Development Centre Studies

# The World Economy

## HISTORICAL STATISTICS

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ANGUS MADDISON

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Development Centre Studies

# The World Economy

## HISTORICAL STATISTICS

*by*

Angus Maddison

OECD

DEVELOPMENT CENTRE OF THE ORGANISATION
FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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# Foreword

This work cuts across the full range of the Development Centre's 2001–2002 Work Programme and responds to the Centre's mandate to " … bring together the knowledge and experience in Member countries of both economic development and the formulation and execution of general economic policies … and to put the results at the disposal of (developing) countries."

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of population, GDP and per capita income for the world economy

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# Preface

This is the eighth study by Angus Maddison published by the Development Centre since 1965. It is a companion volume to *The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective,* which appeared in 2001. This earlier work had an excellent reception from historians, economists and a broader public and has been a best–seller.

This book updates and supplements his earlier panoramic survey of the dynamics of growth, patterns of inequality and their deep–rooted causes. It provides fuller source notes and much more detailed estimates of population, GDP and per capita income. His rigorous handling of the data, systematic comparison and assessment of the reliability of sources and his suggestions about how gaps in the data should be filled are exemplary.

There is a closer scrutiny of the contours of African development over the past two millennia; and of Latin American experience since Columbus. It provides a critical review of the literature on macroeconomic measurement from its seventeenth century origins to the present, and is intended as a research guide for future comparisons of economic performance in space and time.

A comparative quantitative approach to the world's regions over a very long period is useful for policy formulation for several reasons. For developing countries, it augments the statistical information on which to base policy decisions in face of uncertainty. For OECD countries, it is a reminder of the key role of long–term processes such as demographic change, technological change and the operation of market forces in determining economic outcomes. It also provides an insightful account of the forces of convergence or divergence across economies and regions and is a valuable contribution to the complex debate about the benefits and costs of globalisation.

In order to facilitate access to the extensive data on which this book is based, a CD–Rom has been prepared by the OECD Statistics Directorate, under Chief Statistician Enrico Giovannini, to accompany this volume.

Louka T. Katseli
Director
OECD Development Centre

August 2003

# Introduction

This book is intended as a quantitative reference work and guide to current and past research in macroeconomic history. It is a companion volume to *The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective*, published by OECD in 2001. The major purpose of that study was to provide an analytic survey of developments in the world economy over two millennia, and to explore the reasons for the great divergence in the momentum of advance in different regions. The analysis was underpinned by a comprehensive quantification of levels and movement in population, output, and per capita income. The statistical appendices provided annual estimates for 1950–1998, and for 8 benchmark years back to the first century. Annual estimates for 1870–1950 appeared in my earlier book *Monitoring the World Economy 1820–1992*.

The present work revises and updates the population estimates for 1950–2003, GDP and per capita GDP estimates for 1820–2001. It shows annual figures back to 1820 wherever possible and provides fuller source notes and explanations of proxy procedures for filling data gaps. For the period before 1820, there are fewer revisions, but detail is given for more countries and there is closer scrutiny of the contours of development in Latin America and Africa. Estimates of benchmark levels of output in 1990 international dollars are unchanged except for seven African countries.

The possibilities for extended annual coverage of population, GDP and per capita GDP were greatest for Europe and Western Offshoots. There were about 4 200 annual entries for individual countries in the 2001 volume and 15 200 here. For Latin America, Asia and Africa combined, there were about 15 300 entries in the earlier volume and 22 600 here.

The prologue provides a brief survey of the development of historical national accounts and demography from the 17th century to the present. It is based on some of the material I presented in the Kuznets lectures at Yale University in 1998. Sections HS–1 to HS–6 explain the sources and procedures used to derive the basic estimates for countries in the major regions. Section HS–7 summarises the procedures and problems involved in deriving the world totals for 1950–2003. HS–8 does the same for the estimates from the first century to 1950. Research on quantitative economic history has made great strides in the past quarter century, and the efforts of individual scholars have been reinforced by the creation of international networks as explained in HS–8. As a result we have a clearer notion of the range of growth experience, processes of catch–up, convergence and divergence, and underlying causal forces. Research has concentrated on the past two centuries of accelerated growth. Much less has been done on earlier centuries. As a consequence, there are conflicting views on relative levels of income in Europe and Asia around 1800. In my view, it is possible to resolve some of these differences by extending quantitative research further into the past. There were two reasons for indifference to or neglect of distant horizons. One is that quantitative evidence is scarcer the further back one goes in time, and earlier centuries were regarded as impenetrable to quantitative analysis. Another is that economic growth was much slower before the nineteenth century and therefore seemed irrelevant or uninteresting. There was a belief that the roots of modern growth lay in a sudden take–off (an industrial revolution) in the late eighteenth century, that agriculture originated eight thousand years ago and that there was a Malthusian torpor for most of the intervening interval. I disagree with this interpretation for reasons explained in HS–8.

# Prologue: The Pioneers of Macromeasurement

National accounts are an indispensable tool for assessing the growth potential and performance of contemporary economies. They are fundamental in international comparison of development levels. They have become an important tool of analysis for quantitative economic historians. They are sometimes considered too "modern" to be applicable to the distant past. In fact, national accounting, international income comparisons, and historical demography originated in the seventeenth century, when "the art of reasoning by figures on things relating to government" was called Political Arithmetick.

## The 17th Century Pioneers

The pioneer was **William Petty** (1623–87), a major figure in the scientific revolution of the seventeenth century. He was research assistant to the philosopher Thomas Hobbes in Paris in the 1640s, Professor of Anatomy in Oxford and organiser of the cadastral survey of Ireland after the Cromwellian conquest in the 1650s, one of the founders of the Royal Society in the 1660s, inventor, cartographer, economist, entrepreneur and founder of a wealthy dynasty. *Verbum Sapienti* (1665) presented his estimates of population, income, expenditure, stock of land, other physical assets and human capital in an integrated set of accounts for England and Wales. They were intended to provide a quantitative framework for effective implementation of fiscal policy and mobilisation of resources in time of war (the second Anglo–Dutch war of 1664–7).

*Political Arithmetick* (1676) was a comparative study of the economic performance of the Netherlands and France, using key indicators to demonstrate Dutch superiority. The French population was ten times the Dutch, but the Dutch merchant fleet was nine times as big, its foreign trade four times as big, its interest rate half the French level, its foreign assets large, those of France negligible. The Dutch economy was highly specialised, importing a large part of its food, hiring mercenaries to fight its wars, concentrating its labour force in high productivity sectors. High density of urban settlement, good ports and internal waterways reduced transport and infrastructure costs, cheapened government services and reduced the need for inventories. Property rights were clear and transfers facilitated by maintenance of registers. An efficient legal system and sound banking favoured economic enterprise. Taxes were high but levied on expenditure rather than income. This encouraged savings, frugality and hard work. The Dutch were a model of economic efficiency with obvious lessons for English policy, whereas popular notions of French power were greatly exaggerated.

Both these works were circulated in manuscript in Petty's lifetime, and published posthumously, in 1690 and 1691. Their publication sparked renewed interest in political arithmetic.

The second major contribution came from **Gregory King** (1648–1712), in reaction to Charles Davenant's (1694), *Essay upon Ways and Means of Supplying the War* (war of the League of Augsburg, 1688–97). **Davenant** (1656–1714) had literary talent as a clear expositor of economic issues (his father was poet laureate, and he was reputed by some to be the grandson of William Shakespeare). As former commissioner of excise when tax collection was taken out of the hands of tax farmers, he was able to present a first consolidated and transparent picture of the government's actual and potential

revenues and expenditure. King was impressed by the possibilities of using fiscal information for macroeconomic analysis. He established a close relationship with Davenant who quoted his work in detail and called him "that wonderful genius and master in the art of computing". Publications on sensitive matters of public policy required an official license, and exposed the author to sanctions of official disapproval. King preferred to avoid this risk, circulated copies of his manuscript accounts for comment to Davenant, **Robert Harley** (1661–1724) and others, but did not publish them. Unlike Davenant who was a well connected member of parliament, King was a cautious public servant in course of moving from the antiquated world of heraldry to more lucrative employment as Commissioner of Public Accounts. Harley was later Chancellor of the Exchequer and effectively Prime Minister under Queen Anne.

King's work in this field was intense from 1695 to 1700. His *Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions on the State and Condition of England* (1696) presented his results in highly concentrated form, but his 300 page Notebook (published in facsimile form by Laslett, 1973) provides an understanding of his meticulous procedures and the sophistication of his analysis. King's *Observations* was first published in complete form by George Chalmers in 1802 as an annex to his book on the *Comparative Strength of Great Britain*. This sparked the interest of **Patrick Colquhoun** (1745–1820) who exploited new sources of information (the first two censuses and the first income tax accounts) to replicate King's income account, and provide a more comprehensive production account showing value added for 1812. However, King's *Notebook* did not surface until 1917, and was first explored by David Glass in 1965. It is a treasure trove which deserves to be mined more thoroughly by quantitative historians.

The modern standardised system of national accounts provides a coherent macroeconomic framework covering the whole economy, which can be crosschecked in three ways. From the income side, it is the total of wages, rents and profits. It is also the sum of final expenditures by consumers, investors and government. From the production side, it is the sum of value added in different sectors–agriculture, industry and services, net of duplication. The framework can be expanded to include measures of labour input and capital stock, labour and total factor productivity.

King had four dimensions to his accounts which anticipated this modern system of interrelated balances:

*a)* the best–known is his depiction of the 1688 social hierarchy, showing 26 types of household, their number, average size, income and expenditure, savings or dependency on social transfers, and type of economic activity. In constructing it, King drew on 30 years experience in the Herald's office, making visitations to various parts of England to examine credentials of succession to aristocratic titles, the status and social standing of people who accounted for about two–thirds of national income. As a commissioner for the graduated poll tax on births, deaths, and marriage which came into force in 1695, he had access to a great deal of new information on the structure of incomes. The hearth tax was a further guide to the number of households and their average size;

*b)* his second account showed government spending and consumer expenditure by type of product, based on information derived from land and excise taxes for food, drink and tobacco, and a special survey he made for clothing and textiles. In *Observations* this account is very summary, but it is clear from the *Notebook* that his aggregate was the fruit of detailed estimation, and contains enough information to provide an approximation to the modern notion of gross domestic product (see Table 1 where I augment his aggregate which had narrower boundaries than is now standard);

*c)* his production account was incomplete. It showed value added in farming (crops and livestock) and forestry. His *Notebook* provides detailed quantification of many other items–textiles, value added in the paper industry, a breakdown of material inputs and labour costs in construction and shipbuilding. It shows expenditure on furniture, ceramics, pottery, glass, tools and transport equipment which can be converted into production estimates, with adjustment to deduct material inputs, transport and distributive margins;

*d)* a fourth dimension was his consolidated wealth and income account for 1688, showing property and labour income, the capitalised value of physical assets and of human capital. This resembled Petty's account for 1665, though the techniques of capitalisation were different.

King had a fifth account which compared levels of per capita consumption, public expenditure and revenue in England, France and Holland in 1688 and in 1695 in order to demonstrate differences in capacity to mobilise resources for war. It also contained a forecast of English national income to 1698. The estimates for France and the Netherlands were in most respects very rough, and he did not discuss the problem of measuring changes in the volume of output over time or adjusting for differences in the purchasing power of currency in making international comparisons.

Table 1. **Gross Domestic Expenditure in England and Wales in 1688**
(£000 at market prices)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Food** | **13 900** | **Education and Health** | **1 150** |
| Bread, Biscuits and Pastry | 4 300 | Schooling | 250 |
| Beef, Mutton and Pork | 3 300 | Paper, Books and Ink | 500 |
| Fish, Poultry and Eggs | 1 700 | Medical | 400[a] |
| Dairy Products | 2 300 | | |
| Fruits and Vegetables | 1 200 | **Personal and Professional Services** | **3 100** |
| Salt, Spices, Oil, and Sweetmeats | 1 100 | Domestic Servants | 1 600[a] |
| | | Recreation | 500 |
| **Beverages and Tobacco** | **7 350** | Legal, Financial, Hair-dressing, | |
| Beer and Ale | 5 800 | Inns and Taverns | 1 000[a] |
| Wine and Brandy | 1 300 | | |
| Tobacco, Pipes and Snuff | 250[a] | **Passenger Transport** | **430** |
| | | Passenger Transport by Road | 280[a] |
| **Clothing** | **10 393** | Passenger Transport by Water | 150[a] |
| Male Outerwear | 2 390 | | |
| Shirts, Cravats, and Ruffles | 1 300 | **Government, Religion and Defence** | **4 844** |
| Male Underwear | 100 | Military Pay | 1 530[a] |
| Male Accessories | 85 | Ecclesiastical Remuneration | 514[a] |
| Female Outerwear | 904 | Civil Government Pay | 1 800[a] |
| Female Underwear | 1 400 | Commodities | 1 000[a] |
| Nightgowns and Aprons | 500 | | |
| Female Accessories | 335 | **Gross Capital Formation** | **3 675** |
| Hats, Caps and Wigs | 568 | Structures | 975[a] |
| Gloves, Mittens and Muffs | 410 | Transport Equipment | 700[a] |
| Handkerchiefs | 200 | Other Equipment | 2 000 |
| Stockings and Socks | 1 011 | | |
| Footwear | 1 190 | **Gross Domestic Expenditure** | **54 042** |
| | | Gregory King's Total | 41 643[b] |
| **Household Operation** | **9 200** | Additional Items | 12 399[a] |
| Rent and Imputed Rent | 2 200[a] | | |
| Fire, Candles and Soap | 2 000 | | |
| Beds and Bedding | 1 500 | | |
| Sheets and Table Linen | 1 500 | | |
| Brass and Pewterware | 1 000 | | |
| Wood and Glassware | 1 000 | | |

a) Indicates items I added from *Notebook*.
b) Total of items shown in *Observations*.
*Source*: Gregory King's *Notebook* in Laslett (1973) and *Observations* in Barnett (1936).

Table 2. **Structure of British Gross Domestic Expenditure, 1688 and 1996**
(per cent of total)

| | ***1688*** ***England and Wales*** | ***l996*** ***United Kingdom*** |
|---|---|---|
| Food | 25.7 | 6.5 |
| Beverages and Tobacco | 13.6 | 5.9 |
| Clothing and Footwear | 19.2 | 3.7 |
| Light, Fuel and Power | 3.7 | 2.2 |
| Furniture, Furnishings and Household Equipment | 9.3 | 4.0 |
| Personal Services | 3.0 | 1.2 |
| ***Sub-total*** | **74.5** | **23.5** |
| Rent and Imputed Rent | 4.1 | 10.0 |
| Education | 1.4 | 5.4 |
| Health | 0.7 | 6.7 |
| Recreation and Entertainment | 0.9 | 5.7 |
| Transport and Communication | 0.8 | 10.6 |
| Other | 1.9 | 11.5 |
| ***Sub-total*** | **9.8** | **49.9** |
| Total Private Consumption (Total Items 1-12) | 84.2 | 73.4 |
| **Government Consumption (except education and health)** | 9.0 | 10.9 |
| **Gross Capital Formation** | 6.8 | 15.8 |
| ***Total Gross Domestic Expenditure*** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Level of Per Capita GDP (in 1990 international dollars) | 1 411 | 17 891 |

*Source:* 1688 from Table 1; 1996 from OECD, *National Accounts 1984-1996*, Vol.2, Paris 1998.

Box 1. **Political arithmeticians were also pioneers of demography**

The first serious demographer was **John Graunt** (1620–74), a close friend of Petty. Graunt's *Observations on the Bills of Mortality* published in 1662 involved a meticulous assemblage and adjustment of a very large weekly and annual database on burials and christenings in London for 1603 onwards. For 20 years he had data on causes of death, broken down by 81 categories. He had access to returns of a partial census for 1631 which provided a benchmark for his growth estimates.

Graunt distinguished the regular pattern of chronic ailments from epidemics. Plague was endemic but recurred at irregular intervals. The worst year was 1603, when it caused 82 per cent of deaths. He had no direct information on age at death, but constructed a rough proxy by grouping illnesses which affected infants and children, and those associated with old age. He constructed a crude survival table which showed 36 per cent mortality for those aged 0–6, with only 3 per cent surviving beyond age 66. This was the ancestor of life tables, and attracted wide interest in England, France and Holland where life annuities and tontines (a lottery on life expectation invented by Lorenzo Tonti in 1652) were part of the public debt. **Edmond Halley** (1656–1742) improved on Graunt's crude analysis of life expectation and articulated the fundamental mathematical principles of life insurance in (1693) "Degrees of Mortality of Mankind; with an Attempt to ascertain the Price of Annuities", *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*.

In confronting data on London burials and christenings, Graunt found that burials were bigger. By comparison of the average discrepancy between births and deaths, he concluded that there was net immigration from small towns and rural areas of about 6 000 persons a year. As a crosscheck, he analysed annual data for Romsey, a town near Southampton. Over 90 years there was a net increase of 1 059 persons, of which 300 remained in Romsey, 400 emigrated to the Americas and 300–400 emigrated to London. In the third edition, in 1665, Graunt extended the analysis of country towns to Tiverton in Devon and Cranbrook in Kent, which confirmed the Romsey/London differentials.

As births were rising substantially over time, it was clear that the population was growing, and the growth of the housing stock corroborated this. Using inferences about age structure and likely fertility in conjunction with his other material, he suggested that London had grown two and a half fold in the previous 56 years.

Graunt concluded that the population of England and Wales was 14 times as big as that of London. His multiplier was derived from several indicators, i.e. London's share of the tax burden; cartographic analysis of the area of different parts of the country, likely density of settlement, the average size of parishes.

Prior to Graunt, nobody had thought of using the mortality bills to reconstruct the demography of London. His meticulous inspection of data, adjustments for coverage, the caution and modesty with which he explained his carefully structured inferences and techniques of analysis are the foundation of modern historical demography, and he clearly belonged to the pantheon of seventeenth century science.

Gregory King made a significant improvement on Graunt's estimate of the population of England and Wales. He had much more information for areas outside London. He had the hearth tax returns on the number of houses (1 million rural and 300 000 urban). From Davenant (1694) he had evidence from the chimney tax on house occupancy. He organised mini–censuses for Lichfield, Harfield and Buckfastleigh as a crosscheck on household size. His estimate of family size was smaller than Graunt's. He found an average household of 4.23 persons, but this included domestic servants, apprentices and unmarried farm labourers who lived in. Deducting these the average family size was 3.8 persons.

King's estimate of the population of England and Wales in 1695 was 5.5 million, significantly lower than Graunt's 6.4 million, but virtually identical with the estimate of Wrigley *et al*. (1997) in their detailed reconstitution of English demographic history 1580–1837 using the sophisticated techniques and massive computing power of modern demography.

King also made an estimate of world population in 1695, based on a calculation of the surface area of the globe, the proportion of land in the total and the likely density of settlement on different types of land. His world total in the *Notebook* was 626 million, much closer to my 604 million for 1700 than Petty's estimate of 320 million in his day or Riccioli's (1672) estimate of 1 billion.

