



UiT Norges arktiske universitet

SOK-1004 – Seminar 1

Noen tilleggsmomenter

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Verdiskapingen i fastlandsøkonomien

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Bruttonasjonalprodukt (BNP) er et mål for den samlede verdiskapingen i et land. Ved internasjonale sammenlikninger av den materielle levestandarden benyttes ofte BNP pr. innbygger som indikator, justert for forskjeller i kjøpekraften.

BNP for Fastlands-Norge måler verdiskapingen i fastlandsøkonomien, det vil si samlet BNP fratrukket verdiskapingen i oljevirksomheten og utenriks sjøfart. Ved analyser av konjunkturutviklingen holdes oljevirksomheten og utenriks sjøfart vanligvis utenom, blant annet fordi produksjonen i disse sektorene viser store svingninger uten at det i særlig grad påvirker behovet for arbeidskraft.

BNP som mål for velferd

- Senator Robert Kennedy (1968):
- *[Gross domestic product] does not allow for the health of our children, the quality of their education, or the joy of their play. It does not include the beauty of our poetry or the strength of our marriages, the intelligence of our public debate or the integrity of our public officials. It measures neither our courage, nor our wisdom, nor our devotion to our country. It measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile, and it can tell us everything about America except why we are proud that we are Americans.*

Sammenhengen mellom husholdningenes konsum og indikatorer på velferd

- Oulton, N (2012) '[The Wealth and Poverty of Nations: True PPPs for 141 Countries](#)', Centre for Economic Performance Discussion Paper No. 1080.

