HS–7: The World Economy, 1950–2001

Tables 7a–7c show annual estimates of economic activity in 7 regions and the world for the year 1900, and annually 1950–2001. They aggregate the detailed estimates by country in HS–1 to HS–6 and there are analytical tables showing percentage year–to–year movement in real terms. Three basic ingredients are necessary for these estimates. These are time series on population which we have for 221 countries, time series showing the volume movement in GDP in constant national prices for 179 countries, and purchasing power converters for 99.3 per cent of world GDP in our benchmark year 1990. With these converters we can transform the GDP volume measures into comparable estimates of GDP level across countries for every year between 1950 and 2001. For countries where all three types of measure are available, the estimates of per capita GDP level are derivative. However, to arrive at a comprehensive world total, we need proxy measures of GDP movement for 42 countries, and proxy per capita GDP levels for 48 countries for the year 1990. These proxies collectively represent less than 1 per cent of world output.

a) World Population Movement 1950–2003

There are two comprehensive and detailed estimates of world population which are regularly updated and revised. They both provide annual estimates back to 1950 and projections 50 years into the future. No other source provides such comprehensive detail, length of perspective, or causal analysis of birth and death rates, fertility and migration. Here I have used the latest (October 2002) estimates of the US Bureau of the Census (USBC) for all countries except China, India and Indonesia. In Maddison (2001), I used the USBC 1999 version for 178 countries, OECD sources for 20 countries and Soviet sources for 15 countries. USBC estimates are available at http://www.census.gov/ipc. The United Nations Population Division (UNPD) is the alternative. Its latest estimates, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision,* were prepared in February 2001; the previous version was issued in 1998. The UN shows estimates for quinquennial intervals, but annual country detail is available for purchase on a CD ROM. Table 7a shows my estimates, based mainly on USBC. Table 7* shows UNPD figures with the same regional breakdown. The easiest way to compare the two sources is the ratio of the two alternatives shown in Table 7**. On the world level the differences are minimal, and the regional differences are not very large after 1973. On the country level there are larger differences between the two sources. These are biggest for small countries and the UNPD omits Taiwan. Both sources provide a similar long–term view, showing the fastest demographic momentum in Africa and a general reduction in the pace of growth in the 1990s. Differences are mainly due to use of different sources or conjectures for cases where evidence is poor. It is clear from inspection of the country detail that the USBC takes better account of short–term interruptions due to war, flight of population or natural disasters. Their impact is smoothed by UNPD interpolation between census intervals. One example is the genocide and exodus from Rwanda: USBC shows a 25 per cent fall of population in 1993–5, UNPD 9 per cent. USBC shows a 55 per cent fall in Kuwait in 1991 during the Gulf war, UNPD 2 per cent. USBC shows a 70 per cent fall in Montserrat in 1998 due to volcanic activity, UNPD tapers this decline over several years. In fact, a major objective of the UN is to provide alternative projections of population trends which are of fundamental importance in assessing prospects for its development programmes. USBC is probably more interested in monitoring past and present performance.

b) Movement in Volume of GDP 1950–2001

Table 7–1 shows the coverage of our GDP estimates for five benchmark years since 1820. For 2001 there were direct estimates for 179 countries representing 99.8 per cent of world output with proxies for 42 other countries (mostly very small), for which direct measures were not available (see Tables 1–4, 4–5 and 5–4). Generally speaking the proxies assume per capita GDP movement parallel to the average for other countries in the same region. The total number of countries was bigger in 2001 than 1950, but this was due to the emergence of new states in Eastern Europe and the USSR. The area covered and the degree of reliance on proxies was in fact similar in 1950. Coverage was much more comprehensive than for the nineteenth century.

Table 7-1. **Coverage of World GDP Sample and Proportionate Role of Proxy Measures, 1820-2001**
(GDP in billion international dollars and number of countries)

	1820		*1870*		*1913*		*1950*		*2001*	
Sample countries										
Western Europe	135.4	(9)	326.9	(14)	898.5	(15)	1 394.8	(20)	7 540.4	(20)
Western Offshoots	12.7	(2)	110.6	(3)	577.2	(3)	1 635.5	(4)	9 156.3	(4)
Eastern Europe and former USSR	6.5	(1)	101.9	(3)	290.9	(3)	694.0	(7)	2 072.0	(27)
Latin America	8.2	(3)	17.5	(6)	101.9	(9)	315.6	(39)	3 078.8	(35)
Asia	383.5	(10)	392.3	(11)	644.6	(17)	969.0	(39)	14 050.4	(39)
Africa	n.a.		n.a.		30.7	(5)	202.1	(54)	1 204.3	(54)
World	546.2	(25)	985.2	(37)	2 543.8	(52)	5 310.9	(163)	37 056.9	(179)
Total GDP including proxy component										
Western Europe	160.1		367.6		902.3	(28)	1 396.2	(29)	7 550.3	(29)
Western Offshoots	13.5		111.5		582.9	(4)	1 635.5	(4)	9 156.3	(4)
Eastern Europe and former USSR	62.6		133.8		367.1	(8)	695.3	(8)	2 072.0	(27)
Latin America	15.0		27.5		119.9	(47)	415.9	(47)	3 087.0	(47)
Asia	412.9		427.0		680.3	(55)	983.7	(57)	14 105.7	(57)
Africa	31.2		45.6		80.9	(57)	203.1	(57)	1 222.6	(57)
World	695.3		1 113.0		2 733.5	(199)	5 329.7	(202)	37 193.9	(221)
Coverage of Sample, per cent of regional and world total										
Western Europe	84.5		98.7		99.6		99.9		99.9	
Western Offshoots	94.2		99.2		99.0		100.0		100.0	
Eastern Europe and former USSR	10.4		76.2		79.2		99.8		100.0	
Latin America	54.5		63.6		85.0		99.9		99.7	
Asia	92.9		91.8		94.8		98.5		99.6	
Africa	0.0		0.0		37.9		99.5		98.5	
World	78.6		88.5		93.1		99.6		99.8	

Measures of GDP volume movement for 1950–2001 are mainly derived from official sources, because of the widespread governmental commitment to their publication, and, from 1953, adherence to the methodology of a standardised system of national accounts (SNA), now endorsed by the EU, IMF, OECD, United Nations, and World Bank (see UN, 1993). Communist countries were an exception. They used the Soviet material product approach (MPS), which exaggerated growth and left out most service activities. Fortunately Kremlinologists (guided by the work of Abram Bergson and Thad Alton) were able to adjust estimates for many of these countries to conform more closely to SNA criteria — see the assessment of their work in Maddison (1995) for Eastern Europe; Maddison (1997) for the USSR; and Maddison (1998) on China. The MPS system has now been abandoned, but there are still residual measurement problems of adjustment to the SNA in the successor countries of the USSR, China, Cuba, North Korea and Vietnam. There are also countries, particularly in Africa, where real GDP estimates are still of low quality, because resources for statistics and trained statisticians are very scarce and in many cases, data collection has been interrupted by war.