Between 1695 and 1707, there was interest in national income estimation in France. In 1695 **Pierre de Boisguilbert** (1646–1714), lieutenant–general (chief judge and president of the appeals court) in Rouen (capital of the province of Normandy), published anonymously *La France ruinée sous la règne de Louis XIV,* a very pessimistic assessment of the economic condition of France, the need to make its fiscal structure more effective and equitable and to be less dirigiste in economic policy. In 1697 another version appeared, still anonymous but with a less provocative title *Le détail de la France*. Boisguilbert was impressed by the hunger crises and population decline which hit France in the early 1690s. He asserted that the national income had fallen by a third since 1660, but in fact provided no detail. Boisguilbert's books attracted little notice but stimulated the interest of **Sebastien le Prestre de Vauban** (1633–1707), a military engineer, who designed and supervised the construction of fortifications on the Northern and Eastern frontiers, successfully besieged many enemy cities, and constructed ports and forts on the Atlantic coast. Marshal Vauban had experience in galvanising regional and local authorities and mobilising resources for construction projects in many parts of France over a period of decades, so it is not surprising that he developed aspirations as a social engineer at the end of his career. There is a striking difference in tone between the work of Boisguilbert and Vauban and the English school of political arithmetic. The French writers were both convinced that the economy of their country was in a parlous state and the English were much more upbeat about England.

In 1707 Vauban published *La dîme royale,* a detailed proposal to transform the tax structure, which included a detailed assessment of potential revenue under a new tax regime. He was encouraged in this endeavour by the success of a proposal he made to the king in January 1695 for a temporary wartime capitation tax. This was adopted in 1695 and terminated in 1697 when the war ended. It was similar to the English poll tax of 1695–1705. Its incidence was graduated by descending order in the social hierarchy for 22 classes of taxpayer from the Dauphin down; social position being a proxy for income assessment. It was reintroduced in 1701 as a regional supplement to the *taille* without the key feature of graduation by ability to pay (see Collins, 2001, pp. 133–4 and 165–7).

The French revenue system Boiguilbert and Vauban wanted to transform was highly inefficient and inequitable. The main direct tax, the *taille*, involved large exemptions for the nobility and office holders. Some of these were for individuals (*personnelle*), others exempted specified properties (*réelle*). Tax rates varied regionally, between the *pays d'élection* and the *pays d'état* (Brittany, Burgundy, Languedoc and Provence, where tax rates were largely determined by the regional authorities). There were internal transit duties (*traites*) on merchandise crossing regional frontiers, inhibiting the development of a national market. Collection of direct and indirect taxes was done mainly by tax farmers and *traitants*, who made advance payments to the authorities and kept what they could collect. At the bottom level, in the 36 000 parishes, tax liability was fixed collectively. A large proportion of public officials obtained their posts by purchase, or inherited them from relatives. Most of them paid an annual fee (*paulette*) to guarantee inheritability of their office. In fact their salaries (*gages*) were equivalent to interest on the money they paid for their post. As a result the bureaucracy was swollen by officials who were only partially employed. The major indirect tax (*gabelle*), was on salt; the rate of tax varied between regions, virtually zero in producing regions like Brittany, and high in Burgundy, where wine taxes were low. As a consequence, there was large–scale smuggling and expenditure on revenue police. In all these respects, England had a more efficient, transparent and equitable fiscal system. In 1694 it acquired a central bank and established effective foundations for a market in long–term government debt. In France the first attempt a national budget was Necker's *Compte Rendu au Roi* in 1781, and the Banque de France was not created until 1800.

Vauban proposed to abolish all the existing taxes on property, income and internal transit, and replace them with a single tax on income without exemptions or regional variation. He proposed to simplify the rate structure of the salt tax to reduce smuggling. He suggested new indirect taxes on luxuries and on liquor consumed in bars (*cabarets*).

In order to assess potential revenue from his new system he made estimates of national income, population and area. For area, he used a rough average of five different cartographic sources for 38 regions of France. His estimated total was the equivalent of 60 million hectares. This was an exaggeration. The present area is 55 million and at that time (before Lorraine and Savoie were incorporated) was about 50 million (see Le Roy Ladurie, 1992, p. 280). In fact, King's estimate of the area of France (51 million hectares) was much more exact. For population Vauban used estimates from 28 provincial officials for years between 1694–1700. His total was 19.1 million, which tallies fairly well with modern estimates for the area he covered (see Bardet and Dupaquier, 1997, p. 449). King's estimate for France (14 million) was much too low.

Vauban's estimates of national income were rough and hybrid. His measure for agriculture referred to gross output, with no deduction for feed, seed and upkeep of buildings and equipment. He did not distinguish between different categories of agricultural income, and did not cover non–agricultural activity in rural areas. He specified 10 types of non–agricultural income from property and labour. The sophistication of the analysis was greatly inferior to that of Gregory King, and he was dealing with a country where fiscal and other evidence for a coherent national analysis was much more exiguous than in England.

Vauban estimated agricultural output on the basis of a sample study of Normandy. For this he had help from an anonymous friend (possibly Boisguilbert). He assumed that 80 per cent of the land yielded income from crops, livestock, vineyards and forestry, with a third of cropland in fallow. He estimated the physical crop yield for wheat and its value per square league (20 square km.). He assumed this value yield per league was also valid for pastoral activities, vineyards and forestry. From this he estimated a tax yield about 24 per cent higher than the ecclesiastical tithe for Normandy. Nevertheless, he took the latter as representative and blew up it up by the ratio of the land area of France to that of Normandy. After a further conservative reduction of about 10 per cent, he concluded that the tax yield at the national level would be 60 million livres, assuming a 5 per cent levy (*vingtième*) on gross output. If we multiply his 5 per cent tax yield by 20, gross agricultural output for France would have been 1 200 million livres; his first estimate implied 1667 million livres. However, if we deduct inputs into agriculture, adjust for his overstatement of the area of France and the fact that Normandy was more densely populated than the country as a whole, it seems likely that he was overstating national income from agriculture substantially.

Vauban's estimate of non–rural income was 352 million livres. Rent and imputed rent (net of repair and maintenance) from 320 000 urban houses he estimated to be 32 million. Interest on government debt 20 million, mixed income from commerce, banking, fishing, shipping, and grain milling 58 million, pensions and emoluments of government officials 40 million, legal income 10 million. He assumed there were 1.5 million servants with emoluments of 30 million. 2 million non–agricultural labourers and artisans were assumed to earn 162 million–he derived this from their average daily wage, and assumed a working year of 185 days (deducting 52 Sundays, 38 days for public holidays, 50 for intemperate weather, 20 days attending fairs and markets, and 25 for illness). Except for the last three groups, he gave no indication of the number of people involved in rural and non–rural activity. He proposed the introduction of a Chinese–style household registration system to remedy this defect, and appended a form showing the type of detail by age, sex and occupation which should be garnered annually by local worthies. Vauban must have realised that his assessment of non–rural income was inadequate, as he started his analysis by asserting that it was bigger than rural income. However, he could have crosschecked his estimates more closely for consistency. His estimate of the number of non–rural houses (320 000) is manifestly too low for a non–rural labour force of more than 3.5 million and their families.

Vauban insisted that the costs of collection would be greatly reduced with his system and that the transition from the existing order would be painless. He felt that one could dispense with the sevices of tax farmers and traitants whom he classified as bloodsuckers (*Sang-suës d'État)*. He felt that there could be a smooth tansition to collection of agricultural levies in kind to be stored in government warehouses. He did not explain how the government would dispose of these commodities. He was also insouciant about the protests of the elite who would lose their tax–exempt status. In chapter VIII he identified all the groups who might oppose his proposition and suggested that with 200 000 armed men at his disposal the king could easily quell any opposition. Politically his proposition was both naïve and provocative. In February 1707, a month before Vauban's death, the book was officially condemned and the remaining copies were destroyed.

## The 18th Century Onwards

From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the 1940s, there were about thirty attempts to measure national income in Britain. There were significant differences in their coverage and methodology. Most concentrated on the income dimension without crosschecks from the expenditure or production side. Most were spot estimates for a given point of time and it was difficult to link them to measure economic growth, as there was only a limited and belated effort to develop appropriate price deflators (see Colin Clark, 1937). Nevertheless, these estimates are still very useful to quantitative economic historians. Thanks to detailed scrutiny by Phyllis Deane (1955–7) they provided a starting point and inspiration for pioneering studies of British economic growth by Deane and Cole (1964), Feinstein (1972), Matthews, Feinstein and Odling–Smee (1982) and Crafts (1985). The retrospective estimates of this new generation of quantitative historians are generally based on the modern international standardised system of national accounts.

Studenski (1958) cites nine attempts to measure French national income later in the 18th century. Some of these were an improvement on Vauban, notably Lavoisier's *De la richesse territoriale du royaume de France* (1791), and Arthur Young's (1794, chapter 15) detailed estimates of French agricultural output for 1787–9. Young found that land productivity in Normandy was much higher than in the rest of France, which strengthens the impression that Vauban overstated agricultural output.

Between 1800 and the first world war, the statistical basis for macroeconomic measurement improved a good deal in Europe, North America and the Antipodes. Population censuses provided a much better basis for demographic analysis. Statistical offices collected data on trade, transport, fiscal and monetary matters, employment, wages and prices. There was an increasing array of information on commodity output in agriculture, mining and manufacturing. Index number techniques were developed which would have made it possible to measure temporal change and inter–spatial variance of complex aggregates.

Although there was a proliferation of national income estimates, there was little improvement in their quality or comparability. They provided little help for serious analysis of economic growth, and there were significant differences in their coverage and methodology.

**Michael Mulhall** (1836–1900) made a serious contribution to international comparison of levels of performance.

Mulhall was Irish, educated in Rome, and spent his early working life as a journalist in Argentina. He published four major books between 1880 and 1896, drawing on census, trade, and commercial information to demonstrate developments in the world economy. His *Industry and Wealth of Nations* (1896) was devoted entirely to providing consistent comparisons of national output and wealth. He gave detailed sources and a mass of carefully structured statistical material in comparative form for 22 countries representing about 60 per cent of world product in 1894–5. He referred to other national income estimates where available, but used his own standard rules of thumb to assess value added for all countries. He also provided standard guidelines for his measures of national wealth. His methods

were simple and described transparently. To determine total value added, he divided each national economy into 9 sectors, estimated gross output in each sector, and to avoid double counting, deducted inputs as specified below.

His coverage of Europe and Western offshoots was pretty comprehensive, but for the rest of the world was confined to Argentina and South Africa. He provided current price estimates of the level in income in eight countries at dates ranging from 1812 to 1895. His cross–country comparison for 1894 was at current prices (in £ sterling) using exchange rates.

Mulhall had a powerful influence on Timothy Coghlan, the government statistician for New South Wales who made the first official estimates of national income for the *Seven Colonies of Australasia* which were published regularly from 1886–1905.

Table 3. **Mulhall's 1896 Guidelines for Estimating Value Added by Sector of Economic Activity**

| *Economic Sector* | *Value Added* |
|---|---|
| Agriculture | 60 per cent of gross product |
| Manufacturing | 50 per cent of gross product |
| Minerals, forestry and fisheries | 100 per cent of gross product |
| Commerce | 10 per cent of aggregate domestic sales |
| Transport | 10.5 per cent of aggregate domestic sales |
| House-rent | 6 per cent of the value of the housing stock |
| Domestic servants | two-thirds of house rent |
| Public service | 50 per cent of tax revenue |
| Professional services | 10 per cent of the sum of 8 items above |

**Colin Clark** (1905–89) took a major step towards world accounts in his *Conditions of Economic Progress* in 1940. He assembled income estimates for 30 countries (pp. 40–1). He adjusted them to mitigate national idiosyncrasies of measurement and made rough proxies for another 20 countries (based on indicators of real wages) to make a rough estimate of world income for 1925–34 (p. 56). He constructed a crude PPP measure to make the individual country estimates additive in terms of his "international unit" (US dollars with average purchasing power of 1925–34). Unlike Mulhall, who made his own multicountry estimates on a standardised basis, Clark was in large degree a compiler of other people's estimates, seeking maximalist coverage. To measure economic growth, he made time series comparisons in real terms for 15 countries for disparate years between 1850 and the 1930s (pp. 146–148), but in many cases these were weak because he was willing to make crude links between different and not always comparable "spot" estimates, and to make use of some dubious deflators.

All of Clark's 1940 estimates have now been superseded, but his work is still of substantial historical interest, because he made an exhaustive survey of the work of virtually all the economists and statisticians who had published in his field in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and had extensive correspondance with the statisticians of his day who were engaged in such work. He never hesitated to adjust these estimates to conform to his own ideas about the appropriate coverage of the accounts or methods of treatment of particular items. He also used the estimates analytically. Systematic comparative confrontation is a particularly good way of testing the plausibility and consistency of estimates and may well induce careful scrutiny of "outlier countries". In 1940, however, there was no agreement on the coverage and methodology of national accounts, and the comparability of the different estimates was therefore restricted.

## *The Modern Era*

The first official estimates for the United States were made by **Simon Kuznets** (1901–85) in 1934, at a time when the economy was in deep depression. The accounts were felt to be an important tool for improving public policy. In the United Kingdom, the outbreak of war in 1939 led to a replication of the Davenant–King partnership of the 1690s. In February 1940, Maynard Keynes published *How to Pay for the War: A Radical Plan for the Chancellor of the Exchequer*. The structure of his argument was butressed by national accounts developed by Colin Clark (they were already closely associated in 1931–7, when Keynes was analysing the causes and cure for unemployment). Keynes persuaded the chancellor to include a first official set of accounts in his 1941 budget. The accounts were an important tool in Whitehall strategy for winning the war. The integrated statistical perspective led to much more effective resource mobilisatiton than in Germany (see Kaldor, 1946).

In 1944 there were consultations between British, Canadian and US statisticians with a view to standardisation of their concepts and procedures (see Denison, 1947). In the postwar years, comparable accounts were felt to be a political necessity to facilitate assessment of needs for Marshall Aid and burden–sharing in NATO.

The standardised system was designed in large part by **Richard Stone** (1913–1991), who together with James Meade made the first official estimates of national income for the United Kingdom in 1941. He also produced guidelines for OEEC and OECD on *Quantity and Price Indexes* (1956), *Input–Output and National Accounts* (1961) and *Demographic Accounting and Model Building* (1971). His magnum opus was his posthumously published (1997) *Some British Empiricists in the Social Sciences, 1650-1900*. Stone and Milton Gilbert (chief of US national income accounts until 1951 and Director of the OEEC Economics and Statistics Department until 1960) were very active in the 1950s in seeing that the 1952 standardised system was implemented in OEEC countries. Shortly after, the OEEC system was merged with that of the UN which was applied by official statisticians in most countries in the postwar years, except in communist countries whose accounts excluded many service activities, and involved some duplication. **Milton Gilbert** (1909–79) and **Irving Kravis** (1916–92) pioneered the first official measures of the purchasing power parity of currencies, published by OEEC in 1954. Kravis greatly expanded the scope of the PPP measures by starting the International Comparison Project (ICP) in 1968, and in 1978, together with his colleagues Robert Summers and Alan Heston inaugurated the Penn World Tables (PWT) to fill gaps in ICP coverage.

Thanks to these pioneering efforts, there are now official estimates of GDP growth for years since 1950 for 179 countries, and purchasing power parity measures which permit comparison of levels of performance. They have become a major instrument of economic policy in virtually all countries.

# HS–1: Western Europe, 1500–2001

Population 1500-1700 and GDP growth rates 1500-1820 (except for France) from Appendix B of Maddison (2001), *The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective*; 1820 onwards as described below.

**Population:** Sources for the annual estimates, 1820–1950, are described in the country notes below. 1950 onwards from International Programs Center, US Bureau of the Census, October 2002.

**GDP:** Annual estimates, 1820–1950, as described below. In most cases, the country source notes are abbreviated versions of those in Maddison (1995), *Monitoring the World Economy, 1820–1992,* pp. 126–139, but there are revised estimates for France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and Spain. I also comment on new estimates for Austria and Greece which I have not adopted. 1950 onwards from Appendix C of Maddison (2001), *The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective,* updated as follows: GDP volume movement 1995–2001 from OECD, *National Accounts of OECD Countries, 1989–2000*, vol. 1, and OECD, *Quarterly National Accounts Statistics*, 2/2002; Maddison (2001), pp.171–4 and 189–90 explain the derivation of the benchmark 1990 GDP levels. Except for Germany and the United Kingdom, the estimates are adjusted to eliminate the impact of frontier change.

**Austria:** GDP by industry of origin in 1913 prices for 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860 and annual estimates 1870–1913, from A. Kausel, "Österreichs Volkseinkommen 1830 bis 1913" in *Geschichte und Ergebnisse der zentralen amtlichen Statistik in Österreich 1829–1979, Beitrage zur österreichischen Statistik*, Heft 550, Vienna, 1979, pp. 692–3. 1820–30 per capita movement assumed to be the same as that for 1830–40 (see Kausel, p. 701). 1913–50 gross national product in 1937 prices by expenditure and industry of origin, from A. Kausel, N. Nemeth, and H. Seidel, "Österreichs Volkseinkommen, 1913–63", *Monatsberichte des Österreichischen Institutes für Wirtschaftsforschung*, 14th Sonderheft, Vienna, August 1965, p. 38 and 42; 1937–45 from F. Butschek, *Die Österreichische Wirtschaft 1938 bis 1945*, Fischer, Stuttgart, 1979, p. 65. 1950 onwards from OECD sources. Kausel's estimates are corrected for territorial change, and refer to population and product within the present boundaries of Austria. Kausel (1979) also presented 1830–1913 estimates for Cisleithenia (the Austrian half of the Austro–Hungarian Empire). Other Cisleithenia included Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia, Bukowina, the Trieste region, and Dalmatia (subsequently parts of Czechoslavakia, Poland and Yugoslavia). Kausel was head of the national accounts division and subsequently Vice President of the Austrian Central Statistical Office. His 1979 article was part of a large–scale exercise in quantitative economic history to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Statistical Office. The anniversary volume contained many other papers, including a comprehensive demographic analysis of the different components of the Austro–Hungarian Empire("Die Bevölkerung Österrreich–Ungarns", by H. Helczmanovszki).

David Good and Tongshu Ma (1999), "The Economic Growth of Central and Eastern Europe in Comparative Perspective, 1870–1989", *European Review of Economic History*, vol. 3, Part 2, pp. 105 and 107 reject the Kausel (1979) estimates as "back–of–the envelope" calculations. They suggest a "more plausible" alternative with "firmer foundations". In fact, it is derived from regression and three proxy measures: letters posted per capita, crude birth rate, and share of non–agricultural employment in the labour force. Their estimate refers to 1870–1910 and shows slower growth than Kausel. In an earlier estimate, using five proxies and a different estimating procedure, Good (1994) appeared satisfied to have found growth "almost identical to that of Kausel". The Good and Ma characterisation of Kausel's direct estimate is inaccurate and there is no justification for dropping it in favour of their proxy for Austria. However, their other proxies are useful as they cover countries and periods for which direct estimates are not available (see HS–2 below).