Chart 2

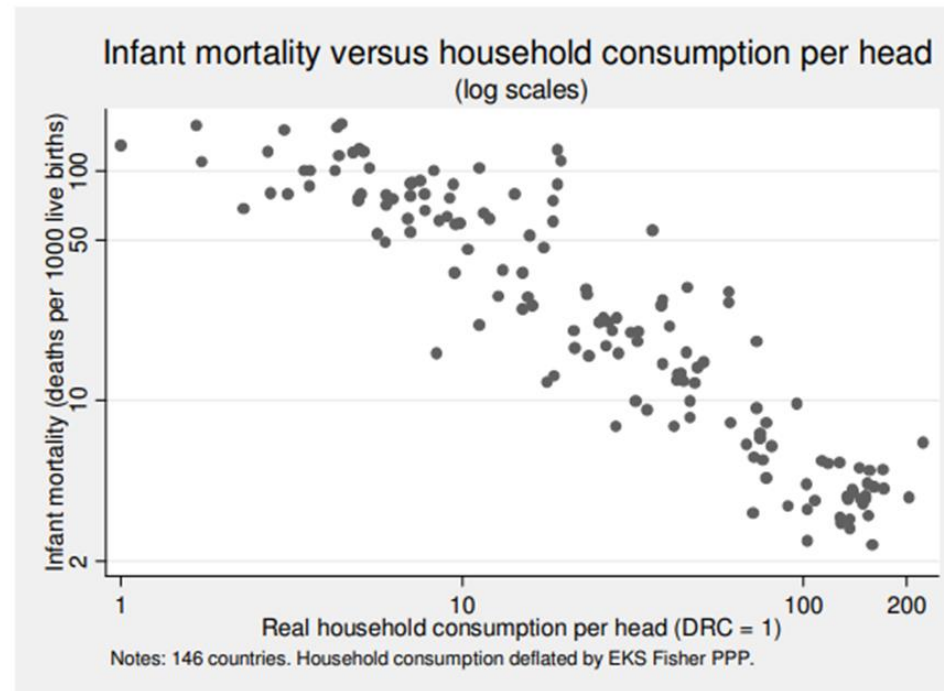


Chart 3