For OECD countries, a full set of national accounts statistics, with adjustment to secure comparability, has been published regularly since 1954, with annual data for 1938, and for 1947 onwards. For Eastern Europe official estimates are available in publications of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), and adjusted figures by the CIA were published regularly for 1950–90 in the proceedings of the Joint Economic Committee of the US Congress. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has published detailed national accounts annually since 1950 in its *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America*, with updates in its monthly *ECLAC Notes*. East Asian national accounts are published in detail by the Asian Development Bank in its annual *Key Indicators*. West Asian accounts are published by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) in its annual *National Accounts Studies of the ESCWA Region*. Estimates for African countries 1950–90 were derived mainly from the database of the OECD Development Centre whose *Latest Information on National Accounts of Developing Countries* was published annually from 1969 to 1991. For 1990 onwards, annual GDP movements for virtually all African countries are shown in the IMF *Economic Outlook*.

c) Derivation of 1990 Benchmark Purchasing Power Converters in order to Permit Cross–country Comparison of GDP Levels and Construction of Regional and World Aggregates

In order to make cross–country comparison of GDP levels and aggregate estimates of regional or world totals, we need to convert national currencies into a common unit (numeraire). Table 7–2 shows the derivation of the numeraire for measurement of GDP levels in my benchmark year 1990, which is the interspatial–intertemporal anchor for my comprehensive world estimates. The 1990 cross–section level estimates are merged with the time series for real GDP growth to show GDP levels for all other years. There are four options for deriving GDP converters:

i) Exchange Rates: Conversion of nominal estimates by exchange rates is the simplest option, but exchange rates are mainly a reflection of purchasing power over tradeable items. They may also move erratically because of speculative capital movements or surges of inflation. In poor countries where wages are low, non–tradeable services, like haircuts, government services, building construction, are generally cheaper than in high–income countries, so there is a general tendency for exchange rates to understate purchasing power of their currencies. China is an extreme case. Mr Patten, the last British governor of Hong Kong, stated in an article in the *Economist* newspaper of 4 January 1997 that "Britain's GDP today is almost twice the size of China's". This was an exchange rate comparison. PPP conversion shows British GDP to have been less than a third of China's in 1997. There are very strong reasons for

preferring PPP converters which are now available for most of the world economy. Correction for the wide disparity in price levels between countries is a logical interspatial corollary to the use of national GDP deflators to correct for intertemporal changes in the price level. However, there was understandable reluctance on the part of some countries to abandonment of exchange rate comparisons. Although the World Bank made a major contribution to finance work on PPPs, it did not use them for its analytical work because they raise the relative income levels of poor countries substantially compared to their standing in an exchange rate ranking. They feared that this would make them ineligible to borrow from IDA (the cheap loan window of the Bank). For this reason the Bank continued to rank countries by income level in its *Atlas,* by using a three–year moving average of exchange rates.

ii) Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) conversion: This concept was first used by Gustav Cassel in 1918, and crudely implemented by Colin Clark in 1940. A substantial part of Clark's price material was derived from a survey made for the Ford Motor Company, together with his own price comparisons for luxury goods and ILO material on rents in different countries. Much more sophisticated measures have been developed by co–operative research of national statistical offices and international agencies in the past few decades. They have become highly sophisticated comparative pricing exercises involving collection of carefully specified price information on a massive scale by national statistical offices for representative items of consumption, investment goods and government services. The latest OECD exercise for 1999 involved collection of prices for 2 740 items. The OEEC first developed these comparisons of real levels of expenditure and the purchasing parity of currencies in the 1950s for 8 of its member countries and rough proxies for the rest. OECD reactivated this work in 1982 in cooperation with Eurostat (see Michael Ward, 1985). In the meantime Irving Kravis, Alan Heston and Robert Summers set up their International Comparisons Project (ICP) in 1968 and published three major studies in 1975, 1978 and 1982. Their work made major contributions to the methodology of international income comparisons and greatly expanded their coverage. Their last volume covered 34 countries. Their work was taken over by the United Nations Statistical Office which made comparisons for 1980 and 1985. Altogether the two UN comparisons covered 82 countries. There were regional comparisons for some Asian, African and Middle Eastern countries by UN agencies in 1993, but UNSO did not attempt to integrate them. ICP estimation has now been taken over by the World Bank and the next exercise is planned for 2004.The main current activity in this field is by OECD–Eurostat; in 2002 they published a 1999 level comparison for 43 countries.

When the ICP approach was originally developed in OEEC, the main emphasis was on binary comparison. The three most straightforward options were: *i)* a Paasche PPP (with "own" country quantity weights); *ii)* a Laspeyres PPP (with the quantity weights of the numeraire country — the United States); or *iii)*, as a compromise, the Fisher geometric average of the two measures. The corresponding measures of real expenditure levels were *i)* Laspeyres level comparisons based on the prices (unit values) of the numeraire country; *ii)* Paasche level comparisons based on own country prices (unit values); or *iii)* a Fisher geometric average of the two measures. Binary comparisons, e.g. France/US, and UK/US can be linked with the United States as the "star" country. The derivative France–UK comparison will not necessarily produce the same results as direct binary comparison of France and the United Kingdom. Such star system comparisons are not "transitive". However, in studies I made of comparative performance of advanced capitalist countries (Maddison, 1982 and 1991), I preferred to use the Laspeyres level comparison at US prices, because this was the price structure to which the other countries in this group were converging as their productivity and demand patterns approached US levels.

Comparisons can be made transitive if they are done on a "multilateral" rather than a "binary" basis. The Geary–Khamis approach (named for R.S. Geary and S.H. Khamis) is an ingenious method for multilaterising the results which provides transitivity and other desirable properties. It was used by Kravis, Heston and Summers as a method for aggregating ICP results available at the basic heading level. They used it in conjunction with the commodity product dummy (CPD) method (invented by Robert Summers) for filling holes in the basic dataset. I used PPPs of this type for 70 countries

representing 93.7 per cent of world GDP in 1990 (see Table 7–2). The Geary–Khamis approach gives a weight to countries corresponding to the size of their GDP, so that a large economy, like the United States, has a strong influence on the results. Eurostat (the statistical office of EU) uses a multilateral method in which all its member countries have an equal weight. This is the EKS technique (named for its inventors, Eltöto, Kovacs and Szulc). For my purpose an equi–country weighting system which treats Luxemburg and Germany as equal partners in the world economy is inappropriate, so I have a strong preference for the Geary–Khamis approach. Fortunately the OECD–Eurostat joint exercise derives both EKS and Geary–Khamis measures — see Maddison (1995), pp. 164–79 for a detailed confrontation of all the binary and multilateral PPPs published up to that time.

iii) Penn World Tables (PWT): For countries not covered by ICP, Summers and Heston devised short–cut estimates. Their latest Penn World Tables (PWT 6.1, October 2002) provide PPP converters for 168 countries. Their estimates for countries which have never had an ICP exercise are necessarily rougher than for those where these exercises are available. For these they use much more limited price information from cost of living surveys (of diplomats, UN officials, and people working abroad for private business) as a proxy for the ICP specification prices. I used PPPs from PWT for 84 countries, 5.6 per cent of world GDP in 1990 (see Table 7–2).