Max–Stephan Schulze, "Patterns of Growth and Stagnation in the Late Nineteenth Century Habsburg Economy", *European Review of Economic History*, December 2000, pp. 311–40 provides well–documented annual GDP and per capita GDP estimates for 1870–1913 for Cisleithenia and Transleithenia (the Hungarian half of the Habsburg Empire). He made no estimate for present–day Austria, but used Good and Ma results. He shows slower growth for present–day Austria than for Cisleithenia, whereas Kausel showed the opposite. Kausel's 1913 per capita GDP was more than 60 per cent higher than he found for Cisleithenia. The Schulze differential is 29 per cent. Table 1–1 shows my estimates for 1830, 1870 and 1913 derived from Kausel; the bottom panel shows those of Schulze.

Table 1-1. **Population and GDP in Modern and Habsburg Austria, 1830-1913**

| | *Modern Austria* | *Other Cisleithenia* | *Total Cisleithenia* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Population (000s)* | |
| 1830 | 3 538 | 12 292 | 15 830 |
| 1870 | 4 520 | 16 028 | 20 248 |
| 1913 | 6 767 | 22 572 | 29 339 |
| | | *GDP (million 1990 international Geary-Khamis $)* | |
| 1830 | 4 937 | 11 150 | 16 087 |
| 1870 | 8 429 | 16 574 | 25 003 |
| 1913 | 23 451 | 39 187 | 62 638 |
| | | *GDP per capita (1990 international Geary-Khamis $)* | |
| 1830 | 1 395 | 907 | 1 016 |
| 1870 | 1 865 | 1 034 | 1 235 |
| 1913 | 3 465 | 1 736 | 2 135 |
| | | *Schulze GDP per capita estimates* | |
| 1870 | 1 856 | n.a. | 1 421 |
| 1913 | 2 871 | n.a. | 2 222 |

**Belgium:** 1820–46 movement in agricultural output from Martine Goossens, *De Economische Ontwikkeling van de Belgische Landbouw in Regional Perspectief, 1812–1846*, Leuven 1989. 1831–46 industrial output estimates supplied by Jean Gadisseur (1820–31 assumed to increase at same pace as in 1831–42). Service output 1820–46 assumed to move with population. 1846–1913 GDP derived from movements in agricultural and industrial output from J. Gadisseur, "Contribution à l'étude de la production agricole en Belgique de 1846 à 1913", *Revue belge d'histoire contemporaine*, vol. IV, 1–2, 1973. Service output is from the same source and was assumed to move with service employment (derived for census years from P. Bairoch, *La Population active et sa structure*, Brussels, 1968, pp. 87–8). 1913 weights and 1913–50 GDP from C. Carbonnelle, "Recherches sur l'évolution de la production en Belgique de 1900 à 1957", *Cahiers Économiques de Bruxelles*, no. 3, April 1959, p. 358. Carbonnelle gives GDP figures for only a few benchmark years but gives a commodity production series for many more years. Interpolations were made for the service sector to arrive at a figure for GDP for all the years for which Carbonnelle shows total commodity production. GDP movement 1914–19 and 1939–47 are interpolations between the 1913 and 1920 estimates and those for 1938 and 1948 respectively, assuming the same pattern of movement as in France. Population 1820–1950 from *Annuaire statistique de la Belgique et du Congo Belge*, 1955. Figures adjusted to exclude the impact of the cession by Germany of Eupen and Malmedy in 1925, which added 0.81 per cent to population and was assumed to have added the same proportion to output.

**Denmark:** 1820–1947 GDP at 1929 factor cost by industry of origin from S.A. Hansen, *Økonomisk vaekst i Danmark*, vol. II, Institute of Economic History, Copenhagen, 1974, pp. 229–32. 1947–60 GDP at 1955 factor cost from Søren Larsen, "Reviderede tidsserier for produktionsvaerdi og bruttofaktorindkomst for perioden 1947–65", CBS, Copenhagen, 1992. 1820–1950 population from Hansen (1974). Estimates are adjusted to eliminate the impact of the acquisition of North Schleswig in 1921, which added 5.3 per cent to population, and 4.5 per cent to GDP.

**Finland:** 1860–1960 GDP by industry of origin at market prices from R. Hjerppe, *The Finnish Economy 1860–1985: Growth and Structural Change*, Bank of Finland, Helsinki, l989, pp. 198–200. 1820–60 per capita GDP assumed to increase by 22.5 per cent, as indicated in S. Heikkinen, R. Hjerppe, Y. Kaukiainen, E. Markkanen and I. Nummela, "Förändringar i levnadsstandarden i Finland, 1750–1913" in G. Karlson, ed., *Levestandarden i Norden 1750–1914*, Reykjavik, l987, p. 74. Population 1820–1950 from O. Turpeinen, *Ikaryhmittainen kuolleisuus Suomessa vv. 1751–1970*, (Mortality by Age-group in Finland, 1751-1970*),* Helsinki, 1973. The 1940 and 1944 treaties which ceded territory to the USSR had no impact on population as all inhabitants were moved to Finland.

**France:** GDP estimates for 1820–70 in Maddison (1995) have been revised. I used J–C. Toutain's volume movement for agriculture and services, but not for industry where he showed much faster growth than other scholars (see Toutain, *Le produit intérieur de la France de 1789 à 1982*, Presses Universitaires de Grenoble, 1987). Instead I used the industrial index of M. Levy–Leboyer and F. Bourguignon (1984) *L'économie Francaise au XIXe siècle*, using Toutain's sector weights for 1870. Toutain has revised his 1820–70 estimates significantly (see J.–C. Toutain, "Le produit intérieur brut de la France, 1789–1990*",* ISMEA, *Histoire et Sociétés, histoire économique et quantitative*, 1, no. 11, 1997, pp. 5–136 Presses Universitaires de Grenoble), showing faster growth for services. I now use his new estimates for agriculture and services, together with the Levy–Leboyer/Bouguignon estimate for industry. Sources for 1870 onwards are unchanged–see Maddison (1995), pp.127–130.

Growth rates of per capita GDP for 1500-1600 and 1700-1820 are unchanged, but modified for 1600-1700. For the second half of the seventeenth century I assume stagnant per capita income because of hunger crises and the depressing impact of more or less continuous warfare as noted by Boisguilbert and Vauban.

Population and GDP estimates refer to the present territory of France, excluding the impact of the loss of Alsace–Lorraine 1871–1918 and acquisition of territory in 1861 (Savoie, Haute Savoie, Nice and surrounding parts of the Alpes Maritimes), which represented 600 000 of the 37 390 000 population of 1861. Population 1820–1860 from L. Henry and Y. Blayo, "La population de la France de 1740 à 1860", *Population*, November 1975, pp. 97–9; 1861–1950 from *Annuaire statistique de la France*, 1966, pp. 66–72.

**Germany:** The present estimates refer to GDP and population within 1870 frontiers until 1918, 1936 frontiers for 1919–45, and present frontiers from 1946 onwards. Maddison 1995 provided estimates for 1820–1992 adjusted to exclude the impact of territorial change for the area of the Federal republic within its 1989 boundaries. As frontier changes have been very complicated it is difficult to make adjusted estimates at this stage for the whole period for reunified Germany.

*a)* In 1871 Germany took Alsace–Lorraine from France. This increased its population and GDP by 4 per cent;

*b)* between 1918 and 1922 Germany lost Alsace–Lorraine, Memel, Danzig, Eupen and Malmedy, Saarland, North Schleswig and Eastern Upper Silesia. These territories had a population of 7 330 000 in 1918 out of a total of 66 811 000 within the 1918 Reich frontiers, i.e. the old Reich was 12.3 per cent bigger in terms of population. However, as 1913 per capita income in the truncated area was 2.4 per cent higher than in the former Reich, the total income loss due to these changes was 9.7 per cent (for the population changes see A. Maddison, *Dynamic Forces in Capitalist Development*, 1991, pp. 232–5; for the per capita income difference see F. Grünig, "Die Anfänge der volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnung in Deutschland", *Beitrage zur empirischen Konjunkturforschung*, Berlin, 1950, p. 76);

*c)* in 1935, Germany regained the Saarland which added 1.79 per cent to population and income;

*d)* in 1938, Germany incorporated Austria and took the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia. Later it took Alsace–Lorraine and parts of Poland and Yugoslavia. In 1941 these areas added 22.4 per cent to the GDP generated with the 1937 frontiers;

*e)* after the second world war, Germany within its 1936 frontiers was effectively split between the Federal Republic, the DDR (East Germany) and the territory East of the Oder–Neisse which went to Poland, and to the USSR (Koenigsberg became Kaliningrad);

*f)* in 1991, East German territory became part of the Federal Republic.

A detailed account of German border changes and their impact on GDP can be found in Maddison (1977), "Phases of Capitalist Development", *Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Quarterly Review*, no. 121, pp. 134 and Maddison (1995), p. 130–33. For the impact of territorial change on population see Maddison (1991), *Dynamic Forces in Capitalist Development*, pp.226–237. Maddison (2001), p. 178 provides a summary presentation of the impact of frontier change on population and GDP.

Sources for GDP 1820–2001 were as follows: 1820, 1830 and 1850 derived from Tilly's estimates for Prussia–see R.H. Tilly, "Capital Formation in Germany in the Nineteenth Century", in P. Mathias and M.M. Postan (eds.), *Cambridge Economic History of Europe*, vol. VII, I, 1978, pp. 395, 420, and 441. Prussian per capita output in agriculture and industry were multiplied by population in Germany as a whole. Output in services was assumed to move with population. GDP aggregate estimated with 1850 weights for the three sectors from W.G. Hoffmann, F. Grumbach and H. Hesse, *Das Wachstum der deutschen Wirtschaft seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts*, Springer, Berlin, 1965, p. 454.

1850–1938 annual GDP volume movement and link to 1950 derived from Hoffmann, Grumbach and Hesse, *op. cit.*, pp. 454–5. As Hoffmann *et al.* omit 1914–24, the pattern of movement in these years in industry and agriculture was derived from the output estimates of J. Dessirier, "Indices comparés de la production industrielle et production agricole en divers pays de 1870 à 1928", *Bulletin de la statistique générale de la France, Études spéciales*, October–December 1928. Service output was interpolated between the 1913 and 1925 estimates of Hoffmann *et al.* for this sector.

1938–44 GNP in 1939 prices (from the expenditure side) for the 1938 territory (including Austria and Sudetenland) from W.C. Haraldson and E.F. Denison, "The Gross National Product of Germany 1936–1944", *Special Paper 1* (mimeographed) in J.K. Galbraith (ed.), *The Effects of Strategic Bombing on the German War Economy*, US Strategic Bombing Survey, 1945. 1946 (linked to 1936) from *Wirtschaftsproblemen der Besatzungszonen*, D.I.W. Duncker and Humblot, Berlin, 1948, p. 135; 1945 onwards, the derivation of GDP for West Germany (Federal Republic) and East Germany (DDR) is explained in Maddison (1995), pp. 131-2 and Maddison (2001), p. 178. Table 1-2 shows the impact of frontier changes 1870-1991.

Table 1-2. **The Impact of Frontier Changes on German GDP, 1870-1991**

| | *West Germany (1990 frontiers)* | *East Germany (1990 frontiers)* | *Germany within 1991 boundaries* | *Germany within 1936 boundaries* | *Germany within 1913 frontiers (ex. Alsace–Lorraine)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *GDP in million 1990 international dollars* | | |
| 1820 | 16 390 | | | | 26 819 |
| 1870 | 44 094 | | | | 72 149 |
| 1913 | 145 045 | | | 225 008 | 237 332 |
| 1936 | 192 910 | 74 652 | 267 562 | 299 753 | |
| 1950 | 213 942 | 51 412 | 265 354 | | |
| 1973 | 814 786 | 129 969 | 944 755 | | |
| 1990 | 1 182 261 | 82 177 | 1 264 438 | | |
| 1991 | 1 242 096 | 85 961 | 1 328 057 | | |

**Greece:** 1913–29 real product in international units from C. Clark, *Conditions of Economic Progress*, 3rd edition, Macmillan, London, 1957, pp. 148–9; 1929–38 GNP at factor cost from *Ekonomikos Tachydromos*, 22 May 1954; 1938–50 from OEEC, *Europe and the World Economy*, Paris 1960, p.116. 1950 onwards from OECD, *National Accounts*, various issues. 1820–1913 per capita GDP assumed to move with the aggregate for Eastern Europe. 1820–1900 population derived, with interpolation, from B.R. Mitchell *European Historical Statistics 1750–1970*, Macmillan, London, 1975, p. 21, 1900–40 from I. Svennilson, *Growth and Stagnation in the European Economy*, ECE, Geneva, 1954, pp. 236–7, 1941–9 from UN, *Demographic Yearbook 1951*, New York, 1952 pp. 124–5. Figures are adjusted to offset territorial change. Greece gained independence from Turkey in the 1820s, and gradually extended its area to include the Ionian Islands in 1864, Thessaly in 1881, Crete (*de facto*) in 1898, Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace and the Aegean Islands in 1913, Rhodes and the rest of the Dodecanese in 1947.

George Kostelenos, *Money and Output in Modern Greece*, Centre of Planning and Economic Research, Athens, 1995 provides annual estimates of output in current prices for primary, secondary and tertiary activity for 1858–1938. He does not estimate the volume of sector output, but constructs an aggregate deflator to derive a GDP estimate at 1914 prices (pp. 457–9). He measures growth of the money supply for the same period and uses the apparent velocity of circulation as a crosscheck on his GDP estimates (leading him to modify the results for 1858–9). Although Kostelenos throws more light on the available evidence than was previously available, there are three problems with his direct measure: *a)* his GDP deflator is very crude; with prices of only 11 items (6 for the whole period). All are agricultural or mining products, and the weights are gross output of the same items (in 1860, 1875, 1899, and 1914). The acceptibility of the GDP measure would be enhanced by construction of sectoral volume indices. I am not clear whether this is feasible, but it is certainly desirable. *b)* the second problem is territorial change. Kostelenos refers to Greece within the boundaries of the years he covers. His population figures show the impact of change very clearly. There were four major breaks: population jumped by 21 per cent in 1864, by 18 per cent in 1881, 77 per cent in 1913, and 15 per cent in 1920, but he does not discuss the problems this created in finding appropriate data on output, adjusting for differences in level between old and new territories, etc. His estimates suggest that these problems were difficult to resolve. For 1910–12 he shows a rise in per capita income of 63 per cent, a drop of a quarter in 1913, and a rise of a quarter in 1914. There is a similar problem for 1883–87 where his per capita GDP rises by nearly 90 per cent. It is not clear whether it is possible to accommodate these problems successfully, and one cannot criticise Kostelenos for attempting to overcome such an inherently difficult challenge. The third problem is that Kostelenos shows a very stagnant economy in the nineteenth century, with per capita income 6 per cent lower in 1910 than in 1860. If his estimates were linked to mine at 1938, per capita GDP in 1858 would be 1550 international 1990 dollars–a level similar to that in Germany and Sweden and about 70 per cent higher than the average for Eastern Europe. This seeems highly improbable. Recently, Kostelenos has revised his estimates, and his new results (in cooperation with Petmezas and others), show much faster and smoother growth, and are carried back to 1833. The main reason for faster growth is the use of a new deflator — a "rolling index" with a moving base, merging segments with weights of 1860, 1886 and 1914 respectively. The results are more plausible, but are still tentative. They will be more fully explained in a forthcoming publication of the National Bank of Greece. See Kostelenos (2001), "Economic Growth and Inequality in Greece in the 19th and 20th Century: A Tentative Approach", available on the Groningen website: www.eco.rug.nl/ggdc.

**Ireland:** For Ireland before 1920, see note below for the United Kingdom. 1920 per capita GDP level taken to be 54 per cent of that in the UK (excluding Southern Ireland) as estimated by C.H. Feinstein, *National Income, Expenditure and Output of the United Kingdom 1855–1965*, Cambridge University Press, 1972, Table 6. 1926–50 from K.A. Kennedy, *Productivity and Industrial Growth: The Irish Experience*, Oxford University Press, 1971, p. 3. Population, 1921–49, from UN, *Demographic Yearbook 1960*, New York.

**Italy:** 1820 and annual 1861–1970 GDP movement from A. Maddison, "A Revised Estimate of Italian Economic Growth 1861–1989", *Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Quarterly Review*, June 1991. The official ISTAT estimates I used for 1970 onwards have a more complete coverage of the underground economy than is the case in other countries (20.2 per cent of total GDP). In other countries, underground activities which escape the net of official national accounts statisticians are typically about 3 per cent of GDP (see D. Blades, "The Hidden Economy and the National Accounts", OECD, *Occasional Studies*, June 1982, p. 39). I therefore made a 3 per cent downward adjustment to the benchmark level of GDP to enhance international comparability. This has no effect on GDP volume movement, but reduces the level for all years.

1820 population derived from K.J. Beloch, *Bevölkerungsgeschichte Italiens*, de Gruyter, Berlin, 1961, pp. 351–4; annual change in resident population, 1861–1950 from *Sommario di statistiche storiche dell Italia, 1861–1975*, Istat, Rome, 1976, adjusted to midyear. Annual estimates for 1821–61 derived by logarithmic interpolation; average annual growth was 0.644 per cent. Galloway's estimates for Northern Italy show an annual growth rate of 0.703 per cent for the period I interpolated (see P.R. Galloway, "A Reconstruction of the Population of Northern Italy from 1650 to 1881 using Annual Inverse Projection", *European Journal of Population*, 10, 1994, pp. 223–274). Population and GDP are adjusted to eliminate the impact of territorial change. In 1866, after the war with Austria, the Venetian territories became part of Italy, and after 1870 the Papal states were added. In 1919 South Tirol, the old Austrian Kustenland provinces and the port of Zara were acquired. Fiume was added in 1922. In 1945, Zara, Fiume and part of Venezia–Giulia were ceded to Yugoslavia. Until the settlement of 1954 Trieste was in dispute and under international occupation; thereafter the city and a strip of coast went to Italy and the hinterland to Yugoslavia. In 1947, Tenda and Briga were added to France. The impact of these changes can be seen in Maddison (1995), p. 231.

**Netherlands:** annual estimates of population and GDP, 1820–1913 from J.–P. Smits, E. Horlings and J.L.van Zanden, *Dutch GDP and Its Components, 1800–1913*, Groningen, 2000, which Edwin Horlings kindly adjusted to a midyear basis. GDP, 1913–60, from C.A. van Bochove and T.A. Huitker, "Main National Accounting Series, 1900–1986", *CBS Occasional Paper*, No. 17, The Hague, 1987. 1960 onwards from OECD, *National Accounts*. Population 1913–50 from *Zeventig jaren statistiek in tijdreeksen*, CBS, The Hague, 1970, p. 14, adjusted to a midyear basis.