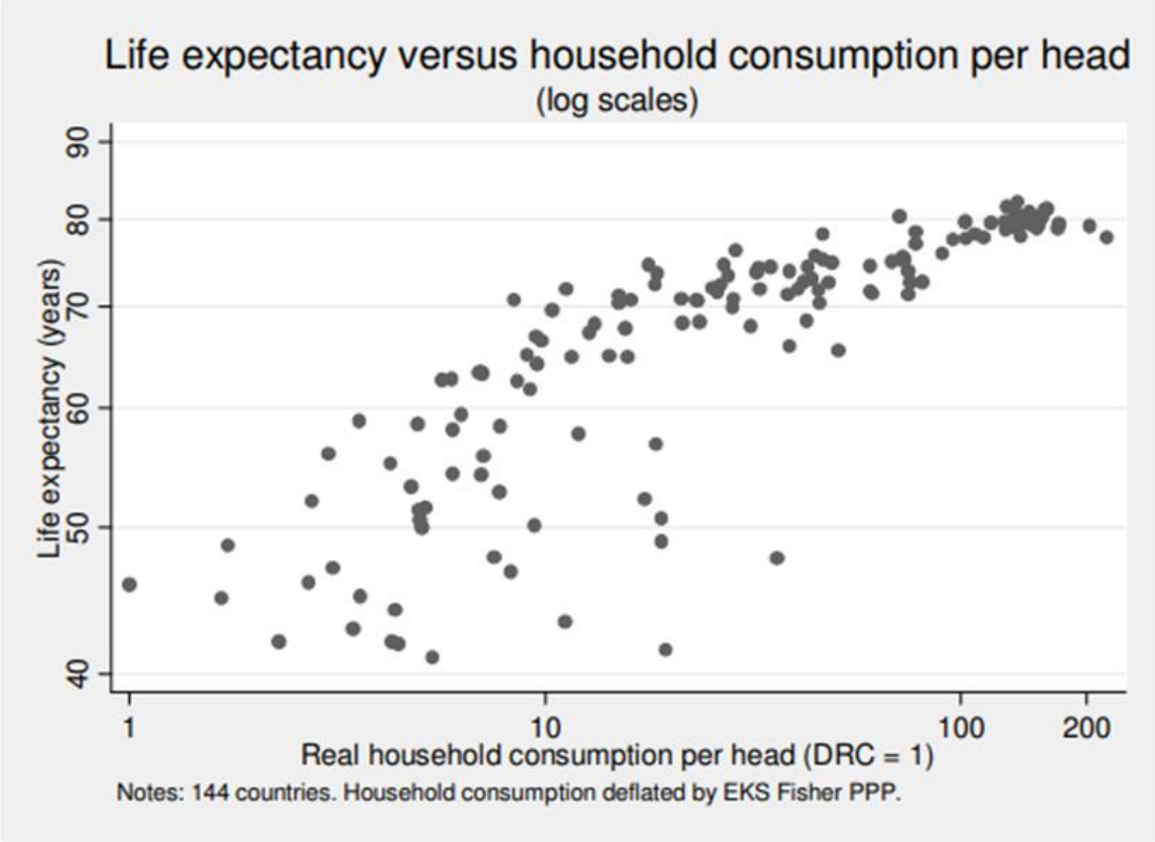
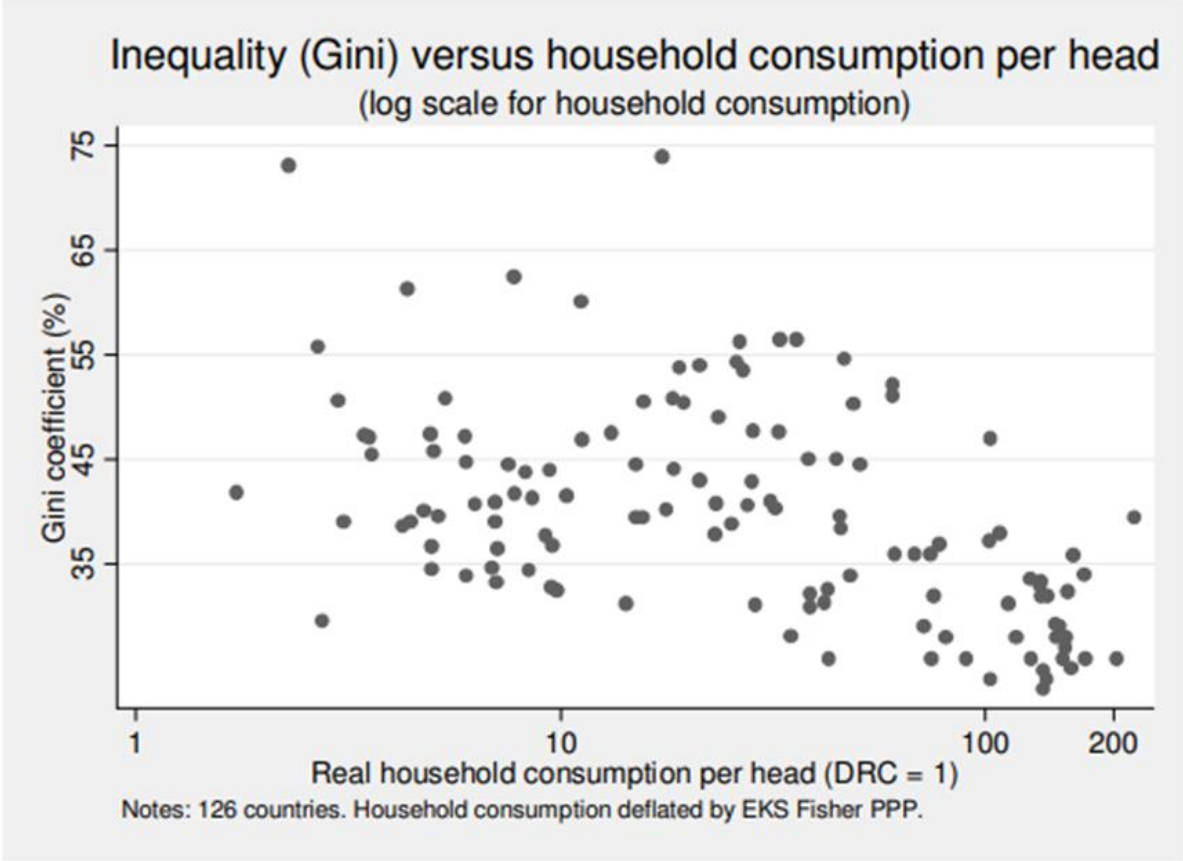


