83.9 | 77.5 |
| Sydney | 83.6 | 77.8 |
| Montreal | 81.8 | 73.7 |
| Vienna | 81.3 | 72.0 |
| Milan | 79.6 | 72.1 |
| Rome | 79.1 | 73.8 |
| Chicago | 79.0 | 72.8 |
| Lyon | 78.4 | 68.8 |
| Dubai | 78.1 | 77.2 |
| Amsterdam | 77.0 | 69.0 |
| Miami | 77.0 | 70.7 |
| Auckland | 76.7 | 67.7 |
| Dublin | 76.2 | 69.7 |
| Los Angeles | 75.8 | 68.6 |
| Brussels | 75.8 | 68.7 |
| Tel Aviv | 75.4 | 68.4 |
| → Barcelona | 74.7 | 65.6 |

Source: UBS. Cio Wealth Management Sept. 2012

The world's largest economies

GDP forecast for 2014




















MILLION DOLLARS ADJUSTED THE PURCHASING POWER PARITY

| Apr. | Oct. | Country | 2014 |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
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Source: IMF

































CLASSIFICATION OF WORLD ECONOMIES

Richest countries in the world by GDP/capita PPP

| Rank | Country | Int\$ | Year |
|------|---|---------|------|
| 1 |  Qatar | 100,889 | 2012 |
| 2 |  Luxembourg | 77,958 | 2012 |
| 3 |  Singapore | 60,799 | 2012 |
| 4 |  Norway | 54,397 | 2012 |
| 5 |  Brunei | 54,114 | 2012 |
| 6 |  United States | 51,704 | 2012 |
| — |  <i>Hong Kong</i> | 50,936 | 2012 |
| 7 |  Switzerland | 44,864 | 2012 |
| 8 |  San Marino ^[4] | 42,724 | 2012 |
| 9 |  Canada | 42,317 | 2012 |
| 10 |  Australia | 41,954 | 2012 |
| 11 |  Austria | 41,908 | 2012 |
| 12 |  Netherlands | 41,527 | 2012 |
| 13 |  Ireland | 40,716 | 2012 |
| 14 |  Sweden | 40,304 | 2012 |
| 15 |  Kuwait | 39,874 | 2012 |
| 16 |  Iceland | 39,718 | 2012 |
| 17 |  Germany | 38,666 | 2012 |
| 18 |  Taiwan | 38,400 | 2012 |
| 19 |  Belgium | 37,459 | 2012 |
| 20 |  Denmark | 37,324 | 2012 |
| 21 |  United Kingdom | 36,569 | 2012 |
| 22 |  Japan | 35,855 | 2012 |
| 23 |  Finland | 35,771 | 2012 |
| 24 |  France | 35,295 | 2012 |
| 25 |  Israel | 33,878 | 2012 |
| 26 |  Korea, South | 31,950 | 2012 |
| — |  <i>European Union</i> | 31,571 | 2012 |
| 27 |  Bahamas, The | 31,324 | 2012 |
| 28 |  Saudi Arabia | 30,477 | 2012 |
| 29 |  Spain | 30,058 | 2012 |
| 30 |  Italy | 29,812 | 2012 |

Poorest countries in the world by GDP/capita (PPP)

| | | | |
|-----|--|-------|------|
| 157 |  Gambia, The | 1,868 | 2012 |
| 158 |  Kenya | 1,781 | 2012 |
| 159 |  Côte d'Ivoire | 1,707 | 2012 |
| 160 |  Zambia | 1,683 | 2012 |
| 161 |  Tanzania | 1,627 | 2012 |
| 162 |  Burma | 1,612 | 2012 |
| 163 |  Benin | 1,556 | 2012 |
| 164 |  Nepal | 1,457 | 2012 |
| 165 |  Rwanda | 1,441 | 2012 |
| 166 |  Uganda | 1,424 | 2012 |
| 167 |  Burkina Faso | 1,415 | 2012 |
| 168 |  Sierra Leone | 1,295 | 2012 |
| 169 |  Ethiopia | 1,256 | 2012 |
| 170 |  Comoros | 1,251 | 2012 |
| 171 |  Haiti | 1,229 | 2012 |
| 172 |  Guinea-Bissau | 1,210 | 2012 |
| 173 |  Mozambique | 1,155 | 2012 |
| 174 |  South Sudan | 1,120 | 2012 |
| 175 |  Guinea | 1,109 | 2012 |
| 176 |  Togo | 1,093 | 2012 |
| 177 |  Mali | 1,088 | 2012 |
| 178 |  Afghanistan | 1,055 | 2012 |
| 179 |  Madagascar | 945 | 2012 |
| 180 |  Central African Republic | 851 | 2012 |
| 181 |  Malawi | 848 | 2012 |
| 182 |  Niger | 807 | 2012 |
| 183 |  Eritrea | 710 | 2012 |
| 184 |  Liberia | 665 | 2012 |
| 185 |  Burundi | 619 | 2012 |
| 186 |  Zimbabwe | 552 | 2012 |
| 187 |  Congo, Dem. Rep. | 365 | 2012 |




















| countries by GDP (PPP) per capita 2017 | | | Wealth Origin | | |
|--|---|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1 |  | Qatar | 128,378 | Oil & Gas | |
| |  | Macau | 115,123 | Tax haven (Sink OFC) | |
| 2 |  | Luxembourg | 103,662 | Top 10 Tax haven (Sink OFC) | |
| 3 |  | Singapore | 93,905 | Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC) | |
| 4 |  | Brunei | 78,836 | Oil & Gas | |
| 5 |  | Ireland | 76,305 | Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC) | |
| 6 |  | U. Arab Emirates | 73,879 | Oil & Gas | |
| 7 |  | Kuwait | 71,943 | Oil & Gas | |
| 8 |  | Switzerland | 65,006 | Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC) | |
| 9 |  | San Marino | 62,425 | Tax haven (Sink OFC) | |
| — |  | Hong Kong | 61,54 | Top 10 Tax haven (Sink OFC) | |
| 10 |  | Norway | 60,978 | Oil & Gas | |
| 11 |  | United States | 59,532 | | |
| 12 |  | Arabia Saudi | 53,845 | Oil & Gas | |
| 13 |  | Iceland | 53,518 | | |
| 14 |  | Netherlands | 52,941 | Top 10 Tax haven (Conduit OFC) | |
| 15 |  | Austria | 52,558 | | |
| 16 |  | Germany | 50,715 | | |
| 17 |  | Denmark | 50,541 | | |
| 18 |  | Sweden | 50,07 | | |
| 19 |  | Belgium | 47,561 | | |
| 20 |  | Bahrein | 47,527 | | |
| 21 |  | Australia | 47,047 | | |
| 22 |  | Canada | 46,378 | | |
| 23 |  | Finland | 45,192 | | |
| 24 |  | U. Kingdom | 43,877 | | |
| 25 |  | Japan | 43,876 | | |
| 26 |  | France | 42,779 | | |
| 27 |  | Oman | 41,675 | | |
| — |  | E. Union | 41,091 | | |
| 28 |  | New Zealand | 40,917 | | |
| 29 |  | Italy | 39,817 | | |
| 30 | | Malta | 39,534 | | |
| 31 | | Israel | 38,413 | | |
| 32 | | South Korea | 38,26 | | |
| 33 | | Spain | 38,091 | | |
| Source: World Bank | | | | | |