**Norway:** 1865–1950 GDP by category of expenditure at constant market prices from *National Accounts 1865–1960*, Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo, 1965, pp. 348–59, with gross fixed investment adjusted downwards by a third to eliminate repairs and maintenance. For the 1939–44 gap in these estimates, I used the movement in national income (excluding shipping and whaling operations carried out from Allied bases 1940–4) from O. Aukrust and P.J. Bjerve, *Hva krigen kostet Norge*, Dreyers, Oslo, 1945, p. 45. 1945 assumed to be midway between 1944 and 1946. For 1820–65 I assume per capita GDP movement was the same as in Sweden.

There are interesting estimates of GDP back to 1835 in F. Hodne and O. H. Grytten, "Gross Domestic Product of Norway 1835-1915", *Occasional Papers in Economic History,* Umeå University, 1994. They adjust and link three nineteenth century spot estimates for 1835, 1845 and 1850 with the official estimate for 1865. They show faster growth than I have assumed (their per capita estimate for 1850 is about one fifth lower than mine). A more definitive estimate for 1820-65 will probably emerge when the Nordic Group complete their review of estimates for Scandinavia. Annual mid–year population estimates 1770–1950 from *Historical Statistics, 1968*, CBS, Oslo, 1969, pp.44–47.

**Portugal:** Annual GDP movement 1851–1910 derived from C. Bardini, A. Carreras and Pedro Lains, "The National Accounts for Italy, Spain and Portugal", *Scandinavian Economic History Review*, 1, 1995, p.135. They estimate agricultural and industrial output and use the combined movement in these two sectors to measure aggregate physical output, which they use as a proxy for GDP movement. I used their estimates for agriculture and industry, and derived a crude measure of GDP, using sector weights for 1910 and assuming that half of output in the rest of the economy (trade, transport and

services) moved parallel to population and half parallel to aggregate physical ouput. GDP 1910–58 and 1910 sector weights from D. Batista, C. Martins, M. Pinheiro, and J. Reis, "New Estimates for Portugal's GDP, 1910–1958", Bank of Portugal and European University Institute, October, 1997. There are annual estimates of GDP movement 1834–1946 in A.B. Nunes, E. Mata, and N. Valerio, "Portuguese Economic Growth, 1833–1985", *Journal of European Economic History*, Fall, 1989, They were derived by regression, using three proxy indicators (exports, fiscal receipts and public expenditure) and their relationship to GDP movement for 1947–85. For 1834–51 they show a bumpy trajectory, without much indication of growth. This was a period of political and economic instability, following the upheavals of the Napoleonic wars and loss of the Brazilian Empire. I used their estimate of the 1850–51 movement and assumed that the per capita GDP level in 1820 was the same as in 1850.

Population: 1820 and annual movement 1833–64 from Nunes, Mata and Valerio (1989), p. 292, interpolation for 1821–32. 1865–1949 from Nuno Valerio, *Portuguese Historical Statistics,* INE, Lisbon, 2001, vol. 1, pp.52–3. Population estimates are adjusted to a midyear basis.

**Spain:** 1820-50 GDP volume movement derived from Prados (1982) as explained in Maddison (1995), p.138; 1850–1990 from Leandro Prados, *El Progreso Economico de Espana, 1850–2000*, Universidad Carlos III, Madrid, 2002. Population 1820 and 1850 from A. Carreras, ed. *Estadisticas Historicas de Espana: Siglos XIX–XX*, Fundacion Banco Exterior, Madrid, 1989, pp. 68–72; 1821–49 interpolated, 1850–1949 from Prados (2002).

**Sweden:** 1820–1950 population and provisional estimates of GDP 1820-1960 by industry of origin were kindly supplied by Olle Krantz. His procedures are explained in Olle Krantz, "New Estimates of Swedish Historical GDP Since the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century", *Review of Income and Wealth,* June l988. He has revised these estimates and will present a final version fairly soon.

**Switzerland:** 1820–51 per capita GDP movement assumed equal to average for France and Germany. 1851–1913 annual estimates of real GDP, average of two alternatively deflated series from H. Ritzmann–Blickenstorfer, *Historical Statistics of Switzerland,* Chronos, Zürich, 1996, pp. 859–79. Real product in international units, 1913, and annual estimates 1924–50 from C. Clark, *Conditions of Economic Progress* (3rd ed.), Macmillan, London, 1957, pp. 188–9. Annual percentage GDP movement, 1913–24, derived from economic activity estimates of F. Andrist, R.G. Anderson, and M.M. Williams, "Real Output in Switzerland: New Estimates for 1914–47", *Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Review*, May/June 2000, adjusted to fit 1913–24 movement shown by Clark (1957). 1950 onwards from OECD sources. Population, 1830, 1840 and 1850 from A. Kausel, *150 Jahre Wirtschaftswachstum*, Staatsdruckerei, Vienna, 1985, p.12. 1820–30 assumed to grow at same pace as 1830–40. Annual movement 1851–70 from Ritzmann, *op. cit.*; 1871–1949 from *Annuaire statistique de la Suisse 1952*, Federal Statistical Office, Bern 1953, pp. 42–3.

**United Kingdom:** 1801–31 GDP movement from N.F.R. Crafts and C.K. Harley, "Output Growth and the British Industrial Revolution: A Restatement of the Crafts–Harley View", *Economic History Review*, November 1992, p. 715 for England, Wales and Scotland, adjusted to a UK basis assuming Irish output per head of population in 1831 to have been half of that in Great Britain (hypothesis of P. Deane, "New Estimates of Gross National Product for the United Kingdom 1830–1914", *Review of Income and Wealth*, June 1968) and to have grown at half the pace from 1801. 1830–1855 annual movement in real gross national product from P. Deane (1968), p. 106. 1855–1960 annual movement of GDP at factor cost (average of real expenditure, output and income estimates) from C.H. Feinstein, *National Income Expenditure and Output of the United Kingdom 1855–1965*, Cambridge, 1972, pp. T18–20.

Population 1815–71 for England, excluding Monmouth, from E.A. Wrigley, R.S. Davies, J.E. Oeppen and R. S. Schofield (1997), *English Population History from Family Reconstitution 1580–1837*, Cambridge, p. 614 derived by interpolation of their quinnquennial estimates. Monmouth and Wales 1811–71 interpolation of the decennial census results shown in B.R. Mitchell, *Abstract of British*

Table 1-3. **Economic Growth in Ireland/Irish Republic and the United Kingdom, 1820-2001**

| | United Kingdom | Ireland | E+W+S | Northern Ireland |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Population (000)* | | |
| 1820 | 21 239 | 7 101 | 14 138 | |
| 1840 | 26 745 | 8 348 | 18 396 | |
| 1870 | 31 400 | 5 419 | 25 981 | |
| 1913 | 45 649 | 4 346 | 41 303 | |
| 1920 | 46 821 | 4 361 | 42 460 | |
| 1920 | 43 718 | **3 103** | 42 460 | 1 258 |
| 1950 | 50 363 | **2 969** | 48 986 | 1 377 |
| 1973 | 56 223 | **3 072** | | 1 530 |
| 2001 | 59 905 | **3 839** | | 1 689 |
| | | *GDP (million 1990 Geary-Khamis international $)* | | |
| 1820 | 36 232 | 6 231 | 30 001 | |
| 1840 | 53 234 | 8 638 | 44 596 | |
| 1870 | 100 179 | 9 619 | 90 560 | |
| 1913 | 224 618 | 11 891 | 212 727 | |
| 1920 | 212 938 | 11 078 | 201 860 | |
| 1920 | 205 056 | **7 882** | 201 860 | 3 196 |
| 1950 | 347 850 | **10 231** | | |
| 1973 | 675 941 | **21 103** | | |
| 2001 | 1 202 074 | **89 113** | | |
| | | *Per Capita GDP (1990 Geary-Khamis international $* | | |
| 1820 | 1 707 | 880 | 2 121 | |
| 1840 | 1 990 | 1 035 | 2 424 | |
| 1870 | 3 191 | 1 775 | 3 487 | |
| 1913 | 4 921 | 2 736 | 5 150 | |
| 1920 | 4 568 | 2 540 | 4 754 | 2 540 |
| 1920 | 4 690 | **2 540** | | |
| 1950 | 6 907 | **3 446** | | |
| 1973 | 12 022 | **6 867** | | |
| 2001 | 20 066 | **23 201** | | |

*Note:* E+W+S means England, Wales and Scotland.
*Source:* Maddison (2001), p. 247. Figures in **bold** refer to Irish Republic.

*Historical Statistics*, 1962, p. 20. Scotland, 1815–71 from Mitchell, pp. 8–9. Ireland 1791–1821 from D. Dickson, C. O Grada and S. Daultry, "Hearth Tax, Household Size and Irish Population Change 1672–1821", *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. 82, C, no. 6, Dublin, 1982, p. 156. Ireland 1821–41 from J. Lee, "On the Accuracy of the Pre–Famine Irish Censuses", in J.M. Goldstrom and I.A. Clarkson (1981), *Irish Population, Economy and Society*, Oxford, p. 54; 1842–1920 from Mitchell, *op. cit.*, pp. 8–9, with 2.44 per cent upward adjustment of his 1842–7 figures to link with those of Lee. 1871–1949 UK population from Feinstein (1972), pp. T120–1.

The population and GDP estimates for 1920 and earlier years include the whole of Ireland.

Table 1–3 gives a geographic breakdown for benchmark years 1820–2001. Until the 1990s, Irish per capita income levels were well below those in Great Britain, but have now surged ahead.

Table 1-4. **Population and GDP: 13 Small West European Countries, 1950-2001**

| | *1950* | *1973* | *1990* | *2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Population (000 at mid-year)* | | |
| Iceland | 143 | 212 | 255 | 278 |
| Luxembourg | 296 | 350 | 382 | 443 |
| Cyprus | 494 | 634 | 681 | 763 |
| Malta | 312 | 322 | 359 | 395 |
| 9 Other | 285 | 389 | 482 | 516 |
| 13 Country Total | 1 529 | 1 907 | 2 159 | 2 595 |
| | | *GDP (million 1990 international dollars)* | | |
| Iceland | 762 | 2 435 | 4 596 | 6 131 |
| Luxembourg | 2 481 | 5 237 | 8 819 | 16 452 |
| Cyprus | 930 | 3 207 | 6 651 | 9 823 |
| Malta | 278 | 855 | 2 987 | 4 790 |
| 9 Other | 1 429 | 4 718 | 8 152 | 10 357 |
| 13 Country Total | 5 880 | 16 452 | 31 205 | 47 553 |
| | | *Per capita GDP (1990 international dollars)* | | |
| Iceland | 5 336 | 11 472 | 18 024 | 22 054 |
| Luxembourg | 8 382 | 14 963 | 23 086 | 37 138 |
| Cyprus | 1 883 | 5 058 | 9 767 | 12 874 |
| Malta | 894 | 2 655 | 8 320 | 12 127 |
| 9 Other | 5 013 | 12 129 | 16 913 | 20 077 |
| 13 Country Average | 3 846 | 8 627 | 14 453 | 19 855 |

**13 Small Countries:** Estimates of GDP movement for Iceland and Luxembourg 1950–2001 from OECD National Accounts, various issues; Cyprus and Malta 1950–90 from Maddison (1995) updated from IMF. Per capita GDP in 9 smaller countries (Andorra, Channel Islands, Faeroe Islands, Gibraltar, Greenland, Isle of Man, Liechtenstein, Monaco and San Marino) assumed to be the same as the average for 12 West European countries. Pre–1950 population and GDP per capita levels for the 13–country group assumed to move parallel to the total/average for 12 West European countries.

Table 1a. **Population of 12 West European Countries, 1500-1868**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 2 000 | 1 400 | 600 | 300 | 15 000 | 12 000 | 10 500 |
| 1600 | 2 500 | 1 600 | 650 | 400 | 18 500 | 16 000 | 13 100 |
| 1700 | 2 500 | 2 000 | 700 | 400 | 21 471 | 15 000 | 13 300 |
| 1820 | 3 369 | 3 434 | 1 155 | 1 169 | 31 250 | 24 905 | 20 176 |
| 1821 | 3 386 | 3 464 | 1 167 | 1 186 | 31 460 | 25 260 | 20 306 |
| 1822 | 3 402 | 3 495 | 1 179 | 1 202 | 31 685 | 25 620 | 20 437 |
| 1823 | 3 419 | 3 526 | 1 196 | 1 219 | 31 905 | 25 969 | 20 568 |
| 1824 | 3 436 | 3 557 | 1 213 | 1 235 | 32 127 | 26 307 | 20 701 |
| 1825 | 3 452 | 3 589 | 1 228 | 1 252 | 32 350 | 26 650 | 20 834 |
| 1826 | 3 469 | 3 620 | 1 243 | 1 268 | 32 538 | 26 964 | 20 968 |
| 1827 | 3 486 | 3 652 | 1 255 | 1 310 | 32 727 | 27 249 | 21 103 |
| 1828 | 3 504 | 3 685 | 1 265 | 1 326 | 32 917 | 27 540 | 21 239 |
| 1829 | 3 521 | 3 717 | 1 270 | 1 343 | 33 108 | 27 807 | 21 376 |
| 1830 | 3 538 | 3 750 | 1 273 | 1 364 | 33 300 | 28 045 | 21 513 |
| 1831 | 3 555 | 3 782 | 1 275 | 1 374 | 33 439 | 28 283 | 21 652 |
| 1832 | 3 573 | 3 814 | 1 276 | 1 378 | 33 598 | 28 535 | 21 791 |
| 1833 | 3 590 | 3 846 | 1 284 | 1 383 | 33 718 | 28 801 | 21 932 |
| 1834 | 3 608 | 3 879 | 1 295 | 1 387 | 33 859 | 29 071 | 22 073 |
| 1835 | 3 626 | 3 912 | 1 306 | 1 391 | 34 000 | 29 390 | 22 215 |
| 1836 | 3 614 | 3 945 | 1 315 | 1 399 | 34 178 | 29 702 | 22 358 |
| 1837 | 3 662 | 3 978 | 1 325 | 1 409 | 34 357 | 30 013 | 22 502 |
| 1838 | 3 680 | 4 012 | 1 335 | 1 420 | 34 537 | 30 365 | 22 647 |
| 1839 | 3 698 | 4 046 | 1 347 | 1 430 | 34 718 | 30 746 | 22 793 |
| 1840 | 3 716 | 4 080 | 1 357 | 1 441 | 34 900 | 31 126 | 22 939 |
| 1841 | 3 739 | 4 115 | 1 371 | 1 456 | 35 059 | 31 475 | 23 087 |
| 1842 | 3 762 | 4 151 | 1 385 | 1 476 | 35 218 | 31 787 | 23 236 |
| 1843 | 3 785 | 4 187 | 1 392 | 1 495 | 35 378 | 32 086 | 23 385 |
| 1844 | 3 808 | 4 223 | 1 414 | 1 516 | 35 539 | 32 394 | 23 536 |
| 1845 | 3 831 | 4 259 | 1 430 | 1 536 | 35 700 | 32 743 | 23 687 |
| 1846 | 3 855 | 4 296 | 1 444 | 1 555 | 35 829 | 33 059 | 23 840 |
| 1847 | 3 878 | 4 333 | 1 456 | 1 573 | 35 959 | 33 231 | 23 993 |
| 1848 | 3 902 | 4 371 | 1 470 | 1 591 | 36 089 | 33 289 | 24 148 |
| 1849 | 3 926 | 4 408 | 1 484 | 1 610 | 36 219 | 33 452 | 24 303 |
| 1850 | 3 950 | 4 449 | 1 499 | 1 628 | 36 350 | 33 746 | 24 460 |
| 1851 | 3 978 | 4 477 | 1 517 | 1 642 | 36 479 | 34 055 | 24 617 |
| 1852 | 4 006 | 4 506 | 1 536 | 1 652 | 36 609 | 34 290 | 24 776 |
| 1853 | 4 035 | 4 534 | 1 552 | 1 663 | 36 739 | 34 422 | 24 935 |
| 1854 | 4 063 | 4 563 | 1 569 | 1 673 | 36 869 | 34 531 | 25 096 |
| 1855 | 4 092 | 4 592 | 1 590 | 1 683 | 37 000 | 34 586 | 25 257 |
| 1856 | 4 120 | 4 621 | 1 612 | 1 692 | 37 060 | 34 715 | 25 420 |
| 1857 | 4 150 | 4 651 | 1 634 | 1 703 | 37 120 | 34 979 | 25 584 |
| 1858 | 4 178 | 4 680 | 1 653 | 1 715 | 37 180 | 35 278 | 25 748 |
| 1859 | 4 206 | 4 710 | 1 674 | 1 726 | 37 240 | 35 633 | 25 914 |
| 1860 | 4 235 | 4 740 | 1 696 | 1 738 | 37 300 | 36 049 | 26 081 |
| 1861 | 4 263 | 4 774 | 1 717 | 1 754 | 37 390 | 36 435 | 26 249 |
| 1862 | 4 292 | 4 809 | 1 739 | 1 774 | 37 520 | 36 788 | 26 418 |
| 1863 | 4 321 | 4 844 | 1 761 | 1 794 | 37 710 | 37 184 | 26 610 |
| 1864 | 4 350 | 4 879 | 1 777 | 1 813 | 37 860 | 37 602 | 26 814 |
| 1865 | 4 380 | 4 915 | 1 799 | 1 833 | 38 020 | 37 955 | 27 023 |
| 1866 | 4 409 | 4 950 | 1 814 | 1 840 | 38 080 | 38 193 | 27 256 |
| 1867 | 4 439 | 4 986 | 1 833 | 1 831 | 38 230 | 38 440 | 27 411 |
| 1868 | 4 469 | 5 023 | 1 852 | 1 776 | 38 330 | 38 637 | 27 501 |

