



Libertad y Orden



# Comparación de las economías de Honduras y Colombia

Oficina de Estudios Económicos  
Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo

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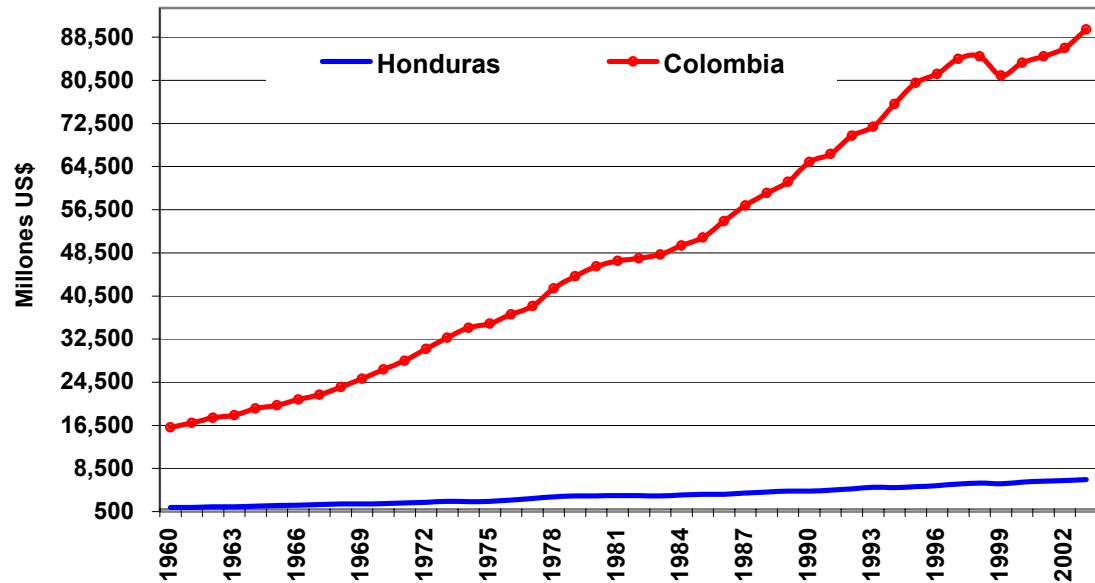
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- **Sector industrial**
- **Sector servicios**
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# Indicadores macroeconómicos

- PIB (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Crecimiento anual del PIB (%)
- PIB *per capita* (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Tasa anual de inflación (%)
- Gasto de consumo final (% del PIB)
- Gasto de consumo final de los hogares (% del PIB)
- Gasto de consumo final del gobierno (% del PIB)
- Formación bruta de capital (% del PIB)
- Formación bruta de capital fijo (% del PIB)
- Ahorro interno bruto (% del PIB)
- Tasa corporativa marginal de tributación más alta (%)
- Tasa individual marginal de tributación más alta (%)
- Fuerza de trabajo
- Desempleo total (% de la fuerza de trabajo)

# PIB (US\$ constantes 2000)

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	1,263,885,491	16,105,643,993
1970	2,012,801,899	26,885,162,505
1980	3,404,089,383	45,971,444,646
1990	4,327,147,367	65,372,686,695
2003	6,457,215,912	89,925,803,993

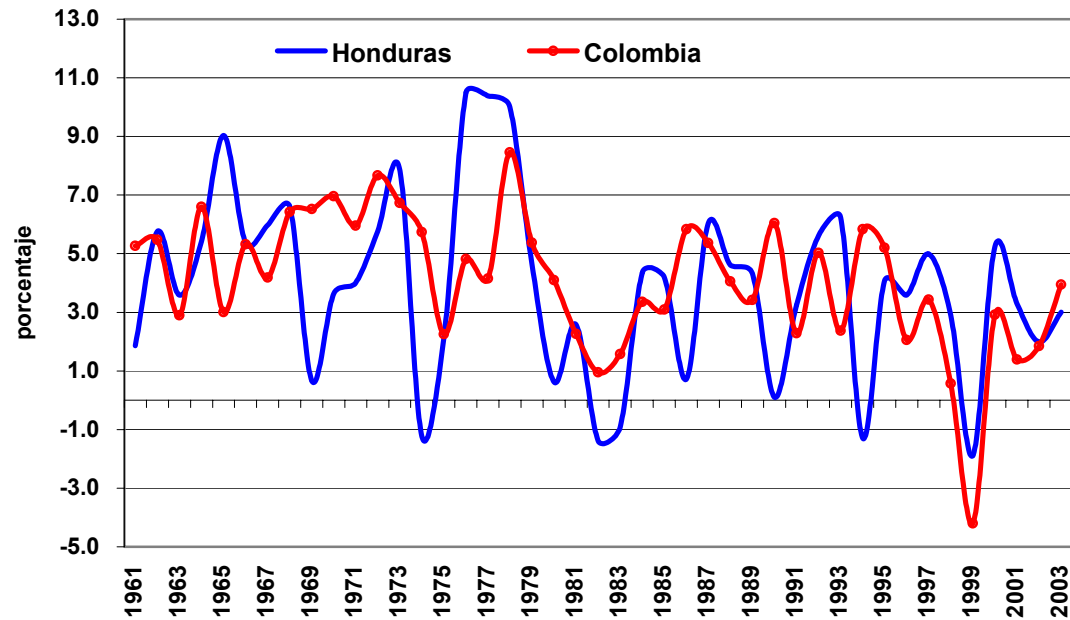


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Crecimiento anual del PIB (%)

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	1.9	5.3
1971	4.0	6.0
1981	2.6	2.3
1991	3.3	2.3
2003	3.0	4.0

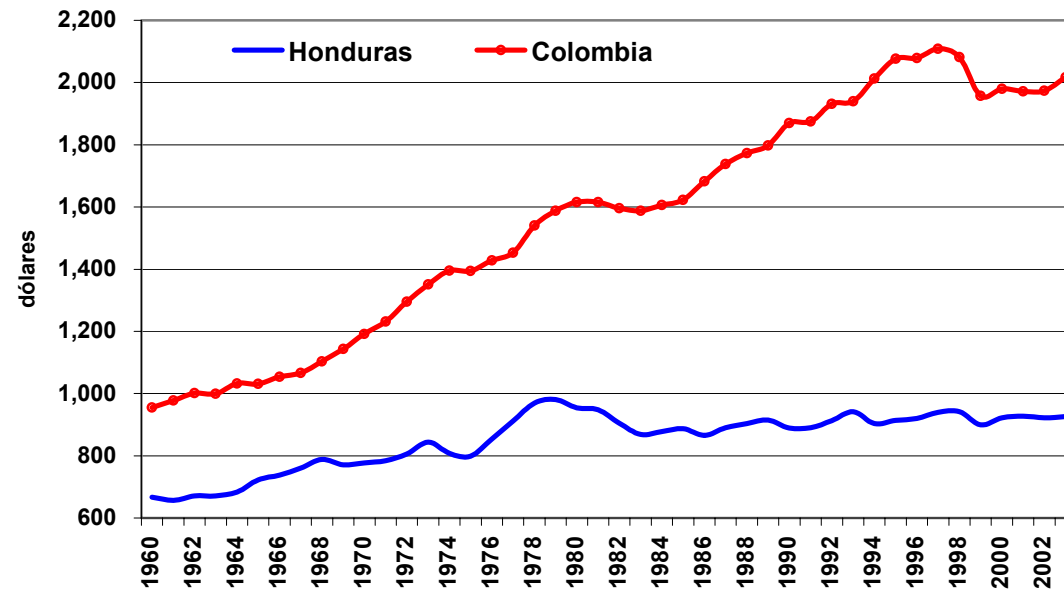


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# PIB *per capita* (US\$ constantes 2000)

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	667.3	955.4
1970	776.5	1,191.7
1980	954.3	1,616.0
1990	888.9	1,869.4
2003	926.6	2,017.0

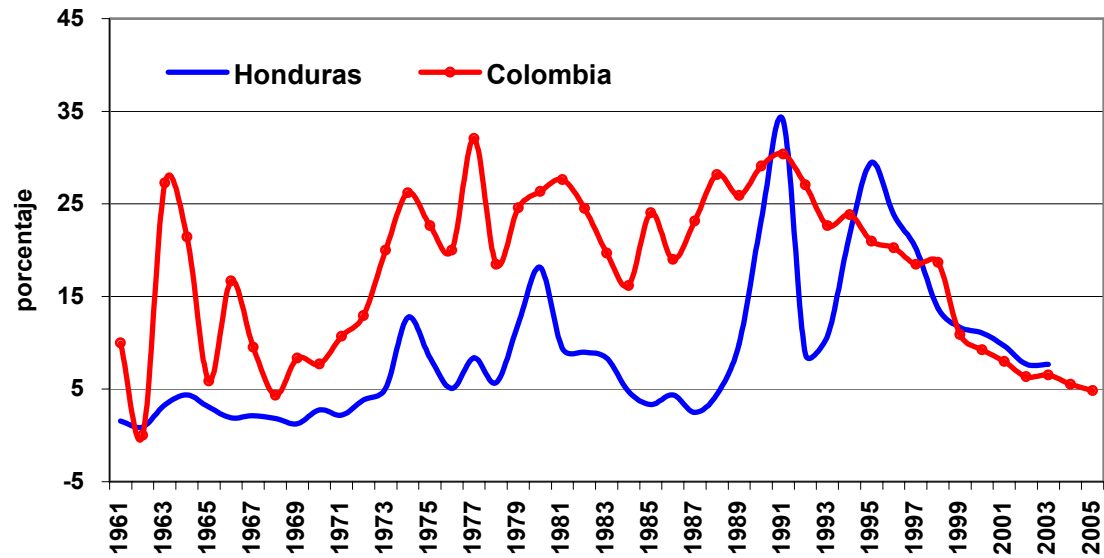


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tasa anual de inflación (%)

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	1.5	10.0
1971	2.2	10.7
1981	9.4	27.6
1991	34.0	30.4
2001	9.7	8.0
2005	8.8	4.9



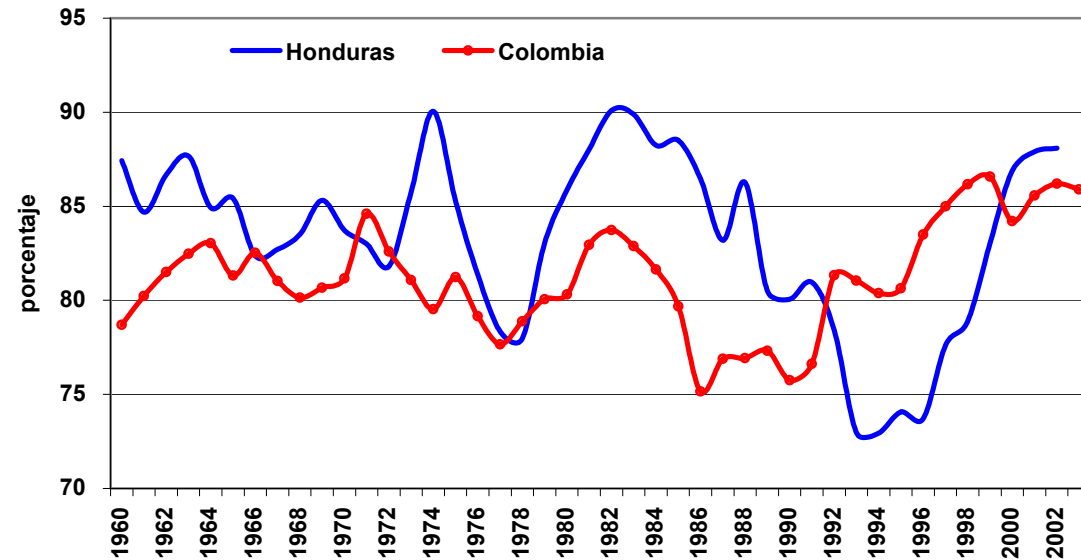
Fuente: Banco Mundial





# Gasto de consumo final (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	87.4	80.2
1972	83.0	82.6
1982	88.0	83.7
1992	81.0	81.3
2002	87.9	86.2

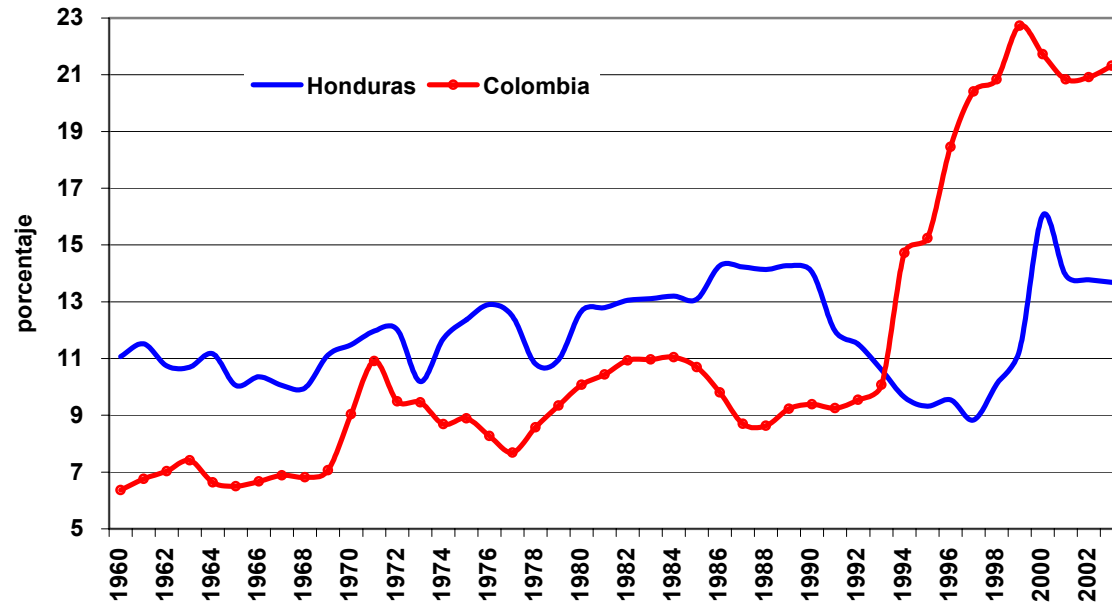


Fuente: Banco Mundial



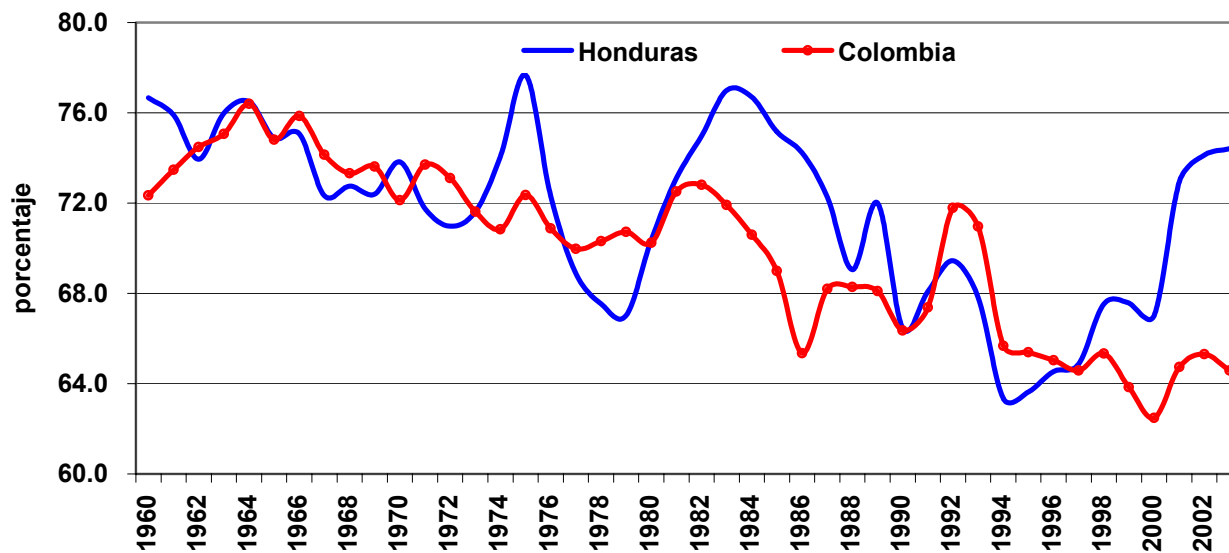
# Gasto de consumo final del gobierno (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	11.1	6.4
1970	11.5	9.0
1980	12.7	10.1
1990	14.0	9.4
2003	13.7	21.3



# Gasto de consumo final de los hogares (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	76.67	72.34
1970	73.83	72.13
1980	70.38	70.24
1990	66.45	66.36
2003	74.41	64.58

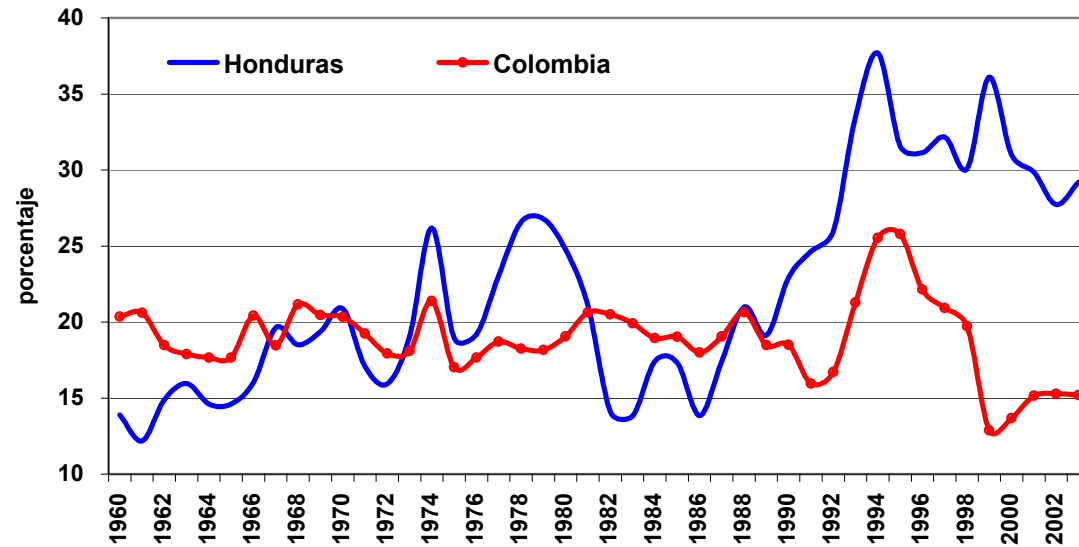


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Formación bruta de capital (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	13.9	20.4
1970	20.9	20.3
1980	24.8	19.1
1990	22.9	18.5
2003	29.2	15.2

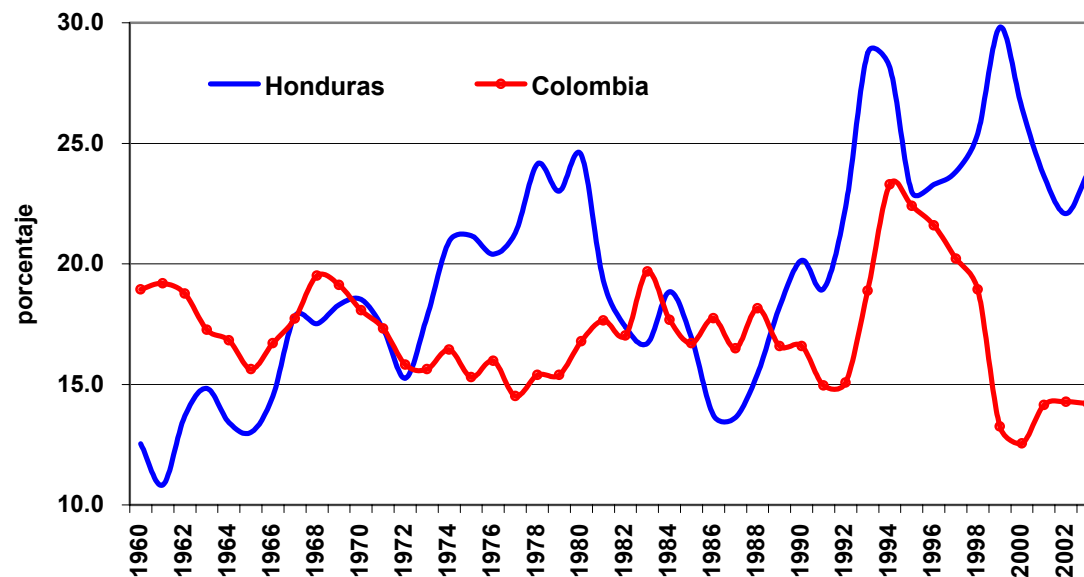


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Formación bruta de capital fijo (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	12.54	18.94
1970	18.53	18.08
1980	24.51	16.78
1990	20.15	16.59
2003	23.8	14.19

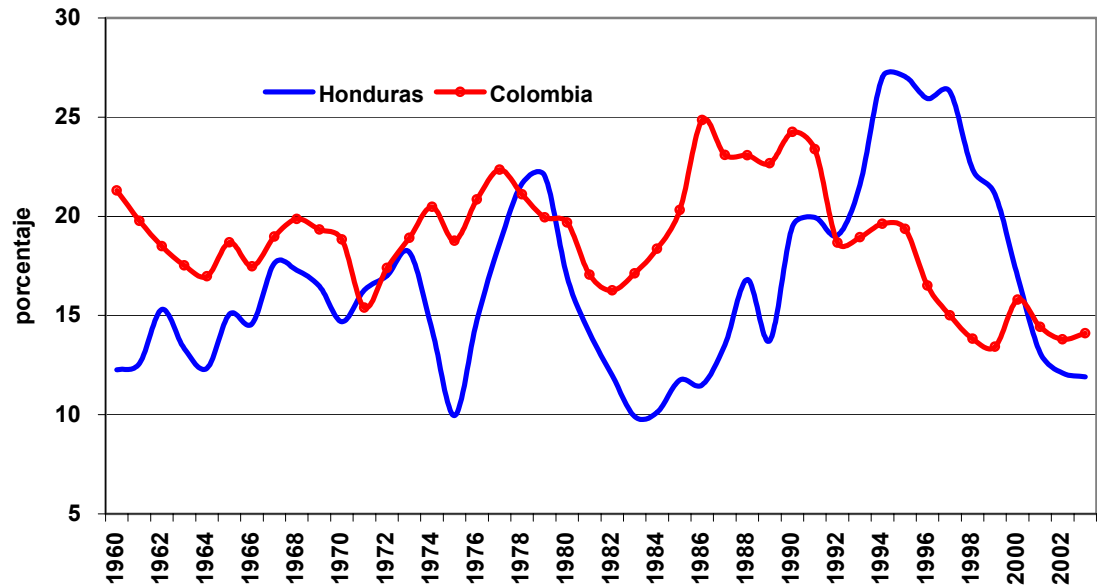


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Ahorro interno bruto (% del PIB)

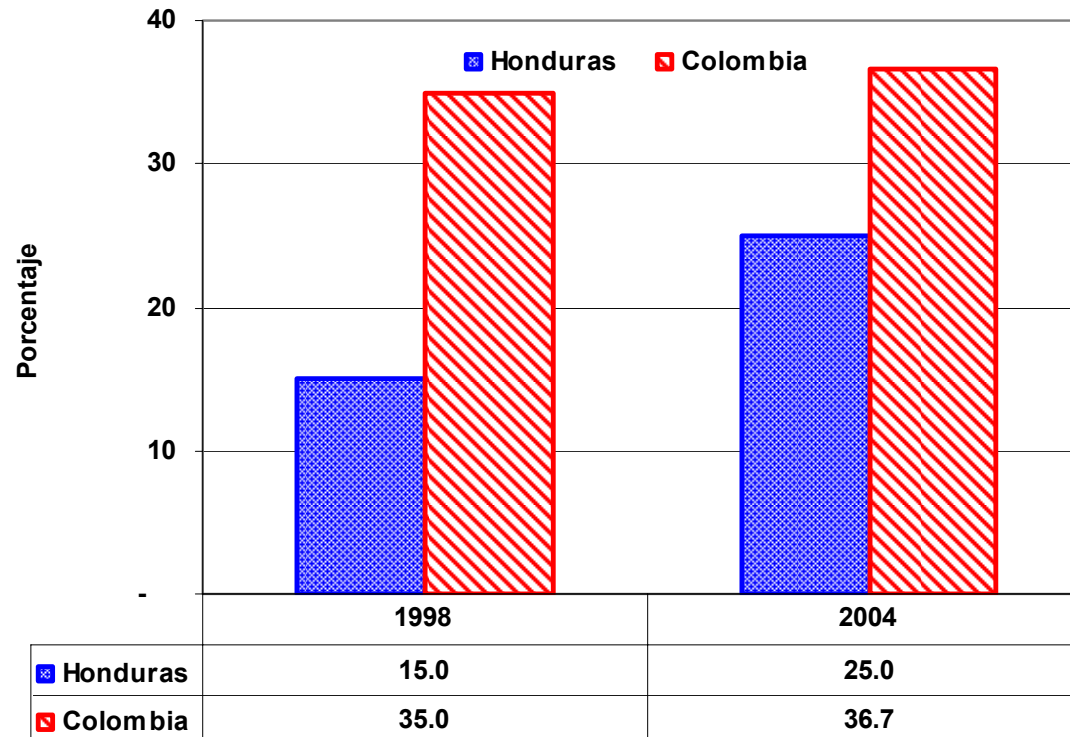
	Honduras	Colombia
1972	2,213,830,749	30,670,942,841
1982	3,443,457,543	47,457,776,504
1992	4,719,153,461	70,226,291,435
2002	6,268,751,314	86,510,623,056



Fuente: Banco Mundial



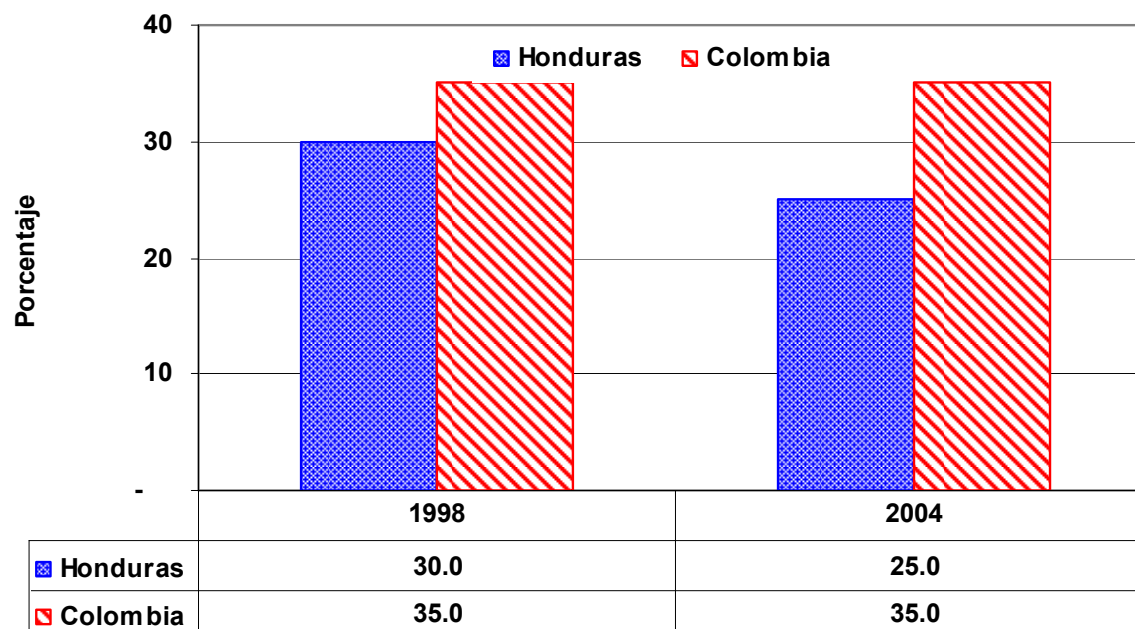
# Tasa corporativa marginal de tributación más alta (%)



Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tasa individual marginal de tributación más alta (%)