OFC: Offshore Financial Centre

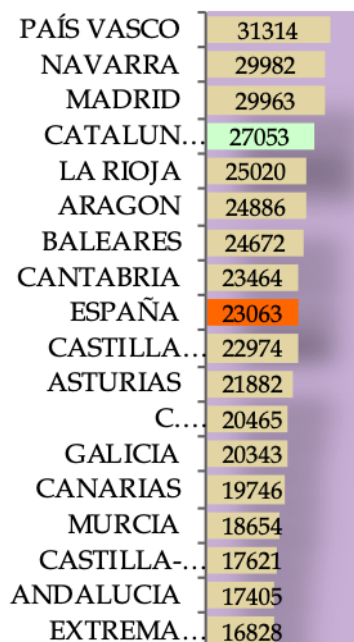
Sink OFCs: jurisdictions in which a disproportional amount of value disappears from the economic system (i.e. the traditional [tax havens](#)).


Conduit OFCs: jurisdictions through which a disproportional amount of value moves toward sink OFCs (i.e. modern [corporate tax havens](#)).

Riqueza CCAA 2011

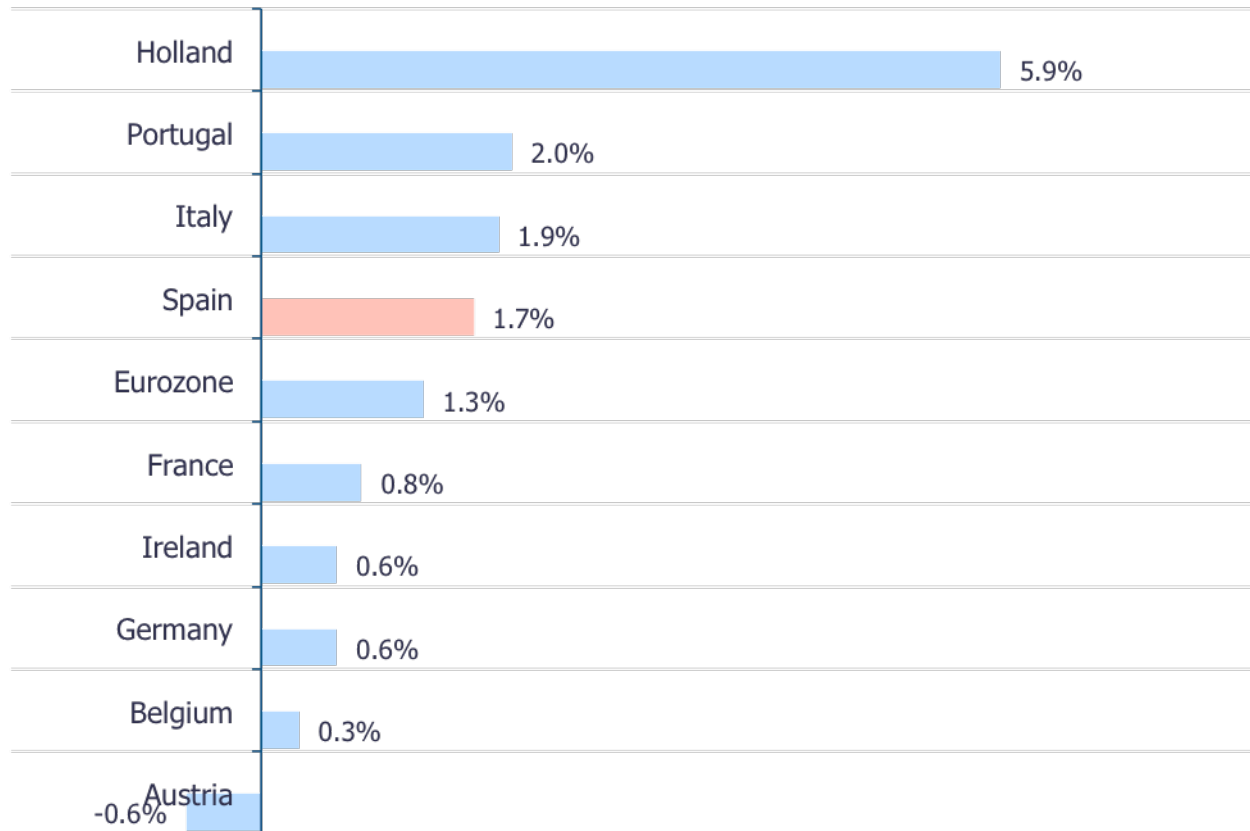
| Puesto | Nombre | PIB (nominal) millones de € | Porcentaje |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 |  Cataluña | 200.323 | 18,7% |
| 2 |  Comunidad de Madrid | 189.432 | 17,6% |
| 3 |  Andalucía | 145.452 | 13,6% |
| 4 |  Comunidad Valenciana | 102.942 | 9,6% |
| 5 |  País Vasco | 66.575 | 6,2% |
| 6 |  Galicia | 57.678 | 5,4% |
| 7 |  Castilla y León | 57.491 | 5,4% |
| 8 |  Canarias | 41.733 | 3,9% |
| 9 |  Castilla - La Mancha | 37.979 | 3,5% |
| 10 |  Aragón | 34.098 | 3,2% |
| 11 |  Región de Murcia | 28.169 | 2,6% |
| 12 |  Islas Baleares | 26.859 | 2,5% |
| 13 |  Principado de Asturias | 23.175 | 2,2% |
| 14 |  Navarra | 18.726 | 1,7% |
| 15 |  Extremadura | 17.491 | 1,6% |
| 16 |  Cantabria | 13.290 | 1,2% |
| 17 |  La Rioja | 8.171 | 0,8% |
| 18 |  Ceuta | 1.536 | 0,1% |
| 19 |  Melilla | 1.385 | 0,1% |
| Extra-regio ^{nb 1} | | 877 | 0,1% |
| TOTAL | | 1.073.383 | 100% |