Table 1a. **Population of 12 West European Countries, 1500-1868**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 950 | 300 | 550 | 650 | 3 942 | **48 192** |
| 1600 | 1 500 | 400 | 760 | 1 000 | 6 170 | **62 580** |
| 1700 | 1 900 | 500 | 1 260 | 1 200 | 8 565 | **68 796** |
| 1820 | 2 333 | 970 | 2 585 | 1 986 | 21 239 | **114 571** |
| 1821 | 2 365 | 984 | 2 611 | 1 998 | 21 551 | **115 738** |
| 1822 | 2 400 | 998 | 2 646 | 2 008 | 21 832 | **116 904** |
| 1823 | 2 435 | 1 013 | 2 689 | 2 020 | 22 117 | **118 076** |
| 1824 | 2 474 | 1 028 | 2 727 | 2 031 | 22 407 | **119 243** |
| 1825 | 2 514 | 1 044 | 2 771 | 2 042 | 22 698 | **120 424** |
| 1826 | 2 543 | 1 062 | 2 805 | 2 054 | 22 996 | **121 530** |
| 1827 | 2 561 | 1 079 | 2 828 | 2 065 | 23 275 | **122 590** |
| 1828 | 2 585 | 1 093 | 2 847 | 2 077 | 23 560 | **123 638** |
| 1829 | 2 610 | 1 108 | 2 863 | 2 088 | 23 847 | **124 658** |
| 1830 | 2 633 | 1 124 | 2 888 | 2 100 | 24 139 | **125 667** |
| 1831 | 2 653 | 1 137 | 2 901 | 2 112 | 24 433 | **126 596** |
| 1832 | 2 665 | 1 150 | 2 923 | 2 123 | 24 684 | **127 510** |
| 1833 | 2 683 | 1 163 | 2 959 | 2 135 | 24 937 | **128 431** |
| 1834 | 2 707 | 1 174 | 2 983 | 2 147 | 25 194 | **129 377** |
| 1835 | 2 732 | 1 188 | 3 025 | 2 159 | 25 452 | **130 396** |
| 1836 | 2 762 | 1 202 | 3 059 | 2 171 | 25 715 | **131 420** |
| 1837 | 2 791 | 1 214 | 3 076 | 2 183 | 25 968 | **132 478** |
| 1838 | 2 821 | 1 224 | 3 090 | 2 195 | 26 223 | **133 549** |
| 1839 | 2 853 | 1 233 | 3 106 | 2 208 | 26 483 | **134 661** |
| 1840 | 2 886 | 1 241 | 3 139 | 2 220 | 26 745 | **135 790** |
| 1841 | 2 921 | 1 254 | 3 173 | 2 235 | 27 004 | **136 889** |
| 1842 | 2 952 | 1 271 | 3 207 | 2 251 | 27 277 | **137 973** |
| 1843 | 2 981 | 1 286 | 3 237 | 2 266 | 27 511 | **138 989** |
| 1844 | 3 014 | 1 302 | 3 275 | 2 282 | 27 785 | **140 088** |
| 1845 | 3 047 | 1 319 | 3 317 | 2 298 | 28 040 | **141 207** |
| 1846 | 3 069 | 1 337 | 3 343 | 2 314 | 28 272 | **142 213** |
| 1847 | 3 071 | 1 351 | 3 362 | 2 330 | 28 118 | **142 655** |
| 1848 | 3 069 | 1 363 | 3 397 | 2 346 | 27 683 | **142 718** |
| 1849 | 3 076 | 1 377 | 3 441 | 2 363 | 27 429 | **143 088** |
| 1850 | 3 098 | 1 392 | 3 483 | 2 379 | 27 181 | **143 615** |
| 1851 | 3 133 | 1 409 | 3 517 | 2 399 | 26 945 | **144 168** |
| 1852 | 3 167 | 1 425 | 3 540 | 2 406 | 27 076 | **144 989** |
| 1853 | 3 194 | 1 440 | 3 563 | 2 412 | 27 248 | **145 737** |
| 1854 | 3 218 | 1 457 | 3 608 | 2 427 | 27 446 | **146 520** |
| 1855 | 3 235 | 1 479 | 3 641 | 2 442 | 27 697 | **147 294** |
| 1856 | 3 253 | 1 501 | 3 673 | 2 457 | 27 978 | **148 102** |
| 1857 | 3 277 | 1 521 | 3 688 | 2 471 | 28 186 | **148 964** |
| 1858 | 3 294 | 1 543 | 3 734 | 2 484 | 28 422 | **149 909** |
| 1859 | 3 304 | 1 570 | 3 788 | 2 497 | 28 660 | **150 922** |
| 1860 | 3 318 | 1 596 | 3 860 | 2 510 | 28 888 | **152 011** |
| 1861 | 3 340 | 1 614 | 3 917 | 2 524 | 29 128 | **153 105** |
| 1862 | 3 366 | 1 627 | 3 966 | 2 538 | 29 401 | **154 238** |
| 1863 | 3 397 | 1 646 | 4 023 | 2 552 | 29 630 | **155 472** |
| 1864 | 3 431 | 1 668 | 4 070 | 2 566 | 29 842 | **156 672** |
| 1865 | 3 460 | 1 690 | 4 114 | 2 579 | 30 089 | **157 857** |
| 1866 | 3 484 | 1 707 | 4 161 | 2 593 | 30 315 | **158 802** |
| 1867 | 3 510 | 1 716 | 4 196 | 2 607 | 30 572 | **159 771** |
| 1868 | 3 543 | 1 724 | 4 173 | 2 623 | 30 845 | **160 496** |

Table 1a. **Population of 12 West European Countries, 1869-1918**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 4 499 | 5 029 | 1 871 | 1 734 | 38 890 | 38 914 | 27 681 |
| 1870 | 4 520 | 5 096 | 1 888 | 1 754 | 38 440 | 39 231 | 27 888 |
| 1871 | 4 562 | 5 137 | 1 903 | 1 786 | 37 731 | 39 456 | 28 063 |
| 1872 | 4 604 | 5 178 | 1 918 | 1 819 | 37 679 | 39 691 | 28 233 |
| 1873 | 4 646 | 5 219 | 1 935 | 1 847 | 37 887 | 40 017 | 28 387 |
| 1874 | 4 688 | 5 261 | 1 954 | 1 873 | 38 044 | 40 450 | 28 505 |
| 1875 | 4 730 | 5 303 | 1 973 | 1 899 | 38 221 | 40 897 | 28 630 |
| 1876 | 4 772 | 5 345 | 1 994 | 1 928 | 38 398 | 41 491 | 28 837 |
| 1877 | 4 815 | 5 394 | 2 019 | 1 957 | 38 576 | 42 034 | 29 067 |
| 1878 | 4 857 | 5 442 | 2 043 | 1 983 | 38 763 | 42 546 | 29 252 |
| 1879 | 4 899 | 5 492 | 2 064 | 2 014 | 38 909 | 43 052 | 29 425 |
| 1880 | 4 941 | 5 541 | 2 081 | 2 047 | 39 045 | 43 500 | 29 534 |
| 1881 | 4 985 | 5 606 | 2 101 | 2 072 | 39 191 | 43 827 | 29 672 |
| 1882 | 5 030 | 5 673 | 2 120 | 2 098 | 39 337 | 44 112 | 29 898 |
| 1883 | 5 075 | 5 740 | 2 137 | 2 130 | 39 472 | 44 404 | 30 113 |
| 1884 | 5 121 | 5 807 | 2 160 | 2 164 | 39 629 | 44 777 | 30 366 |
| 1885 | 5 166 | 5 876 | 2 186 | 2 195 | 39 733 | 45 084 | 30 644 |
| 1886 | 5 212 | 5 919 | 2 213 | 2 224 | 39 858 | 45 505 | 30 857 |
| 1887 | 5 257 | 5 962 | 2 237 | 2 259 | 39 889 | 46 001 | 31 049 |
| 1888 | 5 303 | 6 007 | 2 257 | 2 296 | 39 920 | 46 538 | 31 243 |
| 1889 | 5 348 | 6 051 | 2 276 | 2 331 | 40 004 | 47 083 | 31 468 |
| 1890 | 5 394 | 6 096 | 2 294 | 2 364 | 40 014 | 47 607 | 31 702 |
| 1891 | 5 446 | 6 164 | 2 311 | 2 394 | 39 983 | 48 129 | 31 892 |
| 1892 | 5 504 | 6 231 | 2 327 | 2 451 | 39 993 | 48 633 | 32 091 |
| 1893 | 5 563 | 6 300 | 2 344 | 2 430 | 40 014 | 49 123 | 32 303 |
| 1894 | 5 622 | 6 370 | 2 367 | 2 511 | 40 056 | 49 703 | 32 513 |
| 1895 | 5 680 | 6 439 | 2 397 | 2 483 | 40 098 | 50 363 | 32 689 |
| 1896 | 5 739 | 6 494 | 2 428 | 2 515 | 40 192 | 51 111 | 32 863 |
| 1897 | 5 798 | 6 548 | 2 462 | 2 549 | 40 348 | 51 921 | 33 078 |
| 1898 | 5 856 | 6 604 | 2 497 | 2 589 | 40 473 | 52 753 | 33 285 |
| 1899 | 5 915 | 6 662 | 2 530 | 2 624 | 40 546 | 53 592 | 33 487 |
| 1900 | 5 973 | 6 719 | 2 561 | 2 646 | 40 598 | 54 388 | 33 672 |
| 1901 | 6 035 | 6 801 | 2 594 | 2 667 | 40 640 | 55 214 | 33 877 |
| 1902 | 6 099 | 6 903 | 2 623 | 2 686 | 40 713 | 56 104 | 34 166 |
| 1903 | 6 164 | 6 997 | 2 653 | 2 706 | 40 786 | 56 963 | 34 436 |
| 1904 | 6 228 | 7 086 | 2 681 | 2 735 | 40 859 | 57 806 | 34 715 |
| 1905 | 6 292 | 7 175 | 2 710 | 2 762 | 40 890 | 58 644 | 35 011 |
| 1906 | 6 357 | 7 258 | 2 741 | 2 788 | 40 942 | 59 481 | 35 297 |
| 1907 | 6 421 | 7 338 | 2 775 | 2 821 | 40 942 | 60 341 | 35 594 |
| 1908 | 6 485 | 7 411 | 2 809 | 2 861 | 41 046 | 61 187 | 35 899 |
| 1909 | 6 550 | 7 478 | 2 845 | 2 899 | 41 109 | 62 038 | 36 213 |
| 1910 | 6 614 | 7 498 | 2 882 | 2 929 | 41 224 | 62 884 | 36 572 |
| 1911 | 6 669 | 7 517 | 2 917 | 2 962 | 41 307 | 63 852 | 36 917 |
| 1912 | 6 724 | 7 590 | 2 951 | 2 998 | 41 359 | 64 457 | 37 150 |
| 1913 | 6 767 | 7 666 | 2 983 | 3 027 | 41 463 | 65 058 | 37 248 |
| 1914 | 6 806 | 7 723 | 3 018 | 3 053 | 41 476 | 66 096 | 37 526 |
| 1915 | 6 843 | 7 759 | 3 055 | 3 083 | 40 481 | 66 230 | 37 982 |
| 1916 | 6 825 | 7 762 | 3 092 | 3 105 | 39 884 | 66 076 | 38 142 |
| 1917 | 6 785 | 7 729 | 3 130 | 3 124 | 39 288 | 65 763 | 37 981 |
| 1918 | 6 727 | 7 660 | 3 165 | 3 125 | 38 542 | 65 237 | 37 520 |

Table 1a. **Population of 12 West European Countries, 1869-1918**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 3 575 | 1 729 | 4 159 | 2 639 | 31 127 | **161 847** |
| 1870 | 3 610 | 1 735 | 4 169 | 2 655 | 31 400 | **162 386** |
| 1871 | 3 636 | 1 745 | 4 186 | 2 680 | 31 685 | **162 570** |
| 1872 | 3 662 | 1 755 | 4 227 | 2 697 | 31 874 | **163 337** |
| 1873 | 3 670 | 1 767 | 4 274 | 2 715 | 32 177 | **164 541** |
| 1874 | 3 745 | 1 783 | 4 320 | 2 733 | 32 501 | **165 857** |
| 1875 | 3 788 | 1 803 | 4 362 | 2 750 | 32 839 | **167 195** |
| 1876 | 3 832 | 1 829 | 4 407 | 2 768 | 33 200 | **168 801** |
| 1877 | 3 883 | 1 852 | 4 457 | 2 786 | 33 576 | **170 416** |
| 1878 | 3 834 | 1 877 | 4 508 | 2 803 | 33 932 | **171 840** |
| 1879 | 3 986 | 1 902 | 4 555 | 2 821 | 34 304 | **173 423** |
| 1880 | 4 043 | 1 919 | 4 572 | 2 839 | 34 623 | **174 685** |
| 1881 | 4 079 | 1 923 | 4 569 | 2 853 | 34 935 | **175 813** |
| 1882 | 4 130 | 1 920 | 4 576 | 2 863 | 35 206 | **176 963** |
| 1883 | 4 180 | 1 919 | 4 591 | 2 874 | 35 450 | **178 085** |
| 1884 | 4 226 | 1 929 | 4 624 | 2 885 | 35 724 | **179 412** |
| 1885 | 4 276 | 1 944 | 4 664 | 2 896 | 36 015 | **180 679** |
| 1886 | 4 326 | 1 958 | 4 700 | 2 907 | 36 313 | **181 992** |
| 1887 | 4 378 | 1 970 | 4 726 | 2 918 | 36 598 | **183 244** |
| 1888 | 4 432 | 1 977 | 4 742 | 2 929 | 36 881 | **184 525** |
| 1889 | 4 485 | 1 984 | 4 761 | 2 940 | 37 178 | **185 909** |
| 1890 | 4 535 | 1 997 | 4 780 | 2 951 | 37 485 | **187 219** |
| 1891 | 4 585 | 2 013 | 4 794 | 2 965 | 37 802 | **188 478** |
| 1892 | 4 632 | 2 026 | 4 805 | 3 002 | 38 134 | **189 829** |
| 1893 | 4 684 | 2 038 | 4 816 | 3 040 | 38 490 | **191 145** |
| 1894 | 4 743 | 2 057 | 4 849 | 3 077 | 38 859 | **192 727** |
| 1895 | 4 803 | 2 083 | 4 896 | 3 114 | 39 221 | **194 266** |
| 1896 | 4 866 | 2 112 | 4 941 | 3 151 | 39 599 | **196 011** |
| 1897 | 4 935 | 2 142 | 4 986 | 3 188 | 39 987 | **197 942** |
| 1898 | 5 003 | 2 174 | 5 036 | 3 226 | 40 381 | **199 877** |
| 1899 | 5 070 | 2 204 | 5 080 | 3 263 | 40 773 | **201 746** |
| 1900 | 5 142 | 2 230 | 5 117 | 3 300 | 41 155 | **203 501** |
| 1901 | 5 221 | 2 255 | 5 156 | 3 341 | 41 538 | **205 339** |
| 1902 | 5 305 | 2 275 | 5 187 | 3 384 | 41 893 | **207 338** |
| 1903 | 5 389 | 2 288 | 5 210 | 3 428 | 42 246 | **209 266** |
| 1904 | 5 470 | 2 297 | 5 241 | 3 472 | 42 611 | **211 201** |
| 1905 | 5 551 | 2 309 | 5 278 | 3 461 | 42 981 | **213 064** |
| 1906 | 5 632 | 2 319 | 5 316 | 3 560 | 43 361 | **215 052** |
| 1907 | 5 710 | 2 329 | 5 357 | 3 604 | 43 737 | **216 969** |
| 1908 | 5 786 | 2 346 | 5 404 | 3 647 | 44 124 | **219 005** |
| 1909 | 5 862 | 2 367 | 5 453 | 3 691 | 44 520 | **221 025** |
| 1910 | 5 922 | 2 384 | 5 449 | 3 735 | 44 916 | **223 009** |
| 1911 | 5 984 | 2 401 | 5 542 | 3 776 | 45 268 | **225 112** |
| 1912 | 6 068 | 2 423 | 5 583 | 3 819 | 45 426 | **226 548** |
| 1913 | 6 164 | 2 447 | 5 621 | 3 864 | 45 649 | **227 957** |
| 1914 | 6 277 | 2 472 | 5 659 | 3 897 | 46 049 | **230 052** |
| 1915 | 6 395 | 2 498 | 5 696 | 3 883 | 46 340 | **230 245** |
| 1916 | 6 516 | 2 522 | 5 735 | 3 883 | 46 514 | **230 056** |
| 1917 | 6 654 | 2 551 | 5 779 | 3 888 | 46 614 | **229 286** |
| 1918 | 6 752 | 2 578 | 5 807 | 3 880 | 46 575 | **227 568** |

Table 1a. **Population of 12 West European Countries, 1919-1969**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 6 420 | 7 628 | 3 202 | 3 117 | 38 700 | 60 547 | 37 250 |
| 1920 | 6 455 | 7 552 | 3 242 | 3 133 | 39 000 | 60 894 | 37 398 |
| 1921 | 6 504 | 7 504 | 3 285 | 3 170 | 39 240 | 61 573 | 37 691 |
| 1922 | 6 528 | 7 571 | 3 322 | 3 210 | 39 420 | 61 900 | 38 086 |
| 1923 | 6 543 | 7 635 | 3 356 | 3 243 | 39 880 | 62 307 | 38 460 |
| 1924 | 6 562 | 7 707 | 3 389 | 3 272 | 40 310 | 62 697 | 38 810 |
| 1925 | 6 582 | 7 779 | 3 425 | 3 304 | 40 610 | 63 166 | 39 165 |
| 1926 | 6 603 | 7 844 | 3 452 | 3 339 | 40 870 | 63 630 | 39 502 |
| 1927 | 6 623 | 7 904 | 3 475 | 3 368 | 40 940 | 64 023 | 39 848 |
| 1928 | 6 643 | 7 968 | 3 497 | 3 396 | 41 050 | 64 393 | 40 186 |
| 1929 | 6 664 | 8 032 | 3 518 | 3 424 | 41 230 | 64 739 | 40 469 |
| 1930 | 6 684 | 8 076 | 3 542 | 3 449 | 41 610 | 65 084 | 40 791 |
| 1931 | 6 705 | 8 126 | 3 569 | 3 476 | 41 860 | 65 423 | 41 132 |
| 1932 | 6 725 | 8 186 | 3 603 | 3 503 | 41 860 | 65 716 | 41 431 |
| 1933 | 6 746 | 8 231 | 3 633 | 3 526 | 41 890 | 66 027 | 41 753 |
| 1934 | 6 760 | 8 262 | 3 666 | 3 549 | 41 950 | 66 409 | 42 093 |
| 1935 | 6 761 | 8 288 | 3 695 | 3 576 | 41 940 | 66 871 | 42 429 |
| 1936 | 6 758 | 8 315 | 3 722 | 3 601 | 41 910 | 67 349 | 42 750 |
| 1937 | 6 755 | 8 346 | 3 749 | 3 626 | 41 930 | 67 831 | 43 068 |
| 1938 | 6 753 | 8 374 | 3 777 | 3 656 | 41 960 | 68 558 | 43 419 |
| 1939 | 6 653 | 8 392 | 3 805 | 3 686 | 41 900 | 69 286 | 43 865 |
| 1940 | 6 705 | 8 346 | 3 832 | 3 698 | 41 000 | 69 835 | 44 341 |
| 1941 | 6 745 | 8 276 | 3 863 | 3 702 | 39 600 | 70 244 | 44 734 |
| 1942 | 6 783 | 8 247 | 3 903 | 3 708 | 39 400 | 70 834 | 45 004 |
| 1943 | 6 808 | 8 242 | 3 949 | 3 721 | 39 000 | 70 411 | 45 177 |
| 1944 | 6 834 | 8 291 | 3 998 | 3 735 | 38 900 | 69 865 | 45 290 |
| 1945 | 6 799 | 8 339 | 4 045 | 3 758 | 39 700 | 67 000 | 45 442 |
| 1946 | 7 000 | 8 367 | 4 101 | 3 806 | 40 290 | 64 678 | 45 725 |
| 1947 | 6 971 | 8 450 | 4 146 | 3 859 | 40 680 | 66 094 | 46 040 |
| 1948 | 6 956 | 8 557 | 4 190 | 3 912 | 41 110 | 67 295 | 46 381 |
| 1949 | 6 943 | 8 614 | 4 230 | 3 963 | 41 480 | 67 991 | 46 733 |
| 1950 | 6 935 | 8 639 | 4 271 | 4 009 | 41 829 | 68 375 | 47 105 |
| 1951 | 6 935 | 8 678 | 4 304 | 4 047 | 42 156 | 68 876 | 47 418 |
| 1952 | 6 928 | 8 730 | 4 334 | 4 091 | 42 460 | 69 146 | 47 666 |
| 1953 | 6 932 | 8 778 | 4 369 | 4 139 | 42 752 | 69 550 | 47 957 |
| 1954 | 6 940 | 8 819 | 4 406 | 4 187 | 43 057 | 69 868 | 48 299 |
| 1955 | 6 947 | 8 868 | 4 439 | 4 235 | 43 428 | 70 196 | 48 633 |
| 1956 | 6 952 | 8 924 | 4 466 | 4 282 | 43 843 | 70 603 | 48 921 |
| 1957 | 6 966 | 8 989 | 4 488 | 4 324 | 44 311 | 71 019 | 49 182 |
| 1958 | 6 987 | 9 053 | 4 515 | 4 360 | 44 789 | 71 488 | 49 476 |
| 1959 | 7 014 | 9 104 | 4 547 | 4 395 | 45 240 | 72 014 | 49 832 |
| 1960 | 7 047 | 9 119 | 4 581 | 4 430 | 45 670 | 72 481 | 50 198 |
| 1961 | 7 086 | 9 166 | 4 610 | 4 461 | 46 189 | 73 123 | 50 523 |
| 1962 | 7 130 | 9 218 | 4 647 | 4 491 | 47 124 | 73 739 | 50 843 |
| 1963 | 7 176 | 9 283 | 4 684 | 4 523 | 47 808 | 74 340 | 51 198 |
| 1964 | 7 224 | 9 367 | 4 720 | 4 549 | 48 340 | 74 954 | 51 600 |
| 1965 | 7 271 | 9 448 | 4 758 | 4 564 | 48 763 | 75 639 | 51 987 |
| 1966 | 7 322 | 9 508 | 4 798 | 4 581 | 49 194 | 76 206 | 52 332 |
| 1967 | 7 377 | 9 557 | 4 839 | 4 606 | 49 569 | 76 368 | 52 667 |
| 1968 | 7 415 | 9 590 | 4 867 | 4 626 | 49 934 | 76 584 | 52 987 |
| 1969 | 7 441 | 9 613 | 4 891 | 4 624 | 50 353 | 77 144 | 53 317 |