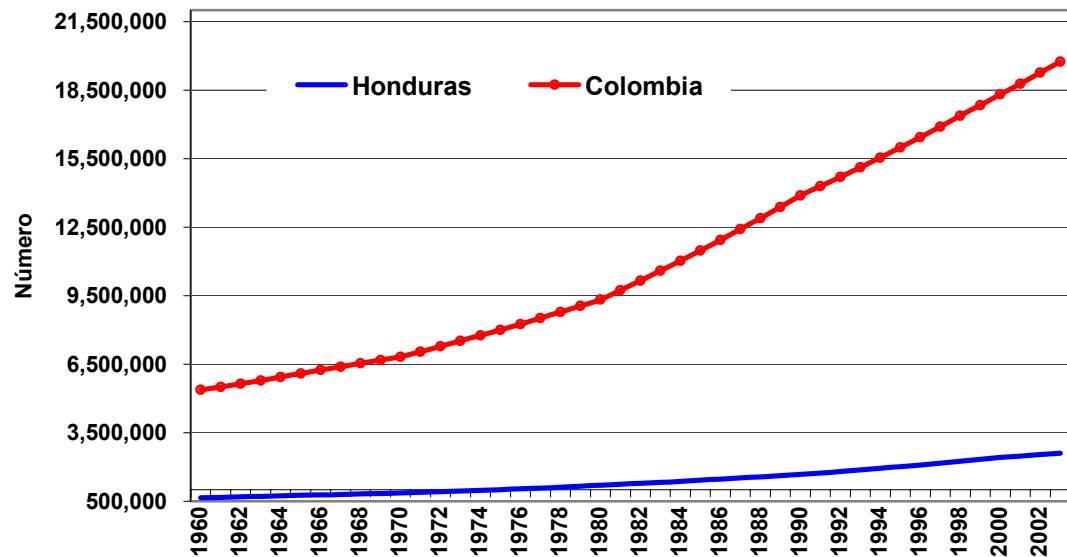
Fuente: Banco Mundial





# Fuerza de trabajo\*

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	653,430	5,377,383.00
1970	860,026	6,824,702.50
1980	1,196,015	9,324,926.60
1990	1,672,645	13,890,084.00
2003	2,608,453	19,747,145.28



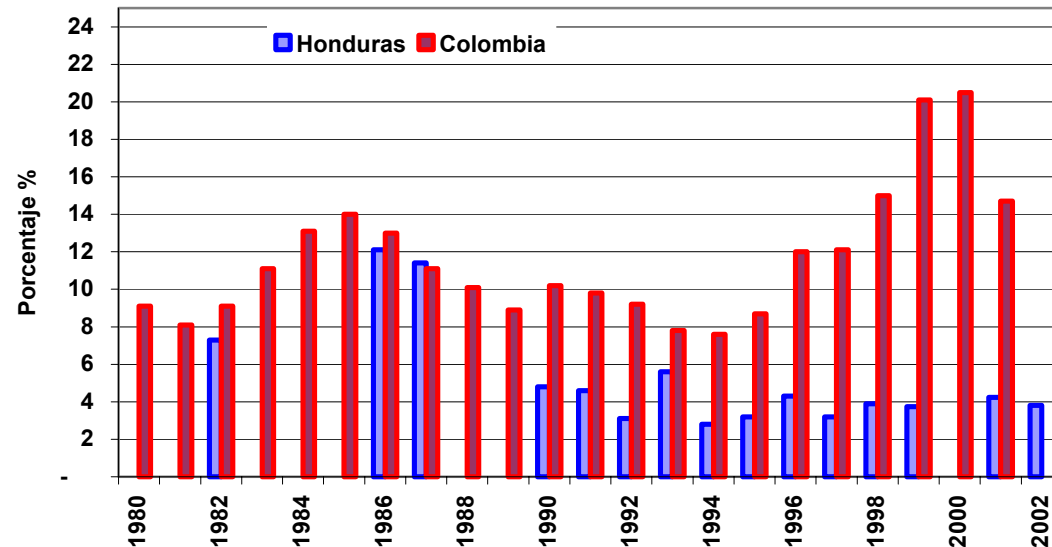
\* Total labor force comprises people who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Desempleo total (% de la fuerza de trabajo)

	Honduras	Colombia
1987	11.4	11.1
1990	4.8	10.2
1994	2.8	7.6
1998	3.9	15.0
2003	3.8	-



\* Total labor force comprises people who meet the International Labour Organization definition of the economically active population: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes both the employed and the unemployed. While national practices vary in the treatment of such groups as the armed forces and seasonal or part-time workers, in general the labor force includes the armed forces, the unemployed, and first-time job-seekers, but excludes homemakers and other unpaid caregivers and workers in the informal sector.

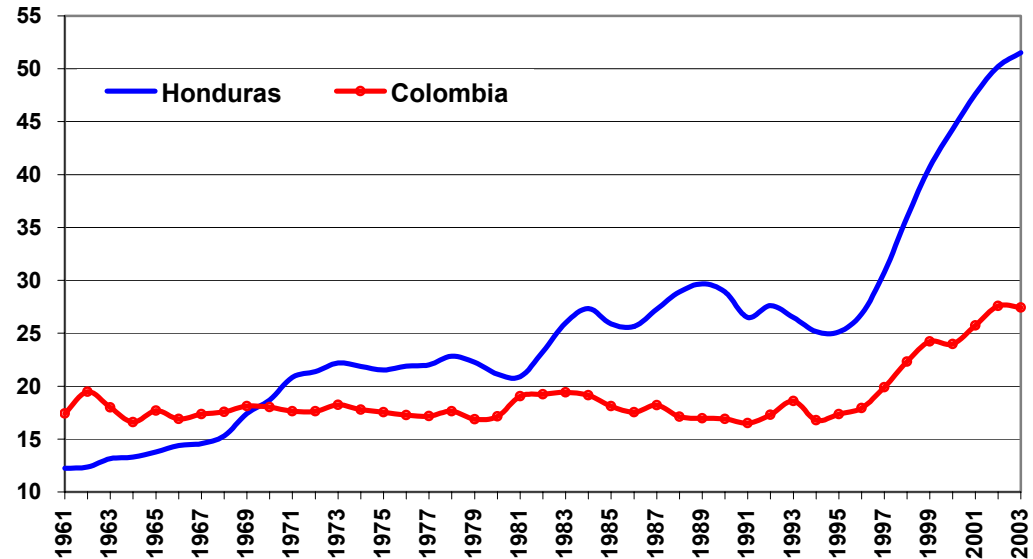


# Variables financieras y monetarias

- Dinero y cuasidineros (M2)
- Tasa de interés de depósitos (%)
- Tasa de interés para préstamos (%)
- Tasa real de interés (%)
- Crédito doméstico provisto por el sector bancario (% del PIB)
- Crédito doméstico al sector privado (% del PIB)

# Dinero y cuasidineros (M2) (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	12.2	17.4
1971	20.8	17.6
1981	20.9	19.0
1991	26.5	16.5
2003	51.5	27.4

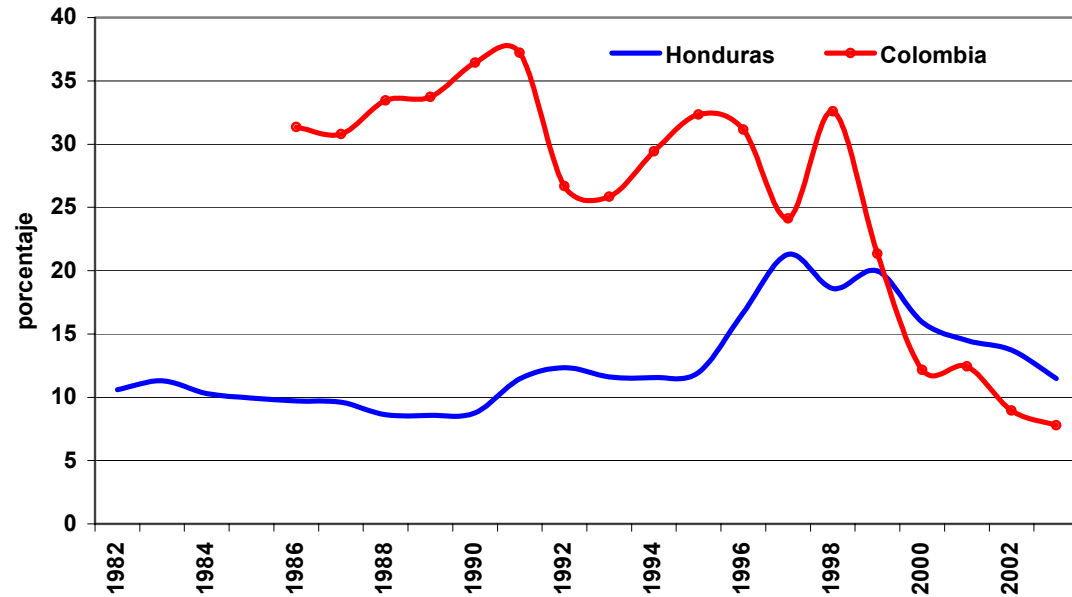


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tasa de interés de depósitos (%)

	Honduras	Colombia
1988	8.6	33.5
1998	18.6	32.6
2000	15.9	12.2
2003	11.5	7.8

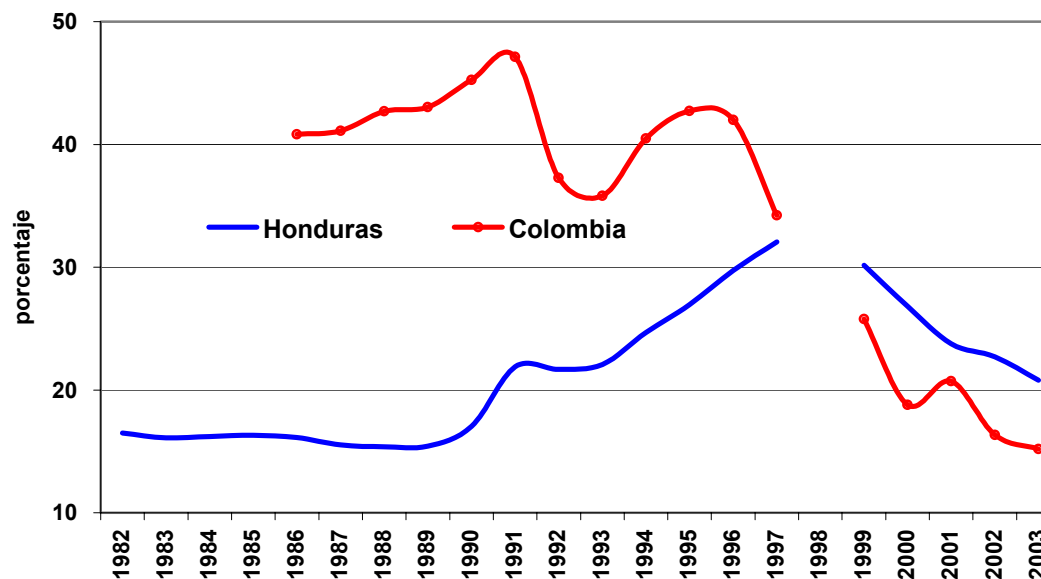


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tasa de interés para préstamos (%)

	Honduras	Colombia
1986	16.12	40.83
1991	21.88	47.13
1996	29.74	41.99
2003	20.80	15.19

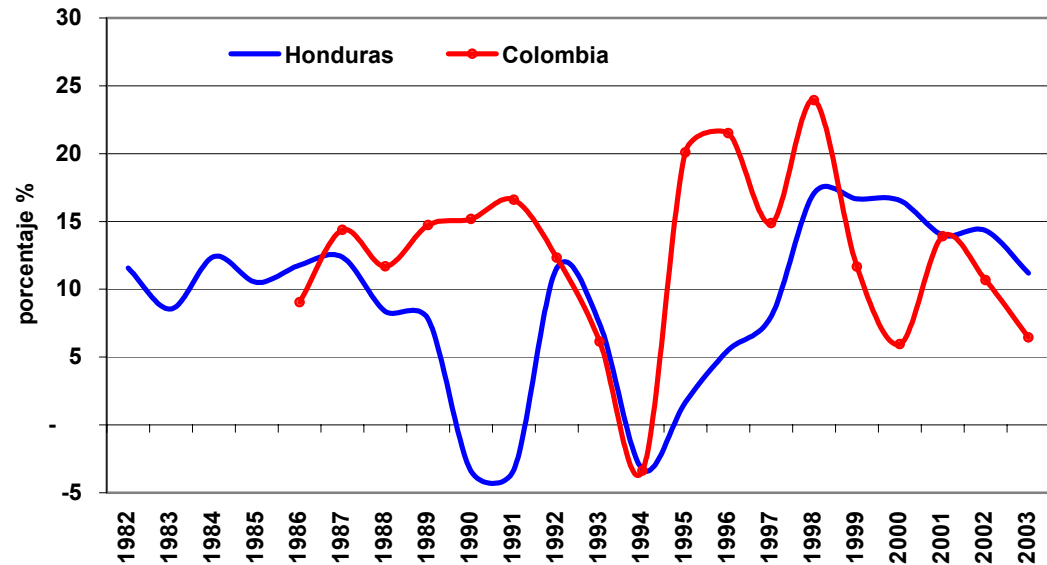


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tasa real de interés (%)

	Honduras	Colombia
1986	11.8	9.0
1990	-3.4	15.2
1996	5.5	21.5
2000	16.5	6.0
2003	11.2	6.4

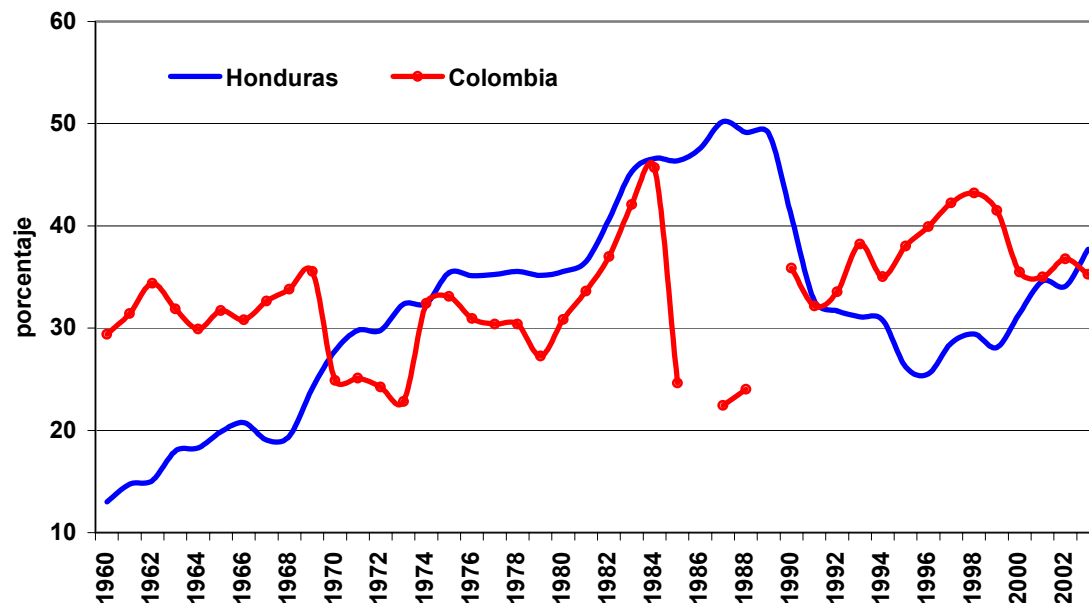


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Crédito doméstico provisto por el sector bancario (% del PIB) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	13.0	29.4
1970	27.8	24.9
1980	35.6	30.8
1990	40.9	35.9
2000	31.5	35.5
2003	37.7	35.3



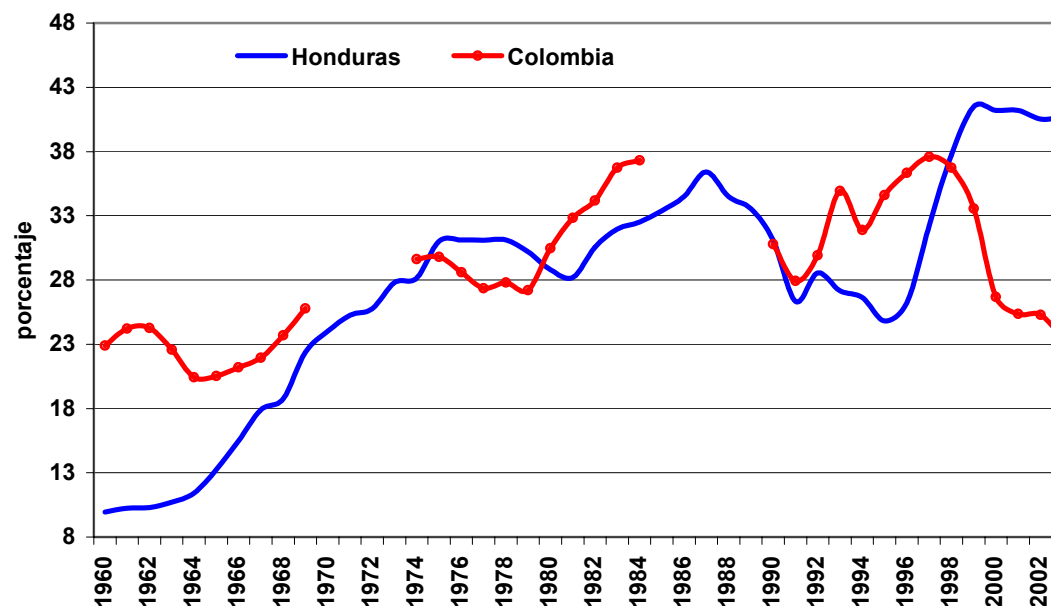
\* Domestic credit provided by the banking sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities and deposit money banks, as well as other banking institutions where data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other banking institutions are savings and mortgage loan institutions and building and loan associations.





# Crédito doméstico al sector privado (% del PIB) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	9.9	22.9
1970	24.0	-
1980	28.8	30.5
1990	31.1	30.8
2000	41.2	26.7
2003	40.7	23.4



\* Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises.

Fuente: Banco Mundial

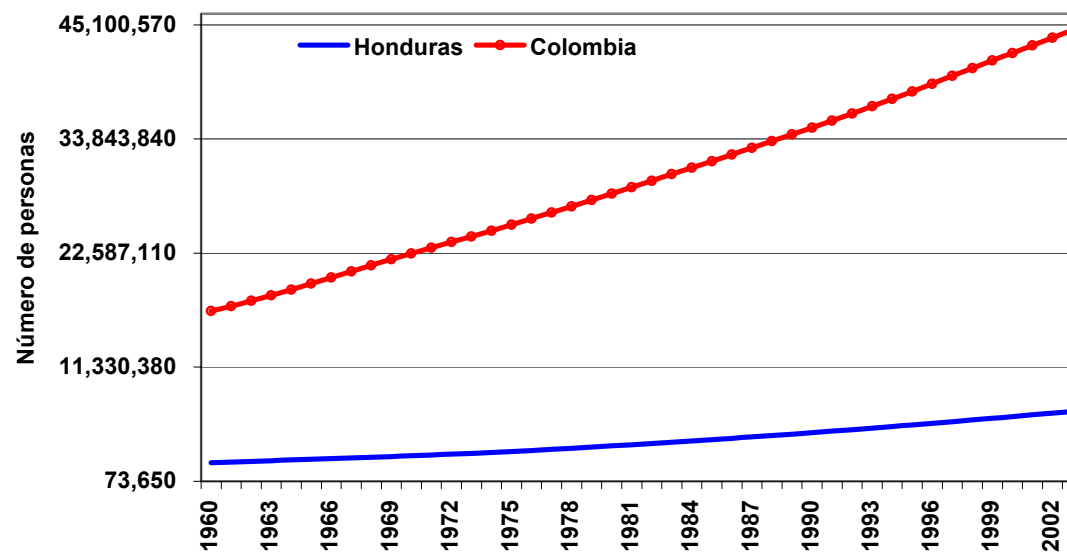


# Población e indicadores sociales

- Población total
- Población rural
- Población rural (% de la población total)
- Población urbana
- Población urbana (% de la población total)
- Tasa bruta de natalidad (por 1,000 habitantes)\*
- Tasa bruta de mortalidad (por 1,000 habitantes)\*
- Expectativa de vida al nacer (años)
- Tasa de mortalidad infantil (por cada 1,000 nacimientos)
- Porcentaje de ingresos por grupo de población
- Tasa de instrucción del total de adultos (% de la población mayor de 15 años)
- Tasa de estudiantes con educación primaria completa (% del total del grupo edad relevante)
- Inmunización DPT (% de niños entre 12 y 23 meses)
- Médicos (por cada 1,000 personas)

# Población total

	Honduras	Colombia
1962	2,030,330	17,865,040
1972	2,747,780	23,673,710
1982	3,806,520	29,731,580
1992	5,167,690	36,359,700
2003	6,968,512	44,584,000

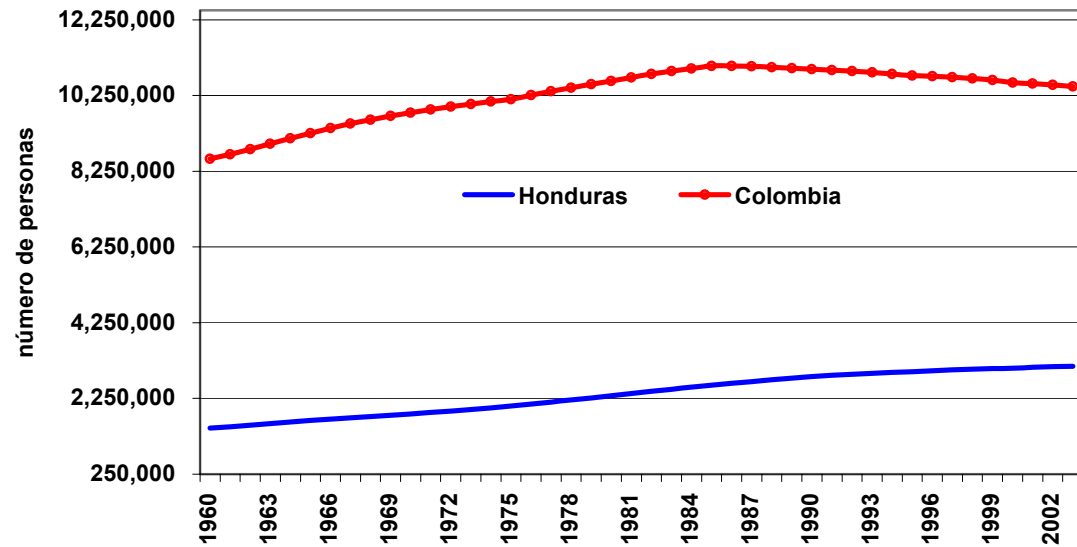


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Población rural

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	1,842,834	9,793,279
1980	2,323,151	10,635,764
1990	2,832,641	10,941,064
2003	3,100,974	10,486,692

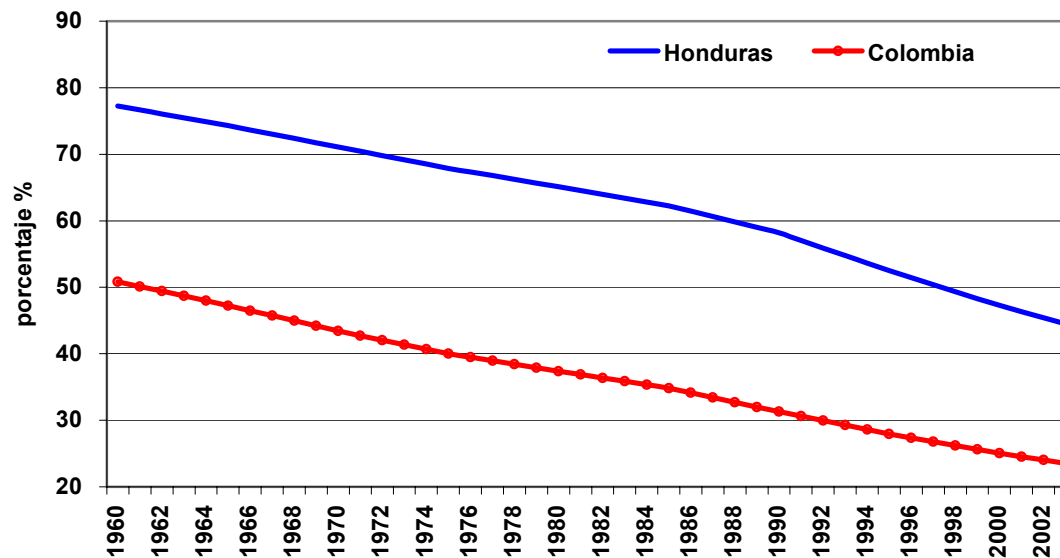


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Población rural (% de la población total)

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	77.3	50.9
1970	71.1	43.4
1980	65.1	37.4
1990	58.2	31.3
2003	44.5	23.5

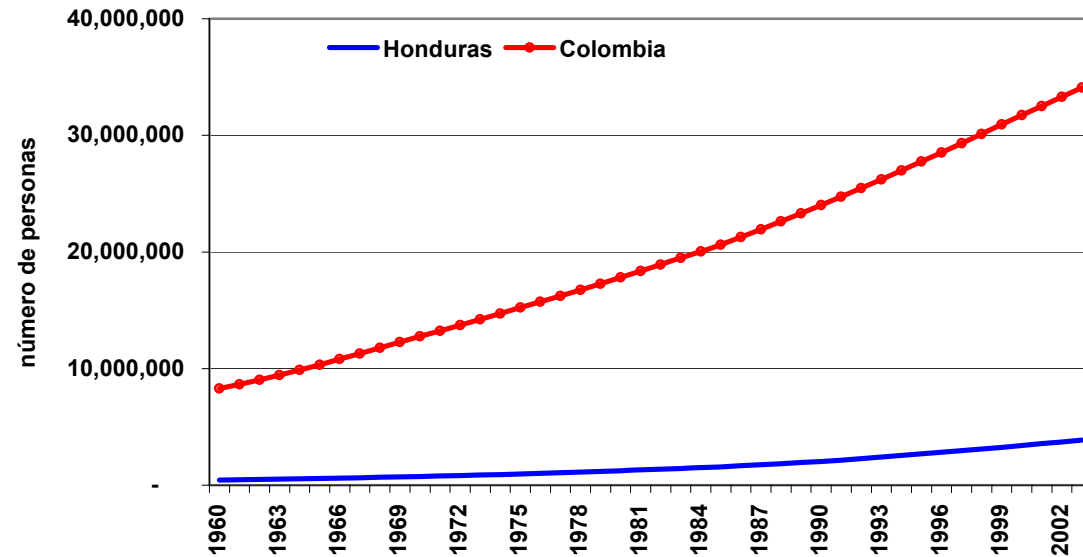


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Población urbana

	Honduras	Colombia
1998	3,101,142	30,129,101
2000	3,405,357	31,728,477
2002	3,709,531	33,303,408
2003	3,867,538	34,097,308

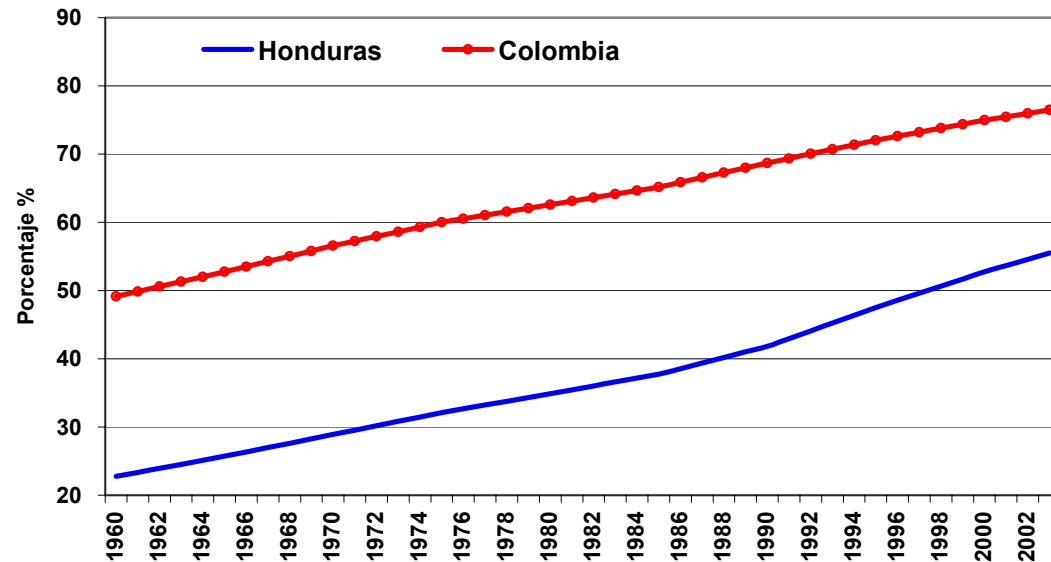


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Población urbana (% de la población total)