PIB BRUTO PER CÁPITA (€) 2010



| Lugar | Nombre | Renta per cápita | España = 100 |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 |  País Vasco | 31.288 € | 134,5% |
| 2 |  Navarra | 30.068 € | 129,2% |
| 3 |  Comunidad de Madrid | 29.731 € | 127,8% |
| 4 |  Cataluña | 27.430 € | 117,9% |
| 5 |  La Rioja | 26.129 € | 112,3% |
| 6 |  Aragón | 25.920 € | 111,4% |
| 7 |  Islas Baleares | 24.585 € | 105,6% |
| 8 |  Castilla y León | 23.146 € | 99,5% |
| 9 |  Cantabria | 22.981 € | 98,8% |
| 10 |  Principado de Asturias | 21.976 € | 94,4% |
| 11 |  Galicia | 21.112 € | 90,7% |
| 12 |  Comunidad Valenciana | 20.583 € | 88,4% |
| 13 |  Ceuta | 20.045 € | 86,1% |
| 14 |  Canarias | 19.806 € | 85,1% |
| 15 |  Región de Murcia | 19.144 € | 82,3% |
| 16 |  Castilla-La Mancha | 18.568 € | 79,8% |
| 17 |  Melilla | 18.454 € | 79,3% |
| 18 |  Andalucía | 17.587 € | 75,6% |
| 19 |  Extremadura | 16.149 € | 69,4% |
|  Unión Europea | | 25.192 € | 108,2% |

THE IMPACT OF INCLUSION OF PROSTITUTION AND DRUGS IN GDP IN 2010



Source: Eurostat

La Vanguardia

¿COMO MEJORAR LA MEDICIÓN DEL BIENESTAR?

IDH (ÍNDICE DE DESARROLLO HUMANO)

- Se basa en un índice estadístico compuesto por tres parámetros:
 1. Esperanza de vida.
 2. La educación.
 3. El PIB por cápita, PPP.
 4. IDH (inequality adjusted)--> Distribución equitativa de la renta

LE: Life expectancy at birth

MYS: Mean years of schooling (Years that a 25-year-old person or older has spent in schools)

EYS: Expected years of schooling (Years that a 5-year-old child will spend with his education in his whole life)

GNIpc: Gross national income at purchasing power parity per capita

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES (I)

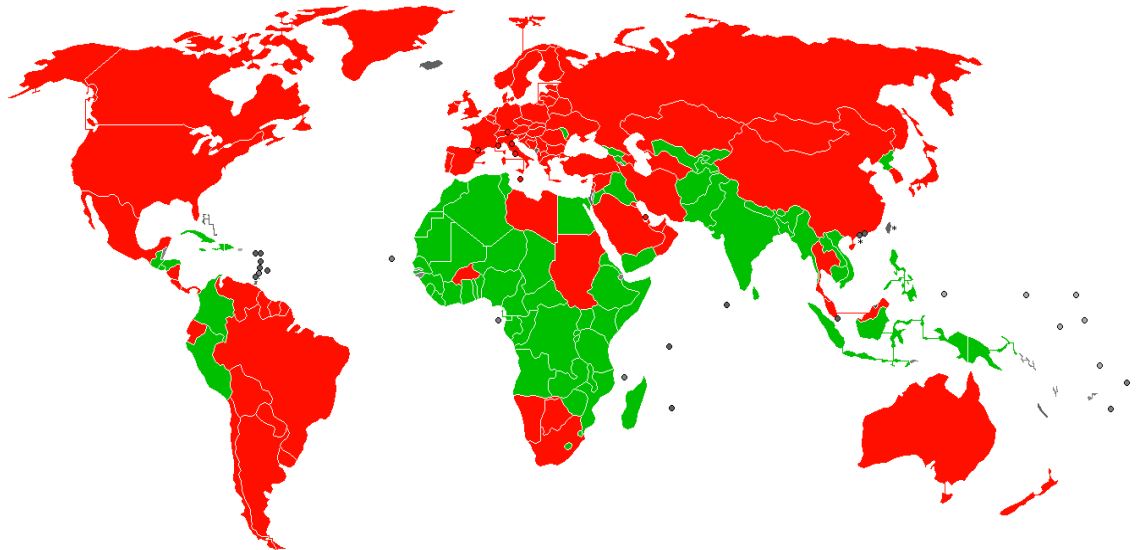
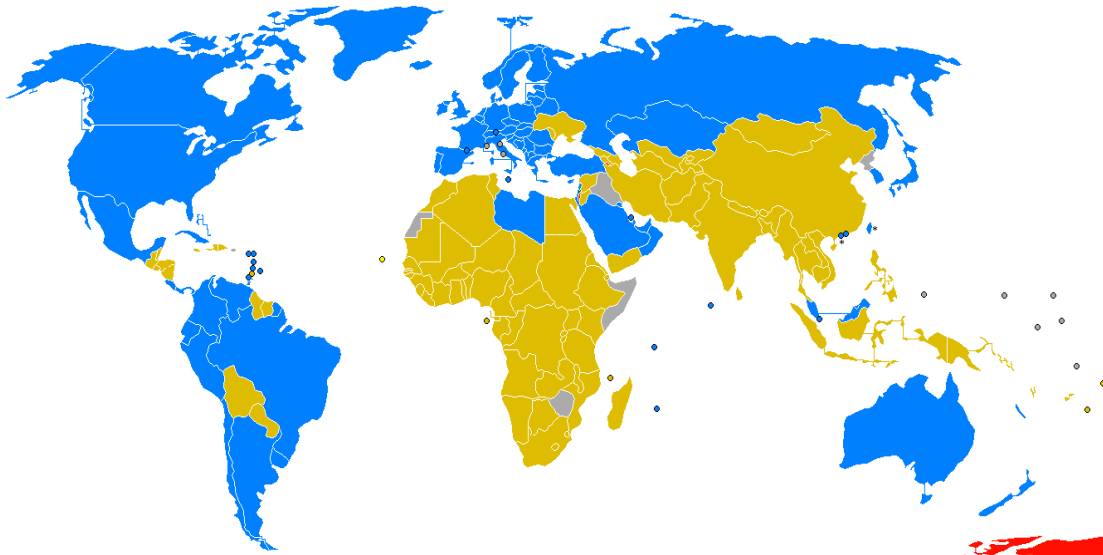
| HDI rank | Human Development Index | Inequality-adjusted HDI | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| | Value | Value | Rank |
| VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| 1 Norway | 0.955 | 0.894 | 1 |
| 2 Australia | 0.938 | 0.864 | 2 |
| 3 United States | 0.937 | 0.821 | 16 |
| 4 Netherlands | 0.921 | 0.857 | 4 |
| 5 Germany | 0.920 | 0.856 | 5 |
| 6 New Zealand | 0.919 | .. | .. |
| 7 Ireland | 0.916 | 0.850 | 6 |
| 7 Sweden | 0.916 | 0.859 | 3 |
| 9 Switzerland | 0.913 | 0.849 | 7 |
| 10 Japan | 0.912 | .. | .. |
| 11 Canada | 0.911 | 0.832 | 13 |
| 12 Korea, Republic of | 0.909 | 0.758 | 28 |
| 13 Hong Kong, China (SAR) | 0.906 | .. | .. |
| 13 Iceland | 0.906 | 0.848 | 8 |
| 15 Denmark | 0.901 | 0.845 | 9 |
| 16 Israel | 0.900 | 0.790 | 21 |
| 17 Belgium | 0.897 | 0.825 | 15 |
| 18 Austria | 0.895 | 0.837 | 12 |
| 18 Singapore | 0.895 | .. | .. |
| 20 France | 0.893 | 0.812 | 18 |
| 21 Finland | 0.892 | 0.839 | 11 |
| 21 Slovenia | 0.892 | 0.840 | 10 |
| 23 Spain | 0.885 | 0.796 | 20 |
| 24 Liechtenstein | 0.883 | .. | .. |
| 25 Italy | 0.881 | 0.776 | 24 |
| 26 Luxembourg | 0.875 | 0.813 | 17 |
| 26 United Kingdom | 0.875 | 0.802 | 19 |
| 28 Czech Republic | 0.873 | 0.826 | 14 |
| 29 Greece | 0.860 | 0.760 | 27 |
| 30 Brunei Darussalam | 0.855 | .. | .. |