Table 1a. **Population of 12 West European Countries, 1919-1969**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 6 805 | 2 603 | 5 830 | 3 869 | 46 534 | **222 505** |
| 1920 | 6 848 | 2 635 | 5 876 | 3 877 | 46 821 | **223 731** |
| 1921 | 6 921 | 2 668 | 5 929 | 3 876 | 44 072 | **222 433** |
| 1922 | 7 032 | 2 695 | 5 971 | 3 874 | 44 372 | **223 981** |
| 1923 | 7 150 | 2 713 | 5 997 | 3 883 | 44 596 | **225 763** |
| 1924 | 7 264 | 2 729 | 6 021 | 3 896 | 44 915 | **227 572** |
| 1925 | 7 366 | 2 747 | 6 045 | 3 910 | 45 059 | **229 158** |
| 1926 | 7 471 | 2 763 | 6 064 | 3 932 | 45 232 | **230 702** |
| 1927 | 7 576 | 2 775 | 6 081 | 3 956 | 45 389 | **231 958** |
| 1928 | 7 679 | 2 785 | 6 097 | 3 988 | 45 578 | **233 260** |
| 1929 | 7 782 | 2 795 | 6 113 | 4 022 | 45 672 | **234 460** |
| 1930 | 7 884 | 2 807 | 6 131 | 4 051 | 45 866 | **235 975** |
| 1931 | 7 999 | 2 824 | 6 152 | 4 080 | 46 074 | **237 420** |
| 1932 | 8 123 | 2 842 | 6 176 | 4 102 | 46 335 | **238 602** |
| 1933 | 8 237 | 2 858 | 6 201 | 4 122 | 46 520 | **239 744** |
| 1934 | 8 341 | 2 874 | 6 222 | 4 140 | 46 666 | **240 932** |
| 1935 | 8 434 | 2 889 | 6 242 | 4 155 | 46 868 | **242 148** |
| 1936 | 8 516 | 2 904 | 6 259 | 4 168 | 47 081 | **243 333** |
| 1937 | 8 599 | 2 919 | 6 276 | 4 180 | 47 289 | **244 568** |
| 1938 | 8 685 | 2 936 | 6 298 | 4 192 | 47 494 | **246 102** |
| 1939 | 8 782 | 2 954 | 6 326 | 4 206 | 47 991 | **247 846** |
| 1940 | 8 879 | 2 973 | 6 356 | 4 226 | 48 226 | **248 417** |
| 1941 | 8 966 | 2 990 | 6 389 | 4 254 | 48 216 | **247 979** |
| 1942 | 9 042 | 3 009 | 6 432 | 4 286 | 48 400 | **249 048** |
| 1943 | 9 103 | 3 032 | 6 491 | 4 323 | 48 789 | **249 046** |
| 1944 | 9 175 | 3 060 | 6 560 | 4 364 | 49 016 | **249 088** |
| 1945 | 9 262 | 3 091 | 6 636 | 4 412 | 49 182 | **247 666** |
| 1946 | 9 424 | 3 127 | 6 719 | 4 467 | 49 217 | **246 921** |
| 1947 | 9 630 | 3 165 | 6 803 | 4 524 | 49 519 | **249 881** |
| 1948 | 9 800 | 3 201 | 6 884 | 4 582 | 50 014 | **252 882** |
| 1949 | 9 956 | 3 234 | 6 956 | 4 640 | 50 312 | **255 052** |
| 1950 | 10 114 | 3 265 | 7 014 | 4 694 | 50 127 | **256 376** |
| 1951 | 10 264 | 3 296 | 7 073 | 4 749 | 50 290 | **258 086** |
| 1952 | 10 382 | 3 328 | 7 125 | 4 815 | 50 430 | **259 434** |
| 1953 | 10 493 | 3 361 | 7 171 | 4 878 | 50 593 | **260 975** |
| 1954 | 10 615 | 3 394 | 7 213 | 4 929 | 50 765 | **262 493** |
| 1955 | 10 751 | 3 427 | 7 262 | 4 980 | 50 946 | **264 112** |
| 1956 | 10 889 | 3 460 | 7 315 | 5 045 | 51 184 | **265 884** |
| 1957 | 11 026 | 3 492 | 7 364 | 5 126 | 51 430 | **267 717** |
| 1958 | 11 187 | 3 523 | 7 409 | 5 199 | 51 652 | **269 638** |
| 1959 | 11 348 | 3 553 | 7 446 | 5 259 | 51 956 | **271 707** |
| 1960 | 11 486 | 3 581 | 7 480 | 5 362 | 52 372 | **273 807** |
| 1961 | 11 639 | 3 610 | 7 520 | 5 512 | 52 807 | **276 246** |
| 1962 | 11 806 | 3 639 | 7 562 | 5 666 | 53 292 | **279 157** |
| 1963 | 11 966 | 3 667 | 7 604 | 5 789 | 53 625 | **281 663** |
| 1964 | 12 127 | 3 694 | 7 661 | 5 887 | 53 991 | **284 115** |
| 1965 | 12 292 | 3 723 | 7 734 | 5 943 | 54 350 | **286 472** |
| 1966 | 12 455 | 3 754 | 7 808 | 5 996 | 54 643 | **288 595** |
| 1967 | 12 597 | 3 786 | 7 868 | 6 063 | 54 959 | **290 255** |
| 1968 | 12 725 | 3 819 | 7 912 | 6 132 | 55 214 | **291 806** |
| 1969 | 12 873 | 3 851 | 7 968 | 6 212 | 55 461 | **293 747** |

Table 1a. **Population of 12 West European Countries, 1970-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 7 467 | 9 638 | 4 929 | 4 606 | 50 787 | 77 783 | 53 661 |
| 1971 | 7 500 | 9 673 | 4 963 | 4 612 | 51 285 | 78 355 | 54 006 |
| 1972 | 7 544 | 9 709 | 4 992 | 4 640 | 51 732 | 78 717 | 54 366 |
| 1973 | 7 586 | 9 738 | 5 022 | 4 666 | 52 157 | 78 950 | 54 797 |
| 1974 | 7 599 | 9 768 | 5 045 | 4 691 | 52 503 | 78 966 | 55 226 |
| 1975 | 7 579 | 9 795 | 5 060 | 4 711 | 52 758 | 78 682 | 55 572 |
| 1976 | 7 566 | 9 811 | 5 073 | 4 726 | 52 954 | 78 299 | 55 839 |
| 1977 | 7 568 | 9 822 | 5 088 | 4 739 | 53 165 | 78 161 | 56 059 |
| 1978 | 7 562 | 9 830 | 5 104 | 4 753 | 53 381 | 78 066 | 56 240 |
| 1979 | 7 549 | 9 837 | 5 117 | 4 765 | 53 606 | 78 081 | 56 368 |
| 1980 | 7 549 | 9 847 | 5 123 | 4 780 | 53 870 | 78 298 | 56 451 |
| 1981 | 7 565 | 9 852 | 5 122 | 4 800 | 54 147 | 78 402 | 56 502 |
| 1982 | 7 574 | 9 856 | 5 118 | 4 827 | 54 434 | 78 335 | 56 536 |
| 1983 | 7 552 | 9 856 | 5 114 | 4 856 | 54 650 | 78 122 | 56 630 |
| 1984 | 7 553 | 9 855 | 5 112 | 4 882 | 54 947 | 77 855 | 56 697 |
| 1985 | 7 558 | 9 858 | 5 114 | 4 902 | 55 171 | 77 685 | 56 731 |
| 1986 | 7 566 | 9 862 | 5 121 | 4 917 | 55 387 | 77 713 | 56 734 |
| 1987 | 7 576 | 9 870 | 5 127 | 4 932 | 55 630 | 77 718 | 56 730 |
| 1988 | 7 596 | 9 884 | 5 130 | 4 947 | 55 873 | 78 031 | 56 734 |
| 1989 | 7 624 | 9 938 | 5 133 | 4 962 | 56 417 | 78 645 | 56 738 |
| 1990 | 7 718 | 9 969 | 5 141 | 4 986 | 56 735 | 79 380 | 56 743 |
| 1991 | 7 813 | 10 004 | 5 154 | 5 014 | 57 055 | 79 984 | 56 747 |
| 1992 | 7 910 | 10 045 | 5 171 | 5 041 | 57 374 | 80 598 | 56 841 |
| 1993 | 7 983 | 10 084 | 5 188 | 5 065 | 57 658 | 81 132 | 57 027 |
| 1994 | 8 022 | 10 116 | 5 206 | 5 087 | 57 907 | 81 414 | 57 179 |
| 1995 | 8 042 | 10 137 | 5 233 | 5 106 | 58 150 | 81 654 | 57 275 |
| 1996 | 8 056 | 10 157 | 5 262 | 5 122 | 58 388 | 81 891 | 57 367 |
| 1997 | 8 072 | 10 181 | 5 284 | 5 136 | 58 623 | 82 011 | 57 479 |
| 1998 | 8 092 | 10 203 | 5 302 | 5 148 | 58 866 | 82 024 | 57 550 |
| 1999 | 8 111 | 10 223 | 5 320 | 5 158 | 59 116 | 82 075 | 57 604 |
| 2000 | 8 131 | 10 242 | 5 336 | 5 167 | 59 382 | 82 188 | 57 719 |
| 2001 | 8 151 | 10 259 | 5 353 | 5 176 | 59 658 | 82 281 | 57 845 |
| 2002 | 8 170 | 10 275 | 5 369 | 5 184 | 59 925 | 82 351 | 57 927 |
| 2003 | 8 188 | 10 289 | 5 384 | 5 191 | 60 181 | 82 398 | 57 998 |

Table 1a. **Population of 12 West European Countries, 1970-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 13 032 | 3 877 | 8 043 | 6 267 | 55 632 | **295 723** |
| 1971 | 13 194 | 3 903 | 8 098 | 6 343 | 55 907 | **297 839** |
| 1972 | 13 330 | 3 933 | 8 122 | 6 401 | 56 079 | **299 565** |
| 1973 | 13 438 | 3 961 | 8 137 | 6 441 | 56 210 | **301 103** |
| 1974 | 13 541 | 3 985 | 8 161 | 6 460 | 56 224 | **302 169** |
| 1975 | 13 653 | 4 007 | 8 193 | 6 404 | 56 215 | **302 629** |
| 1976 | 13 770 | 4 026 | 8 222 | 6 333 | 56 206 | **302 824** |
| 1977 | 13 853 | 4 043 | 8 252 | 6 316 | 56 179 | **303 246** |
| 1978 | 13 937 | 4 059 | 8 276 | 6 333 | 56 167 | **303 706** |
| 1979 | 14 030 | 4 073 | 8 294 | 6 351 | 56 228 | **304 298** |
| 1980 | 14 144 | 4 086 | 8 310 | 6 385 | 56 314 | **305 157** |
| 1981 | 14 246 | 4 100 | 8 320 | 6 425 | 56 383 | **305 864** |
| 1982 | 14 310 | 4 115 | 8 325 | 6 468 | 56 340 | **306 238** |
| 1983 | 14 362 | 4 128 | 8 329 | 6 501 | 56 383 | **306 483** |
| 1984 | 14 420 | 4 140 | 8 343 | 6 530 | 56 462 | **306 795** |
| 1985 | 14 491 | 4 152 | 8 356 | 6 565 | 56 620 | **307 204** |
| 1986 | 14 572 | 4 167 | 8 376 | 6 604 | 56 796 | **307 815** |
| 1987 | 14 665 | 4 186 | 8 405 | 6 651 | 56 982 | **308 472** |
| 1988 | 14 761 | 4 209 | 8 445 | 6 705 | 57 160 | **309 474** |
| 1989 | 14 849 | 4 226 | 8 493 | 6 765 | 57 324 | **311 113** |
| 1990 | 14 952 | 4 242 | 8 559 | 6 838 | 57 493 | **312 757** |
| 1991 | 15 066 | 4 262 | 8 617 | 6 923 | 57 666 | **314 306** |
| 1992 | 15 174 | 4 286 | 8 676 | 7 001 | 57 866 | **315 984** |
| 1993 | 15 275 | 4 312 | 8 722 | 7 064 | 58 027 | **317 539** |
| 1994 | 15 382 | 4 337 | 8 769 | 7 120 | 58 213 | **318 750** |
| 1995 | 15 459 | 4 359 | 8 825 | 7 166 | 58 426 | **319 831** |
| 1996 | 15 533 | 4 381 | 8 859 | 7 198 | 58 619 | **320 832** |
| 1997 | 15 613 | 4 406 | 8 865 | 7 213 | 58 808 | **321 691** |
| 1998 | 15 705 | 4 433 | 8 868 | 7 225 | 59 036 | **322 451** |
| 1999 | 15 800 | 4 458 | 8 871 | 7 242 | 59 293 | **323 271** |
| 2000 | 15 892 | 4 481 | 8 873 | 7 262 | 59 522 | **324 197** |
| 2001 | 15 981 | 4 503 | 8 875 | 7 283 | 59 723 | **325 088** |
| 2002 | 16 068 | 4 525 | 8 877 | 7 302 | 59 912 | **325 884** |
| 2003 | 16 151 | 4 546 | 8 878 | 7 319 | 60 095 | **326 618** |

Table 1a. **Population of 4 West European Countries and Total WEC, 1500-1868**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Ireland* [a] | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 800 | 1 000 | 1 000 | 6 800 | 276 | **57 268** |
| 1600 | 1 000 | 1 500 | 1 100 | 8 240 | 358 | **73 778** |
| 1700 | 1 925 | 1 500 | 2 000 | 8 770 | 394 | **81 460** |
| 1820 | 7 101 | 2 312 | 3 297 | 12 203 | 657 | **133 040** |
| 1821 | 7 200 | 2 333 | 3 316 | 12 284 | 665 | **134 336** |
| 1822 | 7 267 | 2 355 | 3 335 | 12 366 | 672 | **135 632** |
| 1823 | 7 335 | 2 376 | 3 354 | 12 449 | 678 | **136 933** |
| 1824 | 7 403 | 2 398 | 3 373 | 12 532 | 685 | **138 231** |
| 1825 | 7 472 | 2 420 | 3 393 | 12 615 | 692 | **139 544** |
| 1826 | 7 542 | 2 443 | 3 412 | 12 699 | 698 | **140 782** |
| 1827 | 7 612 | 2 465 | 3 432 | 12 784 | 704 | **141 975** |
| 1828 | 7 683 | 2 488 | 3 452 | 12 869 | 710 | **143 157** |
| 1829 | 7 755 | 2 511 | 3 472 | 12 955 | 716 | **144 312** |
| 1830 | 7 827 | 2 534 | 3 491 | 13 041 | 722 | **145 455** |
| 1831 | 7 900 | 2 557 | 3 512 | 12 128 | 727 | **145 520** |
| 1832 | 7 949 | 2 581 | 3 532 | 13 216 | 733 | **147 572** |
| 1833 | 7 998 | 2 605 | 3 552 | 13 304 | 738 | **148 630** |
| 1834 | 8 047 | 2 629 | 3 475 | 13 392 | 743 | **149 616** |
| 1835 | 8 096 | 2 653 | 3 595 | 13 482 | 749 | **150 875** |
| 1836 | 8 146 | 2 677 | 3 617 | 13 571 | 755 | **152 040** |
| 1837 | 8 196 | 2 702 | 3 639 | 13 662 | 761 | **153 242** |
| 1838 | 8 247 | 2 727 | 3 661 | 13 753 | 767 | **154 457** |
| 1839 | 8 298 | 2 752 | 3 683 | 13 845 | 774 | **155 715** |
| 1840 | 8 349 | 2 777 | 3 704 | 13 937 | 780 | **156 988** |
| 1841 | 8 400 | 2 803 | 3 715 | 14 030 | 787 | **158 224** |
| 1842 | 8 422 | 2 829 | 3 726 | 14 123 | 793 | **159 444** |
| 1843 | 8 441 | 2 855 | 3 738 | 14 217 | 799 | **160 598** |
| 1844 | 8 479 | 2 881 | 3 749 | 14 312 | 805 | **161 835** |
| 1845 | 8 497 | 2 908 | 3 760 | 14 407 | 811 | **163 093** |
| 1846 | 8 490 | 2 934 | 3 771 | 14 503 | 817 | **164 238** |
| 1847 | 8 205 | 2 961 | 3 783 | 14 600 | 820 | **164 819** |
| 1848 | 7 640 | 2 989 | 3 794 | 14 697 | 820 | **165 018** |
| 1849 | 7 256 | 3 016 | 3 804 | 14 795 | 822 | **165 525** |
| 1850 | 6 878 | 3 044 | 3 816 | 14 894 | 825 | **166 194** |
| 1851 | 6 514 | 3 072 | 3 827 | 14 974 | 828 | **166 869** |
| 1852 | 6 337 | 3 100 | 3 839 | 15 055 | 833 | **167 816** |
| 1853 | 6 199 | 3 129 | 3 850 | 15 136 | 837 | **168 689** |
| 1854 | 6 083 | 3 158 | 3 858 | 15 217 | 842 | **169 595** |
| 1855 | 6 015 | 3 187 | 3 867 | 15 299 | 846 | **170 493** |
| 1856 | 5 973 | 3 216 | 3 875 | 15 381 | 851 | **171 425** |
| 1857 | 5 919 | 3 246 | 3 889 | 15 455 | 856 | **172 410** |
| 1858 | 5 891 | 3 273 | 3 925 | 15 526 | 861 | **173 494** |
| 1859 | 5 862 | 3 306 | 3 963 | 15 584 | 867 | **174 642** |
| 1860 | 5 821 | 3 336 | 4 000 | 15 642 | 873 | **175 862** |
| 1861 | 5 788 | 3 367 | 4 074 | 15 699 | 880 | **177 125** |
| 1862 | 5 776 | 3 398 | 4 113 | 15 754 | 886 | **178 389** |
| 1863 | 5 718 | 3 430 | 4 131 | 15 809 | 893 | **179 735** |
| 1864 | 5 641 | 3 461 | 4 176 | 15 864 | 900 | **181 073** |
| 1865 | 5 595 | 3 493 | 4 201 | 15 920 | 907 | **182 378** |
| 1866 | 5 523 | 3 525 | 4 226 | 15 976 | 912 | **183 441** |
| 1867 | 5 487 | 3 558 | 4 251 | 16 032 | 918 | **184 530** |
| 1868 | 5 466 | 3 591 | 4 276 | 16 088 | 922 | **185 373** |