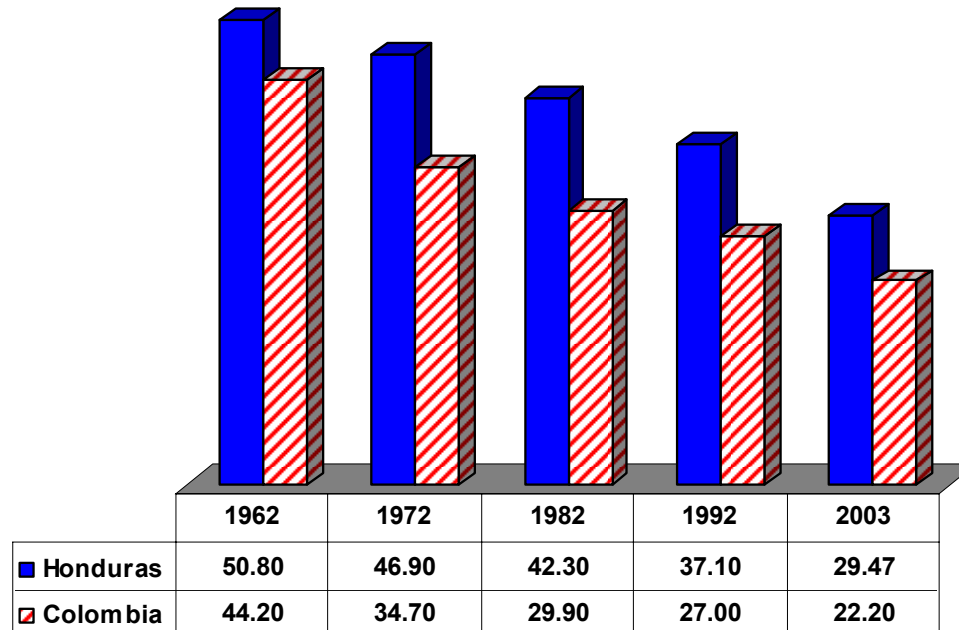
	Honduras	Colombia
1998	50.6	73.8
2000	52.7	75.0
2002	54.6	76.0
2003	55.5	76.5



Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tasa bruta de natalidad (por 1,000 habitantes)\*



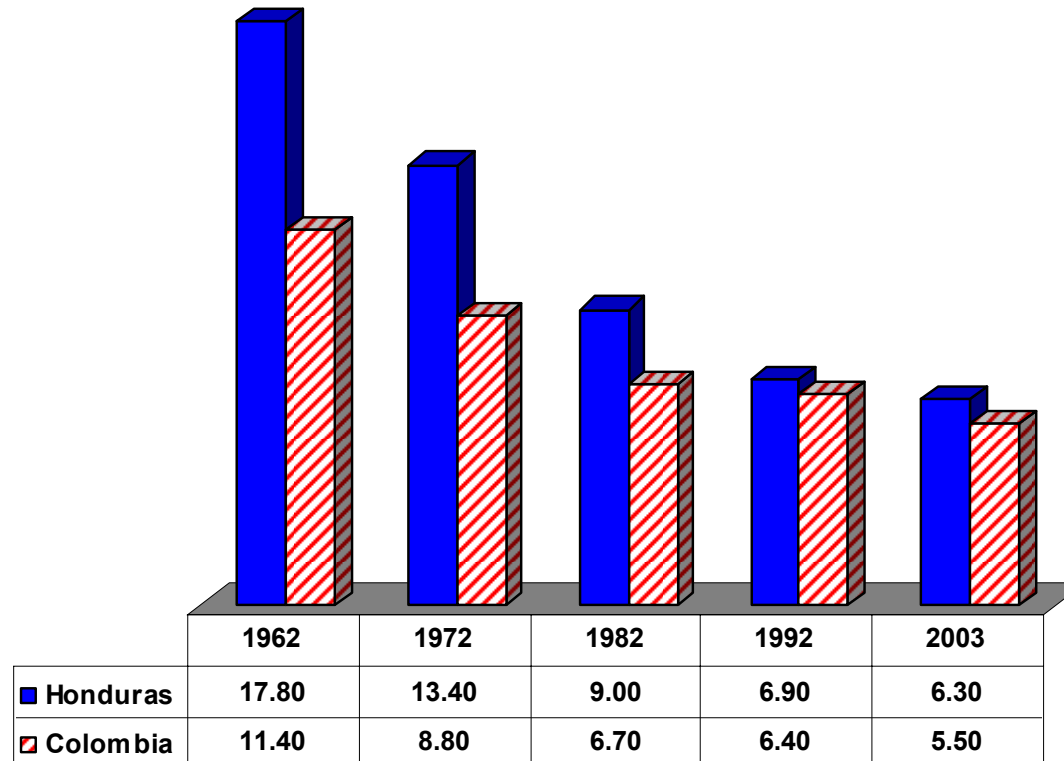
\* Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

Fuente: Banco Mundial





# Tasa bruta de mortalidad (por 1,000 habitantes)\*

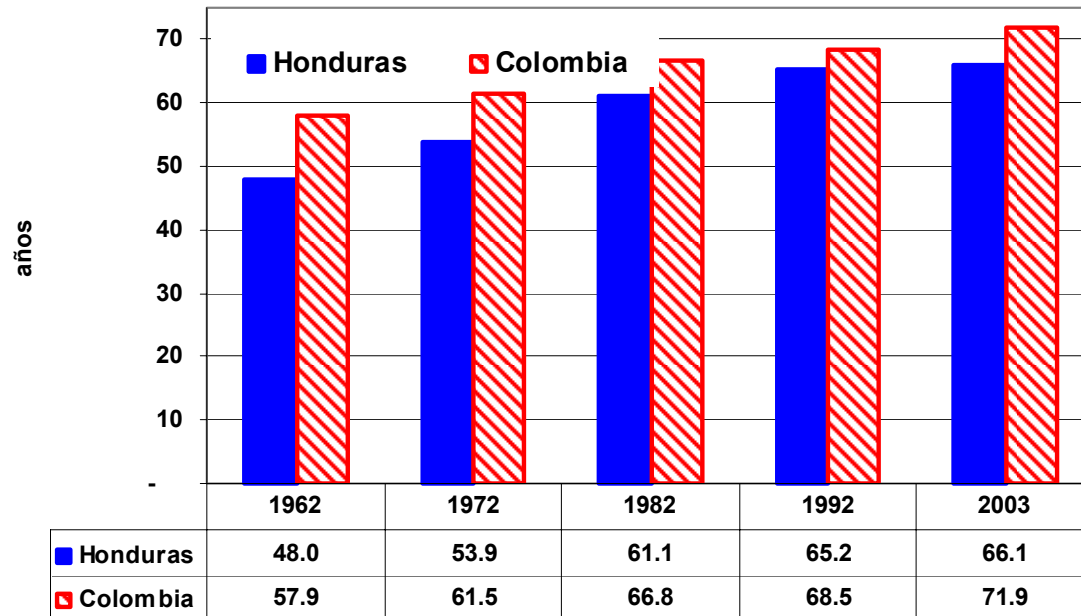


\* Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Expectativa de vida al nacer (años)

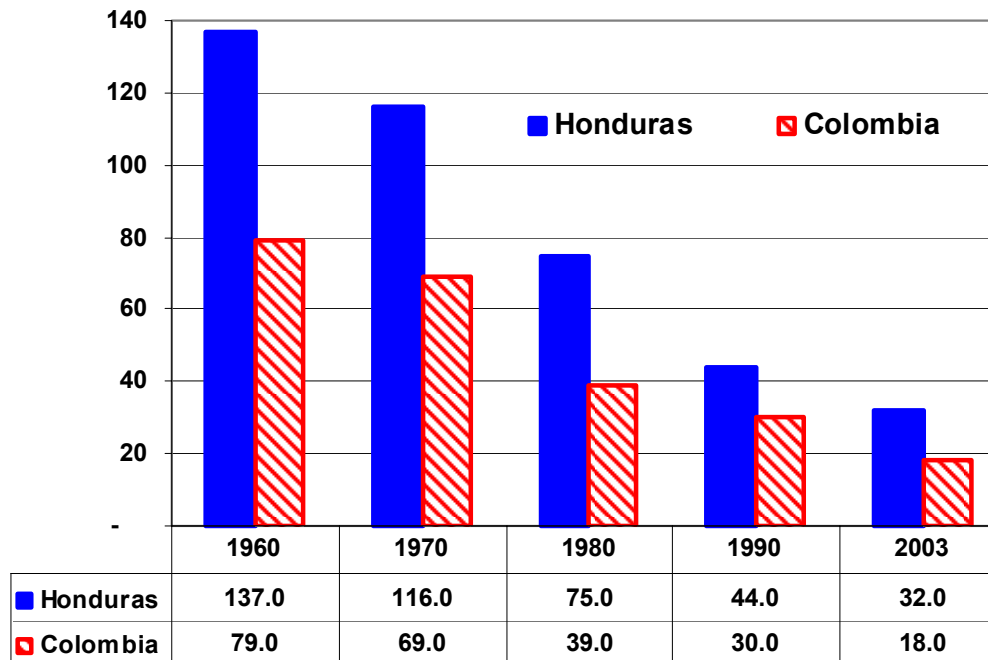


\* Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tasa de mortalidad infantil (por cada 1000 nacimientos)

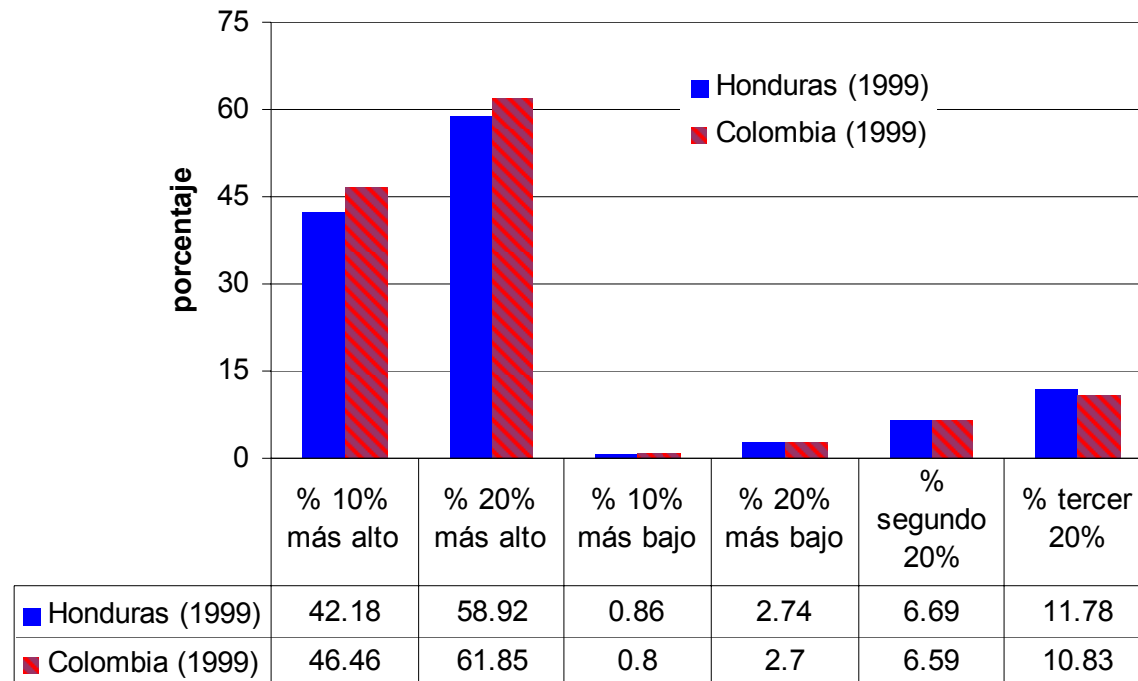


\* Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



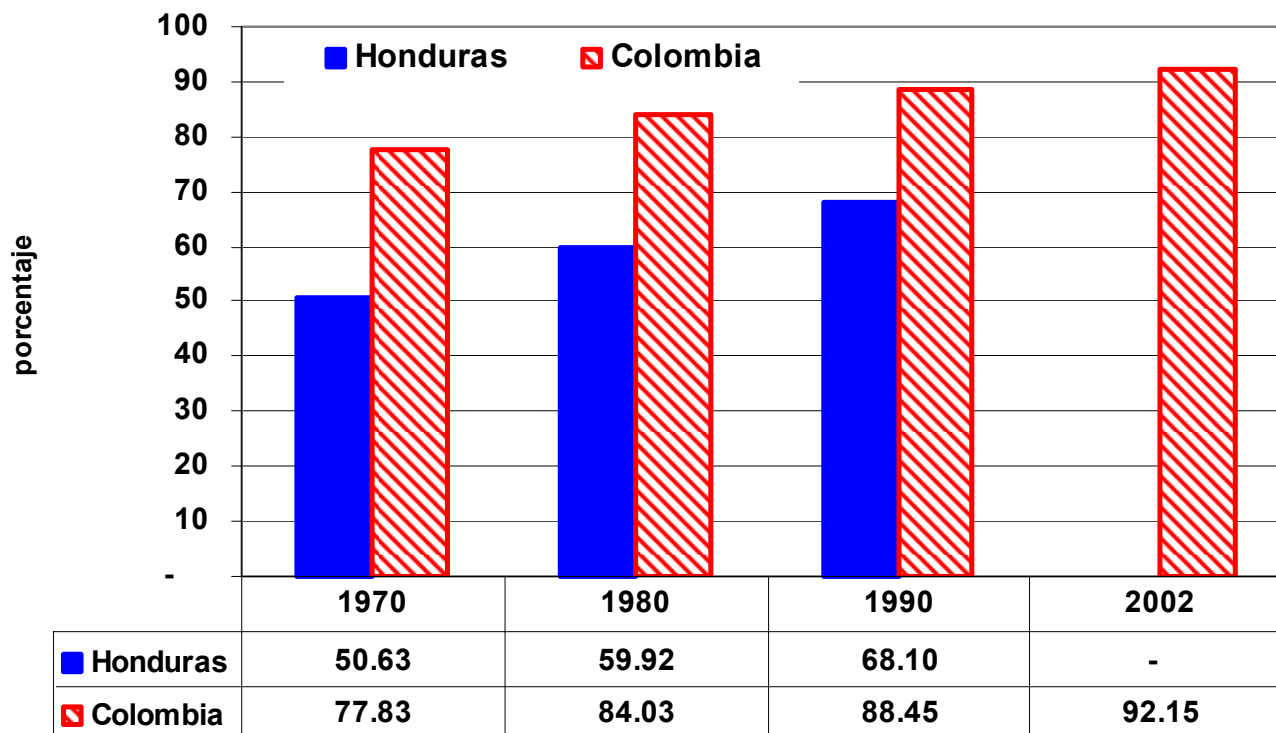
# Porcentaje de ingresos por grupo de población \*



\* Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.



# Tasa de instrucción del total de adultos (% de la población mayor de 15 años)

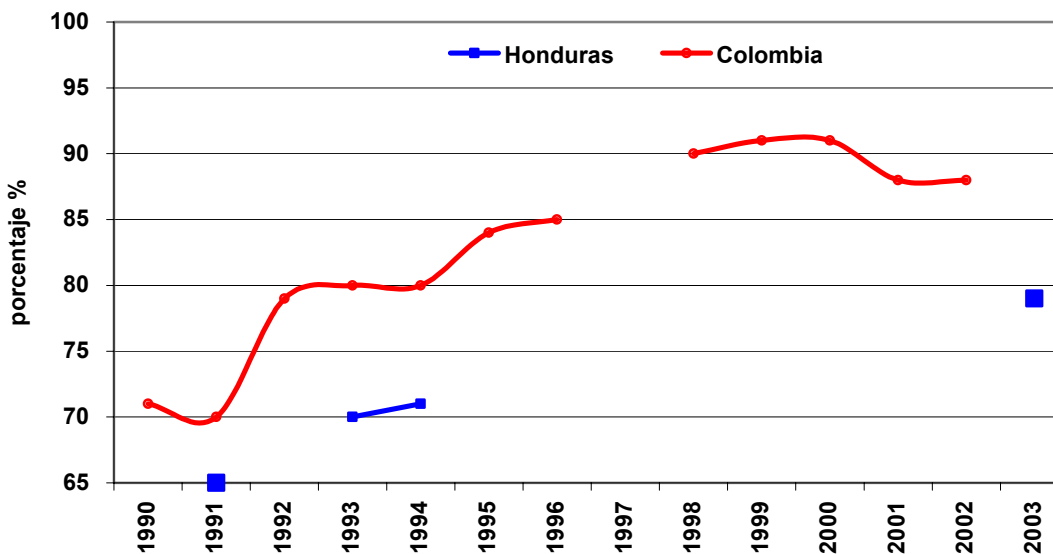


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tasa de estudiantes con educación primaria completa (% del total del grupo edad relevante)

	Honduras	Colombia
1991	65.0	70.0
2001	-	88.0
2003	79.0	-

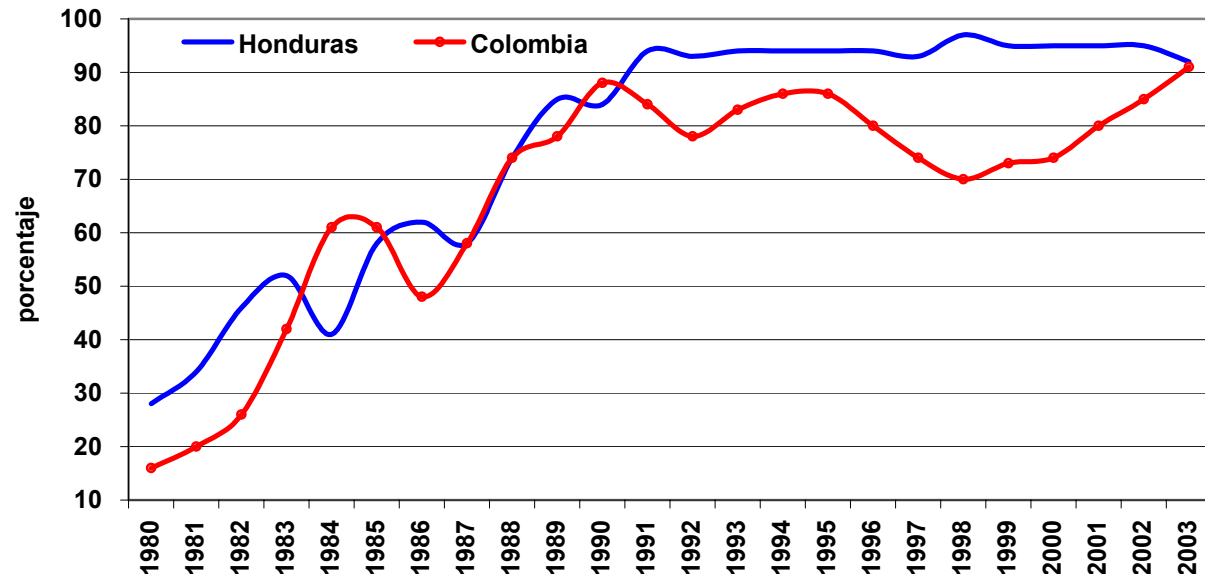


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Inmunización DPT (% de niños entre 12 y 23 meses)\*

	Honduras	Colombia
1980	28.0	16.0
1990	84.0	88.0
2000	95.0	74.0
2003	92.0	91.0

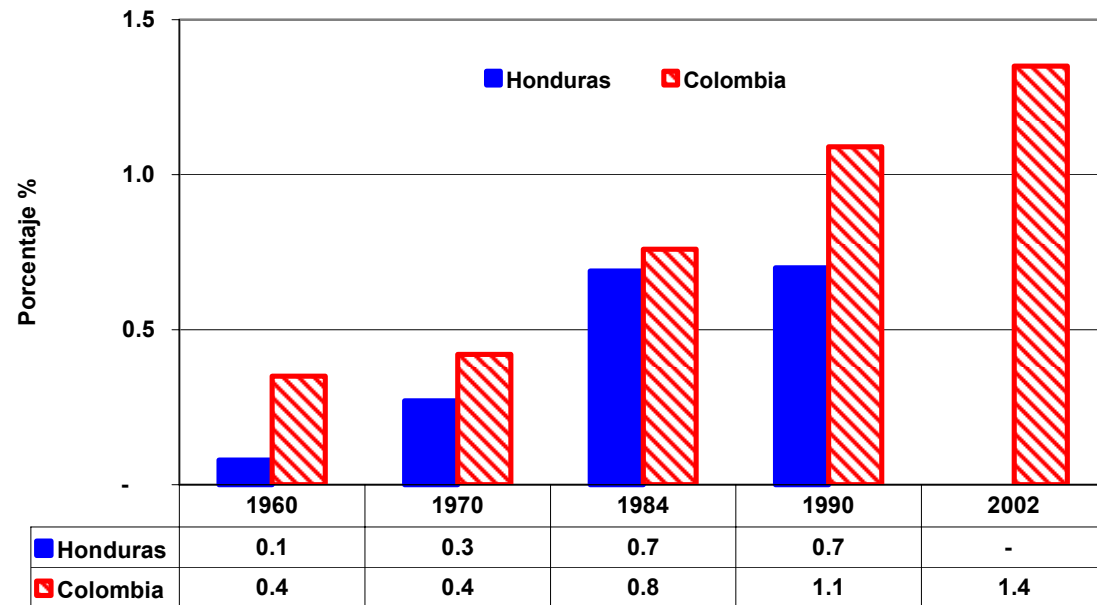


Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before one year of age. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT) after receiving three doses of vaccine.



# Médicos (por cada 1,000 personas)

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	0.1	0.4
1970	0.3	0.4
1984	0.7	0.8
1990	0.7	1.1
2002	-	1.4



Fuente: Banco Mundial





# Sector agropecuario (I)

- Valor agregado agricultura en US\$ constantes 2000
- Valor agregado agricultura en US\$ corrientes
- Valor agregado agricultura en moneda local constantes
- Valor agregado agricultura en moneda local corrientes
- Valor agregado agricultura crecimiento anual (%)
- Valor agregado agricultura como porcentaje del PIB
- Valor agregado agricultura por trabajador (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Area de tierras (hectáreas)
- Tierra arable (hectáreas)
- Tierra arable (% de área de tierra)
- Tierra irrigada (hectáreas)
- Area de tierra irrigada (% de la tierra cosechada)
- Area en producción de cereales (hectáreas)

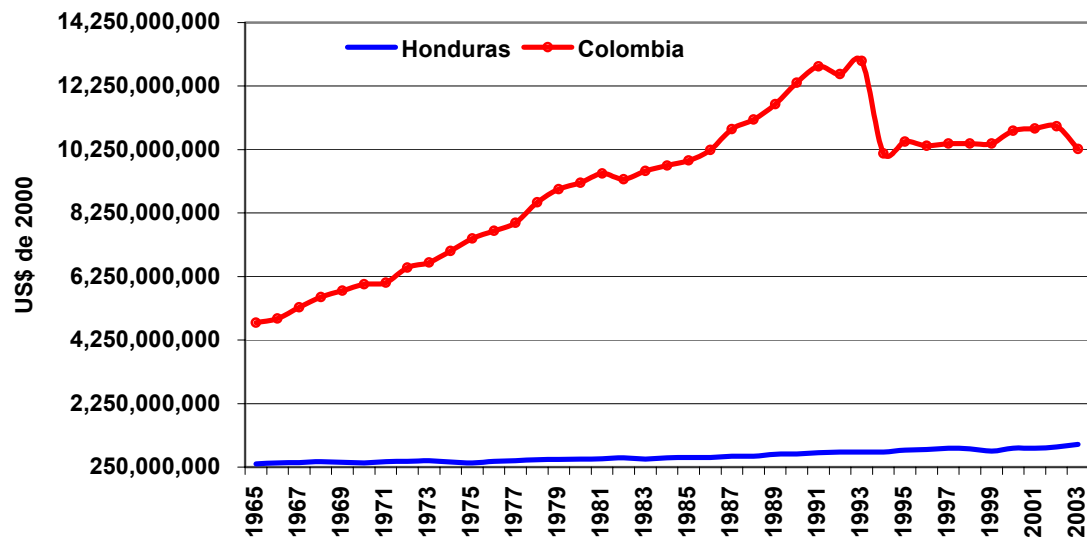
*Más* →

## Sector agropecuario (II)

- Producción de cereales (toneladas métricas)
- Rendimientos en cereales (kilogramos por hectárea)
- Maquinaria agrícola y tractores
- Maquinaria agrícola, tractores por hectárea de tierra arable
- Consumo de fertilizantes (100 de gramos por hectárea arable)
- Materias primas agrícolas exportadas (% de las mercancías exportadas)
- Materias primas agrícolas importadas (% de las mercancías exportadas)
- Índice de producción de cosechas (base 1999-2001 = 100)
- Índice de producción de alimentos (base 1999-2001 = 100)
- Índice de precios de alimentos (base 2000 = 100) \*
- Índice de producción ganadera (1999-2001=100)\*
- Pastos permanentes (% del area de tierra)\*

# Valor agregado de la agricultura en US\$ constantes de 2000

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	348,358,672	4,796,832,572
1975	384,844,605	7,442,031,082
1985	553,438,313	9,909,854,893
1995	789,162,039	10,500,568,757
2003	961,286,479	10,265,372,693

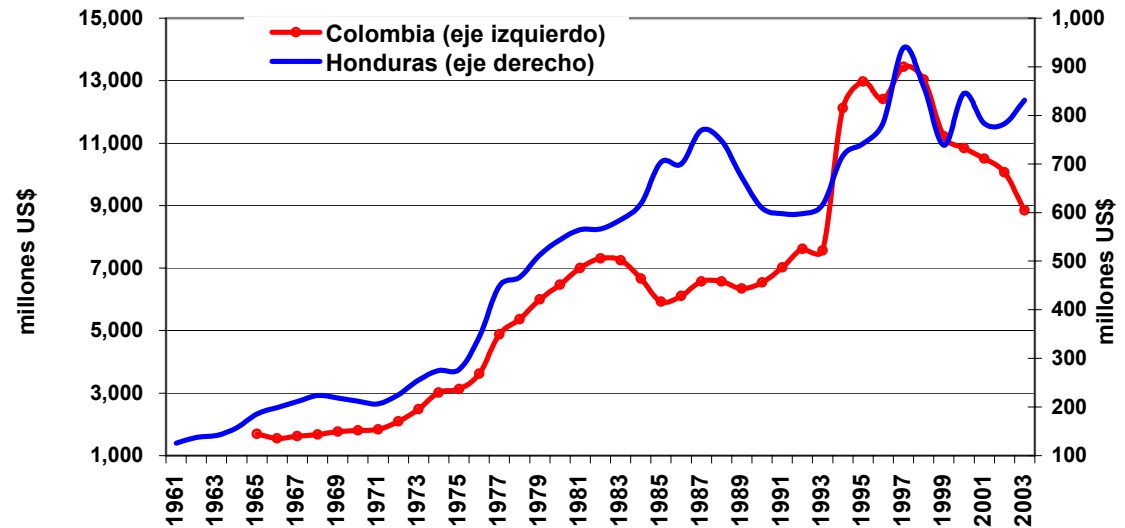


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Valor agregado de la agricultura en US\$ corrientes

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	125,600,000	-
1971	206,500,000	1,839,404,047
1981	564,499,968	7,003,835,350
1991	597,742,555	7,020,863,597
2001	783,393,758	10,501,288,825
2003	831,368,427	8,843,496,961