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES (II)

| LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 156 | Papua New Guinea | 0.466 | .. |
| 157 | Nepal | 0.463 | 0.304 |
| 158 | Lesotho | 0.461 | 0.296 |
| 159 | Togo | 0.459 | 0.305 |
| 160 | Yemen | 0.458 | 0.310 |
| 161 | Haiti | 0.456 | 0.273 |
| 161 | Uganda | 0.456 | 0.303 |
| 163 | Zambia | 0.448 | 0.283 |
| 164 | Djibouti | 0.445 | 0.285 |
| 165 | Gambia | 0.439 | .. |
| 166 | Benin | 0.436 | 0.280 |
| 167 | Rwanda | 0.434 | 0.287 |
| 168 | Côte d'Ivoire | 0.432 | 0.265 |
| 169 | Comoros | 0.429 | .. |
| 170 | Malawi | 0.418 | 0.287 |
| 171 | Sudan | 0.414 | .. |
| 172 | Zimbabwe | 0.397 | 0.284 |
| 173 | Ethiopia | 0.396 | 0.269 |
| 174 | Liberia | 0.388 | 0.251 |
| 175 | Afghanistan | 0.374 | .. |
| 176 | Guinea-Bissau | 0.364 | 0.213 |
| 177 | Sierra Leone | 0.359 | 0.210 |
| 178 | Burundi | 0.355 | .. |
| 178 | Guinea | 0.355 | 0.217 |
| 180 | Central African Republic | 0.352 | 0.209 |
| 181 | Eritrea | 0.351 | .. |
| 182 | Mali | 0.344 | .. |
| 183 | Burkina Faso | 0.343 | 0.226 |
| 184 | Chad | 0.340 | 0.203 |
| 185 | Mozambique | 0.327 | 0.220 |
| 186 | Congo, Democratic Republic of the | 0.304 | 0.183 |
| 186 | Niger | 0.304 | 0.200 |

Human development index

vs Ecological footprint



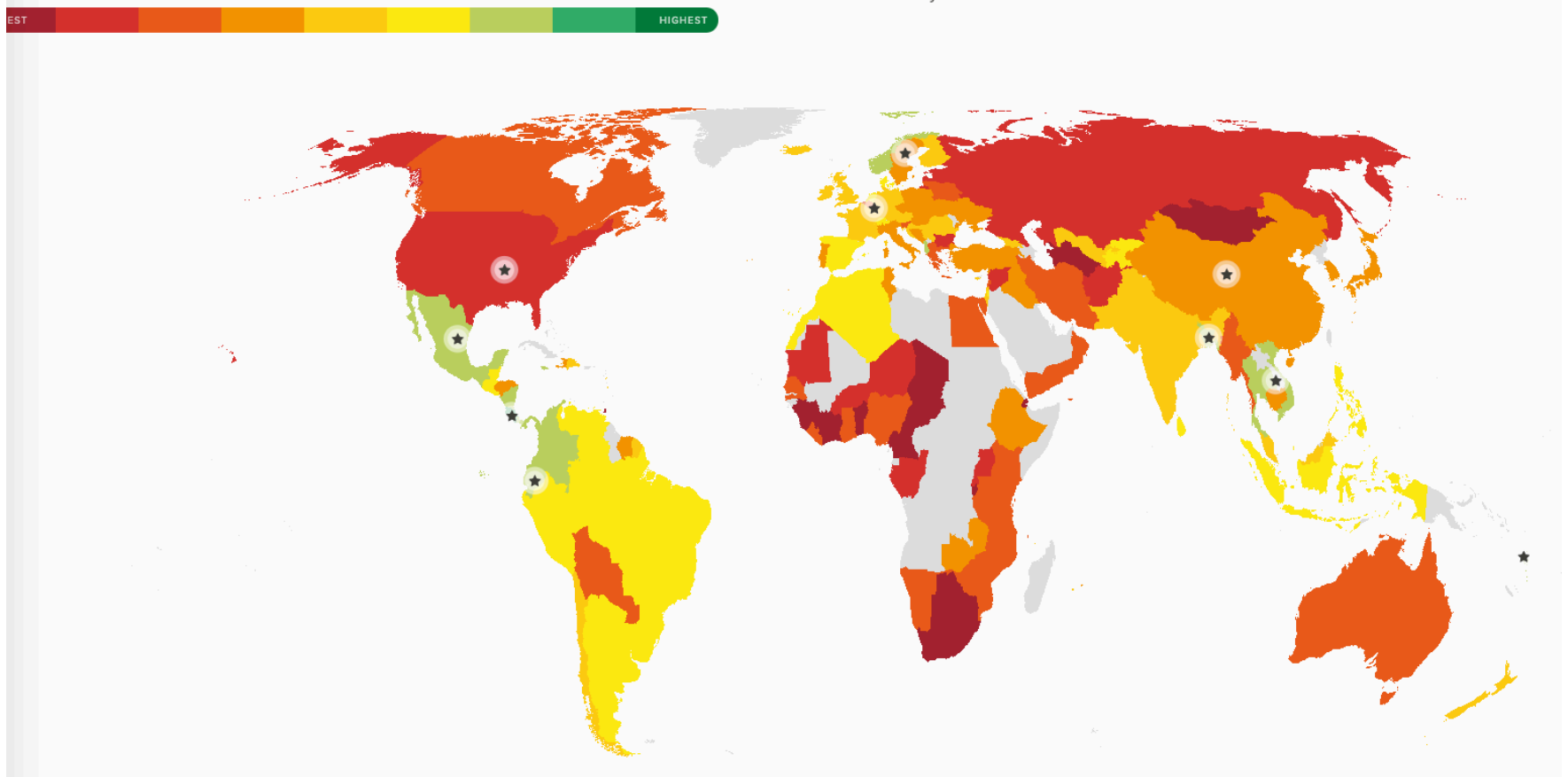
Source:

<http://commons.wikimedia.org/>

HAPPY PLANET INDEX

VARIABLES QUE CONSIDERA:

- Esperanza de vida
- Percepción de felicidad
- Huella ecológica
- Distribución equitativa renta



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<http://happyplanetindex.org/>

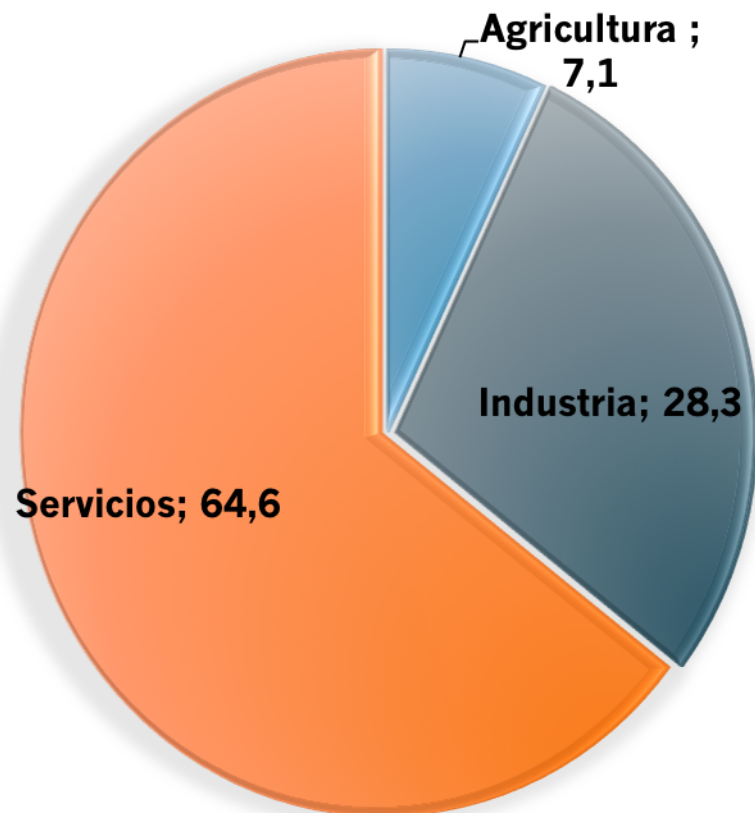
| Rank | 2017 | Country |
|------|------|-------------|
| 1st | | COSTA RICA |
| 2nd | | MEXICO |
| 3rd | | COLOMBIA |
| 4th | | VANUATU |
| 5th | | VIETNAM |
| 6th | | PANAMA |
| 7th | | NICARAGUA |
| 8th | | BANGLADESH |
| 9th | | THAILAND |
| 10th | | ECUADOR |
| 11th | | JAMAICA |
| 12th | | NORWAY |
| 13th | | ALBANIA |
| 14th | | URUGUAY |
| 15th | | SPAIN |
| 16th | | INDONESIA |
| 17th | | EL SALVADOR |
| 18th | | NETHERLANDS |
| 19th | | ARGENTINA |
| 20th | | PHILIPPINES |

OTROS ÍNDICES:

- Índice de desarrollo humano ajustado por desigualdad (IDHD)
- PIB verde
- Huella ecológica e hídrica
- L'Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW)
- Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI)

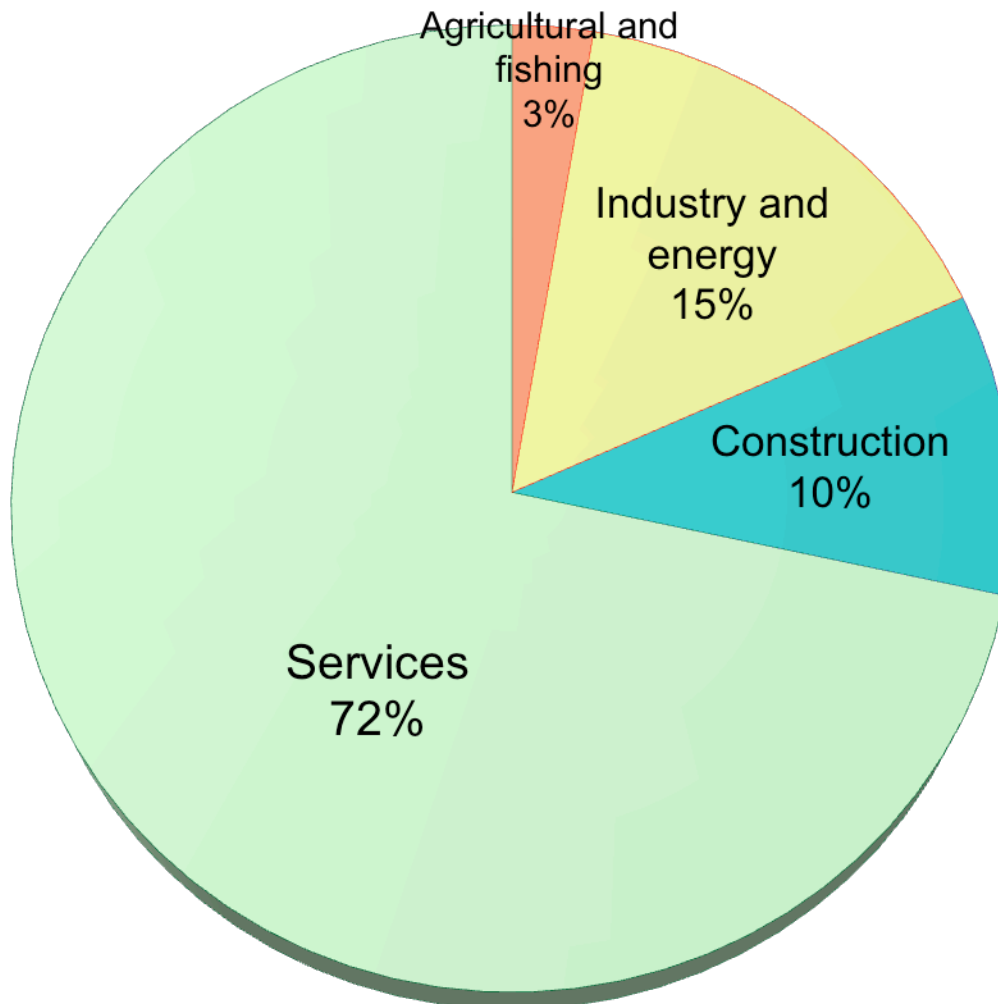
CRECIMIENTO (XVI)