Table 1a. **Population of 4 West European Countries and Total WEC, 1869-1918**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Ireland* | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 5 449 | 3 621 | 4 302 | 16 144 | 930 | **186 844** |
| 1870 | 5 419 | 3 657 | 4 327 | 16 201 | 933 | **187 504** |
| 1871 | 5 398 | 3 694 | 4 353 | 16 258 | 941 | **187 816** |
| 1872 | 5 373 | 3 732 | 4 379 | 16 315 | 949 | **188 712** |
| 1873 | 5 328 | 3 770 | 4 405 | 16 372 | 958 | **190 046** |
| 1874 | 5 299 | 3 809 | 4 431 | 16 429 | 966 | **191 492** |
| 1875 | 5 279 | 3 848 | 4 458 | 16 487 | 975 | **192 963** |
| 1876 | 5 278 | 3 887 | 4 484 | 16 545 | 983 | **194 700** |
| 1877 | 5 286 | 3 927 | 4 511 | 16 603 | 992 | **196 449** |
| 1878 | 5 282 | 3 967 | 4 538 | 16 677 | 1 000 | **198 022** |
| 1879 | 5 266 | 4 008 | 4 571 | 16 768 | 1 009 | **199 779** |
| 1880 | 5 203 | 4 049 | 4 610 | 16 859 | 1 018 | **201 221** |
| 1881 | 5 146 | 4 090 | 4 651 | 16 951 | 1 027 | **202 532** |
| 1882 | 5 101 | 4 132 | 4 691 | 17 043 | 1 036 | **203 865** |
| 1883 | 5 024 | 4 174 | 4 732 | 17 136 | 1 045 | **205 172** |
| 1884 | 4 975 | 4 217 | 4 773 | 17 230 | 1 054 | **206 686** |
| 1885 | 4 939 | 4 260 | 4 815 | 17 323 | 1 064 | **208 141** |
| 1886 | 4 906 | 4 303 | 4 857 | 17 418 | 1 073 | **209 643** |
| 1887 | 4 857 | 4 347 | 4 899 | 17 513 | 1 082 | **211 085** |
| 1888 | 4 801 | 4 392 | 4 942 | 17 600 | 1 092 | **212 551** |
| 1889 | 4 757 | 4 437 | 4 985 | 17 678 | 1 101 | **214 110** |
| 1890 | 4 718 | 4 482 | 5 028 | 17 757 | 1 111 | **215 597** |
| 1891 | 4 680 | 4 528 | 5 068 | 17 836 | 1 121 | **217 031** |
| 1892 | 4 634 | 4 574 | 5 104 | 17 916 | 1 131 | **218 554** |
| 1893 | 4 607 | 4 621 | 5 141 | 17 996 | 1 140 | **220 043** |
| 1894 | 4 589 | 4 668 | 5 178 | 18 076 | 1 150 | **221 799** |
| 1895 | 4 560 | 4 716 | 5 215 | 18 157 | 1 161 | **223 515** |
| 1896 | 4 542 | 4 764 | 5 252 | 18 238 | 1 171 | **225 436** |
| 1897 | 4 530 | 4 813 | 5 290 | 18 320 | 1 181 | **227 546** |
| 1898 | 4 518 | 4 862 | 5 327 | 18 402 | 1 191 | **229 659** |
| 1899 | 4 502 | 4 912 | 5 366 | 18 484 | 1 202 | **231 710** |
| 1900 | 4 469 | 4 962 | 5 404 | 18 566 | 1 212 | **233 645** |
| 1901 | 4 447 | 4 997 | 5 447 | 18 659 | 1 223 | **235 665** |
| 1902 | 4 435 | 5 032 | 5 494 | 18 788 | 1 234 | **237 886** |
| 1903 | 4 418 | 5 067 | 5 541 | 18 919 | 1 244 | **240 037** |
| 1904 | 4 408 | 5 102 | 5 589 | 19 050 | 1 255 | **242 197** |
| 1905 | 4 399 | 5 138 | 5 637 | 19 133 | 1 266 | **244 238** |
| 1906 | 4 398 | 5 174 | 5 686 | 19 316 | 1 277 | **246 505** |
| 1907 | 4 388 | 5 210 | 5 735 | 19 450 | 1 289 | **248 653** |
| 1908 | 4 385 | 5 246 | 5 784 | 19 585 | 1 300 | **250 920** |
| 1909 | 4 387 | 5 283 | 5 834 | 19 721 | 1 311 | **253 174** |
| 1910 | 4 385 | 5 320 | 5 884 | 19 858 | 1 323 | **255 394** |
| 1911 | 4 381 | 5 355 | 5 935 | 19 994 | 1 334 | **257 730** |
| 1912 | 4 368 | 5 390 | 5 964 | 20 128 | 1 346 | **259 376** |
| 1913 | 4 346 | 5 425 | 5 972 | 20 263 | 1 358 | **260 975** |
| 1914 | 4 334 | 5 463 | 5 980 | 20 398 | 1 362 | **263 255** |
| 1915 | 4 278 | 5 502 | 5 988 | 20 535 | 1 367 | **263 637** |
| 1916 | 4 273 | 5 541 | 5 996 | 20 673 | 1 371 | **263 637** |
| 1917 | 4 273 | 5 580 | 6 005 | 20 811 | 1 376 | **263 058** |
| 1918 | 4 280 | 5 620 | 6 013 | 20 950 | 1 380 | **261 531** |

a. Figures are shown here for Ireland 1500-1920 for information. They are not included in the total because the UK figures already include the whole of Ireland for 1500-1920, thereafter only the Northern Ireland province.

Table 1a. **Population of 4 West European Countries and Total WEC, 1919-1969**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Ireland* [b] | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 4 352 | 5 660 | 6 021 | 21 091 | 1 384 | **256 661** |
| 1920 | 4 361 | 5 700 | 6 029 | 21 232 | 1 389 | **258 081** |
| 1921 | 3 096 | 5 837 | 6 071 | 21 411 | 1 393 | **260 241** |
| 1922 | 3 002 | 5 890 | 6 146 | 21 628 | 1 398 | **262 045** |
| 1923 | 3 014 | 6 010 | 6 223 | 21 847 | 1 402 | **264 259** |
| 1924 | 3 005 | 6 000 | 6 300 | 22 069 | 1 407 | **266 353** |
| 1925 | 2 985 | 5 958 | 6 378 | 22 292 | 1 411 | **268 182** |
| 1926 | 2 971 | 6 042 | 6 457 | 22 518 | 1 416 | **270 106** |
| 1927 | 2 957 | 6 127 | 6 538 | 22 747 | 1 420 | **271 747** |
| 1928 | 2 944 | 6 205 | 6 619 | 22 977 | 1 425 | **273 430** |
| 1929 | 2 937 | 6 275 | 6 701 | 23 210 | 1 429 | **275 012** |
| 1930 | 2 927 | 6 351 | 6 784 | 23 445 | 1 434 | **276 916** |
| 1931 | 2 933 | 6 440 | 6 869 | 23 675 | 1 439 | **278 776** |
| 1932 | 2 949 | 6 516 | 6 954 | 23 897 | 1 443 | **280 361** |
| 1933 | 2 962 | 6 591 | 7 040 | 24 122 | 1 448 | **281 907** |
| 1934 | 2 971 | 6 688 | 7 127 | 24 349 | 1 453 | **283 520** |
| 1935 | 2 971 | 6 793 | 7 216 | 24 579 | 1 457 | **285 164** |
| 1936 | 2 967 | 6 886 | 7 305 | 23 810 | 1 462 | **285 763** |
| 1937 | 2 948 | 6 973 | 7 396 | 25 043 | 1 467 | **288 395** |
| 1938 | 2 937 | 7 061 | 7 488 | 25 279 | 1 471 | **290 338** |
| 1939 | 2 934 | 7 156 | 7 581 | 25 517 | 1 476 | **292 510** |
| 1940 | 2 958 | 7 280 | 7 675 | 25 757 | 1 481 | **293 568** |
| 1941 | 2 993 | 7 362 | 7 757 | 25 979 | 1 485 | **293 555** |
| 1942 | 2 963 | 7 339 | 7 826 | 26 182 | 1 490 | **294 848** |
| 1943 | 2 946 | 7 297 | 7 896 | 26 387 | 1 495 | **295 067** |
| 1944 | 2 944 | 7 284 | 7 967 | 26 594 | 1 500 | **295 377** |
| 1945 | 2 952 | 7 322 | 8 038 | 26 802 | 1 505 | **294 285** |
| 1946 | 2 957 | 7 418 | 8 110 | 27 012 | 1 510 | **293 928** |
| 1947 | 2 974 | 7 529 | 8 183 | 27 223 | 1 514 | **297 304** |
| 1948 | 2 985 | 7 749 | 8 256 | 27 437 | 1 519 | **300 828** |
| 1949 | 2 981 | 7 856 | 8 329 | 27 651 | 1 524 | **303 393** |
| 1950 | 2 963 | 7 566 | 8 443 | 28 063 | 1 529 | **304 940** |
| 1951 | 2 959 | 7 646 | 8 490 | 28 298 | 1 544 | **307 024** |
| 1952 | 2 952 | 7 733 | 8 526 | 28 550 | 1 559 | **308 754** |
| 1953 | 2 947 | 7 817 | 8 579 | 28 804 | 1 574 | **310 696** |
| 1954 | 2 937 | 7 893 | 8 632 | 29 060 | 1 591 | **312 607** |
| 1955 | 2 916 | 7 966 | 8 693 | 29 319 | 1 600 | **314 605** |
| 1956 | 2 895 | 8 031 | 8 756 | 29 579 | 1 613 | **316 758** |
| 1957 | 2 878 | 8 096 | 8 818 | 29 842 | 1 636 | **318 987** |
| 1958 | 2 852 | 8 173 | 8 889 | 30 106 | 1 661 | **321 318** |
| 1959 | 2 843 | 8 258 | 8 962 | 30 373 | 1 682 | **323 824** |
| 1960 | 2 832 | 8 327 | 9 037 | 30 641 | 1 701 | **326 346** |
| 1961 | 2 818 | 8 398 | 9 031 | 30 904 | 1 717 | **329 115** |
| 1962 | 2 830 | 8 448 | 9 020 | 31 158 | 1 729 | **332 342** |
| 1963 | 2 850 | 8 480 | 9 082 | 31 430 | 1 747 | **335 251** |
| 1964 | 2 864 | 8 510 | 9 123 | 31 741 | 1 759 | **338 111** |
| 1965 | 2 876 | 8 550 | 9 129 | 32 085 | 1 773 | **340 884** |
| 1966 | 2 884 | 8 614 | 9 109 | 32 452 | 1 787 | **343 440** |
| 1967 | 2 900 | 8 716 | 9 103 | 32 850 | 1 803 | **345 628** |
| 1968 | 2 913 | 8 741 | 9 115 | 33 239 | 1 819 | **347 633** |
| 1969 | 2 926 | 8 773 | 9 097 | 33 566 | 1 837 | **349 946** |

Table 1a. **Population of 4 West European Countries and Total WEC, 1970-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Ireland* [b] | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 2 950 | 8 793 | 9 044 | 33 876 | 1 853 | **352 240** |
| 1971 | 2 978 | 8 831 | 8 990 | 34 195 | 1 869 | **354 702** |
| 1972 | 3 024 | 8 889 | 8 970 | 34 513 | 1 883 | **356 845** |
| 1973 | 3 073 | 8 929 | 8 976 | 34 837 | 1 907 | **358 825** |
| 1974 | 3 124 | 8 962 | 9 098 | 35 184 | 1 929 | **360 466** |
| 1975 | 3 177 | 9 047 | 9 411 | 35 564 | 1 915 | **361 743** |
| 1976 | 3 228 | 9 167 | 9 622 | 35 997 | 1 914 | **362 752** |
| 1977 | 3 272 | 9 308 | 9 663 | 36 439 | 1 922 | **363 850** |
| 1978 | 3 314 | 9 430 | 9 699 | 36 861 | 1 939 | **364 949** |
| 1979 | 3 368 | 9 548 | 9 725 | 37 200 | 1 957 | **366 096** |
| 1980 | 3 401 | 9 643 | 9 778 | 37 488 | 1 990 | **367 457** |
| 1981 | 3 443 | 9 729 | 9 850 | 37 751 | 2 009 | **368 647** |
| 1982 | 3 480 | 9 790 | 9 860 | 37 983 | 2 020 | **369 371** |
| 1983 | 3 504 | 9 847 | 9 872 | 38 184 | 2 030 | **369 920** |
| 1984 | 3 529 | 9 896 | 9 885 | 38 363 | 2 040 | **370 509** |
| 1985 | 3 540 | 9 936 | 9 897 | 38 535 | 2 050 | **371 162** |
| 1986 | 3 541 | 9 967 | 9 907 | 38 708 | 2 064 | **372 001** |
| 1987 | 3 540 | 9 993 | 9 915 | 38 881 | 2 086 | **372 887** |
| 1988 | 3 530 | 10 004 | 9 921 | 39 054 | 2 110 | **374 092** |
| 1989 | 3 513 | 10 056 | 9 923 | 39 215 | 2 131 | **375 950** |
| 1990 | 3 508 | 10 158 | 9 923 | 39 351 | 2 159 | **377 856** |
| 1991 | 3 531 | 10 283 | 9 919 | 39 461 | 2 188 | **379 688** |
| 1992 | 3 557 | 10 357 | 9 915 | 39 549 | 2 218 | **381 580** |
| 1993 | 3 577 | 10 415 | 9 931 | 39 628 | 2 245 | **383 334** |
| 1994 | 3 594 | 10 462 | 9 955 | 39 691 | 2 268 | **384 719** |
| 1995 | 3 611 | 10 489 | 9 969 | 39 750 | 2 285 | **385 936** |
| 1996 | 3 633 | 10 511 | 9 980 | 39 804 | 2 303 | **387 063** |
| 1997 | 3 669 | 10 533 | 9 995 | 39 855 | 2 322 | **388 065** |
| 1998 | 3 711 | 10 556 | 10 012 | 39 906 | 2 340 | **388 977** |
| 1999 | 3 754 | 10 579 | 10 030 | 39 953 | 2 359 | **389 945** |
| 2000 | 3 797 | 10 602 | 10 048 | 40 016 | 2 377 | **391 036** |
| 2001 | 3 841 | 10 624 | 10 066 | 40 087 | 2 395 | **392 101** |
| 2002 | 3 883 | 10 645 | 10 084 | 40 153 | 2 412 | **393 061** |
| 2003 | 3 924 | 10 666 | 10 102 | 40 217 | 2 429 | **393 957** |

b. From 1921 the figures refer to the Irish Republic.