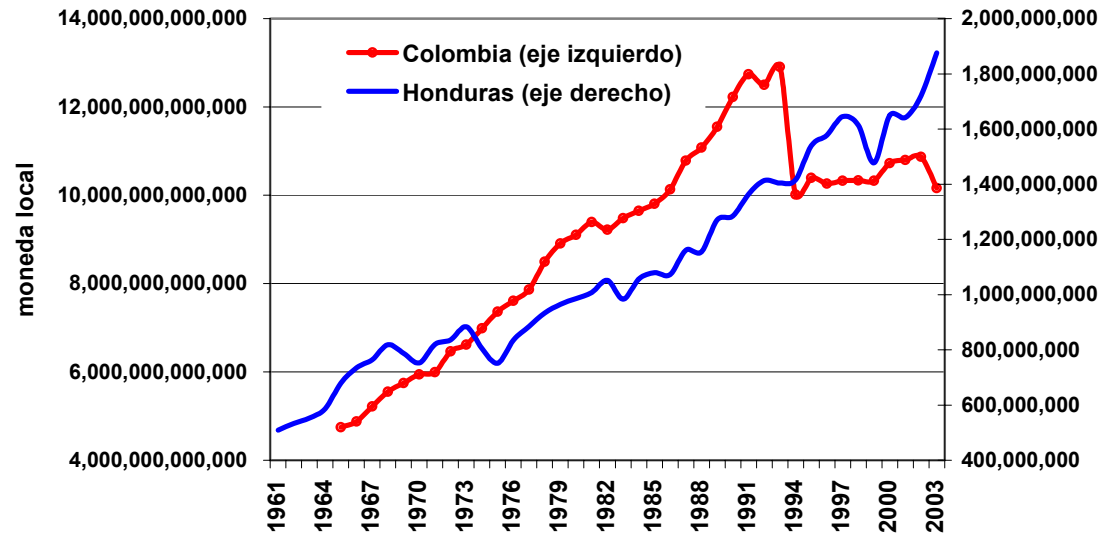


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Valor agregado de la agricultura en moneda local constantes

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	509,199,868	-
1971	820,000,000	5,990,173,134,799
1981	1,007,000,000	9,393,506,418,094
1991	1,364,000,000	12,735,794,760,466
2001	1,642,000,000	10,797,749,000,000
2003	1,875,890,000	10,157,346,000,000

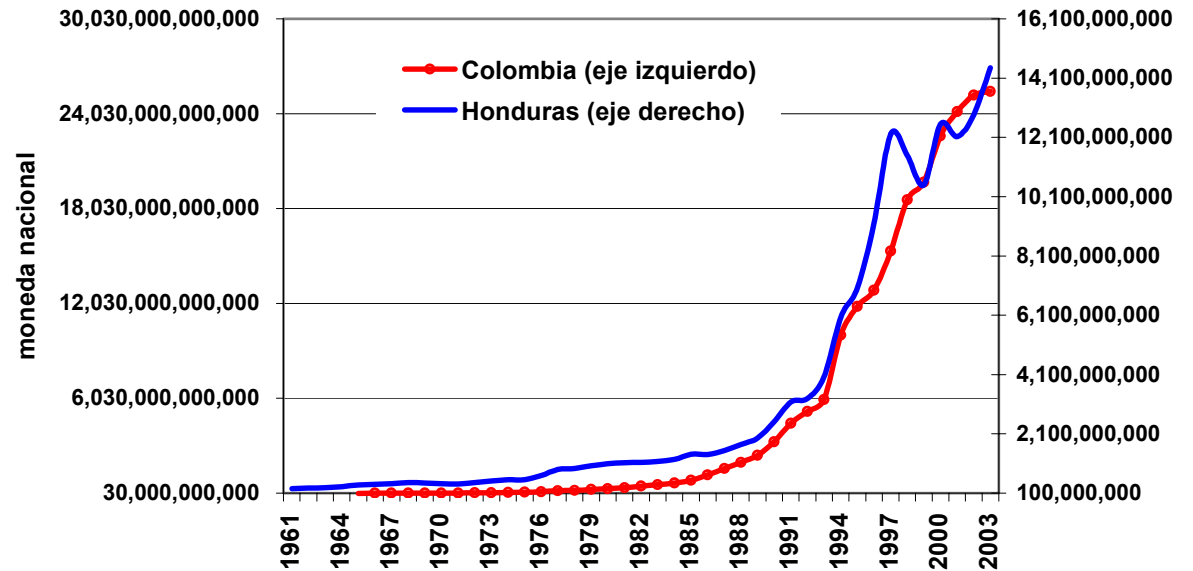


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Valor agregado de la agricultura en moneda local corrientes

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	251,200,000	-
1971	413,000,000	36,663,000,000
1981	1,128,999,936	381,639,000,000
1991	3,177,999,872	4,444,524,000,000
2001	12,122,000,000	24,150,549,000,000
2003	14,447,919,581	25,448,489,030,034

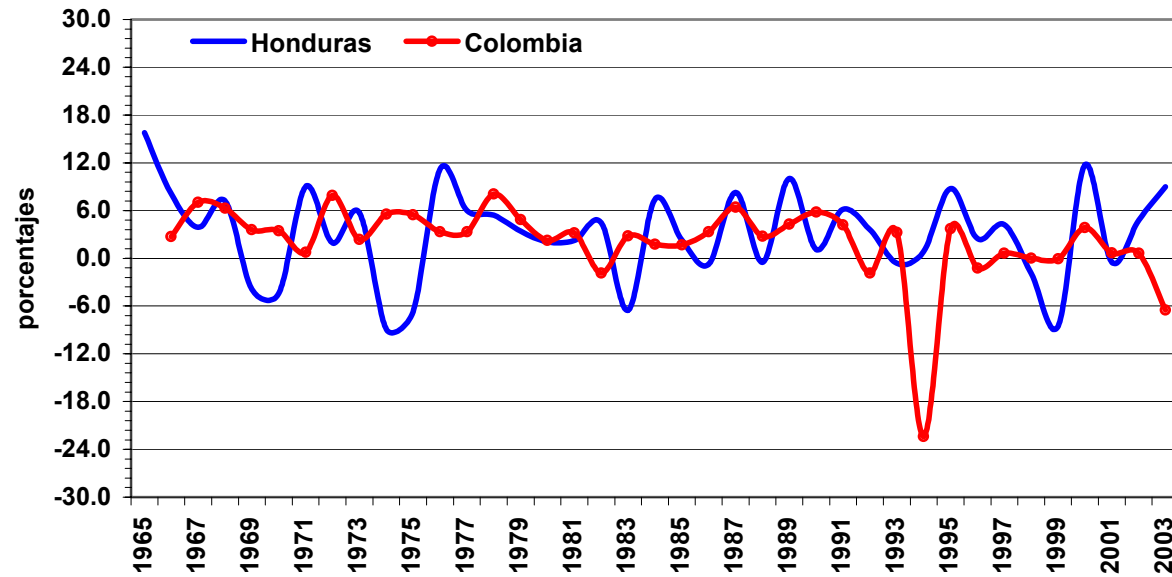


Fuente: Banco Mundial



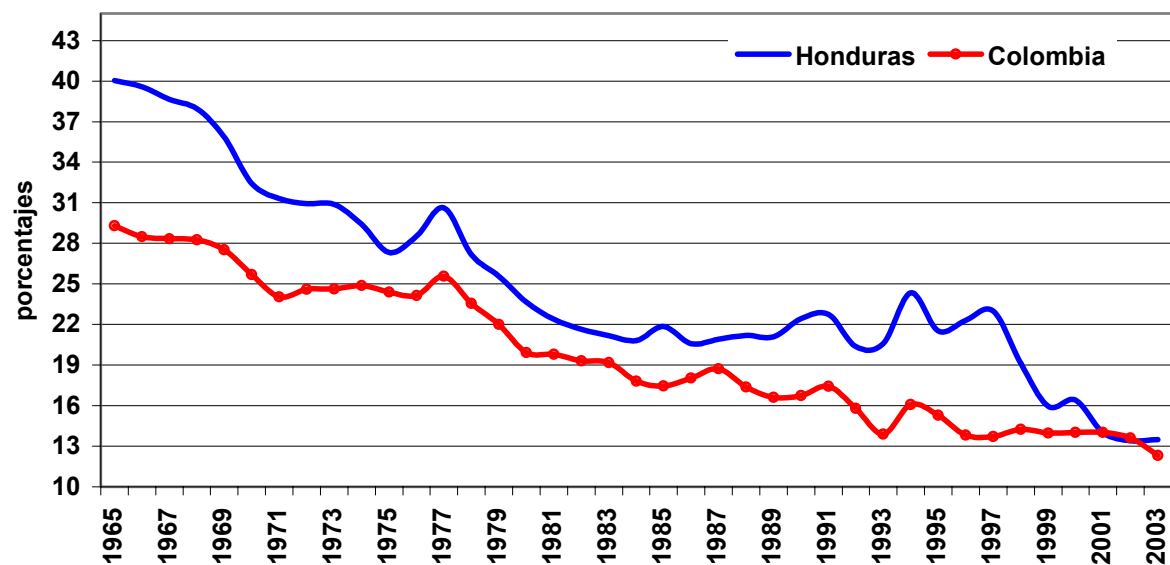
# Valor agregado de la agricultura crecimiento anual (%)

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	15.8	-
1975	-6.7	5.5
1985	2.3	1.7
1995	8.8	3.7
2003	9.0	-6.5



# Valor agregado de la agricultura como porcentaje del PIB

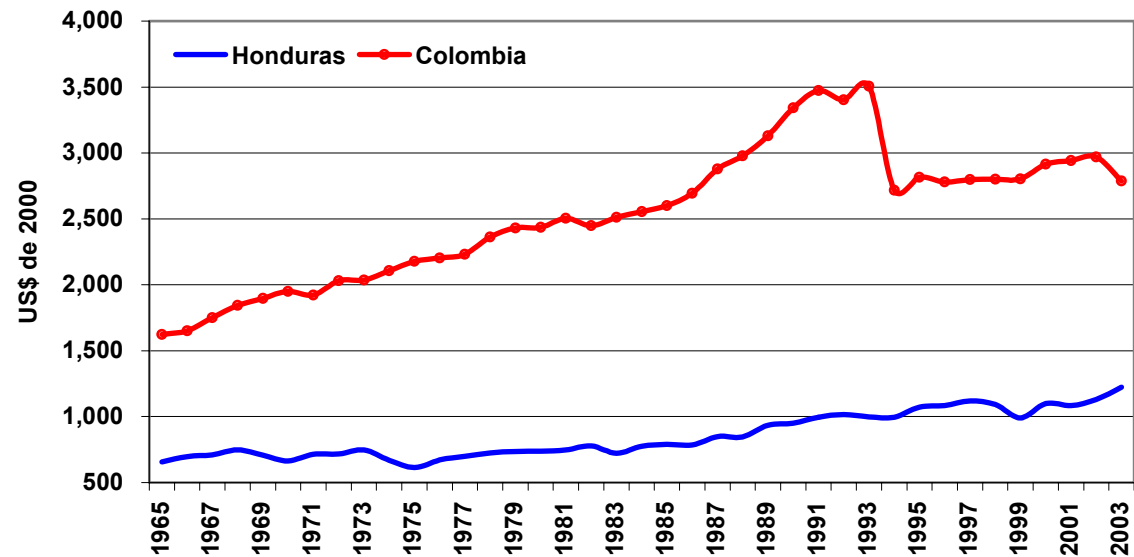
	Honduras	Colombia
1965	40.03	29.31
1975	27.33	24.39
1985	21.85	17.45
1995	21.53	15.28
2003	13.48	12.32





# Valor agregado de la agricultura por trabajador (US\$ constantes de 2000) \*

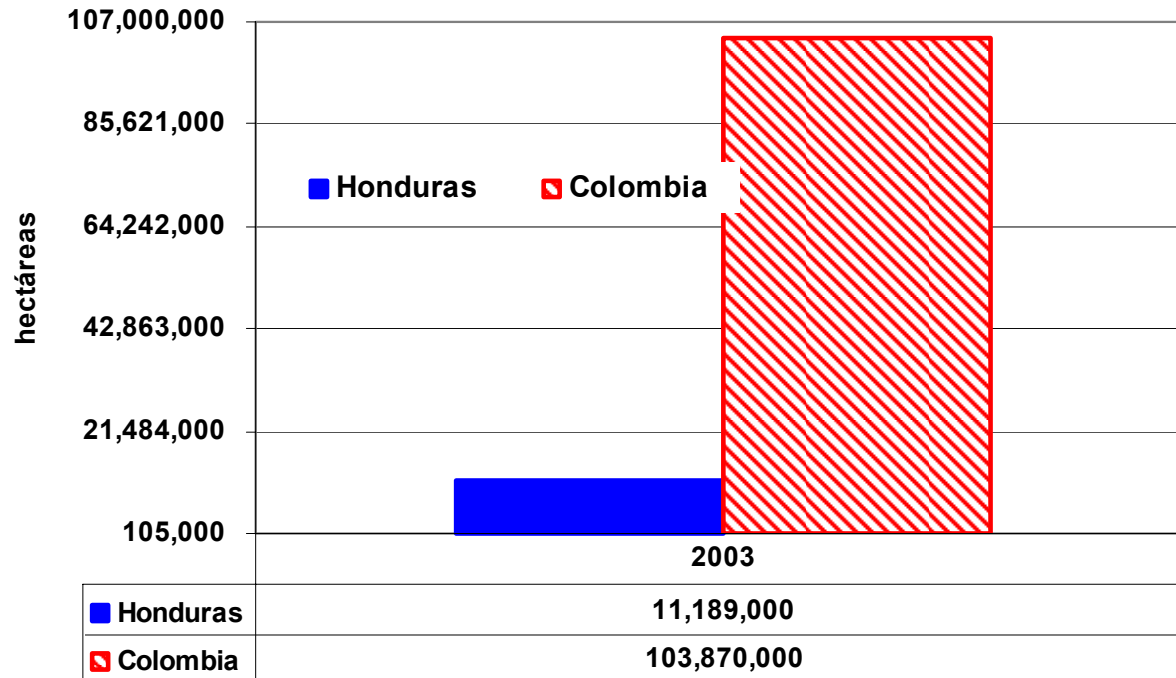
	Honduras	Colombia
1965	656.04	1622.74
1975	614.77	2176.67
1985	790.63	2601.01
1995	1070.78	2815.92
2003	1223.01	2787.99



\* Agriculture value added per worker is a measure of agricultural productivity. Value added in agriculture measures the output of the agricultural sector (ISIC divisions 1-5) less the value of intermediate inputs. Agriculture comprises value added from forestry, hunting, and fishing as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Data are in constant 2000 U.S. dollars.



# Area de tierras (hectáreas)

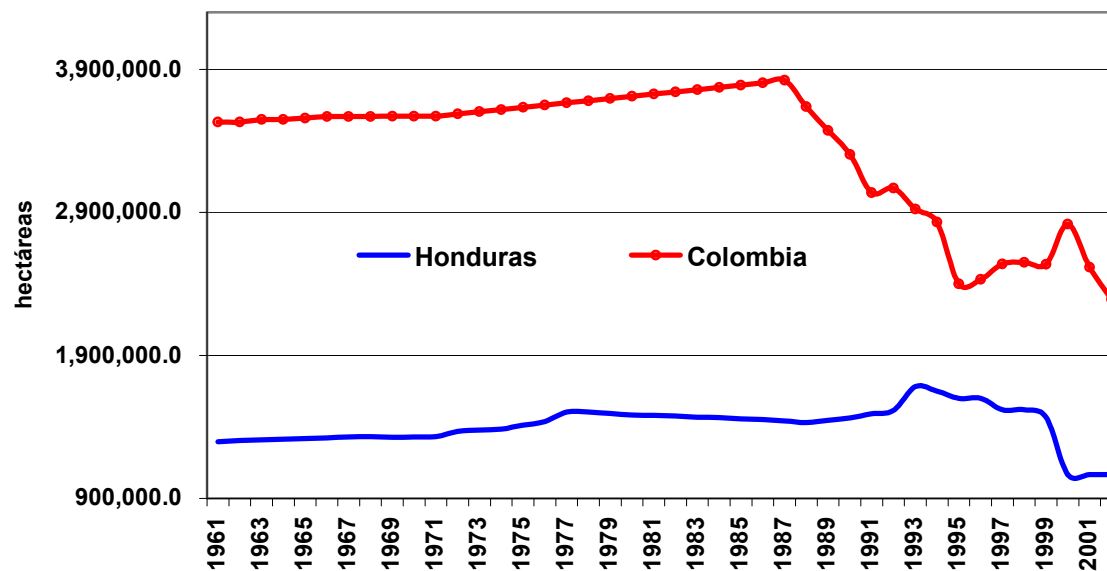


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tierra arable (hectáreas)

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	1,295,000	3,532,000
1971	1,333,000	3,573,000
1981	1,481,000	3,728,000
1991	1,492,000	3,038,000
2002	1,068,000	2,293,000

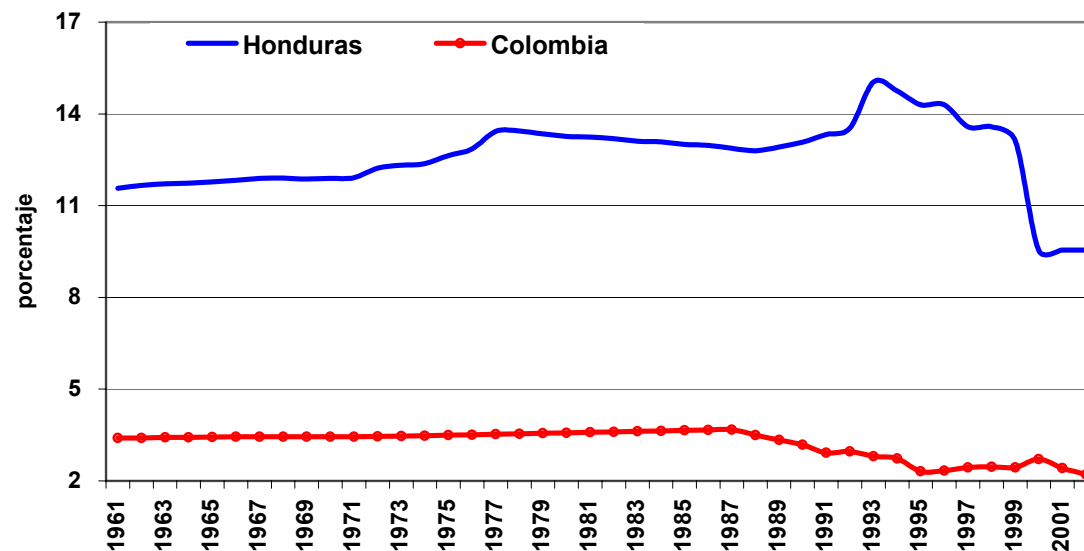


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tierra arable (% de área de tierra)

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	11.57	3.40
1971	11.91	3.44
1981	13.24	3.59
1991	13.33	2.92
2002	9.55	2.21

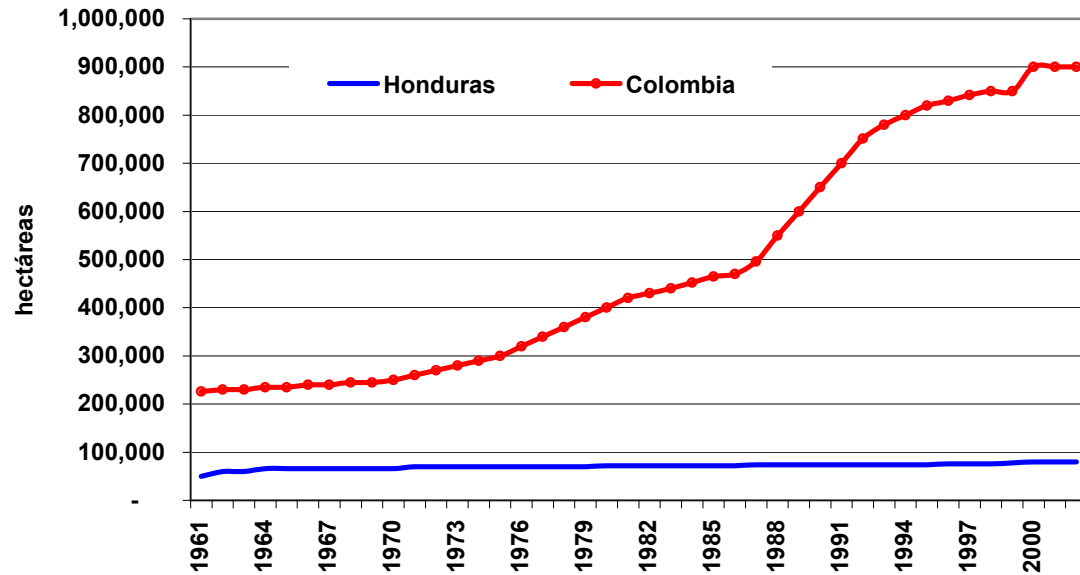


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Tierra irrigada (hectáreas)

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	50,000	226,000
1971	70,000	260,000
1981	72,000	420,000
1991	74,000	700,000
2002	80,000	900,000

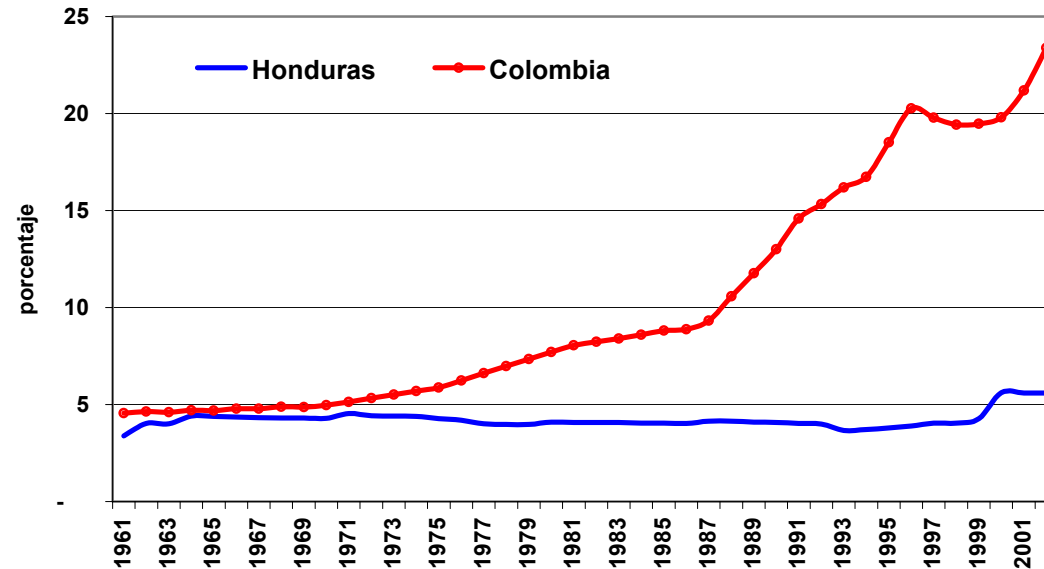


Fuente: Banco Mundial



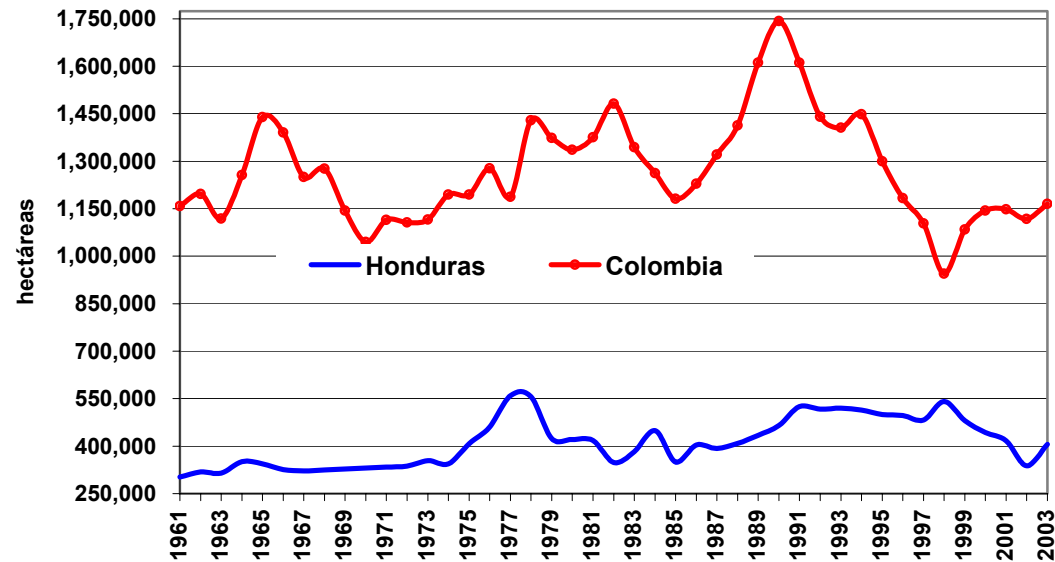
# Area de tierra irrigada (% de la tierra cosechada)

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	3.38	4.55
1971	4.53	5.14
1981	4.08	8.06
1991	4.02	14.58
2002	5.60	23.38



# Area en producción de cereales (hectáreas)

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	302,521	1,158,170
1971	333,638	1,115,010
1981	418,308	1,375,115
1991	525,159	1,610,900
2003	405,490	1,165,534

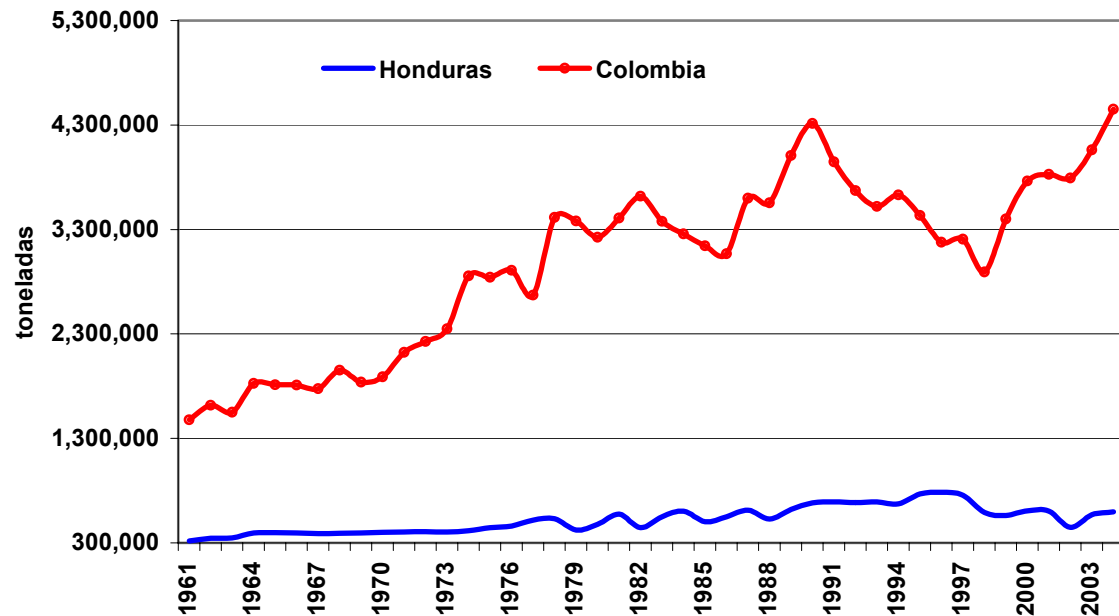


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Producción de cereales (toneladas métricas) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	318,005	1,476,921
1972	403,548	2,123,548
1982	445,978	3,617,861
1992	686,528	3,673,663
2003	568,505	4,061,851



\* Cereal production (metric tons) refer to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