Chart 4



Utvalgte indekser

- Human development index:
<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>
- OECD Better life index: <https://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>
- Genuine progress indicator:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genuine_progress_indicator

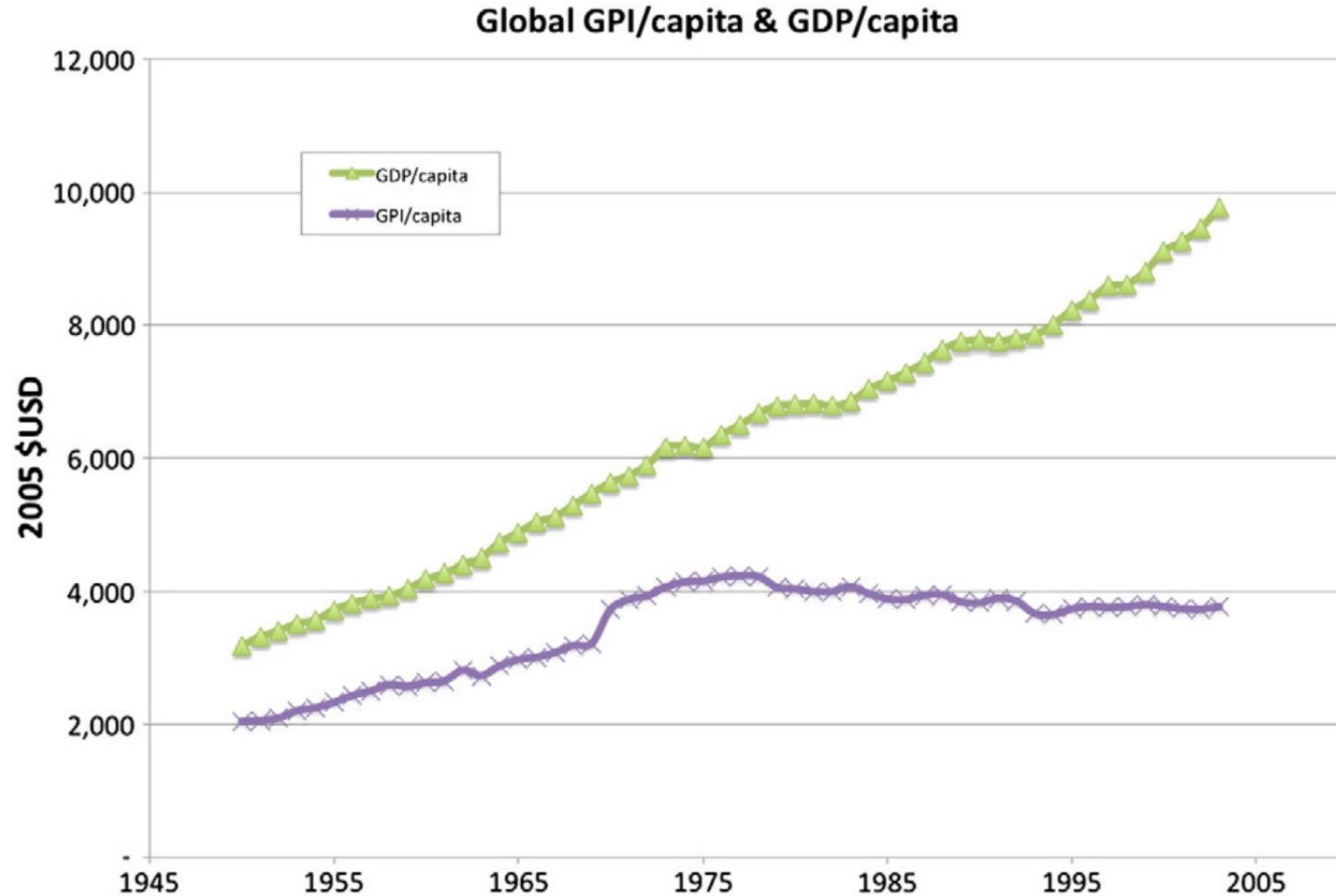


Fig. 3. Adjusted global GPI/capita & GDP/capita. GPI/capita was estimated by aggregating data for the 17 countries for which GPI or ISEW had been estimated, and adjusting for discrepancies caused by incomplete coverage by comparison with global GDP/capita data for all countries. All estimates are in 2005 US\$.