iv) ICOP (International Comparison of Real Output and Productivity): The fourth option is to compare levels of real output (value added) using census of production material on output quantities and prices. Rostas (1948) pioneered this approach for manufacturing. The first study of this type for the whole economy was a binary comparison of the United Kingdom and the United States by Paige and Bombach (1959) published by OEEC. This approach was not used in subsequent ICP comparisons, but I used it in a comparative study of economic growth in 29 countries (*Economic Progress and Policy in Developing Countries,* 1970, Norton, New York). At that time there were no ICP estimates for non–OECD countries. I made estimates of value added and productivity in agriculture, industry and services and total GDP in US relative prices for the 29 countries for 1965. I merged these benchmark estimates to time series of GDP movement in the 29 countries back to 1950, 1938, 1913 and 1870, wherever possible. The basic approach was very similar to that in this volume, although the measures of GDP levels in the benchmark year and the time series for GDP growth were much cruder than they are now. In Maddison (1983) I compared my production–side estimates with those of Kravis, Heston and Summers (1982). I also used the two sets of estimates as benchmarks for merger with time series on economic growth to see what the implications were for comparative levels of performance back to 1820. I concluded provisionally that the ICP approach probably exaggerated service output in the poorer countries, but that an authoritative view on this topic required more careful study on the production side. I therefore set up the ICOP (International Comparison of Output and Productivity) project at the University of Groningen in 1983. The Groningen Growth and Development Centre has produced nearly 100 research memoranda on productivity as well as Ph. D theses on economic growth and levels of performance by Bart van Ark, Tom Elfring, Pierre van der Eng, Andre Hofman, Sompop Manarungsan, Kees van der Meer, Nanno Mulder, Dirk Pilat, Jaap Sleifer and Marcel Timmer. These theses are in the Kuznetsian tradition with fully transparent and complete statistical appendices showing sources and methods of approach (see Maddison and van Ark, 2000). The ICOP programme puts primary emphasis on analysis of labour, capital and joint factor productivity for major sectors of the economy. It was not intended as a rival to IPC, but provides and alternative and complementary approach to the problem of international comparison of GDP levels. So far, the project has covered one or more sectors of the economy for more than 30 countries which together represent more than half of world GDP (see http://www.eco.rug.nl/ggdc/dseries/icop.shtml#top). Recently the scale of its systemic comparative exercises has increased in country coverage and sector detail, in co–operation with international agencies including Euostat, ILO and OECD. The most recent ICOP work was a study for 19 countries, covering more than 30 sectors. These results are a useful crosscheck on the ICP measures and on the validity of my 1990 benchmarks as an anchor for analysis of levels of performance in the past (see HS–8 below).

Table 7-2. **Nature of PPP Converters Used to Estimate GDP Levels in the Benchmark Year 1990**
(billion 1990 Geary-Khamis dollars and number of countries)

	Europe and Western Offshoots	*Latin America*	*Asia*	*Africa*	*World*
ICP	15 273 (28)	2 131 (18)	8 017 (24)	0 (0)	25 421 (70)
PWT	59 (3)	71 (14)	524 (16)	891 (51)	1 516 (84)
Proxies	16 (10)	38 (15)	87 (17)	14 (6)	155 (48)
Total	15 349 (41)	2 240 (47)	8 628 (57)	905 (57)	27 122 (202)

Source: The PPP converters used here are the same as those in Maddison (2001) except for 7 African countries.

Europe and Western Offshoots: 99.5 per cent of regional GDP from ICP 6 for 1990; 22 countries from OECD–Eurostat and 6 countries from ECE (see OECD, 1993; ECE, 1994; Maddison, 1995, p. 172 and Maddison, 2001, pp. 189–90); 0.4 per cent of regional GDP (Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta) from PWT version 5.6; 0.1 per cent from proxy estimates (Albania, Andorra, Channel Isles, Faeroe Isles, Gibraltar, Greenland, Isle of Man, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino).

Latin America: 95.1 per cent of regional GDP (18 countries) from ICP. As there was no Latin America ICP exercise for 1990 or later; I used ICP 3 for 2 countries and ICP 4 for 16 countries updated to 1990 (see Kravis, Heston and Summers, 1982; UN, 1987; and Maddison, 2001, p. 199). Updating involves adjustment for the GDP volume change in the specified country between the reference year and 1990, and for the movement in the US GDP deflator in the same interval. 3.2 per cent of regional GDP (Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago) from PWT version 5.6; 1.7 per cent from proxy estimates (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Cuba, French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Turks and Caicos, Virgin Islands and British Virgin Islands).

Asia: 92.9 per cent of regional GDP (24 countries) from ICP or equivalent. I used ICP 3 for 2 countries, ICP 4 for 5 countries. ICP 5 for 3 countreis and linked Bangladesh and Pakistan to their 1950 level relative to India. All 12 were updated to 1990. OECD estimates were available for Japan and Mongolia for 1990, and I made an estimate for China for 1990 based on Maddison (1998) and Ren (1997). ICP 7 estimates were available from ESCAP(1999) and ESCWA (1997) for 9 countries for 1993 and backdated to 1990 (see Maddison, 2001, pp. 202, 208, 219–20). Backdating involves the same procedure as updating. 6.1 per cent of regional GDP (Bhutan, Burma, Fiji, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Tonga, UAE, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, and Yemen) from PWT version 5.6; 1 per cent of regional GDP from proxy estimates (Afghanistan, American Samoa, Brunei, Cambodia, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Lebanon, Macao, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, New Caledonia, North Korea, Northern Marianas, Palau, Wallis and Futuna.

Africa: 75.8 per cent of regional GDP from PWT 5.6 and 22.7 per cent from PWT 6.1; proxy estimates for 1.5 per cent of regional GDP (Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Mayotte, St. Helena, São Tomé & Principe and Western Sahara); see source note HS–6 and Table 6–11.

d) Alternative Estimates of Movement of World GDP, 1970 onwards

The IMF now makes annual estimates of the growth of world GDP in real terms, available back to 1970. Their preference is for PPP adjustment, but they publish an alternative with exchange rate weights (see IMF, *Economic Outlook*, September 2002, pp. 189–199, which describes their method). Their PPP estimates (with 1996 weights) are derived from ICP. For countries not covered by ICP, they estimate PPPs using a regression technique in which exchange rates are one of the independent variables.

Table 7–3 compares the year–to–year movement of their world aggregate and mine. The IMF measure with PPP weights shows faster growth for 1970–2001 than I do (3.9 per cent a year instead of 3.3 per cent). One would not expect complete concordance as my PPP weights are different and my coverage more complete, but it seems clear that the IMF exaggerates growth. Its measure excludes non–member countries, and makes no proxy estimates for countries where estimation is difficult. Some of these — Afghanistan, Bosnia, Cuba, North Korea, Serbia — have had negative growth. It is clear from their database that they have not adjusted growth estimates for countries which formerly used the Soviet system of national accounts. For China they show GDP growth averaging 8.5 per cent a year for 1970–2001, whereas my adjusted estimate is 6.5 per cent. For Germany for the same period, they show growth averaging 2.2 per cent a year. I show 2.0 per cent as I include East Germany for the whole post–war period. For 1973–2001 they show Russian growth averaging 0.7 per cent and –0.7 for the Ukraine, whereas I have –0.2 per cent for Russia and –1.5 for Ukraine

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations also publishes annual estimates of world GDP, available back to 1980. Their preference is for an aggregate with exchange rate conversion, but they publish an alternative using PPP converters (see *World Economic Survey 2002*, pp. 4, 278–280 and 285). Their PPP weights are for 1995, and are derived from ICP and PWT. It is not clear from the published description how many countries are included, but their world aggregate is probably more comprehensive than that of the IMF. The UN measure shows slower growth than the IMF, and is closer to mine.