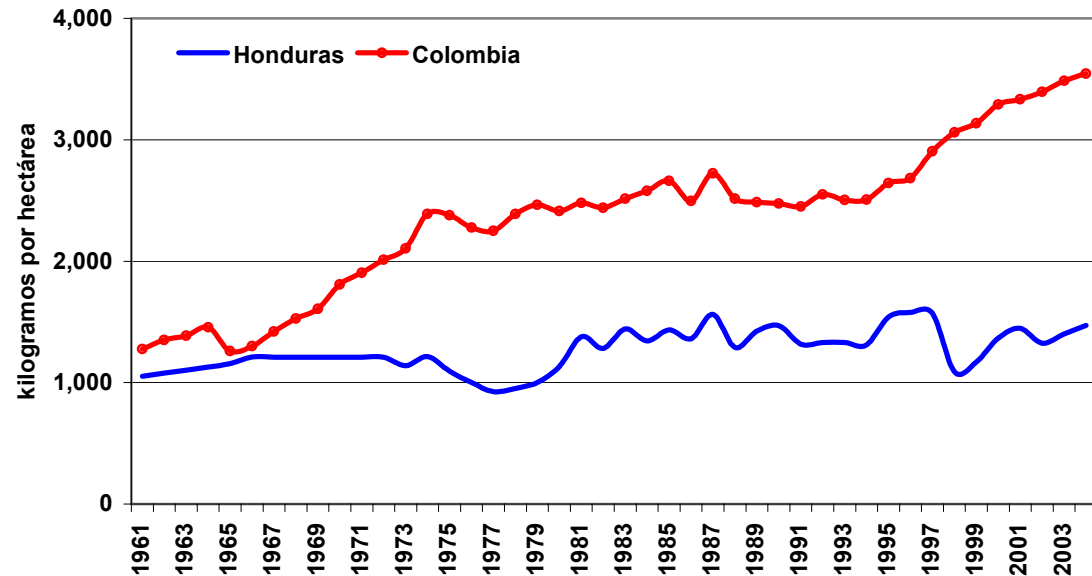
Fuente: Banco Mundial





# Rendimientos en cereales (kilogramos por hectárea) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	1,051	1,275
1972	1,210	1,905
1982	1,282	2,441
1992	1,329	2,550
2003	1,402	3,485



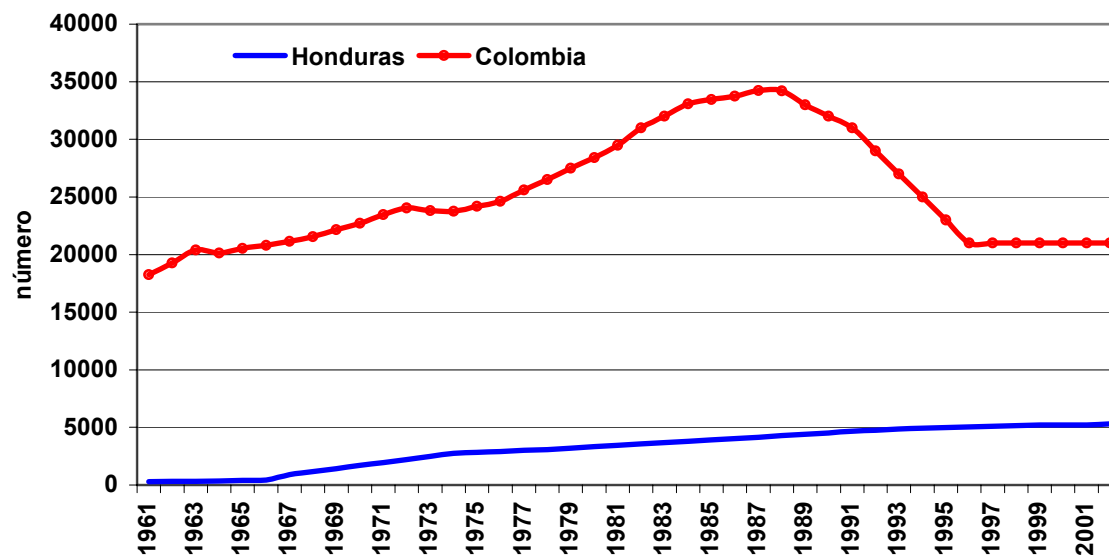
\* Cereal yield, measured as kilograms per hectare of harvested land, includes wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing are excluded.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Maquinaria agrícola y tractores

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	304	18241
1971	1950	23469
1981	3440	29500
1991	4650	31000
2002	5300	21000

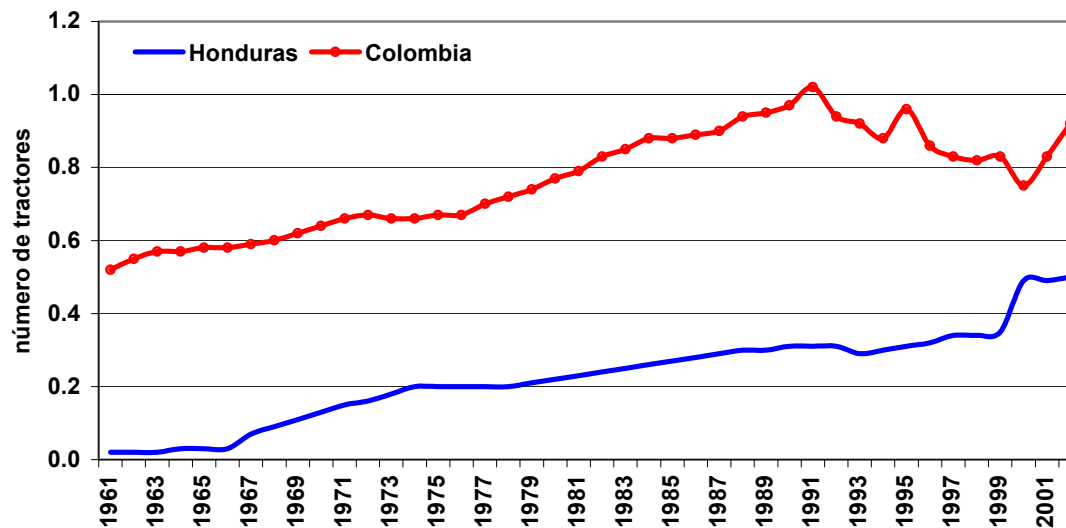


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Maquinaria agrícola, tractores por hectárea de tierra arable

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	0.02	0.52
1971	0.15	0.66
1981	0.23	0.79
1991	0.31	1.02
2002	0.50	0.92

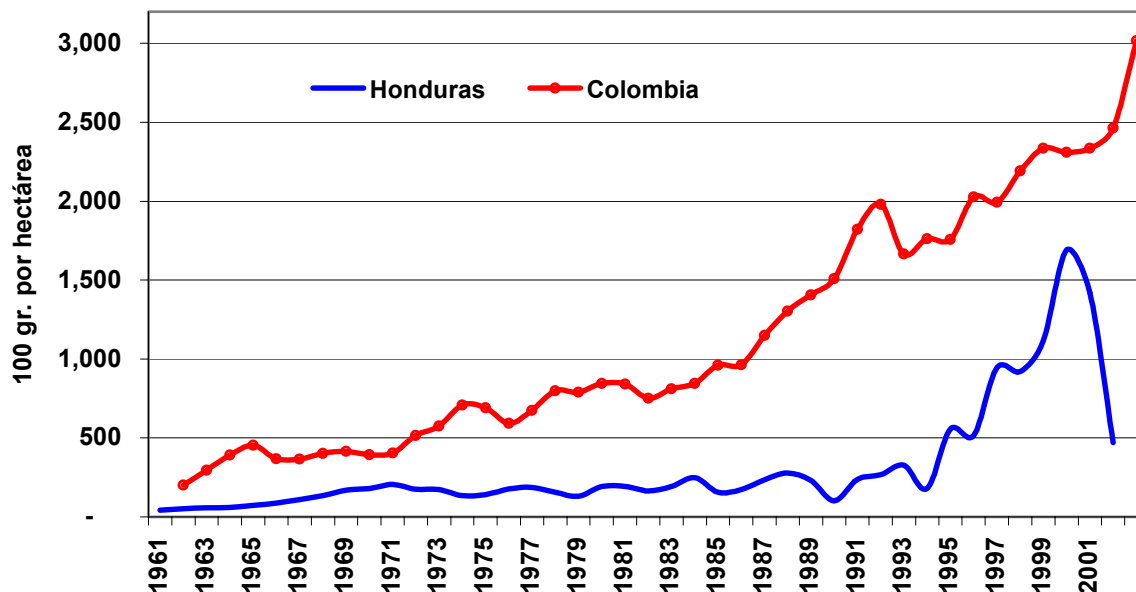


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Consumo de fertilizantes (100 de gramos por hectárea arable) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	43	201
1972	175	575
1982	164	811
1992	268	1,666
2002	470	3,016

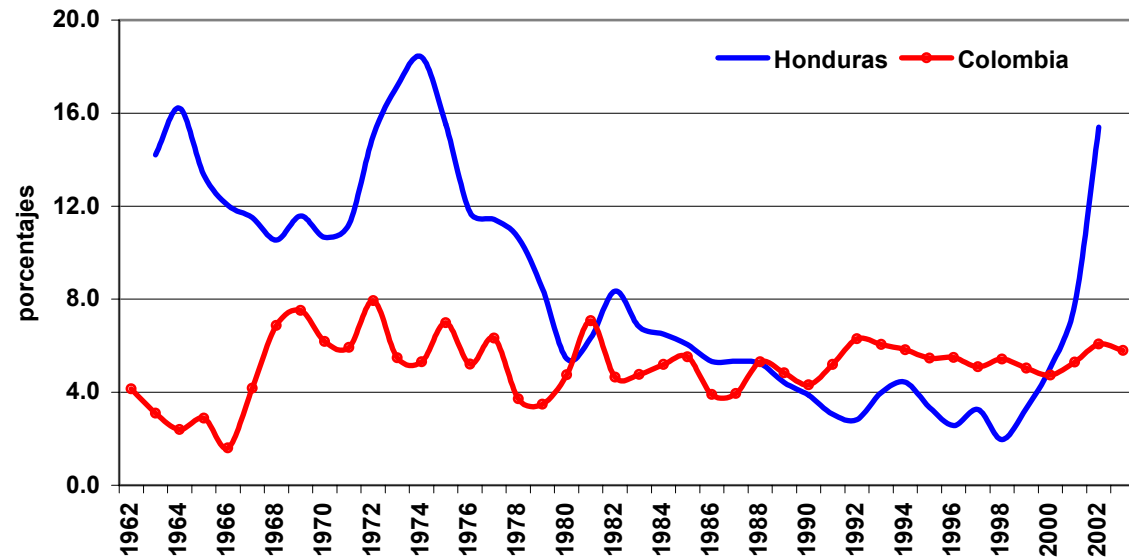


\* Fertilizer consumption (100 grams per hectare of arable land) measures the quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers (including ground rock phosphate). The time reference for fertilizer consumption is the crop year (July through June). Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.)



# Materias primas agrícolas exportadas (% de las mercancías exportadas) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	13.35	2.89
1975	15.53	6.98
1985	6.06	5.53
1995	3.35	5.47
2003	0.00	5.80



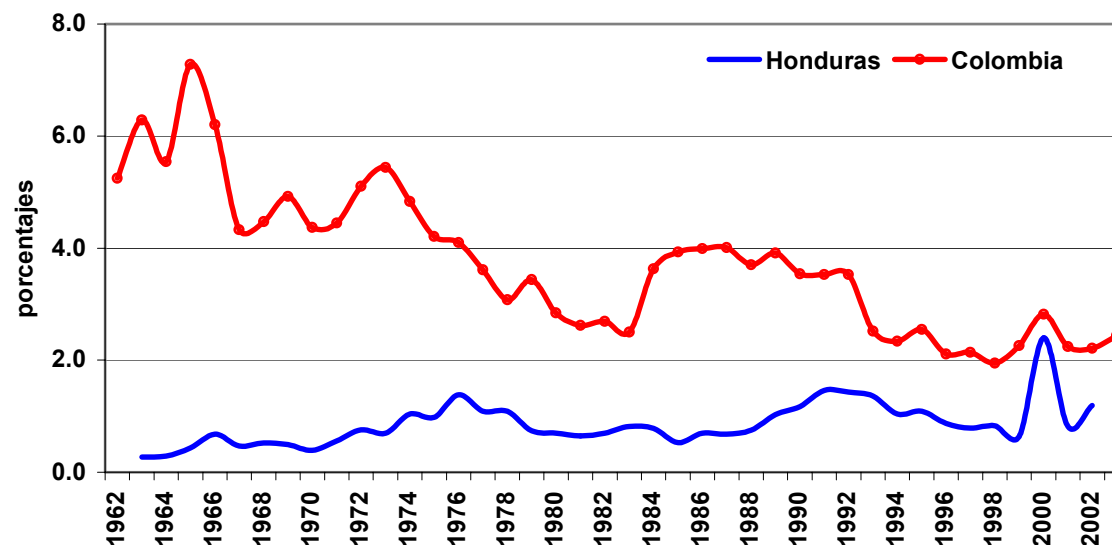
\* Agricultural raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Materias primas agrícolas importadas (% de las mercancías exportadas) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	0.43	7.28
1975	0.98	4.21
1985	0.53	3.93
1995	1.09	2.55
2003	0.00	2.44



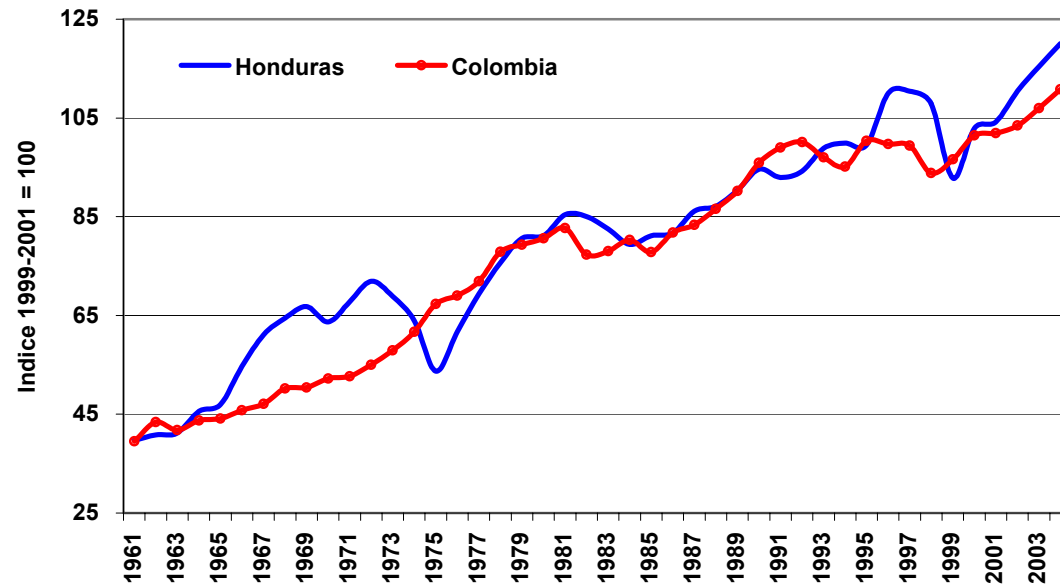
\* Agricultural raw materials comprise SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels) excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap).

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Indice de producción de cosechas (base 1999-2001 = 100) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	39.7	39.5
1971	67.8	52.7
1981	85.4	82.7
1991	92.9	99.0
2001	104.2	101.9
2003	115.4	107.0

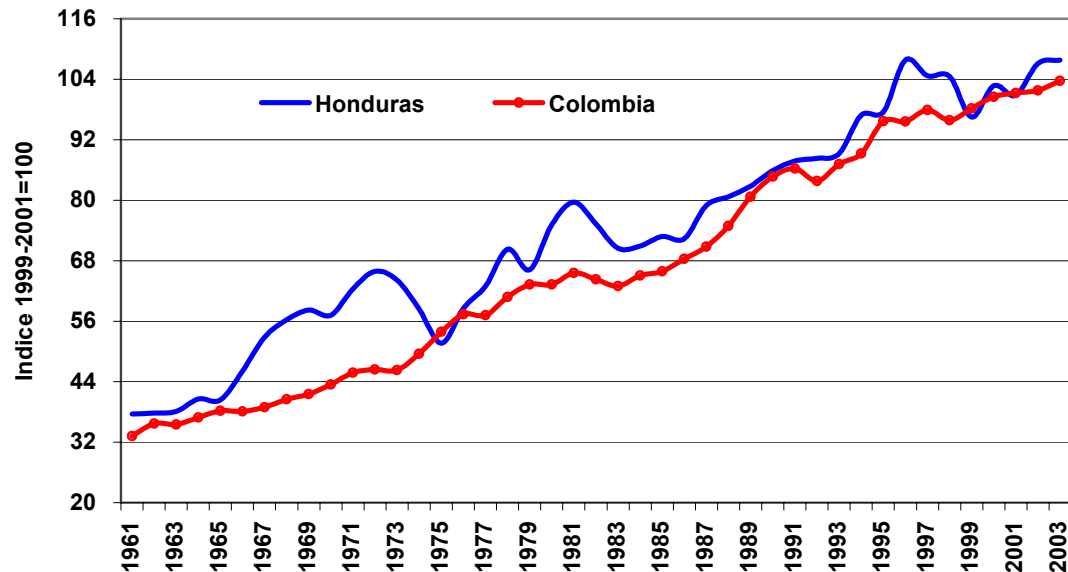


\* Crop production index shows agricultural production for each year relative to the base period 1989-91. It includes all crops except fodder crops. Regional and income group aggregates for the FAO's production indexes are calculated from the underlying values in international dollars, normalized to the base period 1989-91.



# Indice de producción de alimentos (base 1999-2001 = 100) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1962	37.6	33.2
1972	65.9	46.4
1982	75.3	64.3
1992	88.3	83.8
2003	107.8	103.7



\* Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value. FAO

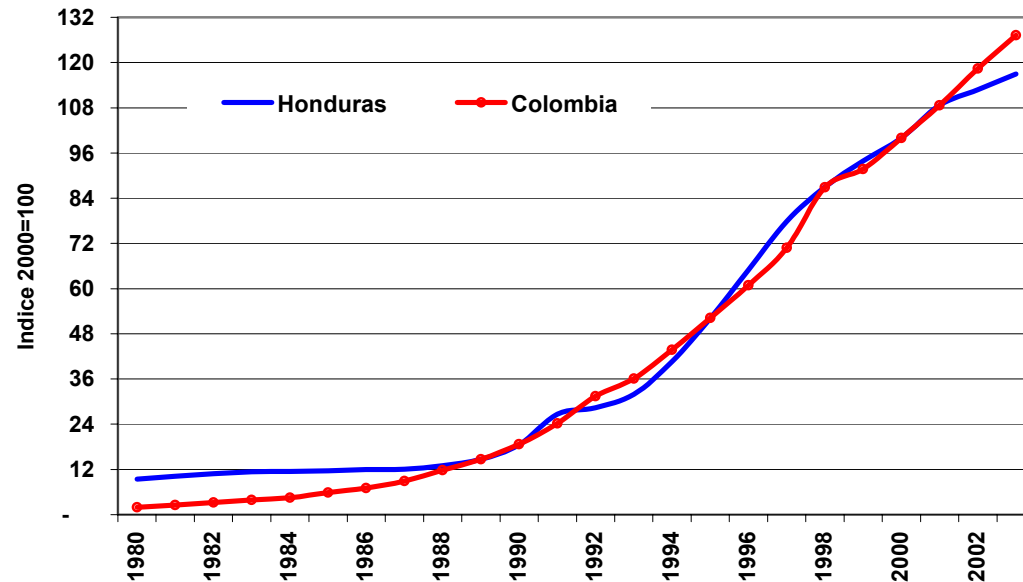
Fuente: Banco Mundial





# Indice de precios de alimentos (base 2000 = 100) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1980	9.5	2.0
1990	18.6	18.7
2003	116.9	127.2

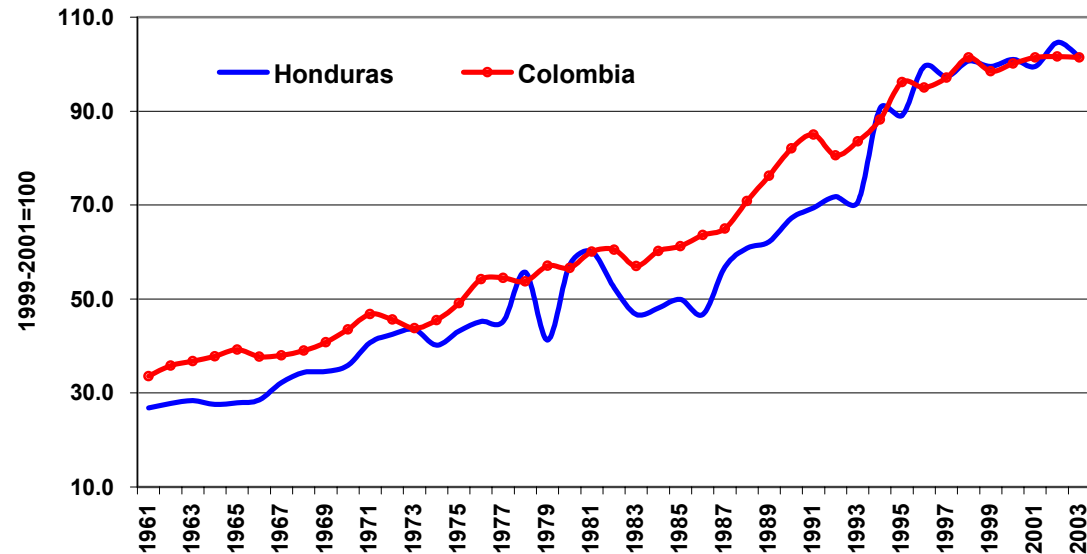


\* Food production index covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value. FAO



# Indice de producción ganadera (1999-2001=100)\*

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	26.8	26.8
1971	40.7	46.8
1981	60.1	60.1
1990	67.2	82.1
2003	101.6	101.4

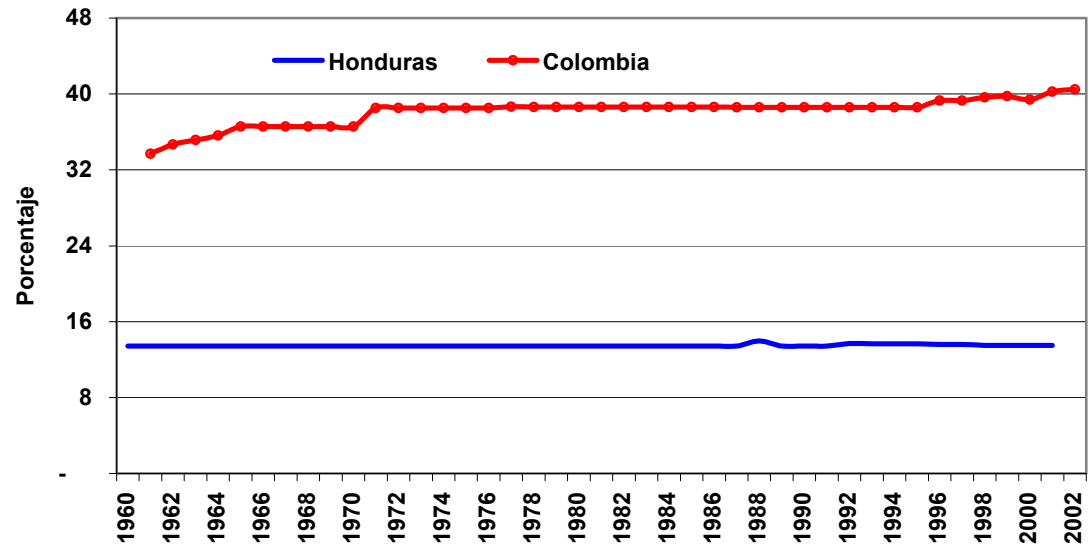


\* Livestock production index includes meat and milk from all sources, dairy products such as cheese, and eggs, honey, raw silk, wool, and hides and skins. FAO



# Pastos permanentes (% del area de tierra)\*

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	13.4	33.7
1972	13.4	38.5
1982	13.4	38.6
1992	13.4	38.6
2002	13.5	40.5



Fuente: Banco Mundial

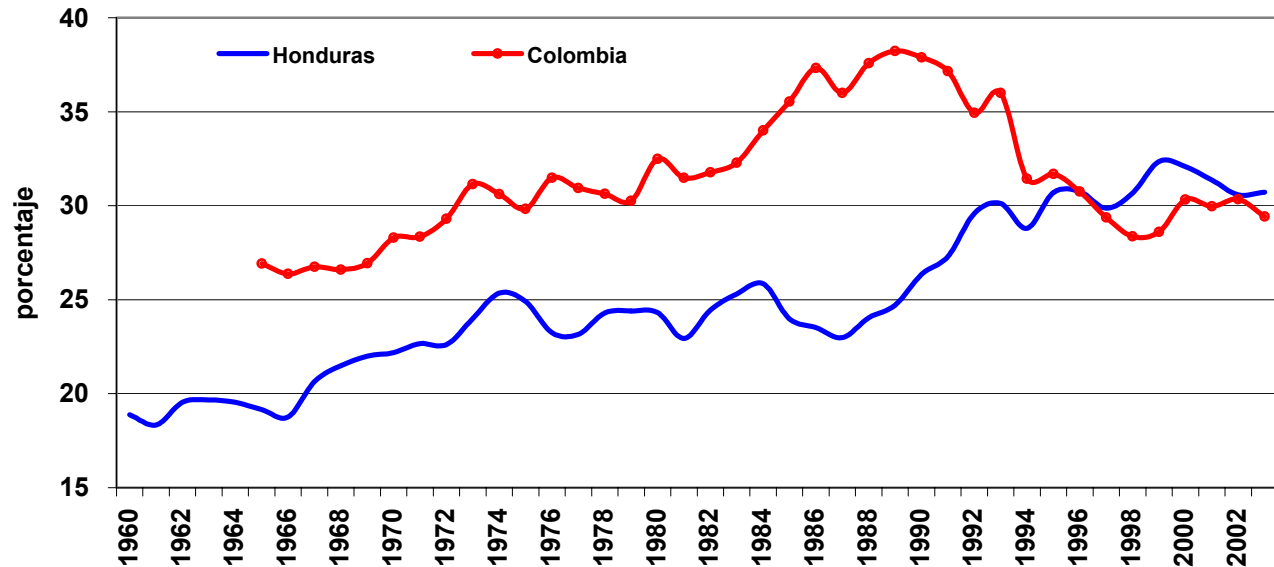


# Sector industrial

- Valor agregado de la industria (% del PIB)
- Valor agregado de la industria (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Valor agregado de las manufacturas (% del PIB)
- Valor agregado de las manufacturas (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Textiles y confecciones (% del valor agregado de manufacturas)
- Exportaciones manufactureras (% exportaciones de mercancías)
- Importaciones manufactureras (% importaciones de mercancías)
- Exportaciones de alta tecnología (% exportaciones manufactureras)

# Valor agregado de la industria (% del PIB) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	19.2	26.9
1975	22.2	28.3
1985	24.3	32.5
1995	26.4	37.9
2003	30.7	29.4

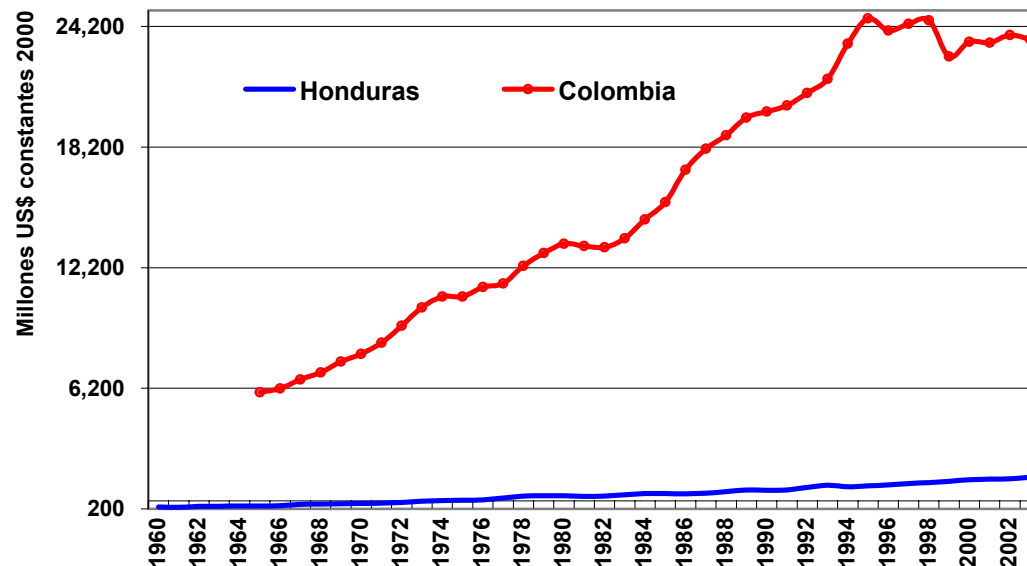


\* Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.