COMPOSICIÓN SECTORIAL DEL PIB EN LA REP. DOM. (2010)

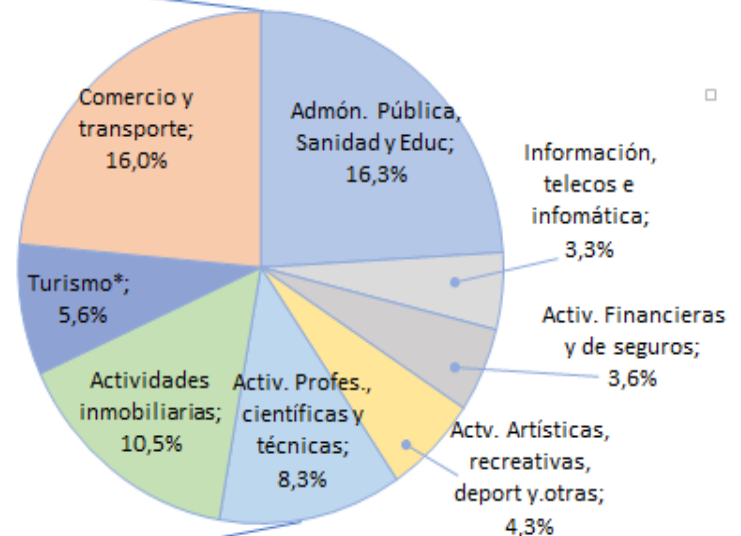
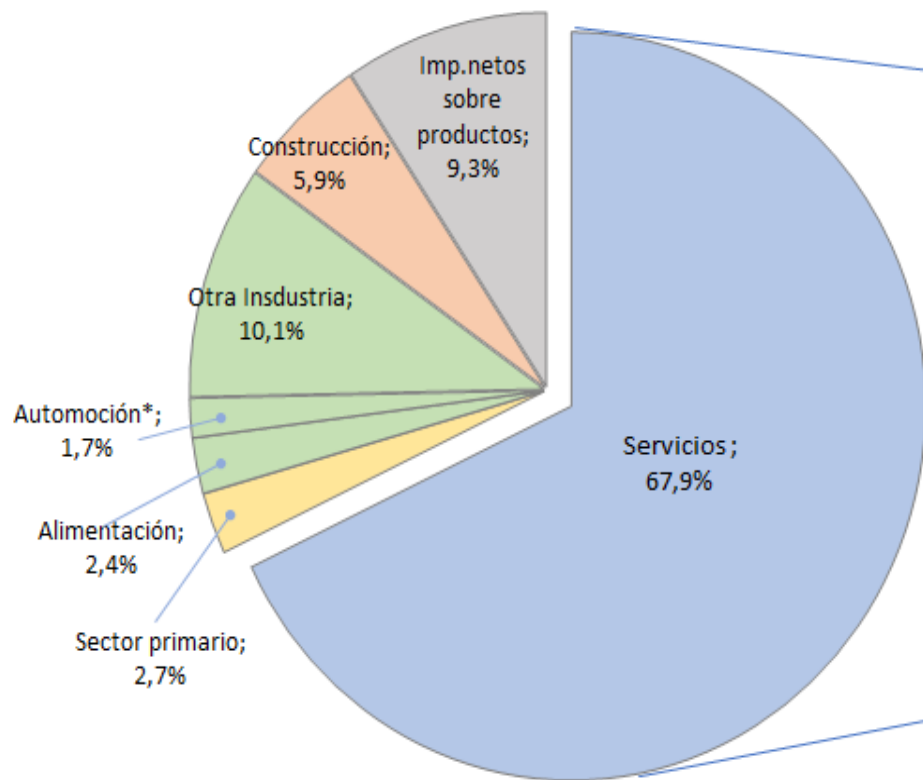


Fuente: BID

Spanish GDP by economic sectors (2010)