Table 7-3. **Annual Change of World GDP, IMF and Maddison Measures, 1970-2001**
(percentage change)

	IMF with Ex. Rate	*IMF with PPP*	*Maddison PPP*		*IMF with Ex. Rate*	*IMF with PPP*	*Maddison PPP*
1970	4.6	5.2	5.1	1986	3.3	3.7	3.5
1971	4.3	4.6	4.2	1987	3.7	4.1	3.6
1972	5.0	5.4	4.7	1988	4.5	4.7	4.3
1973	6.4	6.9	6.6	1989	3.7	3.7	3.2
1974	2.2	2.8	2.3	1990	2.7	2.8	2.0
1975	1.5	1.9	1.5	1991	0.7	1.5	1.1
1976	5.0	5.2	4.9	1992	1.0	2.1	2.0
1977	4.2	4.4	4.1	1993	1.0	2.2	2.2
1978	4.5	4.7	4.4	1994	2.9	3.7	3.4
1979	3.7	3.8	3.6	1995	2.8	3.7	3.4
1980	2.5	2.9	2.0	1996	3.3	4.0	3.9
1981	2.0	2.2	1.9	1997	3.5	4.2	3.9
1982	0.6	1.2	1.2	1998	2.2	2.8	2.5
1983	2.9	3.0	2.9	1999	3.1	3.6	3.3
1984	4.8	4.9	4.5	2000	3.9	4.7	4.4
1985	3.5	3.7	3.5	2001	1.1	2.2	1.9

Table 7a. **World Population by Region, 1900 and Annual Estimates 1950-2001**
(000 at mid-year)

	Western Europe	*Western Offshoots*	*Eastern Europe*	*Former USSR*	*Latin America*	*Asia*	*Africa*	*World*
1900	233 645	86 396	70 993	124 500	64 764	873 324	110 000	1 563 622
1950	304 940	176 458	87 637	179 571	165 938	1 382 447	227 333	2 524 324
1951	307 024	179 667	88 713	182 677	170 411	1 407 689	232 068	2 568 249
1952	308 754	183 025	89 814	185 856	174 975	1 435 439	237 008	2 614 871
1953	310 696	186 273	91 081	188 961	179 664	1 464 409	242 086	2 663 170
1954	312 607	189 819	92 341	192 171	184 563	1 495 497	247 273	2 714 271
1955	314 605	193 395	93 719	195 613	189 673	1 526 707	252 759	2 766 471
1956	316 758	197 027	94 985	199 103	194 935	1 558 727	258 409	2 819 944
1957	318 987	200 936	96 049	202 604	200 395	1 594 212	264 222	2 877 405
1958	321 318	204 541	97 149	206 201	206 069	1 631 177	270 231	2 936 686
1959	323 824	208 165	98 217	209 928	211 951	1 664 717	276 454	2 993 256
1960	326 346	211 671	99 254	213 780	218 029	1 686 796	282 919	3 038 795
1961	329 115	215 357	100 292	217 618	224 157	1 703 409	289 385	3 079 333
1962	332 342	218 807	101 172	221 227	230 450	1 732 716	295 977	3 132 691
1963	335 251	222 128	102 057	224 585	236 957	1 773 645	303 251	3 197 874
1964	338 111	225 410	102 908	227 698	243 648	1 814 092	310 725	3 262 592
1965	340 884	228 454	103 713	230 513	250 474	1 856 366	318 478	3 328 882
1966	343 440	231 351	104 494	233 139	257 370	1 901 303	326 534	3 397 631
1967	345 628	234 132	105 256	235 630	264 339	1 946 533	334 945	3 466 463
1968	347 633	236 710	106 302	237 983	271 430	1 993 844	343 591	3 537 493
1969	349 946	239 293	107 117	240 253	278 670	2 042 155	352 457	3 609 891
1970	352 240	242 290	107 921	242 478	286 007	2 092 954	361 168	3 685 058
1971	354 702	245 500	108 753	244 887	293 427	2 145 665	370 534	3 763 468
1972	356 845	248 287	109 589	247 343	300 900	2 197 174	380 026	3 840 164
1973	358 825	250 841	110 418	249 712	308 399	2 248 260	390 034	3 916 489
1974	360 466	253 386	111 377	252 111	315 957	2 298 349	400 314	3 991 960
1975	361 743	256 071	112 372	254 519	323 524	2 346 352	410 827	4 065 408
1976	362 752	258 622	113 357	256 883	331 109	2 391 522	422 188	4 136 433
1977	363 850	261 274	114 339	259 225	338 791	2 437 228	433 995	4 208 702
1978	364 949	264 036	115 199	261 525	346 493	2 483 253	446 294	4 281 749
1979	366 096	266 918	116 058	263 751	354 326	2 532 444	459 413	4 359 006
1980	367 457	270 106	116 804	265 973	362 069	2 580 468	472 721	4 435 598
1981	368 647	272 975	117 483	268 217	370 057	2 626 665	486 060	4 510 104
1982	369 371	275 785	118 173	270 533	378 204	2 669 803	500 253	4 582 122
1983	369 920	278 403	118 772	273 010	386 279	2 728 669	515 235	4 670 288
1984	370 509	280 908	119 285	275 574	394 193	2 779 117	530 353	4 749 939
1985	371 162	283 494	119 866	278 108	402 110	2 830 331	545 742	4 830 813
1986	372 001	286 181	120 402	280 646	410 248	2 882 699	561 280	4 913 457
1987	372 887	288 928	120 881	283 124	418 470	2 937 328	577 158	4 998 776
1988	374 092	291 768	121 092	285 482	426 758	2 992 532	593 250	5 084 974
1989	375 950	294 843	121 394	287 011	435 097	3 047 760	609 818	5 171 873
1990	377 856	298 304	121 569	289 045	443 276	3 102 638	626 814	5 259 502
1991	379 688	302 265	121 847	290 754	451 387	3 154 008	644 889	5 344 838
1992	381 580	306 337	121 880	292 079	459 512	3 205 102	662 410	5 428 900
1993	383 334	310 340	121 605	292 686	467 639	3 257 972	679 567	5 513 143
1994	384 719	314 108	121 379	292 755	475 790	3 308 981	696 273	5 594 005
1995	385 936	317 858	121 135	292 597	483 957	3 361 948	713 856	5 677 287
1996	387 063	321 620	120 983	292 188	492 093	3 411 457	730 822	5 756 226
1997	388 065	325 459	120 942	291 750	500 150	3 460 624	748 865	5 835 855
1998	388 977	329 239	120 924	291 373	508 094	3 509 481	766 842	5 914 930
1999	389 945	332 994	120 904	291 012	515 916	3 561 961	785 235	5 997 967
2000	391 036	336 601	120 913	290 654	523 612	3 605 017	803 311	6 071 144
2001	392 101	339 838	120 912	290 349	531 213	3 653 504	821 088	6 149 005

Table 7b. **World GDP by Region, 1900 and Annual Estimates 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