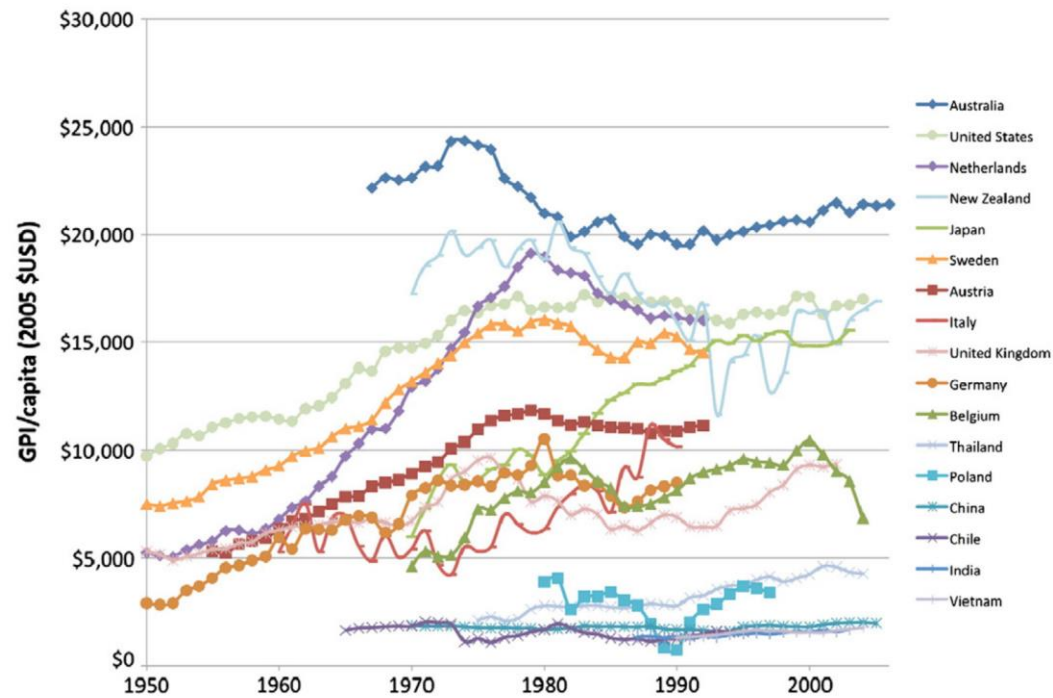


Fig. 4. GPI/capita. The GPI/capita for all 17 countries used in this. Estimates are from various sources noted in the text. All data are in 2005 US\$.

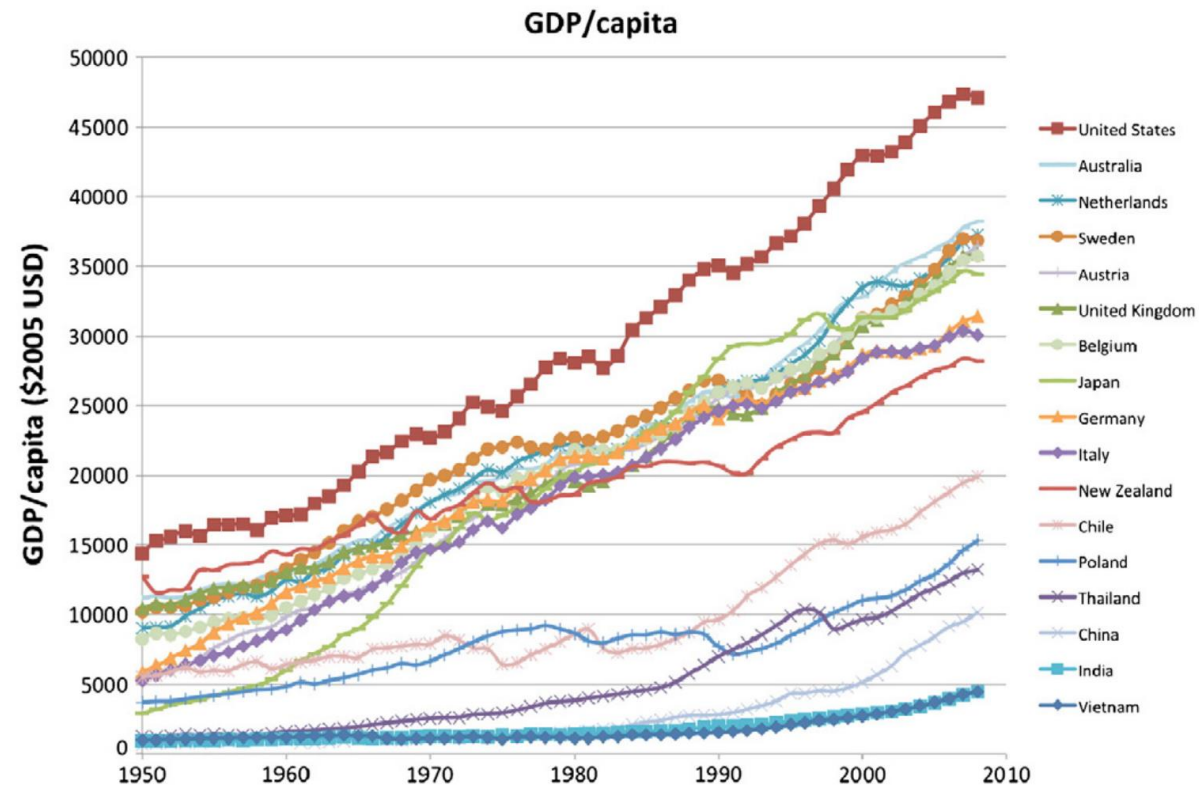


Fig. 5. GDP/capita. The GDP/capita for all 17 countries used in this study. All data in 2005 US\$. Source: Maddison (<http://www.ggd.net/MADDISON/oriindex.htm>).

