

Economía Política
Trabajo práctico 1

1. ¿Qué tipos de objetivos puede perseguir un gobierno democrático? ¿Los conceptos de gobierno benevolente, Leviatán y Leviatán moderado pueden ayudar para conceptualizar estos objetivos?

2. Modelo de McGuire y Olson (1996)

(i) ¿Cómo se comparan los niveles de impuestos que hay en una autocracia y en una democracia redistributiva?

(ii) ¿Cómo se comparan los niveles de gasto?

(iii) ¿Hay alguna restricción cuando se consideran en conjunto los problemas de los puntos (i) y (ii)?

3. Considerar el cuadro adjunto de Vito Tanzi y Ludger Schuknecht (2000), *Public Spending in the 20th Century*.

¿Este patrón es compatible con las predicciones de McGuire y Olson (1996)?

Table I.1. *Growth of General Government Expenditure, 1870–1996 (Percent of GDP)*

	Late 19th Century about 1870 ^a	Pre	Post	Pre	Post World War II			
		World War I	World War I	World War II	1960	1980	1990	1996
		1913	1920	1937				
<i>General government for all years</i>								
Australia	18.3	16.5	19.3	14.8	21.2	34.1	34.9	35.9
Austria	10.5	17.0	14.7 ^b	20.6	35.7	48.1	38.6	51.6
Canada	...	...	16.7	25.0	28.6	38.8	46.0	44.7
France ^c	12.6	17.0	27.6	29.0	34.6	46.1	49.8	55.0
Germany	10.0	14.8	25.0	34.1	32.4	47.9	45.1	49.1
Italy	13.7	17.1	30.1	31.1	30.1	42.1	53.4	52.7
Ireland ^d	...	...	18.8	25.5	28.0	48.9	41.2	42.0
Japan	8.8	8.3	14.8	25.4	17.5	32.0	31.3	35.9
New Zealand ^b	...	...	24.6	25.3	26.9	38.1	41.3	34.7
Norway ^d	5.9	9.3	16.0	11.8	29.9	43.8	54.9	49.2
Sweden ^c	5.7 ^b	10.4	10.9	16.5	31.0	60.1	59.1	64.2
Switzerland	16.5	14.0	17.0	24.1	17.2	32.8	33.5	39.4
United Kingdom	9.4	12.7	26.2	30.0	32.2	43.0	39.9	43.0
United States	7.3	7.5	12.1	19.7	27.0	31.4	32.8	32.4
Average	10.8	13.1	19.6	23.8	28.0	41.9	43.0	45.0
<i>Central government for 1870–1937, general government thereafter</i>								
Belgium	...	13.8	22.1	21.8	30.3	57.8	54.3	52.9
Netherlands	9.1	9.0	13.5	19.0	33.7	55.8	54.1	49.3
Spain	...	11.0	8.3	13.2	18.8	32.2	42.0	43.7
Average	9.1	11.3	14.6	18.0	27.6	48.6	50.1	48.6
Total average	10.7	12.7	18.7	22.8	27.9	43.1	44.8	45.6

Sources: Compiled by Tanzi and Schuknecht based on Fernández Acha (1976); Andic and Veverka (1964); Australia, Bureau of Census and Statistics (1938); Institut National de la Statistique [Belgium] (1952); Brosio and Marchese (1986); United States Bureau of Census (1975); Butlin (1984); Norway, Statistisk Sentralbyrå (1969, 1978); Delorme and André (1983); Flora, Kraus, and Pfenning (1983); IMF, *Statistical Appendix*, New Zealand; IMF, *Switzerland: Recent Economic Developments* (1996); *Historical Statistics of Japan* (1987); Mitchell, *International Historical Statistics* (various years); Neck and Schneider (1988); The Netherlands, Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (1956); New Zealand Official (1938); OECD, *Economic Outlook* (1996, 1997); Italy, Istituto Nazionale de Statistica (1951); *Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt* (1935).

^aOr closest year available for all columns. Pre-World War II data sometimes on the basis of GNP or NNP instead of GDP.

^bCentral government data for this year, New Zealand: 1960 = 1970, and 1994–95 = 1996.

^c1996 data; calculations are based on the Maastricht definition, and are smaller than that published by the INSEE, the national statistical agency.