	Western Europe	*Western Offshoots*	*Eastern Europe*	*Former USSR*	*Latin America*	*Asia*	*Africa*	*World*
1900	675 923	346 869	102 084	154 049	71 810	556 845	66 136	1 973 716
1950	1 396 188	1 635 490	185 023	510 243	415 907	983 737	203 131	5 329 719
1951	1 478 599	1 753 540	195 670	512 566	438 241	1 052 267	212 653	5 643 536
1952	1 532 433	1 821 083	198 236	545 792	453 608	1 139 703	220 780	5 911 635
1953	1 611 339	1 903 763	209 145	569 260	469 286	1 218 405	228 858	6 210 056
1954	1 699 722	1 898 106	218 886	596 910	499 226	1 270 868	239 781	6 423 499
1955	1 805 779	2 032 869	233 857	648 027	530 891	1 330 326	248 054	6 829 803
1956	1 888 452	2 082 376	239 494	710 065	553 553	1 421 380	258 153	7 153 473
1957	1 971 596	2 123 207	257 611	724 470	595 890	1 485 225	267 612	7 425 611
1958	2 018 551	2 111 417	272 635	778 840	625 736	1 581 790	273 683	7 662 653
1959	2 114 619	2 261 993	286 886	770 244	640 912	1 657 765	288 734	8 021 152
1960	2 250 549	2 320 141	304 685	843 434	683 018	1 736 343	301 578	8 439 748
1961	2 370 583	2 374 411	322 781	891 763	715 577	1 744 557	308 136	8 727 808
1962	2 486 946	2 518 521	328 253	915 928	745 383	1 822 562	320 322	9 137 914
1963	2 603 774	2 630 968	344 112	895 016	767 875	1 950 307	343 186	9 535 239
1964	2 761 481	2 785 505	364 518	1 010 727	820 341	2 123 867	361 570	10 228 009
1965	2 877 269	2 962 352	380 016	1 068 117	861 475	2 232 507	381 330	10 763 066
1966	2 983 130	3 151 817	404 452	1 119 932	904 411	2 393 627	392 226	11 349 595
1967	3 088 548	3 234 760	420 645	1 169 422	945 295	2 511 607	400 067	11 770 344
1968	3 252 072	3 389 792	436 444	1 237 966	1 001 954	2 678 075	420 309	12 416 612
1969	3 438 238	3 507 231	449 862	1 255 392	1 066 883	2 935 884	453 131	13 106 621
1970	3 590 948	3 527 862	465 695	1 351 818	1 139 954	3 202 413	490 102	13 768 791
1971	3 711 784	3 647 077	499 790	1 387 832	1 207 908	3 384 521	512 138	14 351 050
1972	3 875 271	3 836 032	524 971	1 395 732	1 285 197	3 584 101	530 848	15 032 152
1973	4 096 456	4 058 289	550 756	1 513 070	1 389 029	3 865 936	549 993	16 023 529
1974	4 185 248	4 067 628	583 528	1 556 984	1 472 124	3 955 086	575 500	16 396 098
1975	4 167 528	4 069 398	604 251	1 561 399	1 516 429	4 143 267	582 627	16 644 898
1976	4 346 755	4 280 195	619 961	1 634 589	1 600 219	4 353 000	621 584	17 456 303
1977	4 471 506	4 459 671	641 681	1 673 159	1 676 380	4 597 844	647 589	18 167 829
1978	4 606 129	4 700 723	662 328	1 715 215	1 748 892	4 873 135	663 511	18 969 933
1979	4 774 306	4 866 597	672 299	1 707 083	1 859 062	5 074 326	694 654	19 648 326
1980	4 849 408	4 878 155	675 819	1 709 174	1 959 670	5 249 683	725 905	20 047 814
1981	4 860 516	5 006 126	667 932	1 724 741	1 971 459	5 466 812	733 452	20 431 038
1982	4 901 367	4 912 862	674 202	1 767 262	1 948 354	5 711 348	756 255	20 671 650
1983	4 990 650	5 103 869	684 326	1 823 723	1 899 531	6 003 271	761 138	21 266 508
1984	5 110 650	5 467 359	705 274	1 847 190	1 971 702	6 354 835	777 297	22 234 307
1985	5 238 333	5 687 354	706 201	1 863 687	2 031 566	6 676 210	801 420	23 004 771
1986	5 385 159	5 875 446	725 733	1 940 363	2 114 454	6 959 604	818 732	23 819 491
1987	5 539 861	6 086 756	721 188	1 965 457	2 180 979	7 360 551	831 716	24 686 508
1988	5 763 264	6 344 832	727 564	2 007 280	2 201 165	7 847 201	865 804	25 757 109
1989	5 960 940	6 560 368	718 039	2 037 253	2 228 826	8 186 232	892 376	26 584 033
1990	6 032 764	6 665 584	662 604	1 987 995	2 239 815	8 627 846	904 898	27 121 506
1991	6 132 879	6 624 976	590 280	1 863 524	2 322 362	8 983 054	911 693	27 428 768
1992	6 202 870	6 813 766	559 611	1 592 084	2 395 423	9 493 542	912 598	27 969 895
1993	6 182 982	6 997 300	550 399	1 435 008	2 477 909	10 007 080	921 183	28 571 861
1994	6 354 335	7 287 292	572 242	1 231 738	2 604 244	10 564 953	941 178	29 555 982
1995	6 506 739	7 488 397	605 392	1 163 401	2 642 483	11 196 934	969 734	30 573 080
1996	6 617 683	7 745 855	628 591	1 125 992	2 734 019	11 879 126	1 024 994	31 756 260
1997	6 791 738	8 071 150	645 039	1 149 255	2 877 534	12 413 389	1 060 213	33 008 319
1998	6 991 426	8 419 092	663 471	1 124 868	2 943 134	12 591 481	1 099 966	33 833 438
1999	7 180 236	8 774 087	675 657	1 171 952	2 950 074	13 079 182	1 136 130	34 967 319
2000	7 430 287	9 110 246	701 746	1 264 526	3 057 092	13 762 085	1 175 890	36 501 872
2001	7 550 272	9 156 267	728 792	1 343 230	3 087 006	14 105 724	1 222 577	37 193 868

Table 7c. **World Per Capita GDP by Region, 1900 and Annual Estimates 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

	Western Europe	*Western Offshoots*	*Eastern Europe*	*Former USSR*	*Latin America*	*Asia*	*Africa*	*World*
1900	2 893	4 015	1 438	1 237	1 109	638	601	1 262
1950	4 579	9 268	2 111	2 841	2 506	712	894	2 111
1951	4 816	9 760	2 206	2 806	2 572	748	916	2 197
1952	4 963	9 950	2 207	2 937	2 592	794	932	2 261
1953	5 186	10 220	2 296	3 013	2 612	832	945	2 332
1954	5 437	10 000	2 370	3 106	2 705	850	970	2 367
1955	5 740	10 511	2 495	3 313	2 799	871	981	2 469
1956	5 962	10 569	2 521	3 566	2 840	912	999	2 537
1957	6 181	10 567	2 682	3 576	2 974	932	1 013	2 581
1958	6 282	10 323	2 806	3 777	3 037	970	1 013	2 609
1959	6 530	10 866	2 921	3 669	3 024	996	1 044	2 680
1960	6 896	10 961	3 070	3 945	3 133	1 029	1 066	2 777
1961	7 203	11 025	3 218	4 098	3 192	1 024	1 065	2 834
1962	7 483	11 510	3 245	4 140	3 234	1 052	1 082	2 917
1963	7 767	11 844	3 372	3 985	3 241	1 100	1 132	2 982
1964	8 167	12 358	3 542	4 439	3 367	1 171	1 164	3 135
1965	8 441	12 967	3 664	4 634	3 439	1 203	1 197	3 233
1966	8 686	13 624	3 871	4 804	3 514	1 259	1 201	3 340
1967	8 936	13 816	3 996	4 963	3 576	1 290	1 194	3 395
1968	9 355	14 320	4 106	5 202	3 691	1 343	1 223	3 510
1969	9 825	14 657	4 200	5 225	3 828	1 438	1 286	3 631
1970	10 195	14 560	4 315	5 575	3 986	1 530	1 357	3 736
1971	10 465	14 856	4 596	5 667	4 117	1 577	1 382	3 813
1972	10 860	15 450	4 790	5 643	4 271	1 631	1 397	3 914
1973	11 416	16 179	4 988	6 059	4 504	1 720	1 410	4 091
1974	11 611	16 053	5 239	6 176	4 659	1 721	1 438	4 107
1975	11 521	15 892	5 377	6 135	4 687	1 766	1 418	4 094
1976	11 983	16 550	5 469	6 363	4 833	1 820	1 472	4 220
1977	12 289	17 069	5 612	6 454	4 948	1 887	1 492	4 317
1978	12 621	17 803	5 749	6 559	5 047	1 962	1 487	4 430
1979	13 041	18 233	5 793	6 472	5 247	2 004	1 512	4 508
1980	13 197	18 060	5 786	6 426	5 412	2 034	1 536	4 520
1981	13 185	18 339	5 685	6 430	5 327	2 081	1 509	4 530
1982	13 269	17 814	5 705	6 533	5 152	2 139	1 512	4 511
1983	13 491	18 333	5 762	6 680	4 918	2 200	1 477	4 554
1984	13 794	19 463	5 913	6 703	5 002	2 287	1 466	4 681
1985	14 113	20 062	5 892	6 701	5 052	2 359	1 468	4 762
1986	14 476	20 531	6 028	6 914	5 154	2 414	1 459	4 848
1987	14 857	21 067	5 966	6 942	5 212	2 506	1 441	4 939
1988	15 406	21 746	6 008	7 031	5 158	2 622	1 459	5 065
1989	15 856	22 250	5 915	7 098	5 123	2 686	1 463	5 140
1990	15 966	22 345	5 450	6 878	5 053	2 781	1 444	5 157
1991	16 152	21 918	4 844	6 409	5 145	2 848	1 414	5 132
1992	16 256	22 243	4 591	5 451	5 213	2 962	1 378	5 152
1993	16 129	22 547	4 526	4 903	5 299	3 072	1 356	5 182
1994	16 517	23 200	4 715	4 207	5 474	3 193	1 352	5 284
1995	16 860	23 559	4 998	3 976	5 460	3 330	1 358	5 385
1996	17 097	24 084	5 196	3 854	5 556	3 482	1 403	5 517
1997	17 502	24 799	5 333	3 939	5 753	3 587	1 416	5 656
1998	17 974	25 571	5 487	3 861	5 793	3 588	1 434	5 720
1999	18 413	26 349	5 588	4 027	5 718	3 672	1 447	5 830
2000	19 002	27 065	5 804	4 351	5 838	3 817	1 464	6 012
2001	19 256	26 943	6 027	4 626	5 811	3 861	1 489	6 049