# Valor agregado de la industria (US\$ constantes 2000)

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	347,302,820.21	5,995,152,444.54
1975	622,288,343.37	10,762,162,499.65
1985	967,893,105.51	15,465,491,770.16
1995	1,349,456,744.62	24,598,511,049.78
2003	1,773,815,442.78	23,572,050,614.32

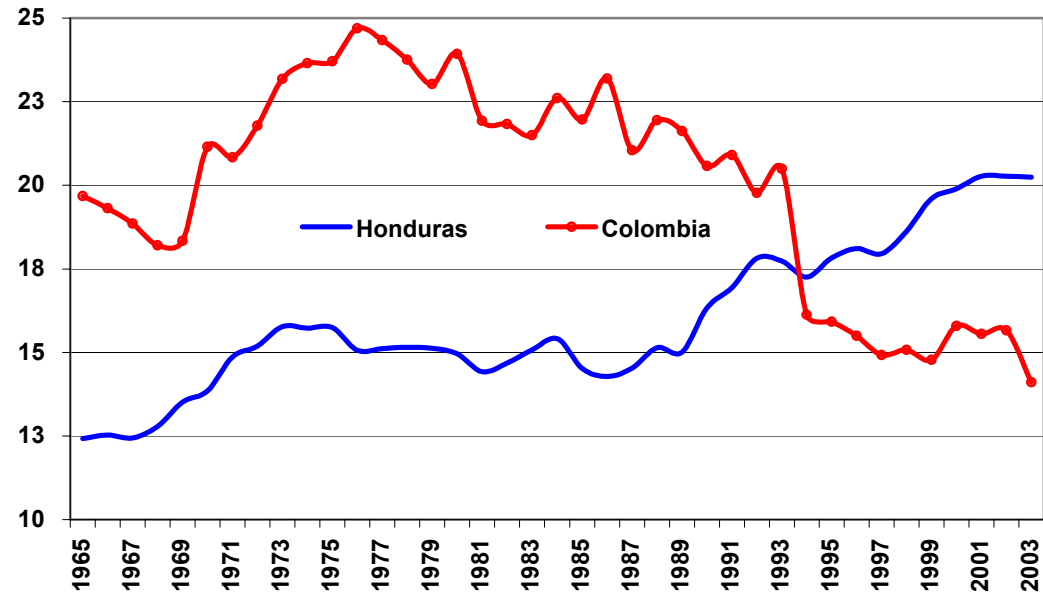


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Valor agregado de las manufacturas (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	12.4	19.7
1975	15.7	23.7
1985	14.5	22.0
1995	17.8	15.9
2003	20.2	14.1

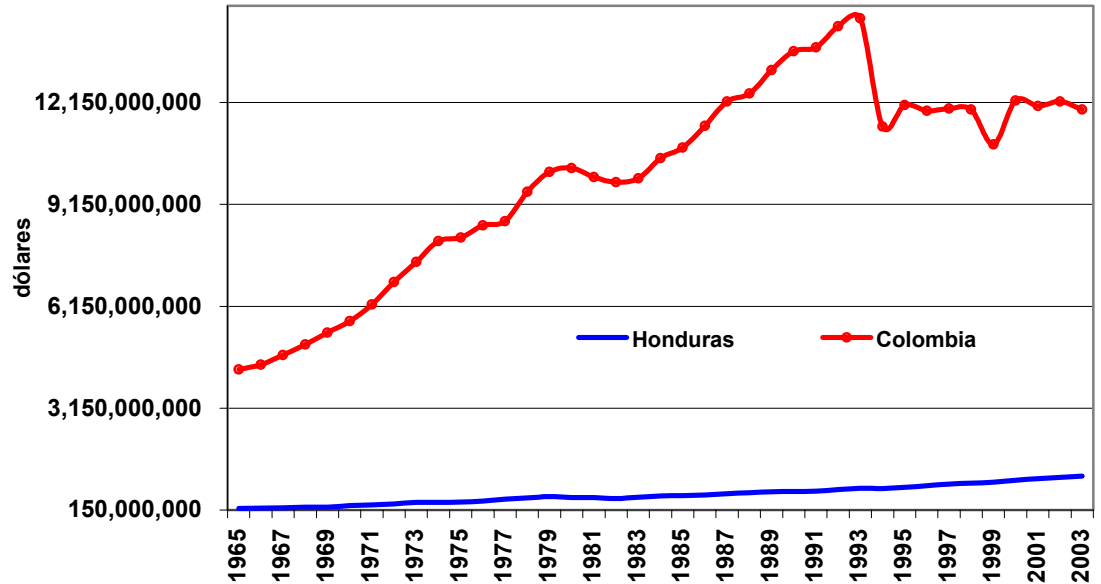


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Valor agregado de las manufacturas (US\$ constantes 2000)

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	199,965,348	4,291,269,008
1975	389,555,597	8,174,259,012
1985	569,651,651	10,823,727,025
1995	824,135,207	12,075,621,712
2003	1,150,085,575	11,943,781,953



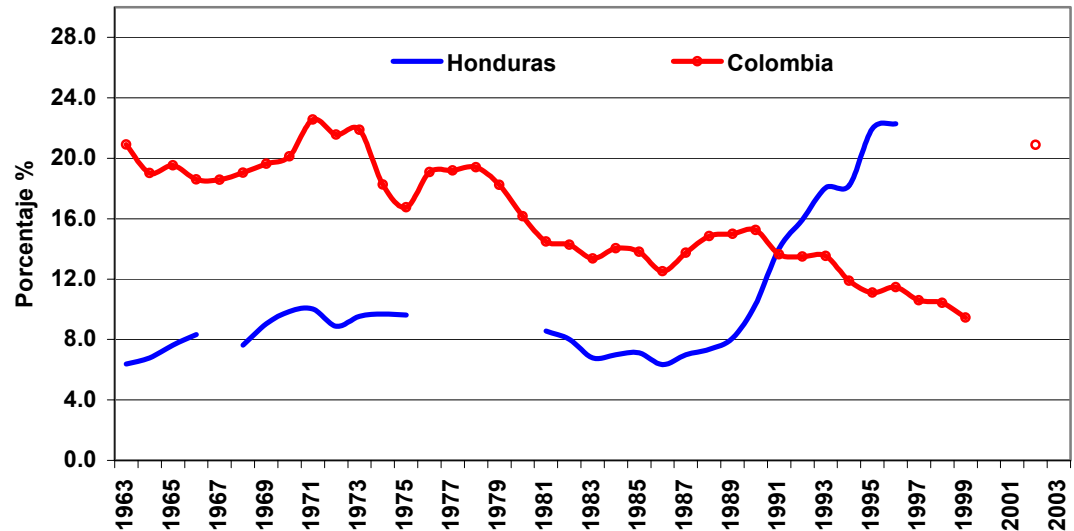
Fuente: Banco Mundial





# Textiles y confecciones (% del valor agregado de manufacturas)

	Honduras	Colombia
1968	7.62	19.0
1978	-	19.4
1988	7.4	14.9
1998	-	10.4
2002	6.4	20.9

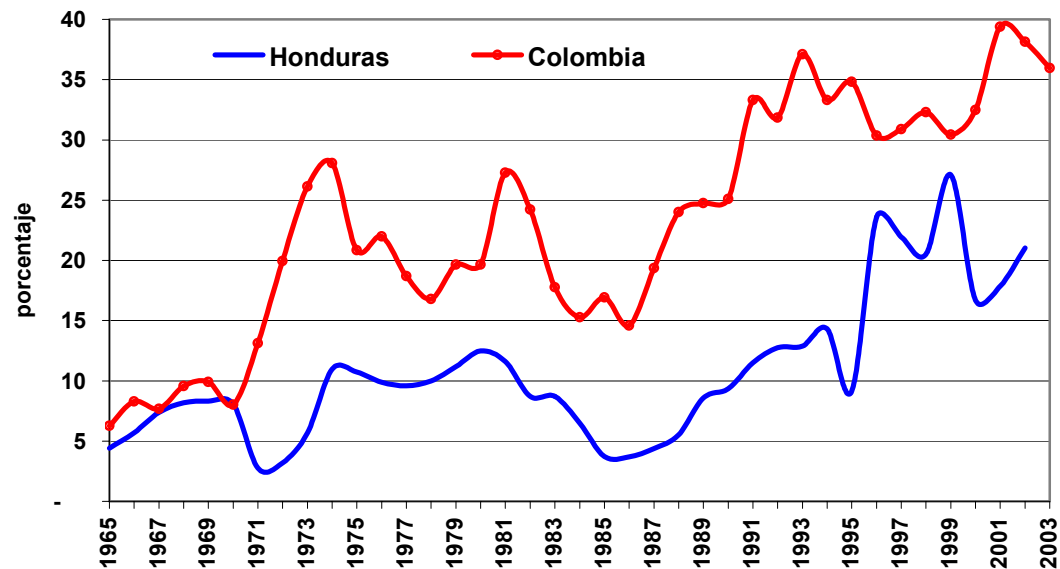


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Exportaciones manufactureras (% exportaciones de mercancías)

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	4.4	6.3
1975	10.7	20.9
1985	3.7	16.9
1995	9.1	34.8
2003	-	36.0

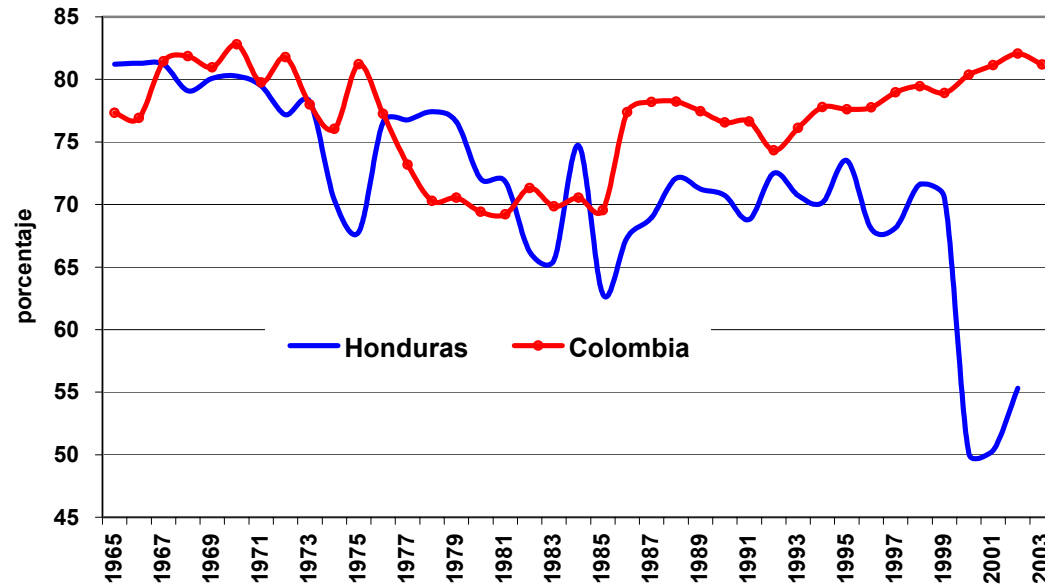


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Importaciones manufactureras (% importaciones de mercancías)

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	81.21	77.33
1975	67.8	81.22
1985	62.81	69.53
2003	0	81.18

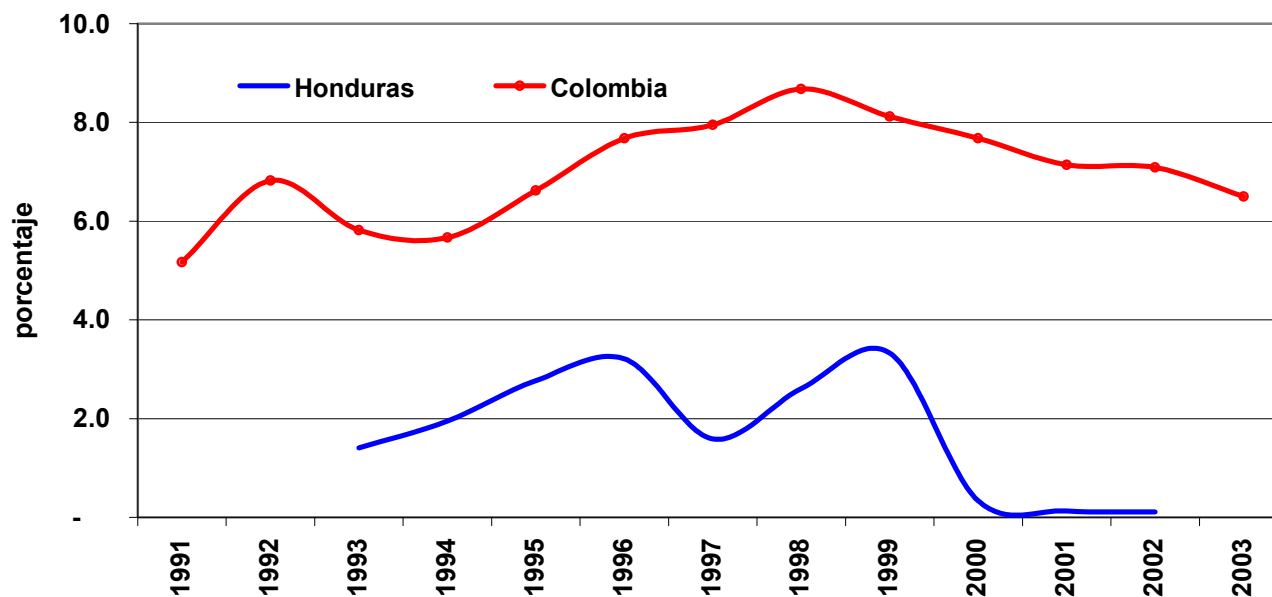


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Exportaciones de alta tecnología (% exportaciones manufactureras)

	Honduras	Colombia
1993	1.4	5.8
1996	3.2	7.7
2000	0.3	7.7
2003	-	6.5



Fuente: Banco Mundial

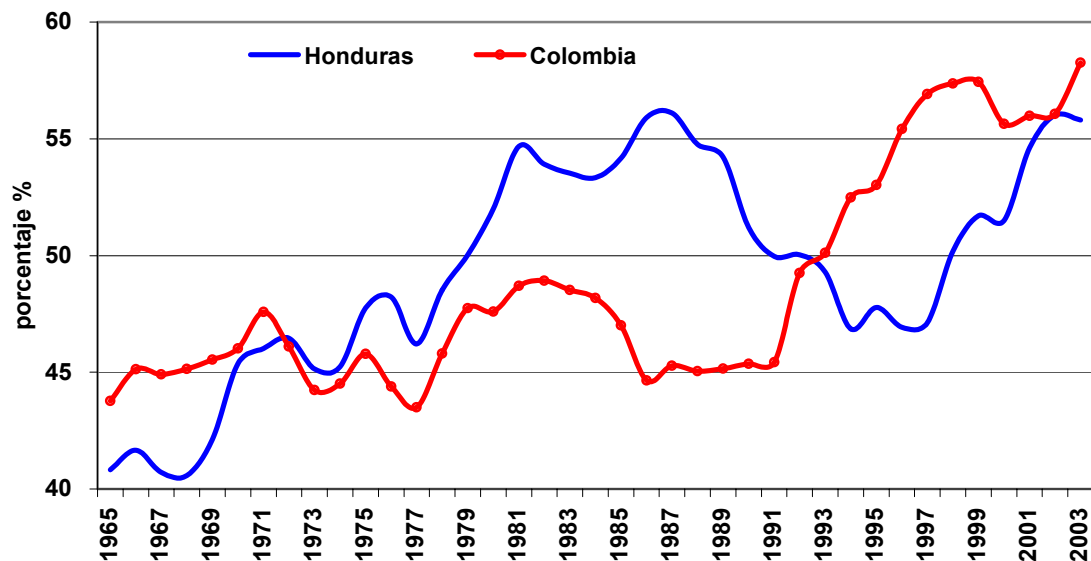


# Sector servicios

- Valor agregado de los servicios (% del PIB)
- Valor agregado de los servicios (US\$ constantes 2000)
- Computadores, comunicaciones y otros servicios (% de las exportaciones comerciales de servicios)
- Computadores, comunicaciones y otros servicios (% de las importaciones comerciales de servicios)
- Servicios de transporte (% de las exportaciones de servicios)
- Servicios de transporte (% de las importaciones de servicios)
- Servicios de viajes (% de las exportaciones de servicios)
- Servicios de viajes (% de las importaciones de servicios)

# Valor agregado de los servicios (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	40.82	43.77
1975	47.76	45.78
1985	54.18	47.01
1995	47.77	53.02
2003	55.80	58.26

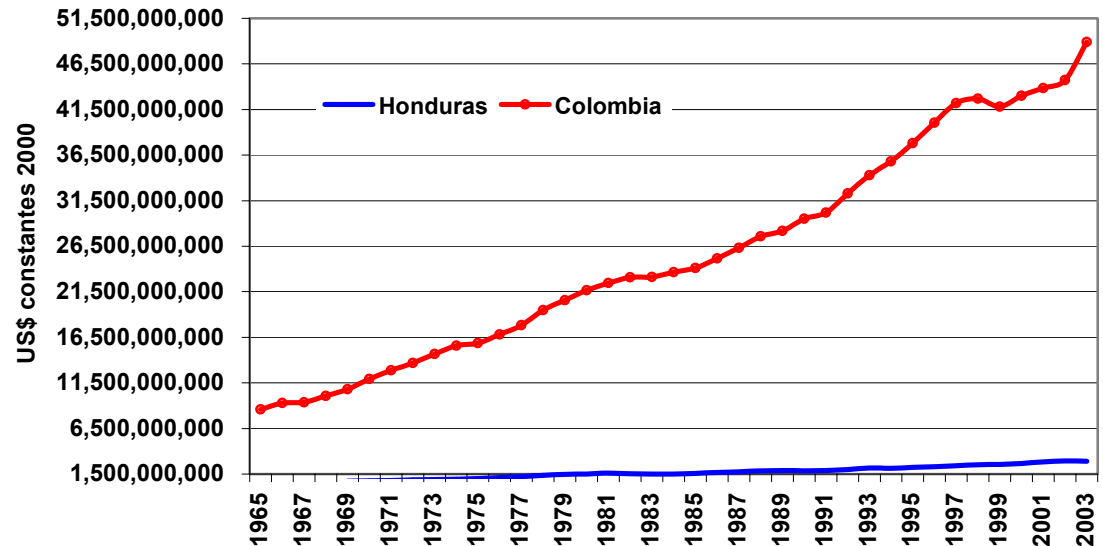


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Valor agregado de los servicios (US\$ constantes 2000)

	Honduras	Colombia
1965	605,992,223	8,605,709,814
1975	1,007,097,832	15,857,899,932
1985	1,587,417,237	24,129,406,918
1995	2,222,219,034	37,802,088,272
2003	2,908,704,305	48,915,693,441

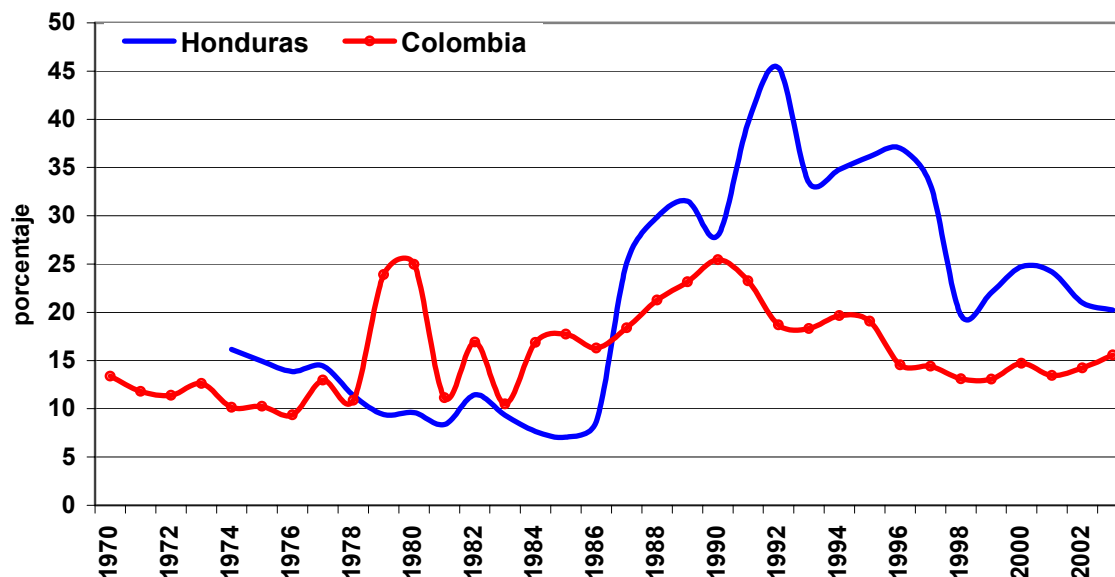


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Computadores, comunicaciones y otros servicios (% de las exportaciones comerciales de servicios) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-	13.4
1980	9.6	25.0
1990	28.0	25.5
2000	24.7	14.7
2003	20.2	15.6



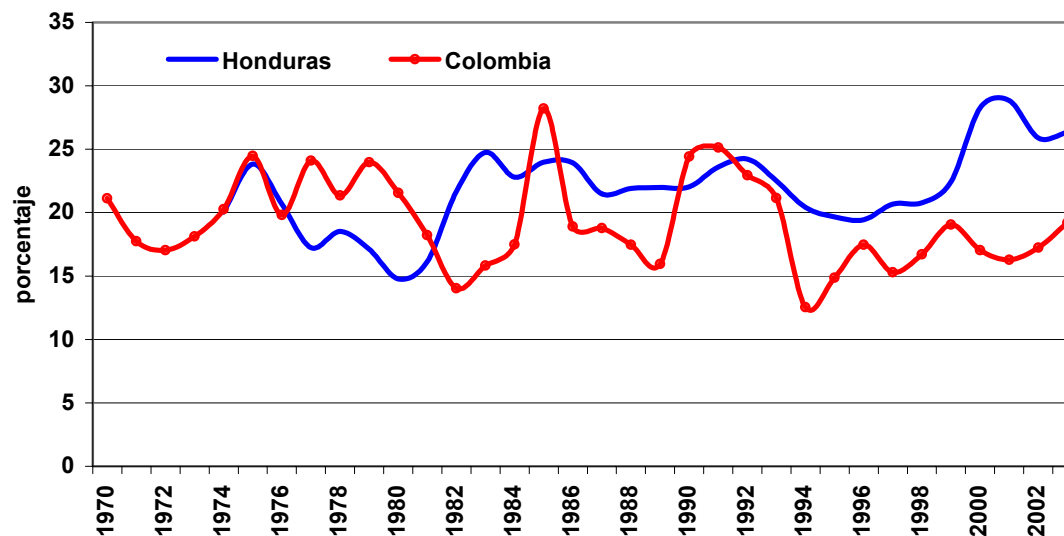
\* Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service exports) include such activities as international telecommunications, and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services.





# Computadores, comunicaciones y otros servicios (% de las importaciones comerciales de servicios) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-	21.1
1980	14.8	21.6
1990	22.0	24.4
2000	28.3	17.0
2003	26.4	19.2

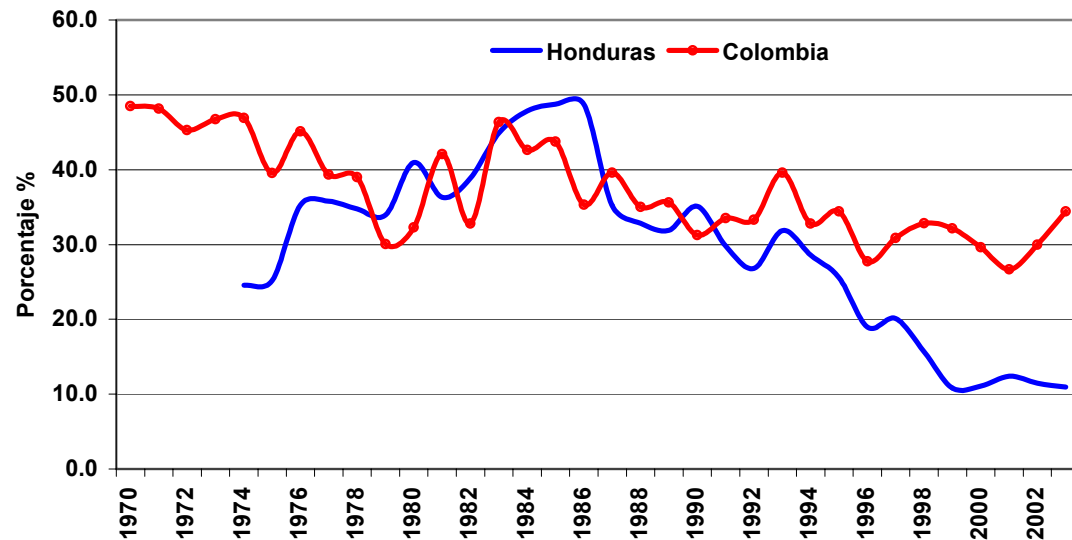


\* Computer, communications and other services (% of commercial service imports) include such activities as international telecommunications, and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services.



# Servicios de transporte (% de las exportaciones de servicios) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-	48.50
1980	40.98	32.29
1990	35.10	31.27
2003	10.94	34.41

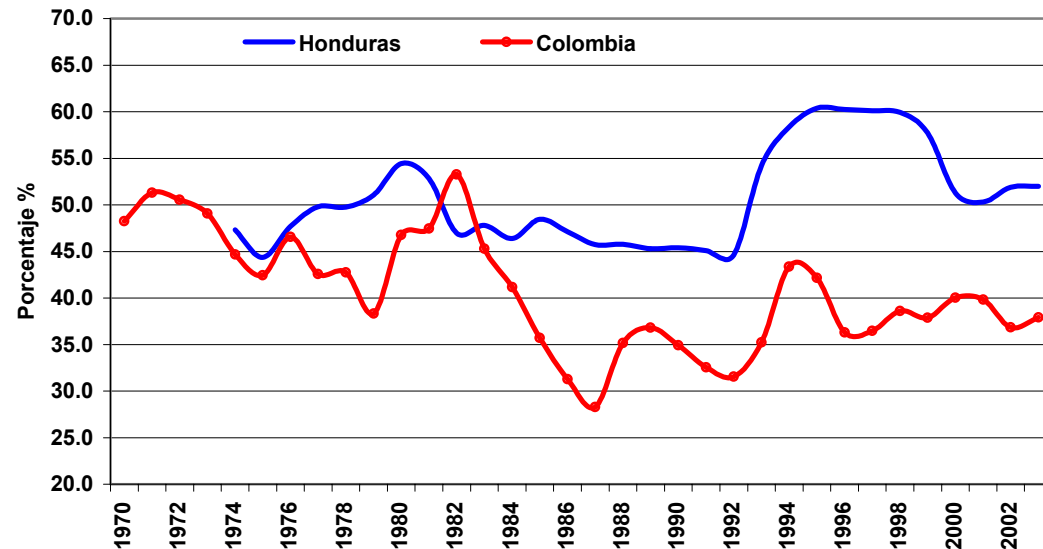


\* Transport services (% of commercial service exports) covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services.



# Servicios de transporte (% de las importaciones de servicios) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-	48.3
1980	54.4	46.8
1990	45.4	34.9
2003	52.0	37.9

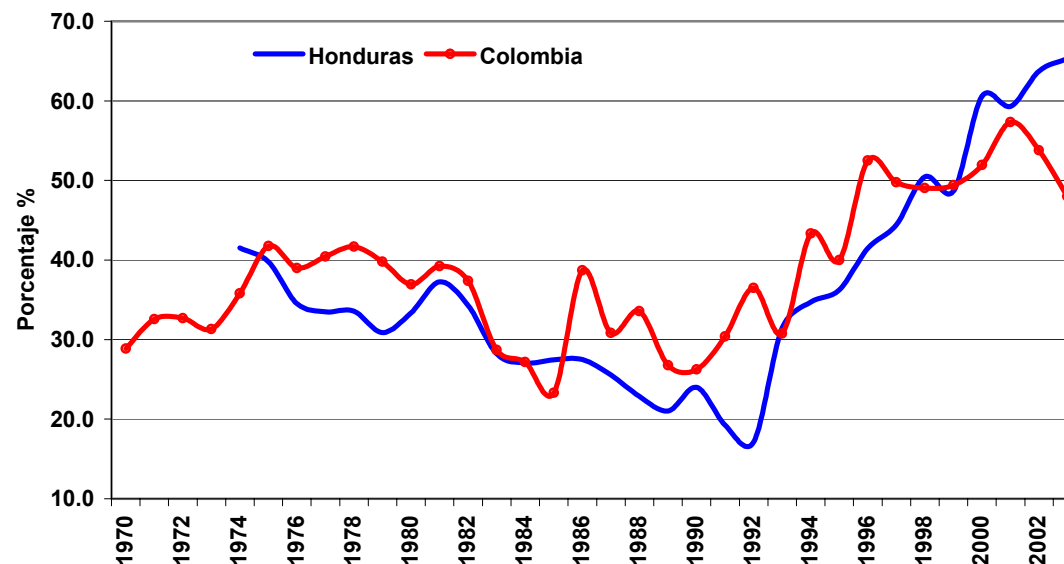


\* Transport services (% of commercial service imports) covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of railway facilities, harbors, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services.