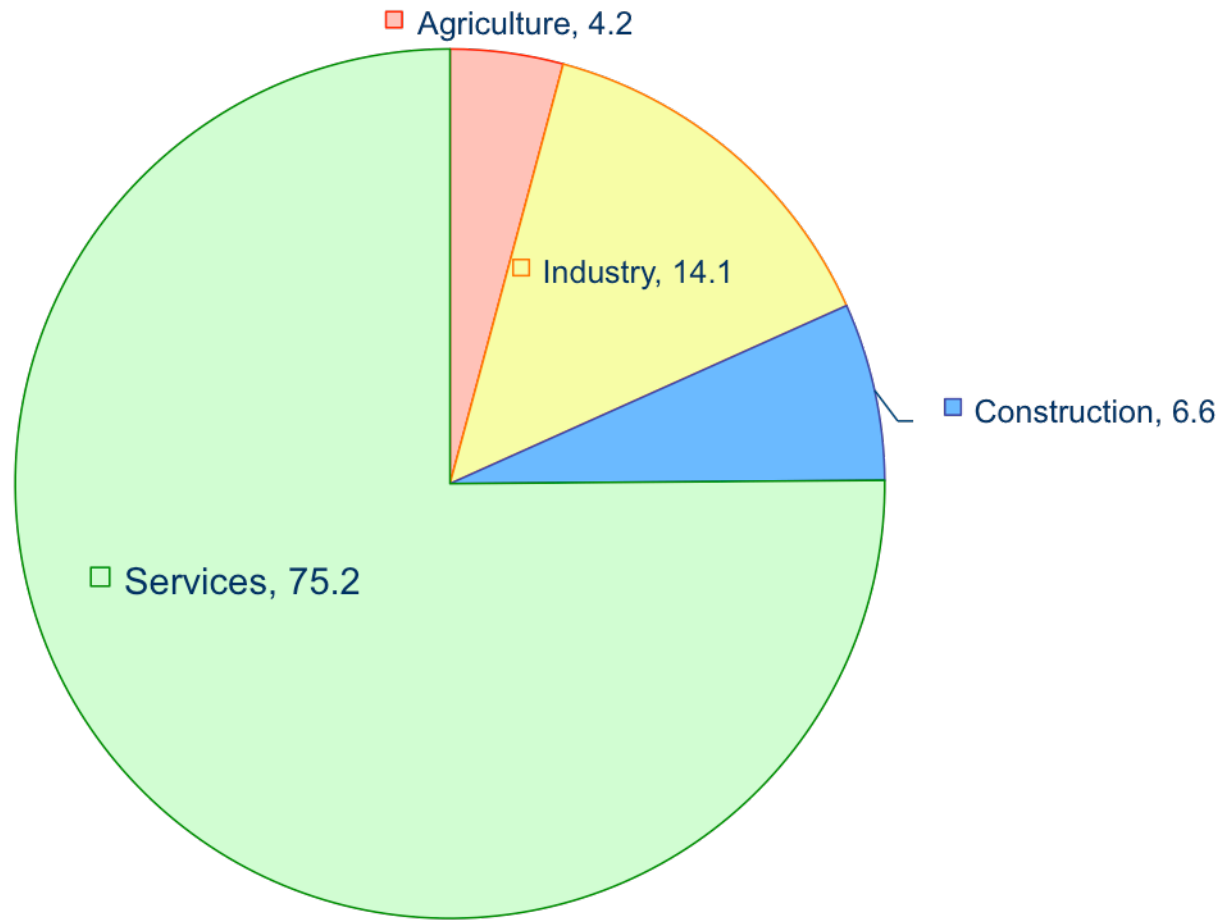


PIB ESPAÑA 2019



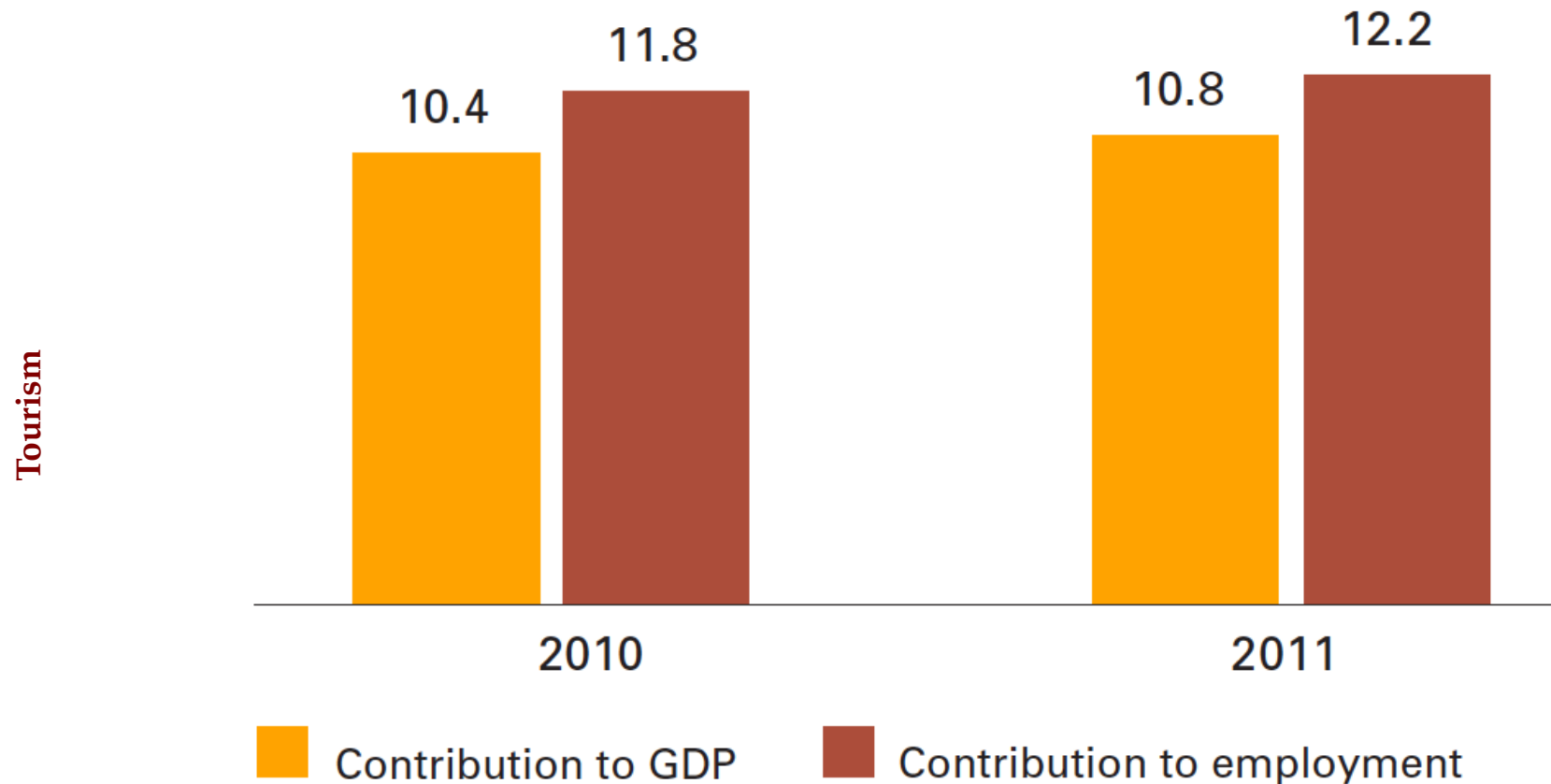
| Total PIB 2019: 1.245.331 mill.€ | % |
|--|------------|
| Sector primario Agric., ramad., silvic.y pesca | 2,7 |
| Sector industrial | |
| Inds. Alimentación | 2,4 |
| Inds.Automoción (sin repar.) | 1,7 |
| Resto inds. | 10,1 |
| Construcción | 5,9 |
| Sector Servicios | |
| Turismo* (Alojamiento, comidas y bebidas) | 5,6 |
| Ss. comercio, tamsporte | 16,0 |
| Ss.Información, telecom e infomática | 3,3 |
| Ss. Activ. Financieras y de seguros | 3,6 |
| Ss. Actividades inmobiliarias | 10,5 |
| Ss. Activ. Profes., científicas uy técnicas | 8,3 |
| Ss. Admón. Pública, Sanidad y Educ | 16,3 |
| Ss. Act. Artísticas, recreativas, deportivas y otras | 4,3 |
| Imp.netos sobre productos | 9,3 |
| Fuente: INe y elaboración propia | |