Table 7a. **Year–to–Year Percentage Change in World Population, by Region, 1950-2001**

	Western Europe	*Western Offshoots*	*Eastern Europe*	*Former USSR*	*Latin America*	*Asia*	*Africa*	*World*
1950								
1951	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.7
1952	0.6	1.9	1.2	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.8
1953	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.1	1.8
1954	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.9
1955	0.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.9
1956	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.9
1957	0.7	2.0	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.0
1958	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.1
1959	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.9
1960	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.9	1.3	2.3	1.5
1961	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.3
1962	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.7	2.8	1.7	2.3	1.7
1963	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.1
1964	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.4	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1965	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1966	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.1
1967	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.0
1968	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.0
1969	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.0
1970	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1
1971	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.1
1972	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.0
1973	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.0
1974	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.9
1975	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.4	2.1	2.6	1.8
1976	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.7
1977	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.7
1978	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.7
1979	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	2.3	2.0	2.9	1.8
1980	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.8	2.2	1.9	2.9	1.8
1981	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.2	1.8	2.8	1.7
1982	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.6	2.9	1.6
1983	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	2.1	2.2	3.0	1.9
1984	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.9	2.0	1.8	2.9	1.7
1985	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	2.0	1.8	2.9	1.7
1986	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.8	1.7
1987	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.9	2.0	1.9	2.8	1.7
1988	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	2.0	1.9	2.8	1.7
1989	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	2.0	1.8	2.8	1.7
1990	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.7	1.9	1.8	2.8	1.7
1991	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.9	1.6
1992	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.5	1.8	1.6	2.7	1.6
1993	0.5	1.3	-0.2	0.2	1.8	1.6	2.6	1.6
1994	0.4	1.2	-0.2	0.0	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.5
1995	0.3	1.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.7	1.6	2.5	1.5
1996	0.3	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.7	1.5	2.4	1.4
1997	0.3	1.2	0.0	-0.1	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.4
1998	0.2	1.2	0.0	-0.1	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.4
1999	0.2	1.1	0.0	-0.1	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.4
2000	0.3	1.1	0.0	-0.1	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.2
2001	0.3	1.0	0.0	-0.1	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.3

Table 7b. **Year–to–Year Percentage Change in World GDP Volume, by Region, 1950-2001**

	Western Europe	*Western Offshoots*	*Eastern Europe*	*Former USSR*	*Latin America*	*Asia*	*Africa*	*World*
1950								
1951	5.9	7.2	5.8	0.5	5.4	7.0	4.7	5.9
1952	3.6	3.9	1.3	6.5	3.5	8.3	3.8	4.8
1953	5.1	4.5	5.5	4.3	3.5	6.9	3.7	5.0
1954	5.5	-0.3	4.7	4.9	6.4	4.3	4.8	3.4
1955	6.2	7.1	6.8	8.6	6.3	4.7	3.5	6.3
1956	4.6	2.4	2.4	9.6	4.3	6.8	4.1	4.7
1957	4.4	2.0	7.6	2.0	7.6	4.5	3.7	3.8
1958	2.4	-0.6	5.8	7.5	5.0	6.5	2.3	3.2
1959	4.8	7.1	5.2	-1.1	2.4	4.8	5.5	4.7
1960	6.4	2.6	6.2	9.5	6.6	4.7	4.4	5.2
1961	5.3	2.3	5.9	5.7	4.8	0.5	2.2	3.4
1962	4.9	6.1	1.7	2.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.7
1963	4.7	4.5	4.8	-2.3	3.0	7.0	7.1	4.3
1964	6.1	5.9	5.9	12.9	6.8	8.9	5.4	7.3
1965	4.2	6.3	4.3	5.7	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.2
1966	3.7	6.4	6.4	4.9	5.0	7.2	2.9	5.4
1967	3.5	2.6	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.9	2.0	3.7
1968	5.3	4.8	3.8	5.9	6.0	6.6	5.1	5.5
1969	5.7	3.5	3.1	1.4	6.5	9.6	7.8	5.6
1970	4.4	0.6	3.5	7.7	6.8	9.1	8.2	5.1
1971	3.4	3.4	7.3	2.7	6.0	5.7	4.5	4.2
1972	4.4	5.2	5.0	0.6	6.4	5.9	3.7	4.7
1973	5.7	5.8	4.9	8.4	8.1	7.9	3.6	6.6
1974	2.2	0.2	6.0	2.9	6.0	2.3	4.6	2.3
1975	-0.4	0.0	3.6	0.3	3.0	4.8	1.2	1.5
1976	4.3	5.2	2.6	4.7	5.5	5.1	6.7	4.9
1977	2.9	4.2	3.5	2.4	4.8	5.6	4.2	4.1
1978	3.0	5.4	3.2	2.5	4.3	6.0	2.5	4.4
1979	3.7	3.5	1.5	-0.5	6.3	4.1	4.7	3.6
1980	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	5.4	3.5	4.5	2.0
1981	0.2	2.6	-1.2	0.9	0.6	4.1	1.0	1.9
1982	0.8	-1.9	0.9	2.5	-1.2	4.5	3.1	1.2
1983	1.8	3.9	1.5	3.2	-2.5	5.1	0.6	2.9
1984	2.4	7.1	3.1	1.3	3.8	5.9	2.1	4.6
1985	2.5	4.0	0.1	0.9	3.0	5.1	3.1	3.5
1986	2.8	3.3	2.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	2.2	3.5
1987	2.9	3.6	-0.6	1.3	3.1	5.8	1.6	3.6
1988	4.0	4.2	0.9	2.1	0.9	6.6	4.1	4.3
1989	3.4	3.4	-1.3	1.5	1.3	4.3	3.1	3.2
1990	1.2	1.6	-7.7	-2.4	0.5	5.4	1.4	2.0
1991	1.7	-0.6	-10.9	-6.3	3.7	4.1	0.8	1.1
1992	1.1	2.8	-5.2	-14.6	3.1	5.7	0.1	2.0
1993	-0.3	2.7	-1.6	-9.9	3.4	5.4	0.9	2.2
1994	2.8	4.1	4.0	-14.2	5.1	5.6	2.2	3.4
1995	2.4	2.8	5.8	-5.5	1.5	6.0	3.0	3.4
1996	1.7	3.4	3.8	-3.2	3.5	6.1	5.7	3.9
1997	2.6	4.2	2.6	2.1	5.2	4.5	3.4	3.9
1998	2.9	4.3	2.9	-2.1	2.3	1.4	3.7	2.5
1999	2.7	4.2	1.8	4.2	0.2	3.9	3.3	3.4
2000	3.5	3.8	3.9	7.9	3.6	5.2	3.5	4.4
2001	1.6	0.5	3.9	6.2	1.0	2.5	4.0	1.9

