

Table 4.1. World Economic Growth Performance and Potential, 217 Countries, 1952–2015
(annual average compound growth rates)

	1952–78		1978–95		1995–2015	
	Per capita GDP	Population	Per capita GDP	Population	Per capita GDP	Population
China	2.34	2.02	6.04	1.37	4.5	1.0
7 Dynamic Asia	3.71	2.36	5.12	1.69	3.5	1.2
India	1.81	2.16	2.85	2.05	3.5	1.4
31 Other Asia	1.81	2.35	1.35	2.32	2.0	1.8
Japan	6.66	1.11	2.68	0.52	1.3	0.2
United States	2.10	1.34	1.47	0.99	1.3	0.8
32 Advanced Capitalist	3.54	0.81	1.55	0.43	1.4	0.3
44 Latin America	2.49	2.68	0.21	2.14	1.5	1.4
15 Former USSR	3.15	1.31	–3.49	0.63	2.5	0.1
12 Eastern Europe	3.53	0.79	–0.76	0.04	3.0	0.0
16 Middle East	4.37	2.78	–1.53	2.89	1.0	2.3
56 Africa	1.79	2.47	–0.71	2.91	1.0	2.5
217 World	2.56	1.91	1.01	1.68	1.73	1.32

Source: Maddison (1995a and 1997) revised and updated from OECD national accounts, Asian Development Bank (1997), ECLAC (1997), World Bank and national sources. The population forecasts for 1995–2015 are derived from the UN Population Division's analysis (medium-variant) of demographic prospects, except for China, Japan, Dynamic Asia, and the Advanced Capitalist Groups, where the UN forecasts seemed too conservative. Forecasts of per capita GDP are explained in the text. The country composition of the groups is as described in Maddison (1995a) with the following exceptions: "Dynamic Asia" includes Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand. "Middle East" includes Bahrain, Gaza, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, West Bank, Yemen; 15 of these countries were formerly grouped with Asia, Turkey was previously included in Southern Europe. The 32 "advanced capitalist countries" consolidates the Maddison (1995a) groups – "Western Europe", "Western Offshoots" except the United States, and "Southern Europe" except Turkey. Maddison (1995a) covered 199 countries, based on 1990 boundaries. Since then, East Germany has been incorporated in the Federal Republic; the USSR split into 15 countries, Czechoslovakia into 2 countries; and Yugoslavia into 5 countries – a net addition of 18 countries.