# Servicios de viajes (% de las exportaciones de servicios) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1972	-	32.7
1982	34.3	37.4
1992	17.1	36.5
2002	63.7	53.8



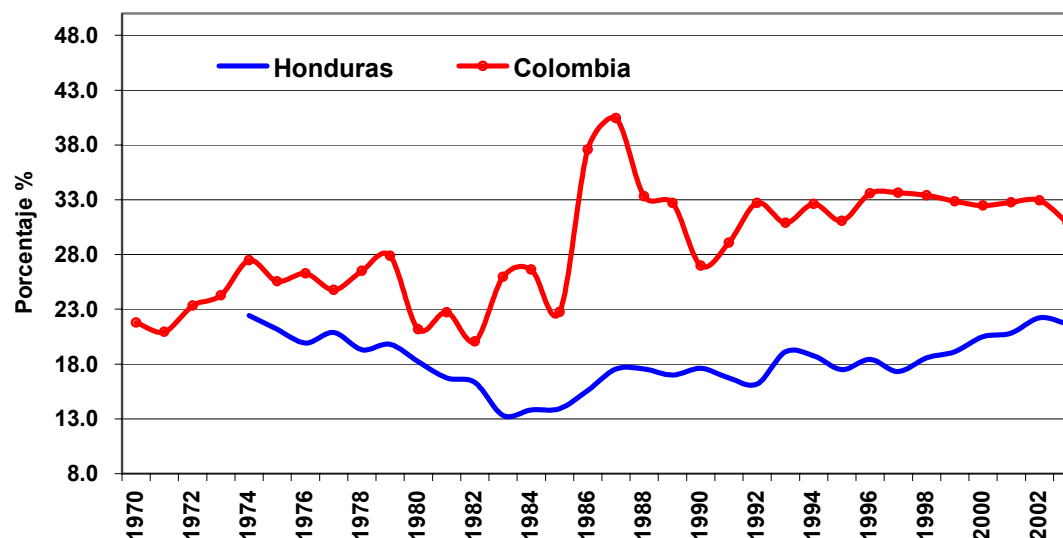
\* Travel services (% of commercial service exports) covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers in that economy for their own use during visits of less than one year for business or personal purposes. Travel services include the goods and services consumed by travelers, such as lodging and meals and transport (within the economy visited).

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Servicios de viajes (% de las importaciones de servicios) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	0	21.78
1980	18.21	21.16
1990	17.61	26.98
2003	21.67	30.89



\* Travel services (% of commercial service imports) covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers in that economy for their own use during visits of less than one year for business or personal purposes. Travel services include the goods and services consumed by travelers, such as lodging, meals, and transport (within the economy visited).



## Sector externo (I)

- Deuda externa total (dólares)
- Servicio de la deuda total (% exportaciones de bienes y servicios)
- Balanza en cuenta corriente (% del PIB)
- Balanza en cuenta corriente (US\$)
- Inversión extranjera directa bruta (% del PIB)
- Flujos netos de inversión extranjera directa (% del PIB)
- Flujos netos de inversión extranjera directa (% de la FBKF)
- Remesas de los trabajadores (dólares)
- Reservas internacionales en meses de importación
- Comercio total (% del PIB)
- Comercio de bienes (% del PIB)
- Balanza comercial de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)

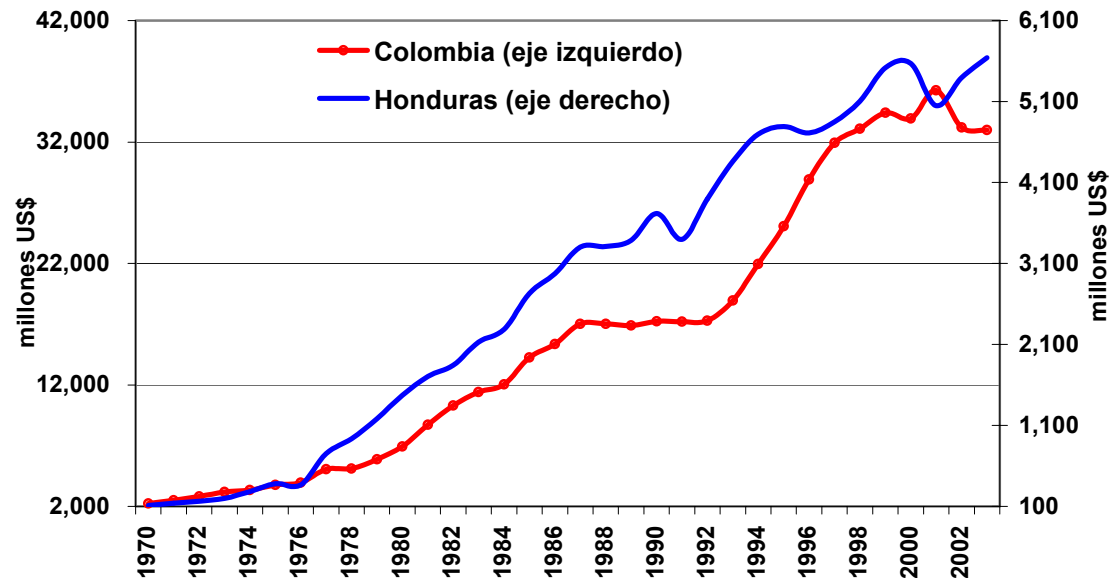
*Más* →

## Sector externo (II)

- Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (dólares de 2000)
- Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (crecimiento % anual)
- Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)
- Importaciones de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)
- Exportaciones de bienes (US\$ corrientes)
- Importaciones de bienes (US\$ corrientes)
- Exportaciones de petróleo (% de exportaciones de mercancías)
- Importaciones de petróleo (% de importaciones de mercancías)
- Exportación de alimentos (% de las mercancías exportadas)
- Importación de alimentos (% de las mercancías importadas)
- Tráfico portuario de contenedores (TEU: unidades equivalentes de 20 pies)

# Deuda externa total (dólares) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	110,600,000	2,236,500,000
1980	1,472,500,000	6,940,500,000
1990	3,718,100,000	17,222,100,000
2000	5,570,200,000	33,933,600,000
2003	5,641,000,000	32,979,500,000



\* Total external debt is debt owed to nonresidents repayable in foreign currency, goods, or services. Total external debt is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt. Short-term debt includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

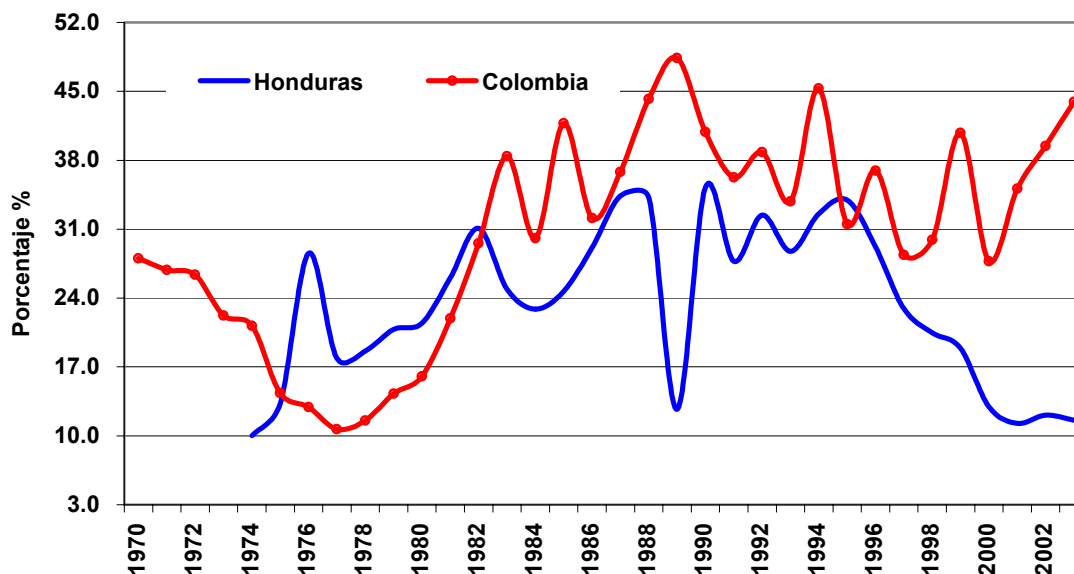
Fuente: Banco Mundial





# Servicio de la deuda total (% exportaciones de bienes y servicios)\*

	Honduras	Colombia
1971	-	26.9
1981	26.1	21.9
1991	27.7	36.3
2003	11.6	43.9

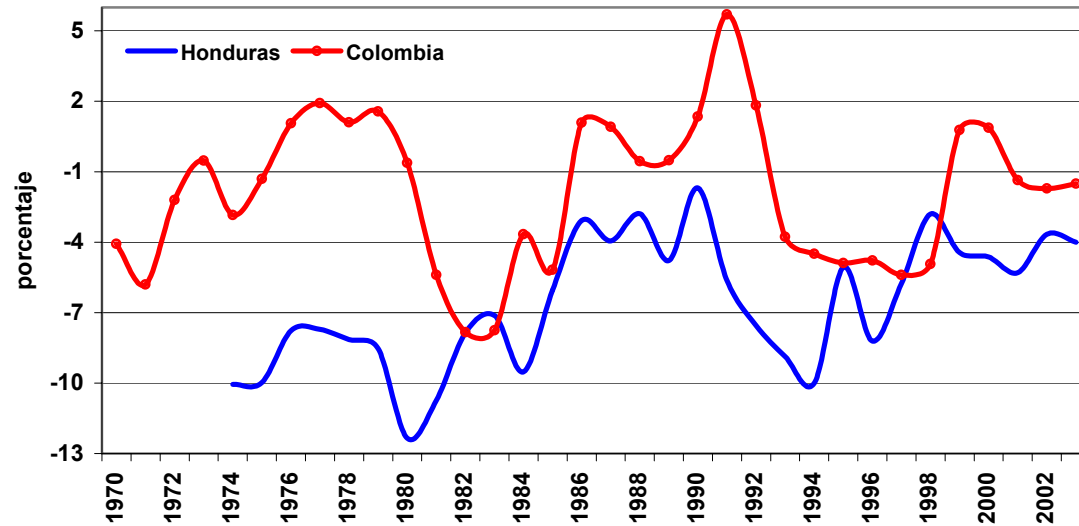


\* Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. Data are in current U.S. dollars.



# Balanza en cuenta corriente (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-	-4.1
1980	-12.4	-0.6
1990	-1.7	1.4
2000	-4.6	0.9
2003	-4.0	-1.5

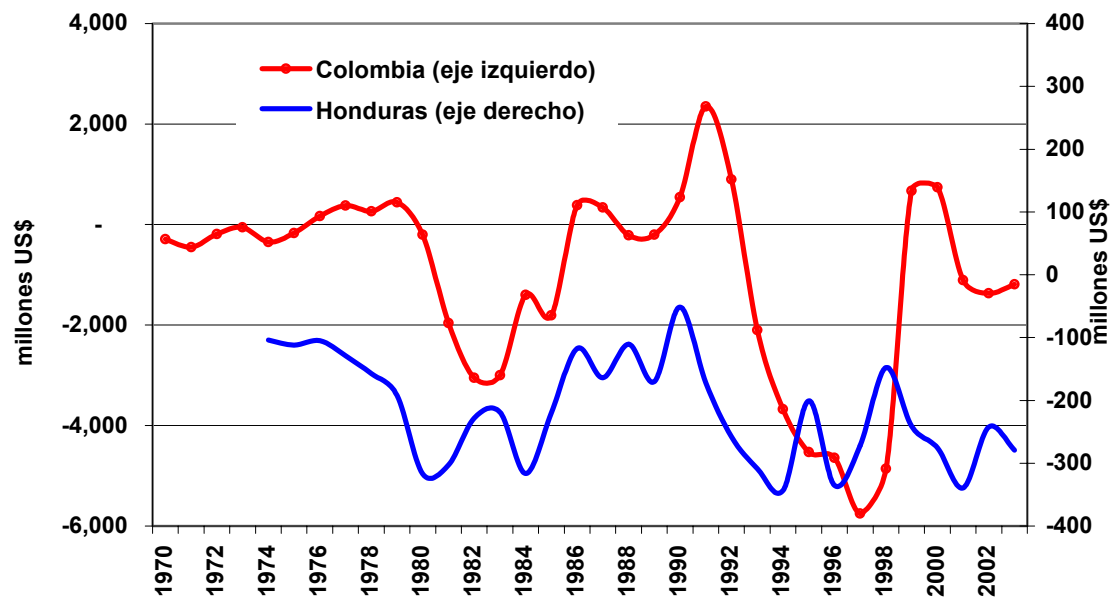


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Balanza en cuenta corriente (US\$)

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-	-293,000,000
1980	-316,800,000	-205,835,310
1990	-51,400,000	542,000,000
2000	-275,760,000	740,437,000
2003	-279,246,290	-1,190,916,409

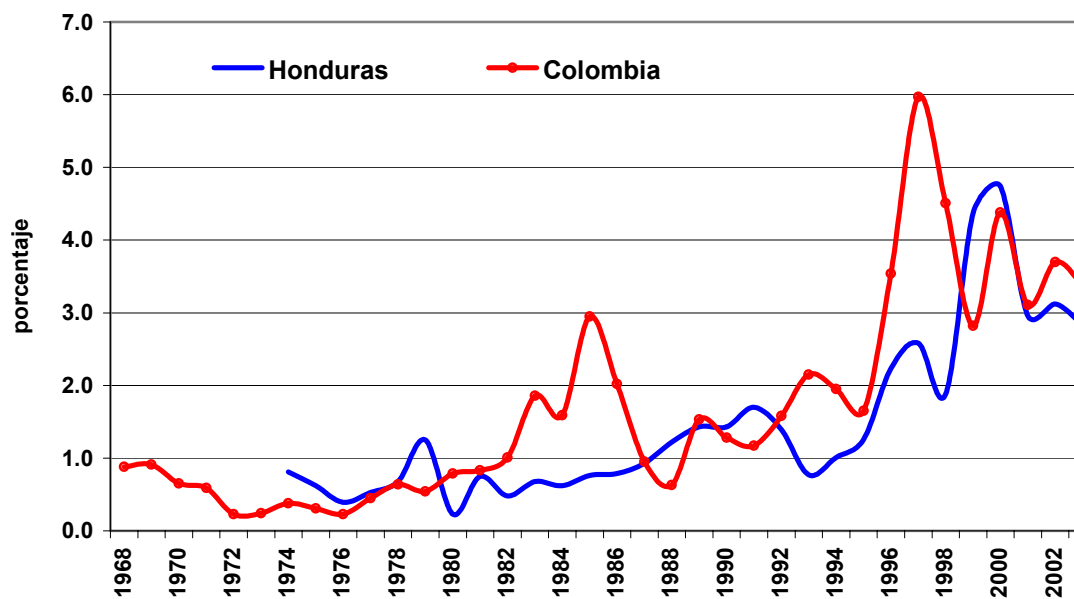


Fuente: Banco Mundial



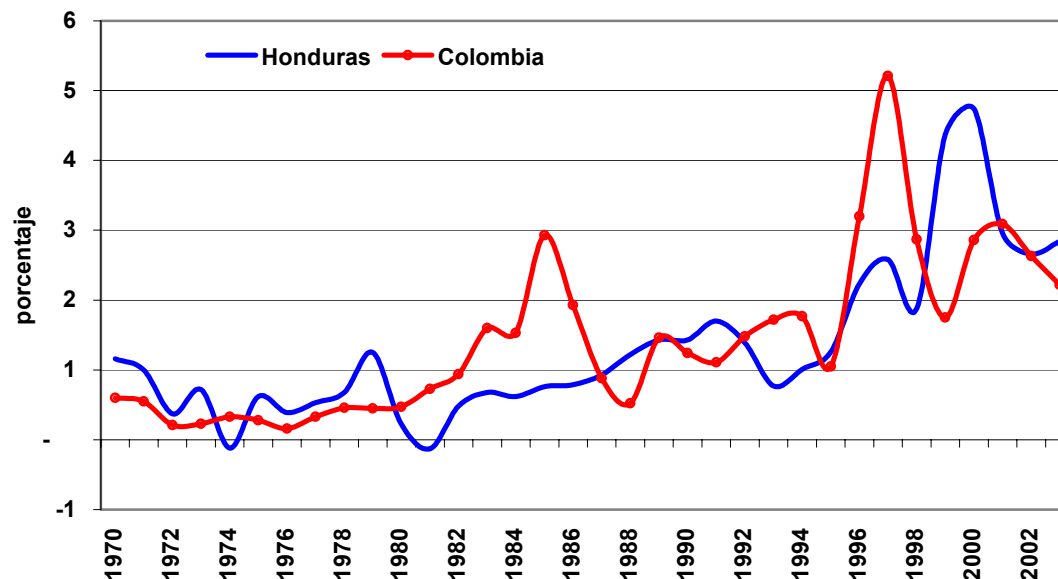
# Inversión extranjera directa bruta (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1968	-	0.9
1978	0.7	0.6
1988	1.2	0.6
1998	1.9	4.5
2003	2.8	3.4



# Flujos netos de inversión extranjera directa (% del PIB) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	1.2	0.6
1980	0.2	0.5
1990	1.4	1.2
2003	2.8	2.2



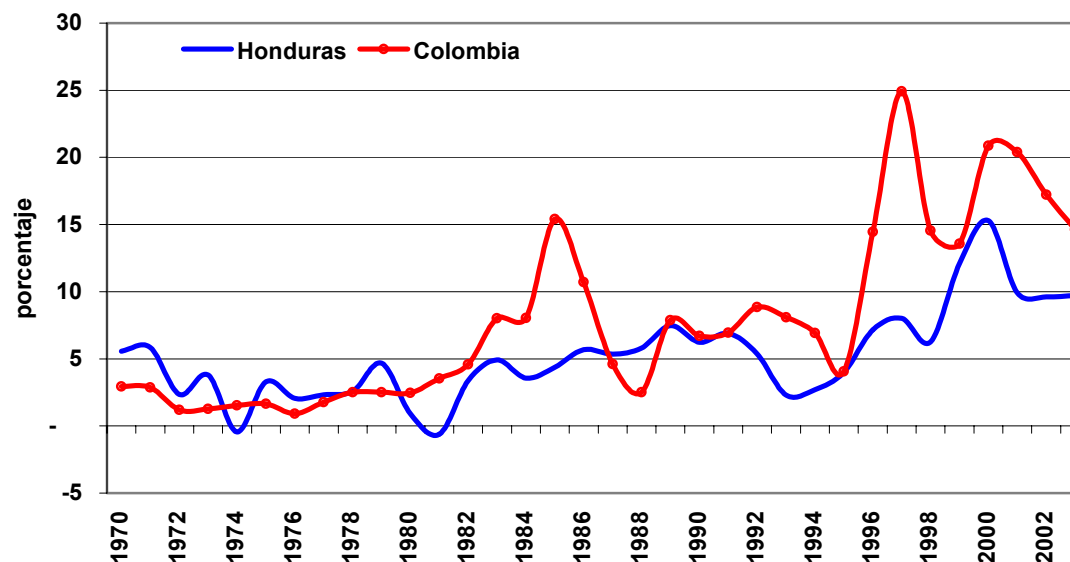
\* Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows in the reporting economy.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Flujos netos de inversión extranjera directa (% de la Formación bruta de capital) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	5.6	2.9
1980	0.9	2.5
1990	6.2	6.7
2003	9.7	14.6



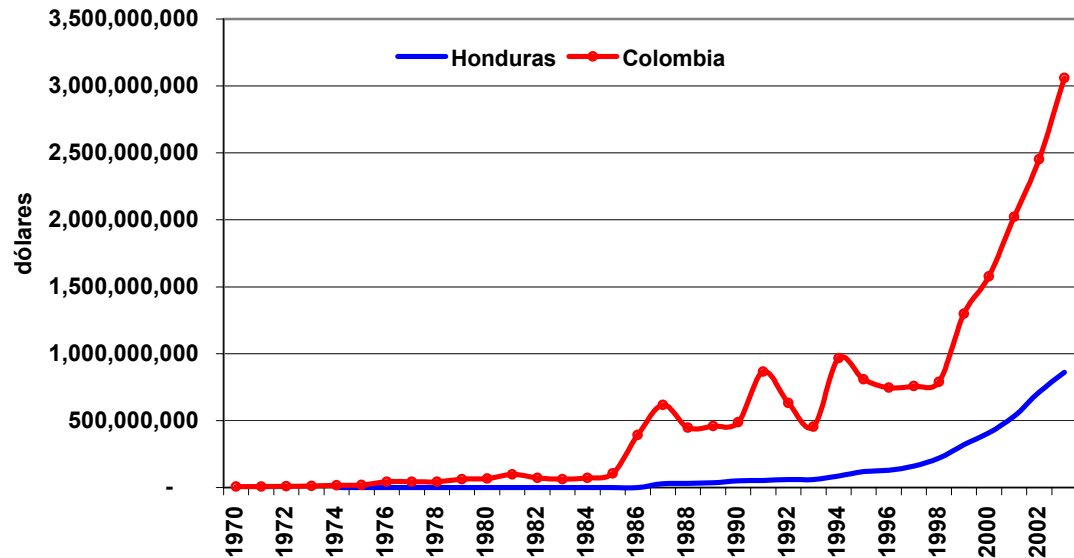
\* Foreign direct investment is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. This series shows net inflows in the reporting economy. Gross capital formation (gross domestic investment) is the sum of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and acquisitions less disposals of valuables .

Fuente: Banco Mundial



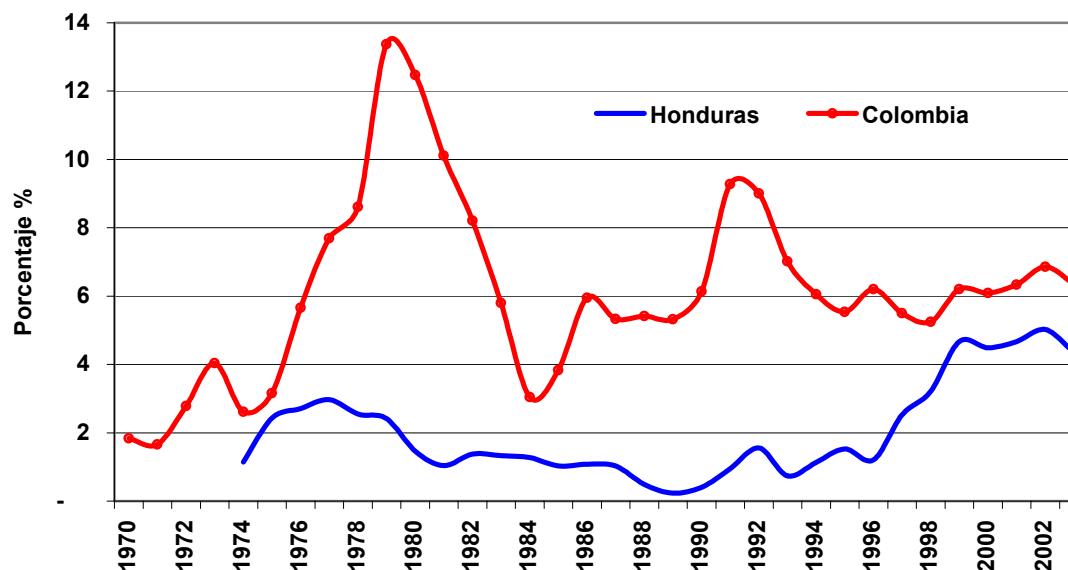
# Remesas de los trabajadores (dólares)

	Honduras	Colombia
1998	220,000,000	788,390,000
2000	409,600,000	1,578,027,887
2002	711,300,000	2,453,709,822
2003	860,400,000	3,060,095,190



# Reservas internacionales en meses de importación

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-	1.8
1980	1.5	12.5
1990	0.4	6.1
2003	4.4	6.4



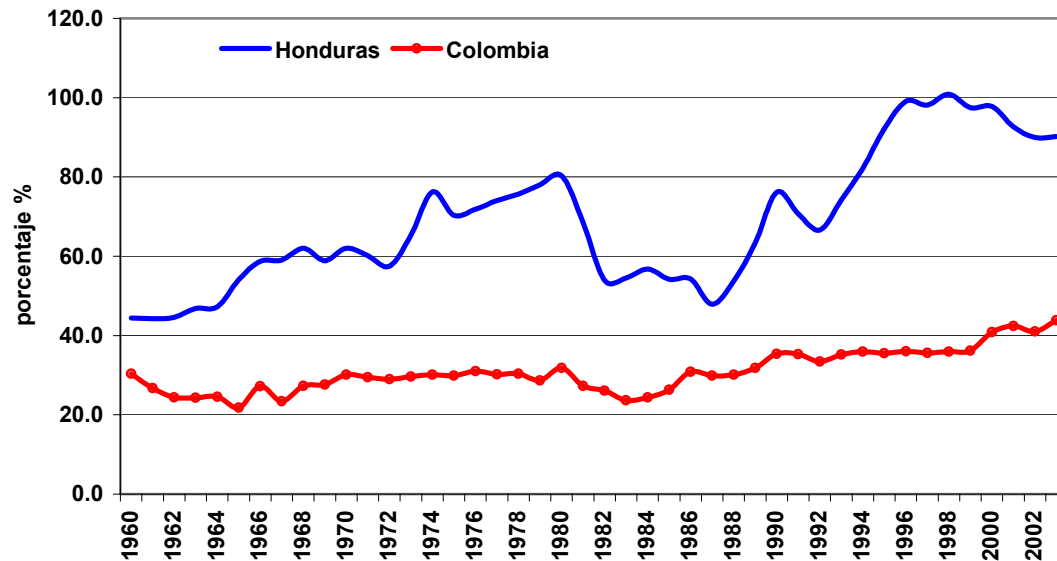
\* Total reserves comprise holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), the reserve position of members in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices. This item shows reserves expressed in terms of the number of months of imports of goods and services which could be paid for.