Table 7b. **Year-to-Year Percentage Change in World Per Capita GDP, by Region, 1950-2001**

	Western Europe	*Western Offshoots*	*Eastern Europe*	*Former USSR*	*Latin America*	*Asia*	*Africa*	*World*
1950								
1951	5.2	5.3	4.5	-1.3	2.6	5.0	2.6	4.1
1952	3.1	1.9	0.1	4.7	0.8	6.2	1.7	2.9
1953	4.5	2.7	4.0	2.6	0.8	4.8	1.5	3.1
1954	4.8	-2.2	3.2	3.1	3.6	2.1	2.6	1.5
1955	5.6	5.1	5.3	6.7	3.5	2.5	1.2	4.3
1956	3.9	0.5	1.0	7.7	1.5	4.6	1.8	2.8
1957	3.7	0.0	6.4	0.3	4.7	2.2	1.4	1.7
1958	1.6	-2.3	4.6	5.6	2.1	4.1	0.0	1.1
1959	3.9	5.3	4.1	-2.9	-0.4	2.7	3.1	2.7
1960	5.6	0.9	5.1	7.5	3.6	3.4	2.1	3.6
1961	4.4	0.6	4.8	3.9	1.9	-0.5	-0.1	2.1
1962	3.9	4.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.7	1.6	2.9
1963	3.8	2.9	3.9	-3.7	0.2	4.5	4.6	2.2
1964	5.2	4.3	5.1	11.4	3.9	6.5	2.8	5.1
1965	3.3	4.9	3.4	4.4	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.1
1966	2.9	5.1	5.6	3.7	2.2	4.7	0.3	3.3
1967	2.9	1.4	3.3	3.3	1.8	2.5	-0.6	1.6
1968	4.7	3.7	2.7	4.8	3.2	4.1	2.4	3.4
1969	5.0	2.3	2.3	0.4	3.7	7.0	5.1	3.4
1970	3.8	-0.7	2.7	6.7	4.1	6.4	5.6	2.9
1971	2.6	2.0	6.5	1.7	3.3	3.1	1.9	2.1
1972	3.8	4.0	4.2	-0.4	3.8	3.4	1.1	2.7
1973	5.1	4.7	4.1	7.4	5.5	5.4	0.9	4.5
1974	1.7	-0.8	5.0	1.9	3.4	0.1	2.0	0.4
1975	-0.8	-1.0	2.6	-0.7	0.6	2.6	-1.4	-0.3
1976	4.0	4.1	1.7	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.1
1977	2.6	3.1	2.6	1.4	2.4	3.6	1.3	2.3
1978	2.7	4.3	2.4	1.6	2.0	4.0	-0.4	2.6
1979	3.3	2.4	0.8	-1.3	3.9	2.1	1.7	1.7
1980	1.2	-0.9	-0.1	-0.7	3.2	1.5	1.6	0.3
1981	-0.1	1.5	-1.7	0.1	-1.6	2.3	-1.7	0.2
1982	0.6	-2.9	0.3	1.6	-3.3	2.8	0.2	-0.4
1983	1.7	2.9	1.0	2.3	-4.5	2.8	-2.3	0.9
1984	2.2	6.2	2.6	0.3	1.7	3.9	-0.8	2.8
1985	2.3	3.1	-0.4	0.0	1.0	3.2	0.2	1.7
1986	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.0	2.4	-0.7	1.8
1987	2.6	2.6	-1.0	0.4	1.1	3.8	-1.2	1.9
1988	3.7	3.2	0.7	1.3	-1.0	4.6	1.3	2.6
1989	2.9	2.3	-1.6	1.0	-0.7	2.4	0.3	1.5
1990	0.7	0.4	-7.9	-3.1	-1.4	3.5	-1.3	0.3
1991	1.2	-1.9	-11.1	-6.8	1.8	2.4	-2.1	-0.5
1992	0.6	1.5	-5.2	-15.0	1.3	4.0	-2.5	0.4
1993	-0.8	1.4	-1.4	-10.1	1.6	3.7	-1.6	0.6
1994	2.4	2.9	4.2	-14.2	3.3	3.9	-0.3	1.9
1995	2.1	1.5	6.0	-5.5	-0.2	4.3	0.5	1.9
1996	1.4	2.2	4.0	-3.1	1.8	4.6	3.2	2.4
1997	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.2	3.6	3.0	0.9	2.5
1998	2.7	3.1	2.9	-2.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	1.1
1999	2.4	3.0	1.9	4.3	-1.3	2.3	0.9	1.9
2000	3.2	2.7	3.9	8.0	2.1	4.0	1.2	3.1
2001	1.3	-0.5	3.9	6.3	-0.5	1.1	1.7	0.6

Table 7a*. **Alternative UNPD World Population Estimates by Region, 1950-2000**
(000 at mid-year)