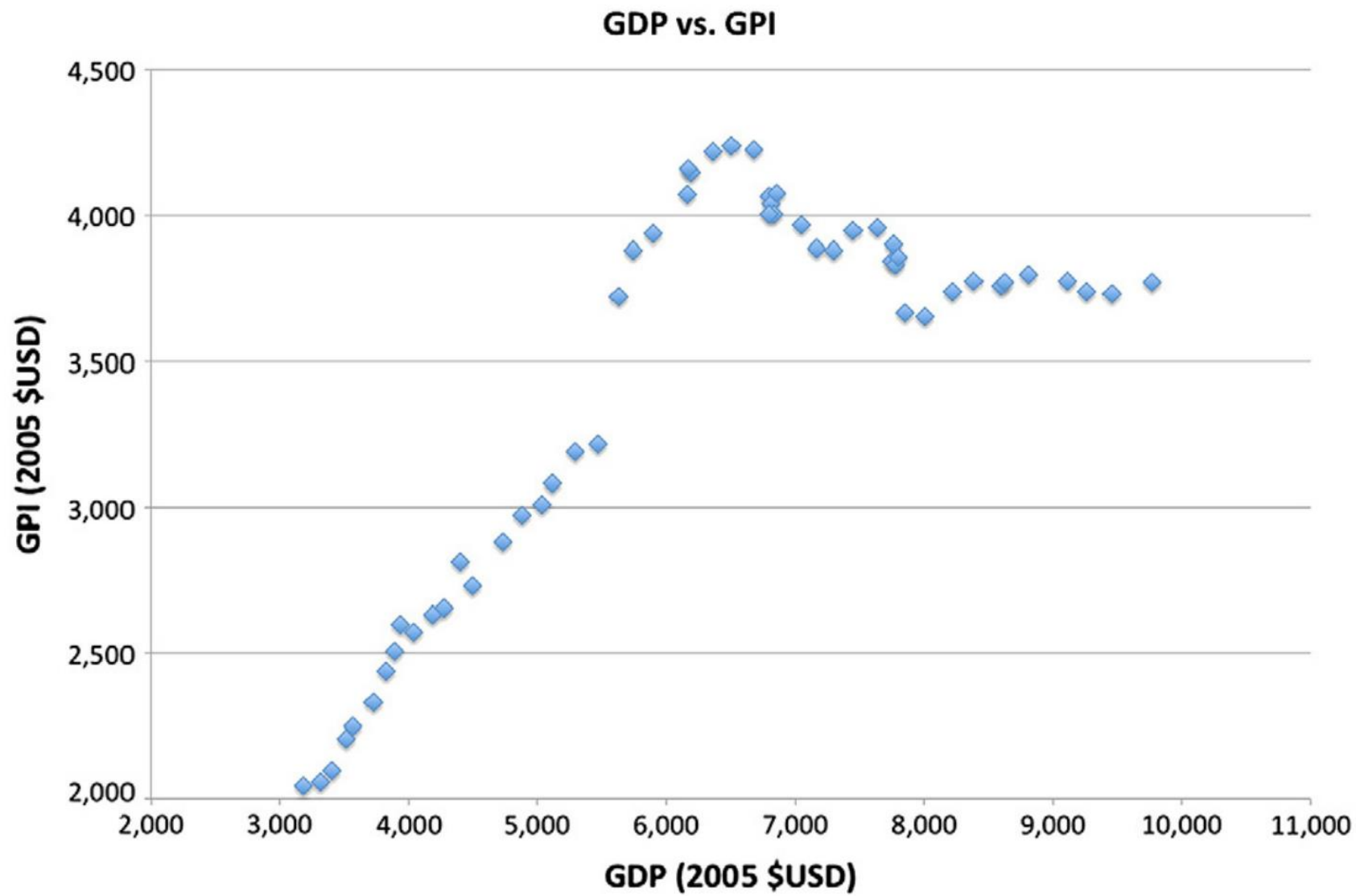


Fig. 6. GDP/capita vs. GPI/capita. A plot of global GDP/capita versus estimated global GPI/capita. The two are positively correlated until about \$7000/capita ($R^2 = 0.98$), after which they diverge with a negative correlation ($R^2 = 0.61$). All data in 2005 US\$.