# Comercio total (% del PIB)\*

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	44.4	30.4
1970	62.0	30.1
1980	80.3	31.8
1990	76.1	35.4
2003	90.2	43.9



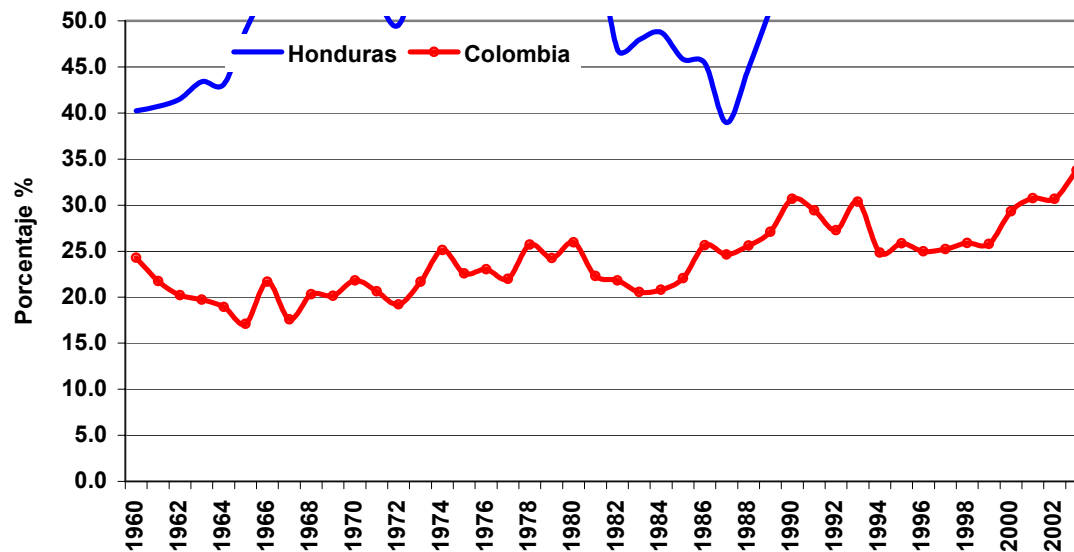
\*Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Comercio de bienes (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	55.3	21.8
1980	71.7	25.9
1990	57.9	30.7
2003	66.0	33.8

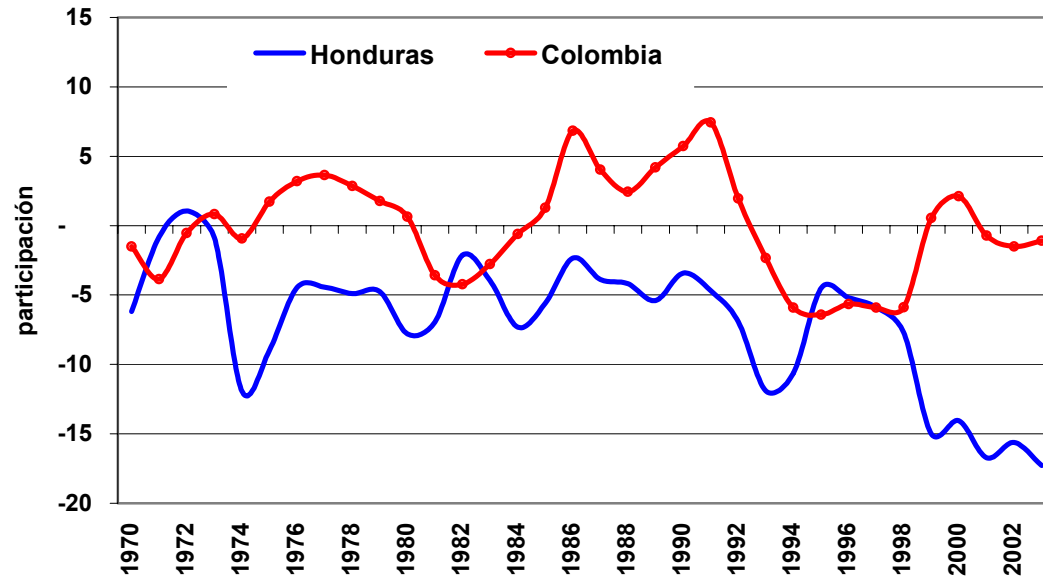


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Balanza comercial de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)\*

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-6.2	-1.5
1980	-7.8	0.6
1990	-3.4	5.7
2000	-14.1	2.1
2003	-17.3	-1.1



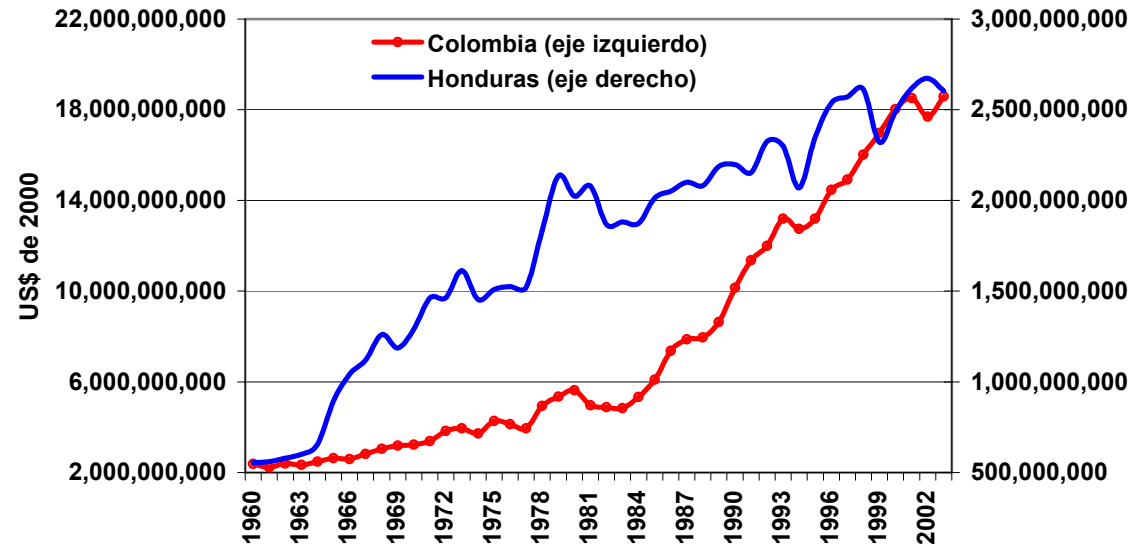
\* External balance on goods and services (formerly resource balance) equals exports of goods and services minus imports of goods and services (previously nonfactor services).

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (dólares de 2000)

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	553,846,969	2,378,247,212
1970	1,290,295,544	3,222,671,370
1980	2,022,044,838	5,626,357,971
1990	2,197,933,115	10,147,420,188
2000	2,490,632,918	18,014,007,952
2003	2,605,346,589	18,582,211,197

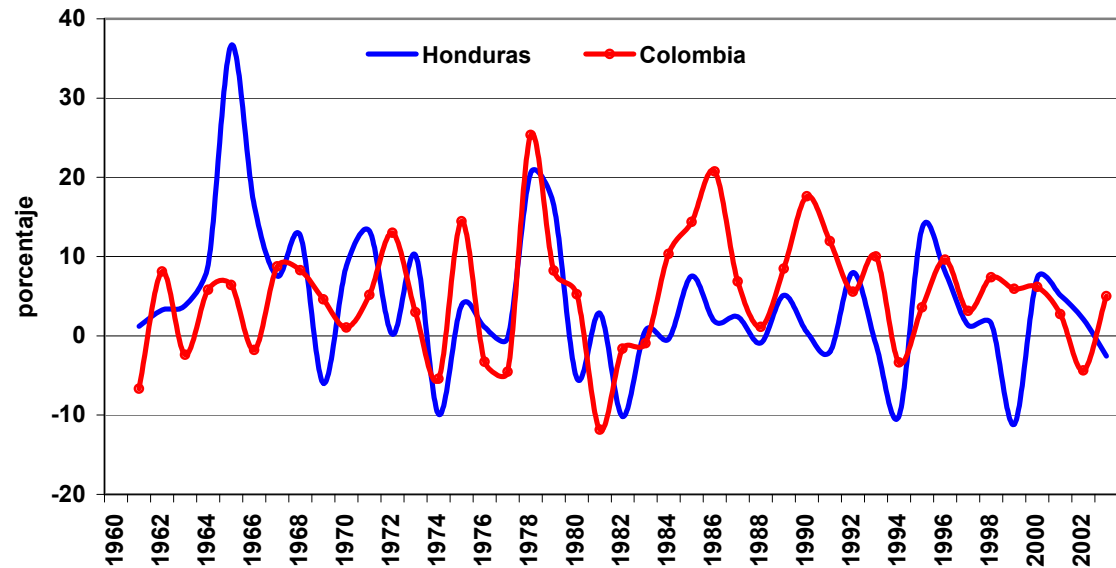


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (crecimiento % anual)

	Honduras	Colombia
1961	1.2	-6.7
1970	8.8	1.0
1980	-5.3	5.2
1990	0.5	17.6
2000	7.4	6.2
2003	-2.5	5.0

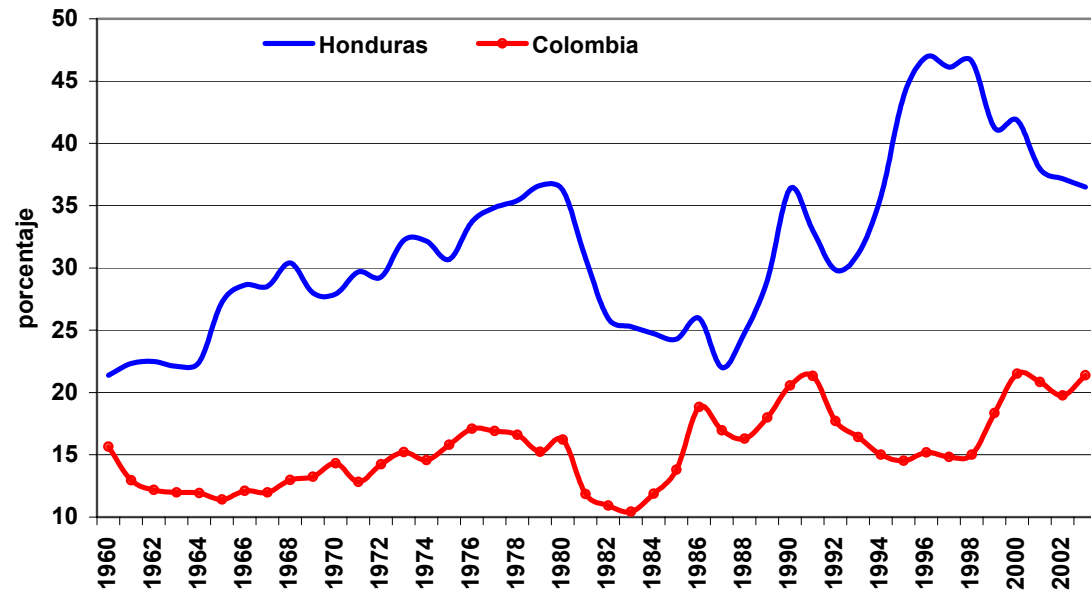


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Exportaciones de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	21.4	15.7
1970	27.9	14.3
1980	36.2	16.2
1990	36.4	20.6
2000	41.9	21.5
2003	36.5	21.4

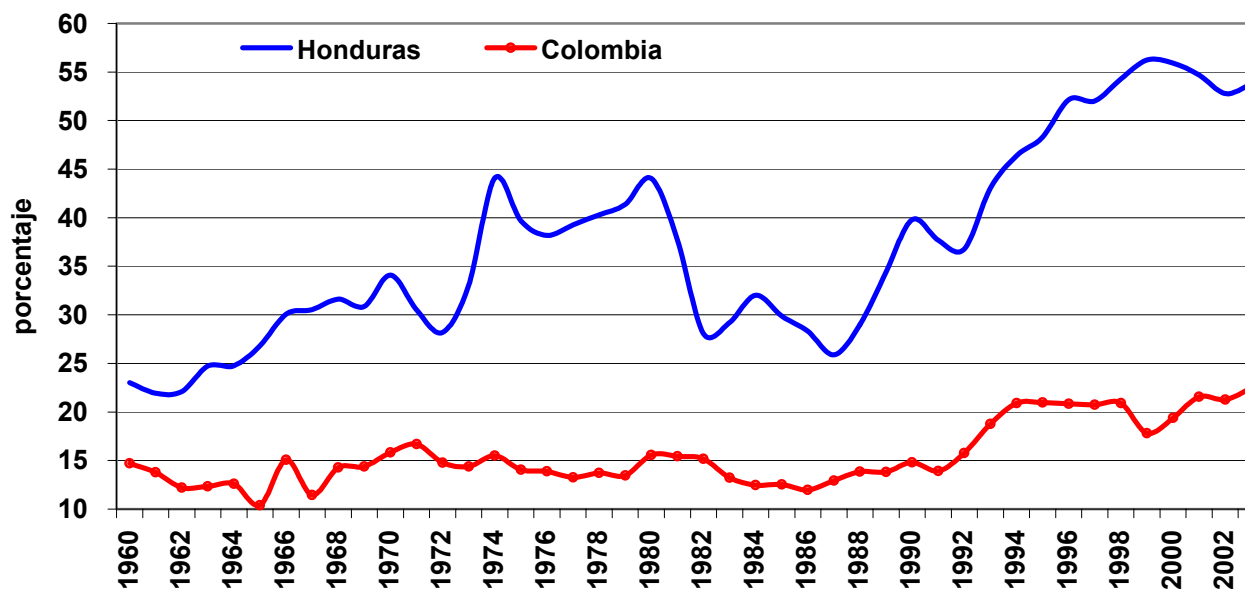


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Importaciones de bienes y servicios (% del PIB)\*

	Honduras	Colombia
1960	23.0	14.7
1970	34.1	15.8
1980	44.1	15.6
1990	39.8	14.8
2003	53.8	22.5



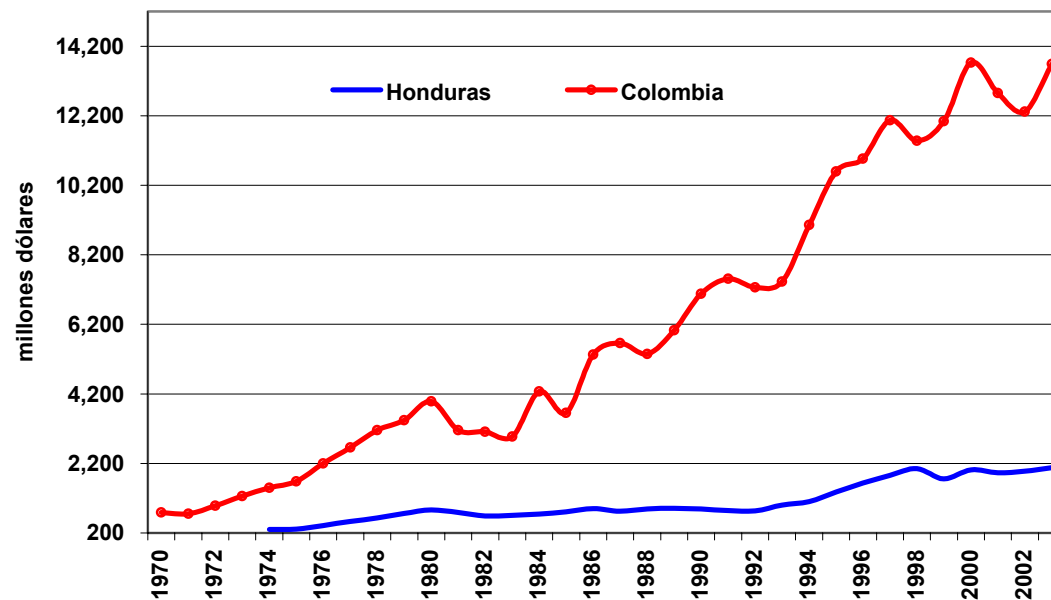
\* Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude labor and property income (formerly called factor services) as well as transfer payments.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Exportaciones de bienes (US\$ corrientes)

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-	788,000,000
1980	860,100,000	3,986,297,060
1990	895,200,000	7,079,000,000
2003	2,078,180,000	13,692,682,618



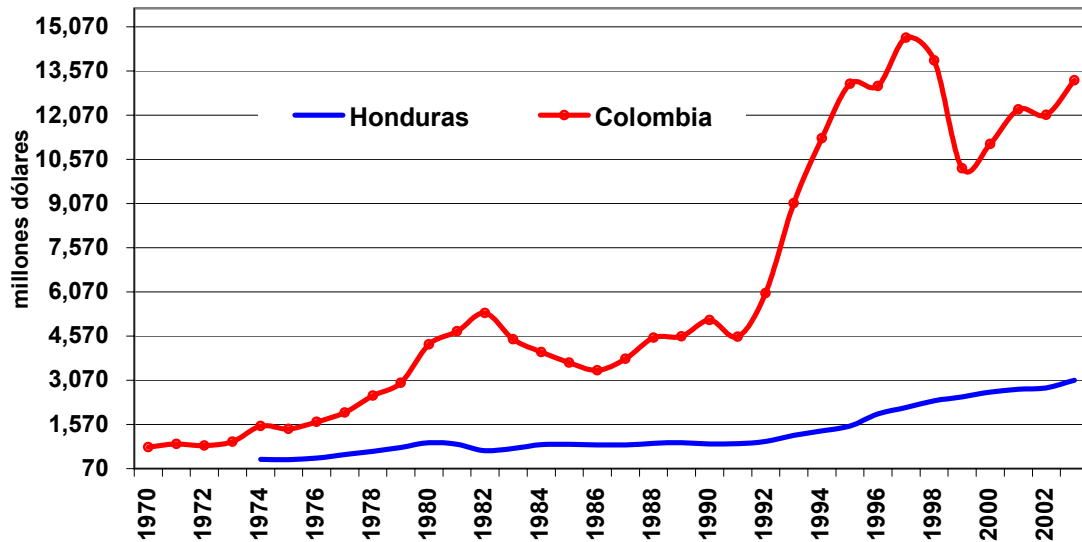
Fuente: Banco Mundial





# Importaciones de bienes (US\$ corrientes)

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-	802,000,000
1980	954,050,000	4,283,407,770
1990	907,000,000	5,108,000,000
2003	3,065,400,000	13,257,760,054

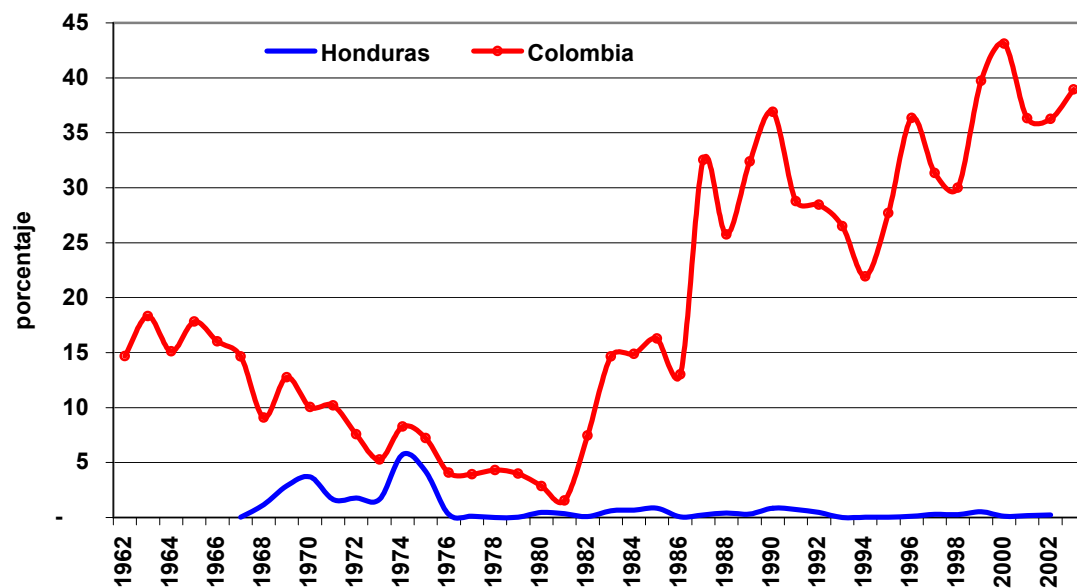


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Exportaciones de petróleo (% de exportaciones de mercancías)

	Honduras	Colombia
1967	0.02	14.65
1977	0.12	3.92
1987	0.22	32.52
1997	0.28	31.35
2003	-	38.95

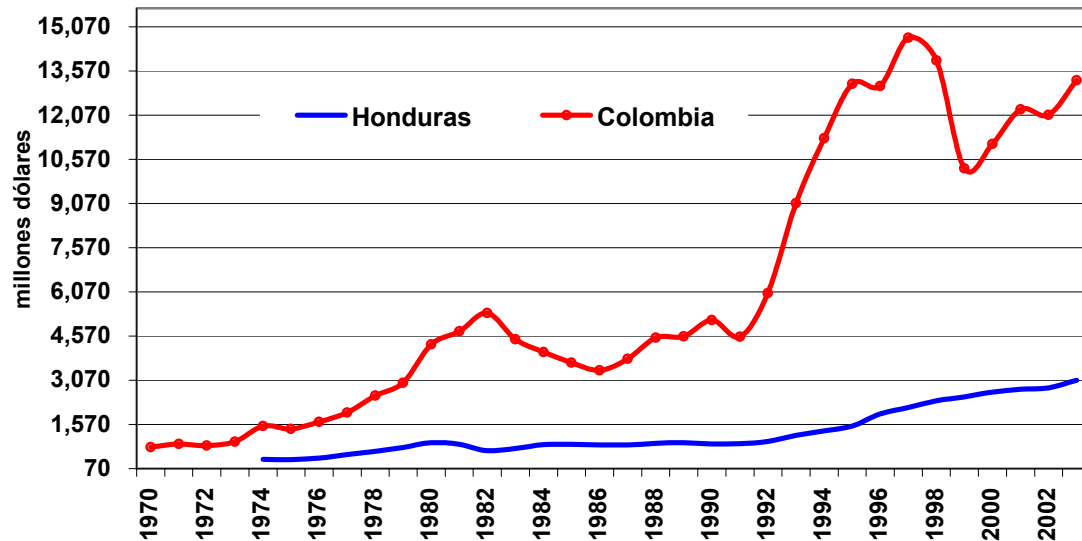


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Importaciones de petróleo (% de importaciones de mercancías)

	Honduras	Colombia
1970	-	802,000,000
1980	954,050,000	4,283,407,770
1990	907,000,000	5,108,000,000
2003	3,065,400,000	13,257,760,054

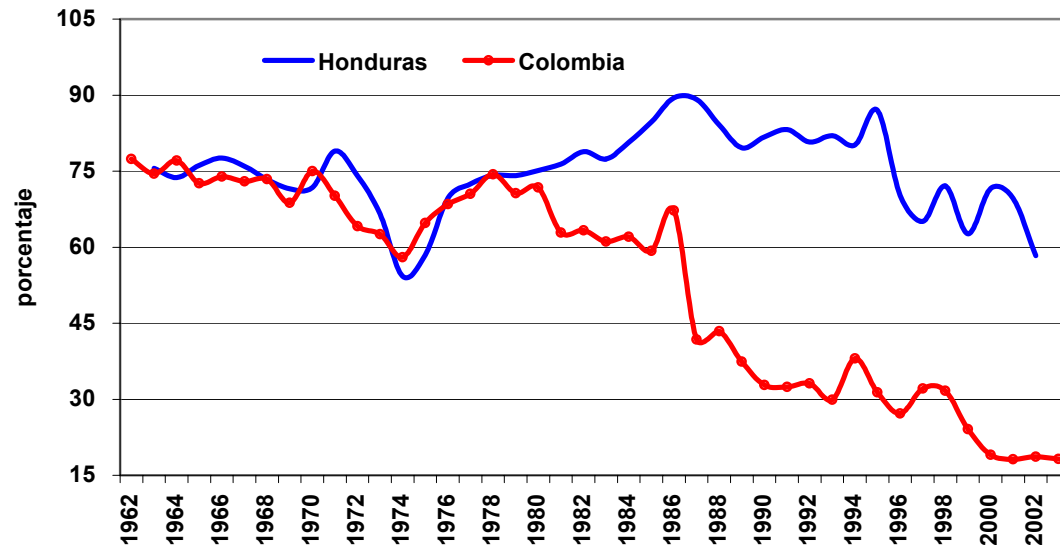


Fuente: Banco Mundial



# Exportación de alimentos (% de las mercancías exportadas) \*

	Honduras	Colombia
1962	-	77.4
1972	74.1	64.1
1982	78.8	63.3
1992	80.7	33.1
2003	-	18.2

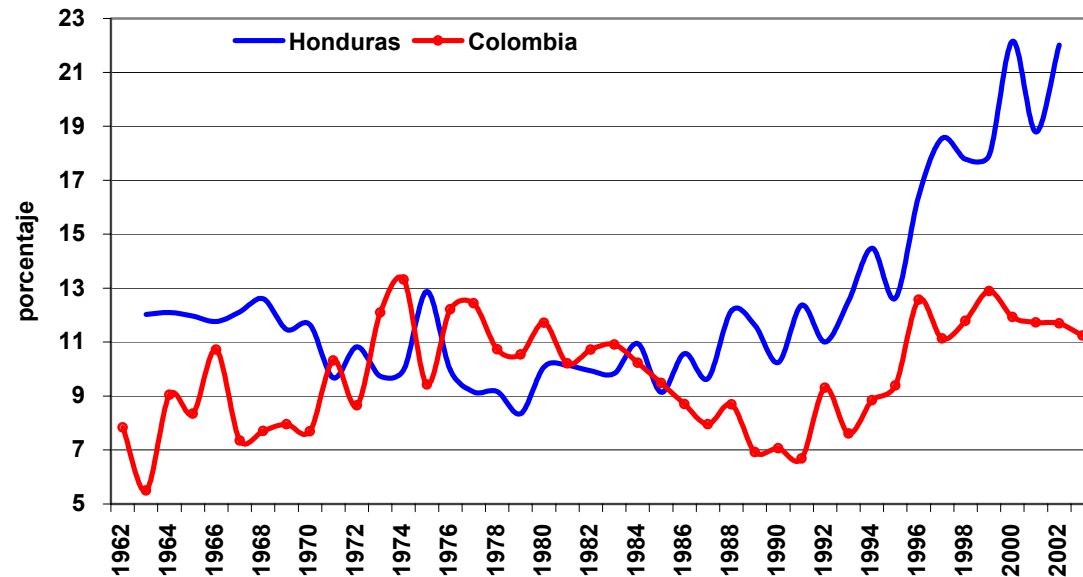


\* Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).



# Importación de alimentos (% de las mercancías importadas) \*

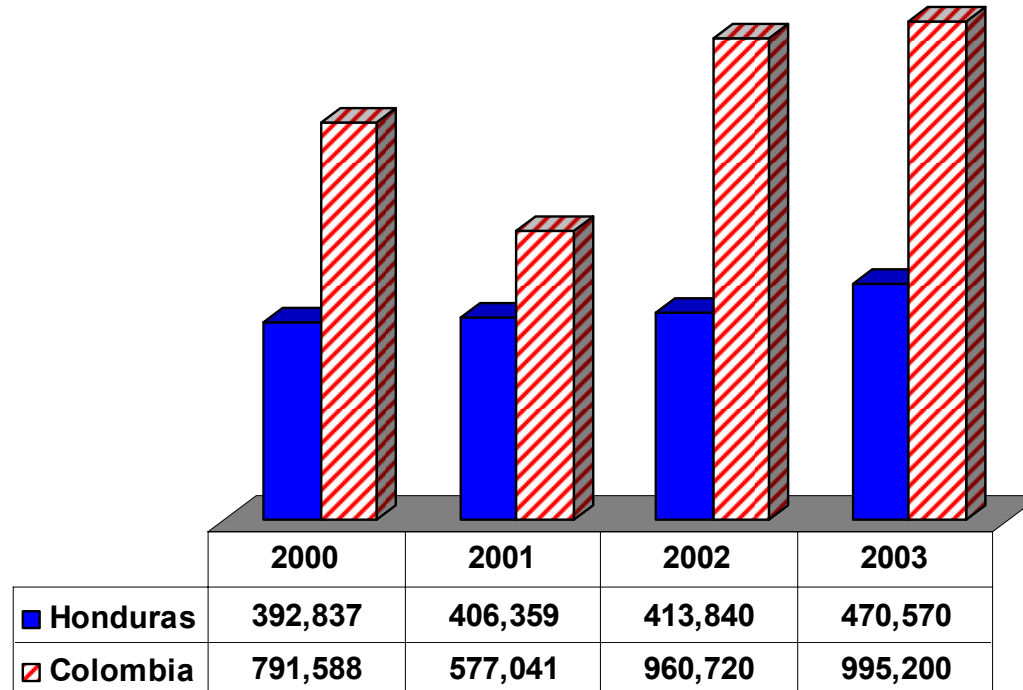
	Honduras	Colombia
1962	-	7.8
1972	10.8	8.7
1982	9.9	10.7
1992	11.0	9.3
2003	-	11.2



\* Food comprises the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels).



# Tráfico portuario de contenedores (TEU: unidades equivalentes de 20 pies)\*



\* Port container traffic measures the flow of containers from land to sea transport modes., and vice versa, in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEUs), a standard-size container. Data refer to coastal shipping as well as international journeys. Transshipment traffic is counted as two lifts at the intermediate port (once to off-load and again as an outbound lift) and includes empty units.

Fuente: Banco Mundial



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