	Western Europe	*Western Offshoots*	*Eastern Europe*	*Former USSR*	*Latin America*	*Asia*	*Africa*	*World*
1950	305 346	181 677	87 673	180 980	167 030	1 375 431	220 888	2 519 025
1951	306 928	184 495	89 008	183 626	171 440	1 404 108	225 634	2 565 238
1952	308 740	187 617	90 307	186 630	176 038	1 431 671	230 526	2 611 528
1953	310 693	190 973	91 574	189 877	180 796	1 458 753	235 583	2 658 249
1954	312 722	194 501	92 809	193 275	185 695	1 485 891	240 822	2 705 716
1955	314 794	198 147	94 014	196 752	190 728	1 513 524	246 257	2 754 214
1956	316 900	201 863	95 184	200 259	195 895	1 541 990	251 899	2 803 991
1957	319 062	205 608	96 318	203 771	201 209	1 571 534	257 757	2 855 260
1958	321 323	209 350	97 410	207 281	206 690	1 602 308	263 838	2 908 200
1959	323 739	213 060	98 456	210 795	212 363	1 634 396	270 146	2 962 955
1960	326 359	216 716	99 451	214 322	218 248	1 667 851	276 686	3 019 633
1961	329 197	220 297	100 394	217 854	224 354	1 702 748	283 464	3 078 307
1962	332 210	223 784	101 290	221 354	230 665	1 739 223	290 486	3 139 011
1963	335 287	227 156	102 149	224 755	237 144	1 777 493	297 763	3 201 746
1964	338 280	230 396	102 984	227 968	243 734	1 817 804	305 307	3 266 473
1965	341 080	233 495	103 808	230 936	250 396	1 860 282	313 125	3 333 121
1966	343 641	236 437	104 624	233 624	257 114	1 904 964	321 237	3 401 640
1967	345 987	239 229	105 434	236 060	263 896	1 951 655	329 644	3 471 903
1968	348 156	241 914	106 242	238 325	270 756	1 999 935	338 319	3 543 647
1969	350 222	244 550	107 055	240 537	277 718	2 049 230	347 225	3 616 536
1970	352 234	247 183	107 875	242 782	284 800	2 099 059	356 340	3 690 271
1971	354 199	249 835	108 703	245 091	291 995	2 149 357	365 655	3 764 836
1972	356 094	252 499	109 540	247 446	299 295	2 200 035	375 204	3 840 112
1973	357 905	255 153	110 391	249 818	306 704	2 250 556	385 056	3 915 583
1974	359 610	257 758	111 263	252 162	314 230	2 300 282	395 306	3 990 612
1975	361 194	260 291	112 160	254 445	321 875	2 348 797	406 026	4 064 789
1976	362 669	262 743	113 083	256 663	329 641	2 395 837	417 236	4 137 873
1977	364 044	265 141	114 026	258 840	337 514	2 441 605	428 928	4 210 098
1978	365 304	267 539	114 964	261 001	345 458	2 486 754	441 103	4 282 122
1979	366 427	270 009	115 868	263 183	353 425	2 532 225	453 754	4 354 891
1980	367 408	272 605	116 714	265 411	361 380	2 578 728	466 871	4 429 118
1981	368 237	275 349	117 489	267 671	369 308	2 626 370	480 450	4 504 874
1982	368 943	278 229	118 195	269 949	377 210	2 675 010	494 482	4 582 017
1983	369 609	281 207	118 841	272 279	385 096	2 724 796	508 941	4 660 769
1984	370 346	284 231	119 445	274 702	392 981	2 775 840	523 797	4 741 343
1985	371 234	287 262	120 019	277 233	400 878	2 828 160	539 016	4 823 802
1986	372 294	290 286	120 572	279 898	408 783	2 881 900	554 594	4 908 327
1987	373 506	293 319	121 092	282 641	416 690	2 936 899	570 508	4 994 655
1988	374 859	296 382	121 543	285 302	424 597	2 992 473	586 684	5 081 841
1989	376 328	299 510	121 876	287 665	432 504	3 047 698	603 029	5 168 610
1990	377 885	302 725	122 060	289 574	440 408	3 101 898	619 477	5 254 027
1991	379 537	306 028	122 079	290 967	448 310	3 154 793	635 996	5 337 710
1992	381 267	309 403	121 954	291 886	456 206	3 206 517	652 604	5 419 837
1993	382 990	312 834	121 739	292 411	464 094	3 257 320	669 345	5 500 733
1994	384 595	316 298	121 512	292 670	471 971	3 307 635	686 288	5 580 970
1995	386 001	319 774	121 329	292 761	479 836	3 357 778	703 487	5 660 967
1996	387 172	323 261	121 211	292 711	487 684	3 407 796	720 952	5 740 787
1997	388 124	326 752	121 143	292 504	495 515	3 457 557	738 675	5 820 270
1998	388 894	330 214	121 103	292 142	503 325	3 506 994	756 680	5 899 353
1999	389 544	333 606	121 055	291 620	511 109	3 562 826	774 991	5 984 752
2000	390 121	336 903	120 970	290 940	518 865	3 604 492	793 627	6 055 918

Table 7a**. **World Population: Confrontation of UNPD and USBC-Maddison Estimates**
(ratio UNPD to USBC-Maddison)

	Western Europe	*Western Offshoots*	*Eastern Europe*	*Former USSR*	*Latin America*	*Asia*	*Africa*	*World*
1950	1.001	1.030	1.000	1.008	1.007	0.995	0.972	0.998
1951	1.000	1.027	1.003	1.005	1.006	0.997	0.972	0.999
1952	1.000	1.025	1.005	1.004	1.006	0.997	0.973	0.999
1953	1.000	1.025	1.005	1.005	1.006	0.996	0.973	0.998
1954	1.000	1.025	1.005	1.006	1.006	0.994	0.974	0.997
1955	1.001	1.025	1.003	1.006	1.006	0.991	0.974	0.996
1956	1.000	1.025	1.002	1.006	1.005	0.989	0.975	0.994
1957	1.000	1.023	1.003	1.006	1.004	0.986	0.976	0.992
1958	1.000	1.024	1.003	1.005	1.003	0.982	0.976	0.990
1959	1.000	1.024	1.002	1.004	1.002	0.982	0.977	0.990
1960	1.000	1.024	1.002	1.003	1.001	0.989	0.978	0.994
1961	1.000	1.023	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.000	0.980	1.000
1962	1.000	1.023	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.004	0.981	1.002
1963	1.000	1.023	1.001	1.001	1.001	1.002	0.982	1.001
1964	1.000	1.022	1.001	1.001	1.000	1.002	0.983	1.001
1965	1.001	1.022	1.001	1.002	1.000	1.002	0.983	1.001
1966	1.001	1.022	1.001	1.002	0.999	1.002	0.984	1.001
1967	1.001	1.022	1.002	1.002	0.998	1.003	0.984	1.002
1968	1.002	1.022	0.999	1.001	0.998	1.003	0.985	1.002
1969	1.001	1.022	0.999	1.001	0.997	1.003	0.985	1.002
1970	1.000	1.020	1.000	1.001	0.996	1.003	0.987	1.001
1971	0.999	1.018	1.000	1.001	0.995	1.002	0.987	1.000
1972	0.998	1.017	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.001	0.987	1.000
1973	0.997	1.017	1.000	1.000	0.995	1.001	0.987	1.000
1974	0.998	1.017	0.999	1.000	0.995	1.001	0.987	1.000
1975	0.998	1.016	0.998	1.000	0.995	1.001	0.988	1.000
1976	1.000	1.016	0.998	0.999	0.996	1.002	0.988	1.000
1977	1.001	1.015	0.997	0.999	0.996	1.002	0.988	1.000
1978	1.001	1.013	0.998	0.998	0.997	1.001	0.988	1.000
1979	1.001	1.012	0.998	0.998	0.997	1.000	0.988	0.999
1980	1.000	1.009	0.999	0.998	0.998	0.999	0.988	0.999
1981	0.999	1.009	1.000	0.998	0.998	1.000	0.988	0.999
1982	0.999	1.009	1.000	0.998	0.997	1.002	0.988	1.000
1983	0.999	1.010	1.001	0.997	0.997	0.999	0.988	0.998
1984	1.000	1.012	1.001	0.997	0.997	0.999	0.988	0.998
1985	1.000	1.013	1.001	0.997	0.997	0.999	0.988	0.999
1986	1.001	1.014	1.001	0.997	0.996	1.000	0.988	0.999
1987	1.002	1.015	1.002	0.998	0.996	1.000	0.988	0.999
1988	1.002	1.016	1.004	0.999	0.995	1.000	0.989	0.999
1989	1.001	1.016	1.004	1.002	0.994	1.000	0.989	0.999
1990	1.000	1.015	1.004	1.002	0.994	1.000	0.988	0.999
1991	1.000	1.012	1.002	1.001	0.993	1.000	0.986	0.999
1992	0.999	1.010	1.001	0.999	0.993	1.000	0.985	0.998
1993	0.999	1.008	1.001	0.999	0.992	1.000	0.985	0.998
1994	1.000	1.007	1.001	1.000	0.992	1.000	0.986	0.998
1995	1.000	1.006	1.002	1.001	0.991	0.999	0.985	0.997
1996	1.000	1.005	1.002	1.002	0.991	0.999	0.986	0.997
1997	1.000	1.004	1.002	1.003	0.991	0.999	0.986	0.997
1998	1.000	1.003	1.001	1.003	0.991	0.999	0.987	0.997
1999	0.999	1.002	1.001	1.002	0.991	1.000	0.987	0.998
2000	0.998	1.001	1.000	1.001	0.991	1.000	0.988	0.997