**Distribution of employed persons in Spain
by economic sector (2010)
(%)**



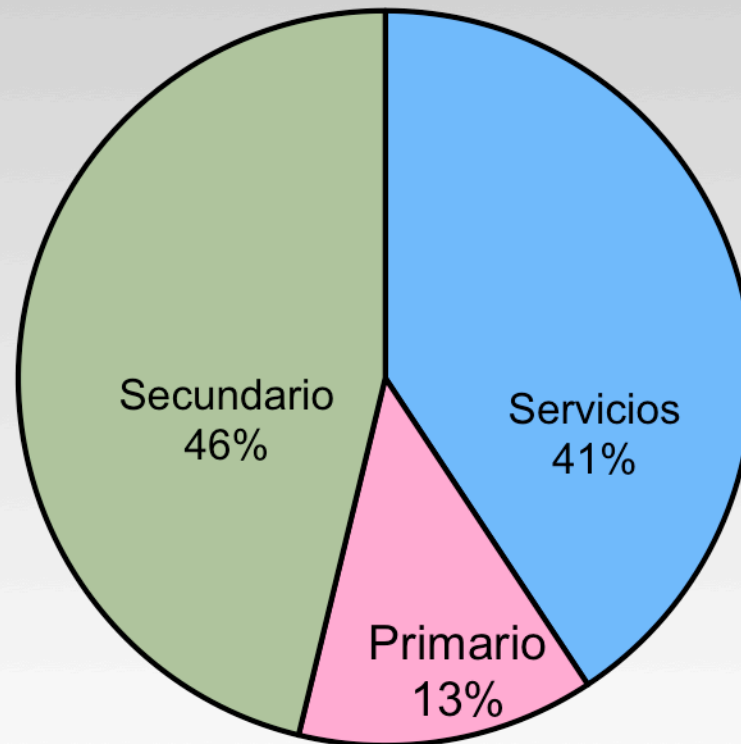
TOURISM

Contribution of tourist activity to GDP and to employment (%)



CRECIMIENTO (XIX)

Distribución PIB sectorial en CHINA 2004



LA ECONOMIA SUMERGIDA

Recoge 2 tipos de actividades:

- Actividades ilegales.
- Actividades legales que rehuyen el pago de impuestos.

Causas:

- Aumento de los impuestos o de la presión fiscal.
- Rigidez de la fuerza de trabajo.
- Inmigrantes ilegales sin permiso de trabajo.



LA ECONOMIA SUMERGIDA

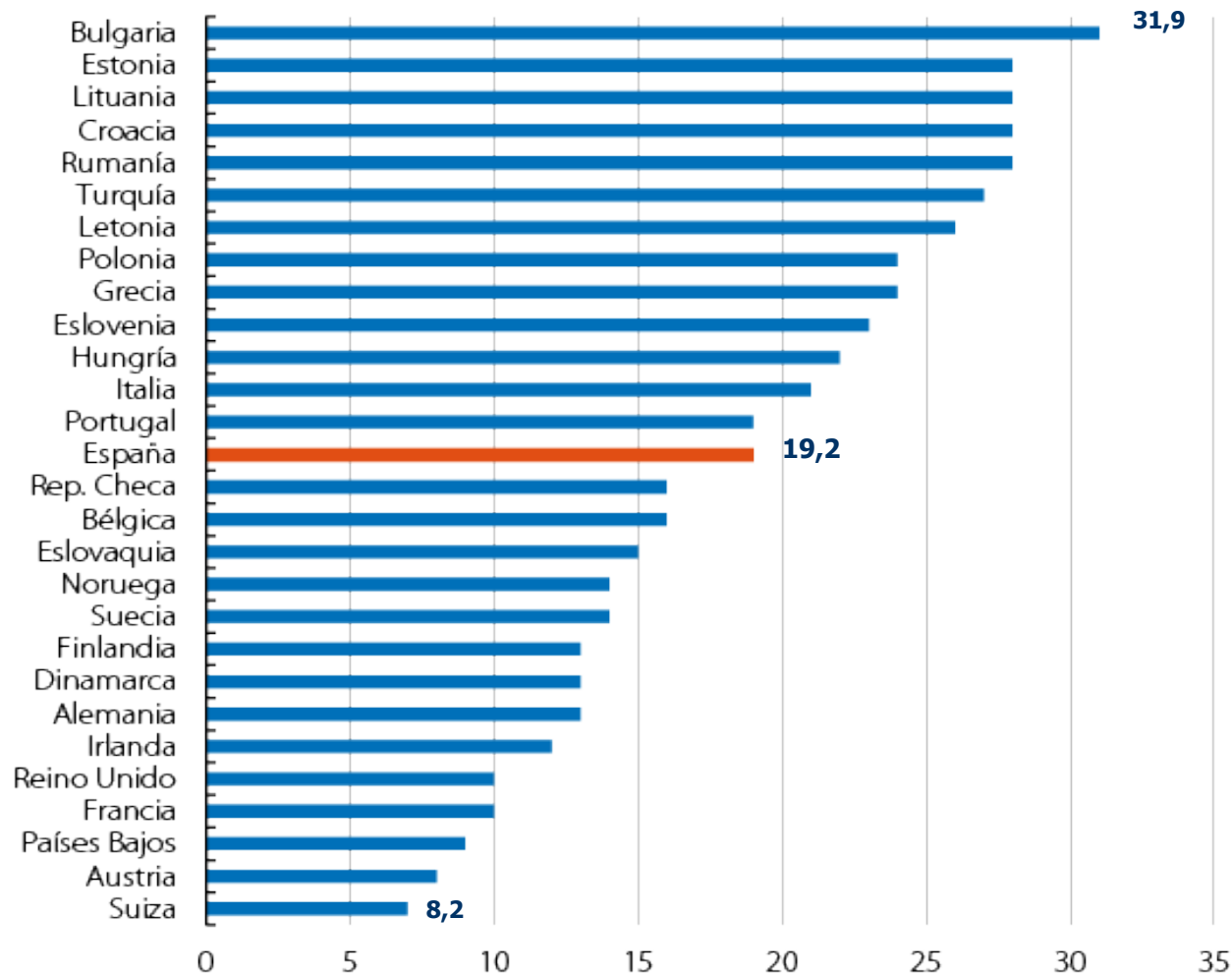
Efectos negativos:

- Se pierden potenciales ingresos públicos (agrava el déficit público)
- Competencia desleal
- Inseguridad laboral
- Atracción inmigrantes ilegales



Economía sumergida española: demasiada distancia con los países de referencia

(% del PIB)



***Fuente:** Schneider, 2013.*