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 12 West European Countries, 1500-1868**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 1 414 | 1 225 | 443 | 136 | 10 912 | 8 256 | 11 550 |
| 1600 | 2 093 | 1 561 | 569 | 215 | 15 559 | 12 656 | 14 410 |
| 1700 | 2 483 | 2 288 | 727 | 255 | 19 539 | 13 650 | 14 630 |
| 1820 | 4 104 | 4 529 | 1 471 | 913 | 35 468 | 26 819 | 22 535 |
| 1821 | | | 1 541 | | 38 524 | | |
| 1822 | | | 1 564 | | 37 267 | | |
| 1823 | | | 1 564 | | 38 706 | | |
| 1824 | | | 1 611 | | 40 025 | | |
| 1825 | | | 1 623 | | 38 526 | | |
| 1826 | | | 1 646 | | 39 783 | | |
| 1827 | | | 1 693 | | 39 179 | | |
| 1828 | | | 1 716 | | 39 158 | | |
| 1829 | | | 1 681 | | 40 415 | | |
| 1830 | 4 948 | 5 078 | 1 693 | | 39 655 | 37 250 | |
| 1831 | | | 1 681 | | 40 378 | | |
| 1832 | | | 1 728 | | 44 090 | | |
| 1833 | | | 1 716 | | 43 416 | | |
| 1834 | | | 1 809 | | 43 663 | | |
| 1835 | | | 1 798 | | 45 312 | | |
| 1836 | | | 1 798 | | 44 803 | | |
| 1837 | | | 1 844 | | 45 669 | | |
| 1838 | | | 1 856 | | 47 899 | | |
| 1839 | | | 1 879 | | 46 367 | | |
| 1840 | 5 628 | | 1 938 | | 49 828 | | |
| 1841 | | | 1 938 | | 51 045 | | |
| 1842 | | | 1 949 | | 49 933 | | |
| 1843 | | | 2 054 | | 52 595 | | |
| 1844 | | | 2 159 | | 54 497 | | |
| 1845 | | | 2 218 | | 52 833 | | |
| 1846 | | 7 277 | 2 265 | | 52 965 | | |
| 1847 | | 7 633 | 2 253 | | 58 806 | | |
| 1848 | | 7 665 | 2 370 | | 55 198 | | |
| 1849 | | 7 892 | 2 510 | | 56 933 | | |
| 1850 | 6 519 | 8 216 | 2 649 | 1 483 | 58 039 | 48 178 | 33 019 |
| 1851 | | 8 442 | 2 521 | | 57 188 | 47 941 | |
| 1852 | | 8 668 | 2 615 | | 60 931 | 48 890 | |
| 1853 | | 8 894 | 2 626 | | 57 969 | 48 653 | |
| 1854 | | 9 444 | 2 638 | | 60 763 | 49 840 | |
| 1855 | | 9 509 | 2 930 | | 59 842 | 49 128 | |
| 1856 | | 10 026 | 2 766 | | 62 469 | 53 162 | |
| 1857 | | 10 285 | 2 813 | | 66 038 | 55 773 | |
| 1858 | | 10 350 | 2 790 | | 70 645 | 55 536 | |
| 1859 | | 10 350 | 2 977 | | 66 046 | 55 773 | |
| 1860 | 7 528 | 10 867 | 2 953 | 1 667 | 70 577 | 59 096 | |
| 1861 | | 11 029 | 3 000 | 1 680 | 66 154 | 57 672 | 37 995 |
| 1862 | | 11 320 | 3 093 | 1 590 | 71 812 | 60 520 | 39 141 |
| 1863 | | 11 644 | 3 292 | 1 718 | 74 416 | 65 029 | 38 377 |
| 1864 | | 12 032 | 3 257 | 1 756 | 75 256 | 66 928 | 39 523 |
| 1865 | | 12 032 | 3 373 | 1 744 | 73 157 | 67 165 | 40 503 |
| 1866 | | 12 388 | 3 373 | 1 763 | 73 651 | 67 640 | 42 482 |
| 1867 | | 12 452 | 3 373 | 1 622 | 69 308 | 67 877 | 38 950 |
| 1868 | | 12 905 | 3 432 | 1 782 | 75 958 | 71 912 | 40 668 |

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 12 West European countries, 1500-1868**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 723 | 192 | 382 | 411 | 2 815 | **38 459** |
| 1600 | 2 072 | 304 | 626 | 750 | 6 007 | **56 822** |
| 1700 | 4 047 | 450 | 1 231 | 1 068 | 10 709 | **71 077** |
| 1820 | 4 288 | 1 071 | 3 098 | 2 165 | 36 232 | **142 693** |
| 1821 | 4 458 | | 3 255 | | | |
| 1822 | 4 498 | | 3 220 | | | |
| 1823 | 4 702 | | 3 342 | | | |
| 1824 | 4 871 | | 3 463 | | | |
| 1825 | 4 871 | | 3 498 | | | |
| 1826 | 4 902 | | 3 185 | | | |
| 1827 | 5 125 | | 3 307 | | | |
| 1828 | 5 373 | | 3 603 | | | |
| 1829 | 5 492 | | 3 463 | | | |
| 1830 | 5 300 | | 3 394 | | 42 228 | |
| 1831 | 5 298 | | 3 255 | | 44 249 | |
| 1832 | 5 638 | | 3 463 | | 43 800 | |
| 1833 | 5 742 | | 3 638 | | 44 249 | |
| 1834 | 5 750 | | 3 638 | | 46 046 | |
| 1835 | 5 823 | | 3 725 | | 48 517 | |
| 1836 | 5 980 | | 3 777 | | 50 314 | |
| 1837 | 6 205 | | 3 638 | | 49 640 | |
| 1838 | 6 380 | | 3 429 | | 52 336 | |
| 1839 | 6 485 | | 3 777 | | 54 806 | |
| 1840 | 6 588 | | 3 864 | | 53 234 | |
| 1841 | 6 734 | | 3 742 | | 52 111 | |
| 1842 | 6 756 | | 3 742 | | 50 988 | |
| 1843 | 6 680 | | 3 899 | | 51 886 | |
| 1844 | 6 723 | | 4 247 | | 55 031 | |
| 1845 | 6 807 | | 4 020 | | 57 951 | |
| 1846 | 6 837 | | 3 933 | | 61 770 | |
| 1847 | 6 869 | | 4 177 | | 62 219 | |
| 1848 | 6 938 | | 4 438 | | 62 893 | |
| 1849 | 7 119 | | 4 595 | | 64 016 | |
| 1850 | 7 345 | 1 653 | 4 490 | 3 541 | 63 342 | **238 474** |
| 1851 | 7 551 | | 4 334 | 3 633 | 66 037 | |
| 1852 | 7 642 | | 4 351 | 3 863 | 67 160 | |
| 1853 | 7 578 | | 4 334 | 3 729 | 69 631 | |
| 1854 | 7 790 | | 4 769 | 3 314 | 71 428 | |
| 1855 | 7 941 | | 5 013 | 3 873 | 71 203 | |
| 1856 | 8 036 | | 4 856 | 3 869 | 76 370 | |
| 1857 | 8 179 | | 4 995 | 4 200 | 77 717 | |
| 1858 | 8 039 | | 5 395 | 5 298 | 77 942 | |
| 1859 | 7 810 | | 5 656 | 5 035 | 79 964 | |
| 1860 | 7 887 | | 5 743 | 4 379 | 81 760 | |
| 1861 | 8 007 | | 5 413 | 4 691 | 84 007 | |
| 1862 | 8 123 | | 5 709 | 5 049 | 84 680 | |
| 1863 | 8 427 | | 5 918 | 5 047 | 85 354 | |
| 1864 | 8 760 | | 6 283 | 4 778 | 87 600 | |
| 1865 | 9 015 | 2 301 | 6 057 | 5 183 | 90 296 | |
| 1866 | 9 255 | 2 344 | 6 109 | 5 135 | 91 644 | |
| 1867 | 9 335 | 2 405 | 6 005 | 4 514 | 90 745 | |
| 1868 | 9 286 | 2 393 | 6 161 | 5 333 | 93 665 | |

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 12 West European Countries, 1869-1918**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | | 13 390 | 3 630 | 1 910 | 78 029 | 72 386 | 41 146 |
| 1870 | 8 419 | 13 716 | 3 782 | 1 999 | 72 100 | 72 149 | 41 814 |
| 1871 | 9 029 | 13 780 | 3 793 | 2 013 | 71 667 | 71 674 | 42 272 |
| 1872 | 9 099 | 14 621 | 4 003 | 2 083 | 78 313 | 76 658 | 41 647 |
| 1873 | 8 888 | 14 718 | 3 979 | 2 204 | 72 822 | 79 981 | 43 274 |
| 1874 | 9 287 | 15 203 | 4 096 | 2 255 | 82 070 | 85 914 | 43 130 |
| 1875 | 9 333 | 15 171 | 4 166 | 2 300 | 84 815 | 86 389 | 44 365 |
| 1876 | 9 545 | 15 365 | 4 248 | 2 428 | 77 880 | 85 914 | 43 431 |
| 1877 | 9 873 | 15 559 | 4 131 | 2 370 | 82 070 | 85 440 | 43 409 |
| 1878 | 10 201 | 16 012 | 4 295 | 2 326 | 81 058 | 89 474 | 44 051 |
| 1879 | 10 131 | 16 174 | 4 435 | 2 351 | 76 001 | 87 338 | 44 561 |
| 1880 | 10 272 | 16 982 | 4 540 | 2 364 | 82 792 | 86 626 | 46 690 |
| 1881 | 10 694 | 17 209 | 4 586 | 2 300 | 85 971 | 88 762 | 43 541 |
| 1882 | 10 764 | 17 791 | 4 750 | 2 524 | 90 017 | 90 186 | 47 354 |
| 1883 | 11 210 | 18 050 | 4 913 | 2 619 | 90 306 | 95 170 | 47 218 |
| 1884 | 11 514 | 18 211 | 4 936 | 2 639 | 89 294 | 97 543 | 47 556 |
| 1885 | 11 444 | 18 438 | 4 971 | 2 703 | 87 705 | 99 917 | 48 542 |
| 1886 | 11 819 | 18 664 | 5 170 | 2 837 | 89 150 | 100 629 | 50 695 |
| 1887 | 12 640 | 19 376 | 5 357 | 2 881 | 89 728 | 104 663 | 52 090 |
| 1888 | 12 617 | 19 505 | 5 392 | 2 990 | 90 595 | 108 935 | 51 920 |
| 1889 | 12 499 | 20 443 | 5 462 | 3 092 | 92 906 | 112 021 | 49 686 |
| 1890 | 13 179 | 20 896 | 5 788 | 3 265 | 95 074 | 115 581 | 52 863 |
| 1891 | 13 648 | 20 929 | 5 905 | 3 233 | 97 241 | 115 343 | 52 648 |
| 1892 | 13 953 | 21 446 | 6 045 | 3 137 | 99 697 | 120 090 | 49 688 |
| 1893 | 14 047 | 21 770 | 6 162 | 3 258 | 101 431 | 126 023 | 51 967 |
| 1894 | 14 868 | 22 093 | 6 290 | 3 514 | 105 188 | 129 109 | 51 235 |
| 1895 | 15 267 | 22 611 | 6 640 | 3 706 | 103 021 | 135 279 | 52 027 |
| 1896 | 15 501 | 23 063 | 6 885 | 3 948 | 107 933 | 140 026 | 53 456 |
| 1897 | 15 829 | 23 484 | 7 049 | 4 140 | 106 488 | 144 061 | 51 091 |
| 1898 | 16 721 | 23 872 | 7 165 | 4 319 | 111 690 | 150 231 | 55 646 |
| 1899 | 17 072 | 24 357 | 7 469 | 4 217 | 118 048 | 155 690 | 56 944 |
| 1900 | 17 213 | 25 069 | 7 726 | 4 415 | 116 747 | 162 335 | 60 114 |
| 1901 | 17 283 | 25 295 | 8 052 | 4 364 | 114 869 | 158 538 | 64 016 |
| 1902 | 17 963 | 25 813 | 8 239 | 4 274 | 112 990 | 162 335 | 62 231 |
| 1903 | 18 128 | 26 395 | 8 729 | 4 562 | 115 447 | 171 354 | 65 196 |
| 1904 | 18 409 | 27 074 | 8 916 | 4 734 | 116 314 | 178 236 | 65 805 |
| 1905 | 19 441 | 27 851 | 9 068 | 4 811 | 118 336 | 182 034 | 69 477 |
| 1906 | 20 191 | 28 433 | 9 324 | 5 003 | 120 504 | 187 492 | 72 087 |
| 1907 | 21 434 | 28 854 | 9 674 | 5 175 | 125 705 | 195 799 | 80 214 |
| 1908 | 21 528 | 29 145 | 9 978 | 5 233 | 124 983 | 199 122 | 82 149 |
| 1909 | 21 458 | 29 695 | 10 363 | 5 463 | 130 185 | 203 156 | 88 494 |
| 1910 | 21 763 | 30 471 | 10 678 | 5 584 | 122 238 | 210 513 | 85 285 |
| 1911 | 22 443 | 31 183 | 11 250 | 5 744 | 134 230 | 217 633 | 90 839 |
| 1912 | 23 568 | 31 926 | 11 250 | 6 063 | 145 356 | 227 127 | 91 574 |
| 1913 | 23 451 | 32 347 | 11 670 | 6 389 | 144 489 | 237 332 | 95 487 |
| 1914 | 19 572 | 30 300 | 12 405 | 6 108 | 134 230 | 202 207 | 95 413 |
| 1915 | 18 154 | 29 935 | 11 542 | 5 801 | 131 485 | 192 002 | 106 730 |
| 1916 | 17 933 | 31 672 | 12 032 | 5 878 | 138 131 | 193 900 | 119 746 |
| 1917 | 17 548 | 27 199 | 11 320 | 4 939 | 117 036 | 194 138 | 125 383 |
| 1918 | 17 186 | 21 917 | 10 946 | 4 281 | 92 328 | 194 612 | 127 249 |

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 12 West European Countries, 1869-1918**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 9 552 | 2 491 | 6 474 | 5 836 | 94 339 | |
| 1870 | 9 952 | 2 485 | 6 927 | 5 581 | 100 180 | **339 103** |
| 1871 | 9 942 | 2 521 | 7 048 | 5 964 | 105 570 | **345 273** |
| 1872 | 10 146 | 2 680 | 7 379 | 5 684 | 105 795 | **358 108** |
| 1873 | 10 472 | 2 735 | 8 058 | 5 844 | 108 266 | **361 242** |
| 1874 | 10 213 | 2 827 | 8 371 | 6 550 | 110 063 | **379 979** |
| 1875 | 10 908 | 2 913 | 8 005 | 7 275 | 112 758 | **388 398** |
| 1876 | 11 074 | 2 998 | 8 527 | 7 109 | 113 881 | **382 400** |
| 1877 | 11 364 | 3 011 | 8 249 | 6 416 | 115 004 | **386 896** |
| 1878 | 11 468 | 2 919 | 8 197 | 6 535 | 115 454 | **391 988** |
| 1879 | 11 074 | 2 955 | 8 058 | 6 517 | 115 004 | **384 599** |
| 1880 | 12 313 | 3 047 | 8 440 | 6 955 | 120 395 | **401 416** |
| 1881 | 12 540 | 3 072 | 8 458 | 7 078 | 124 663 | **408 873** |
| 1882 | 12 875 | 3 060 | 8 806 | 6 870 | 128 257 | **423 253** |
| 1883 | 13 816 | 3 047 | 8 893 | 6 887 | 129 155 | **431 284** |
| 1884 | 14 065 | 3 108 | 9 137 | 7 666 | 129 380 | **435 051** |
| 1885 | 14 378 | 3 145 | 9 102 | 8 268 | 128 706 | **437 319** |
| 1886 | 14 594 | 3 164 | 9 067 | 8 593 | 130 728 | **445 109** |
| 1887 | 15 178 | 3 200 | 9 102 | 8 554 | 135 894 | **458 663** |
| 1888 | 15 707 | 3 341 | 9 345 | 8 757 | 141 959 | **471 062** |
| 1889 | 15 707 | 3 457 | 9 833 | 8 766 | 149 596 | **483 468** |
| 1890 | 15 070 | 3 549 | 9 972 | 9 389 | 150 269 | **494 895** |
| 1891 | 14 783 | 3 580 | 10 094 | 8 856 | 150 269 | **496 530** |
| 1892 | 15 006 | 3 659 | 10 303 | 9 627 | 146 676 | **499 328** |
| 1893 | 15 157 | 3 757 | 10 320 | 10 014 | 146 676 | **510 582** |
| 1894 | 15 524 | 3 769 | 10 529 | 9 783 | 156 559 | **528 460** |
| 1895 | 16 015 | 3 806 | 11 051 | 10 861 | 161 500 | **541 783** |
| 1896 | 15 405 | 3 922 | 11 695 | 11 142 | 168 239 | **561 217** |
| 1897 | 16 959 | 4 118 | 12 112 | 11 716 | 170 485 | **567 533** |
| 1898 | 17 310 | 4 130 | 12 374 | 11 927 | 178 796 | **594 181** |
| 1899 | 17 566 | 4 247 | 12 652 | 12 513 | 186 208 | **616 982** |
| 1900 | 17 604 | 4 320 | 13 104 | 12 649 | 184 861 | **626 156** |
| 1901 | 17 958 | 4 436 | 12 965 | 12 511 | 184 861 | **625 148** |
| 1902 | 18 796 | 4 528 | 12 948 | 12 801 | 189 578 | **632 497** |
| 1903 | 19 197 | 4 510 | 13 905 | 12 554 | 187 556 | **647 532** |
| 1904 | 19 334 | 4 504 | 14 044 | 13 223 | 188 679 | **659 273** |
| 1905 | 19 953 | 4 559 | 14 201 | 13 543 | 194 295 | **677 567** |
| 1906 | 20 661 | 4 724 | 15 123 | 14 972 | 200 808 | **699 323** |
| 1907 | 20 679 | 4 901 | 15 454 | 15 110 | 204 627 | **727 627** |
| 1908 | 20 694 | 5 060 | 15 419 | 14 873 | 196 316 | **724 500** |
| 1909 | 21 457 | 5 195 | 15 315 | 15 648 | 200 808 | **747 235** |
| 1910 | 22 438 | 5 379 | 16 237 | 16 177 | 207 098 | **753 860** |
| 1911 | 23 263 | 5 544 | 16 637 | 16 530 | 213 162 | **788 458** |
| 1912 | 23 998 | 5 795 | 17 107 | 16 701 | 216 307 | **816 772** |
| 1913 | 24 955 | 6 119 | 17 403 | 16 483 | 224 618 | **840 743** |
| 1914 | 24 281 | 6 254 | 17 246 | 16 496 | 226 864 | **791 376** |
| 1915 | 25 105 | 6 523 | 17 246 | 16 658 | 245 058 | **806 239** |
| 1916 | 25 779 | 6 731 | 17 020 | 16 606 | 250 449 | **835 878** |
| 1917 | 24 131 | 6 119 | 14 932 | 14 790 | 252 695 | **810 230** |
| 1918 | 22 634 | 5 893 | 14 706 | 14 737 | 254 268 | **780 758** |

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 12 West European Countries, 1919-1969**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 14 503 | 25 854 | 12 359 | 5 169 | 108 800 | 156 591 | 105 980 |
| 1920 | 15 571 | 29 921 | 12 942 | 5 782 | 125 850 | 170 235 | 96 757 |
| 1921 | 17 236 | 30 439 | 12 569 | 5 974 | 120 648 | 189 511 | 95 287 |
| 1922 | 18 784 | 33 414 | 13 841 | 6 606 | 142 322 | 206 188 | 100 210 |
| 1923 | 18 597 | 34 611 | 15 299 | 7 092 | 149 691 | 171 318 | 106 266 |
| 1924 | 20 754 | 35 743 | 15 346 | 7 277 | 168 474 | 200 557 | 107 312 |
| 1925 | 22 161 | 36 293 | 14 996 | 7 692 | 169 197 | 223 082 | 114 397 |
| 1926 | 22 536 | 37 523 | 15 871 | 7 986 | 173 676 | 229 363 | 115 595 |
| 1927 | 23 216 | 38 913 | 16 186 | 8 612 | 170 064 | 252 321 | 113 094 |
| 1928 | 24 295 | 40 951 | 16 735 | 9 194 | 181 912 | 263 367 | 121 182 |
| 1929 | 24 647 | 40 595 | 17 855 | 9 302 | 194 193 | 262 284 | 125 180 |
| 1930 | 23 967 | 40 207 | 18 917 | 9 194 | 188 558 | 258 602 | 119 014 |
| 1931 | 22 044 | 39 496 | 19 127 | 8 970 | 177 288 | 238 893 | 118 323 |
| 1932 | 19 769 | 37 717 | 18 625 | 8 932 | 165 729 | 220 916 | 122 140 |
| 1933 | 19 113 | 38 525 | 19 220 | 9 526 | 177 577 | 234 778 | 121 317 |
| 1934 | 19 277 | 38 202 | 19 804 | 10 606 | 175 843 | 256 220 | 121 826 |
| 1935 | 19 652 | 40 563 | 20 247 | 11 059 | 171 364 | 275 496 | 133 559 |
| 1936 | 20 238 | 40 854 | 20 749 | 11 807 | 177 866 | 299 753 | 133 792 |
| 1937 | 21 317 | 41 404 | 21 251 | 12 478 | 188 125 | 317 783 | 142 954 |
| 1938 | 24 037 | 40 466 | 21 765 | 13 123 | 187 402 | 342 351 | 143 981 |
| 1939 | 27 250 | 43 216 | 22 803 | 12 561 | 200 840 | 374 577 | 154 470 |
| 1940 | 26 547 | 38 072 | 19 606 | 11 909 | 165 729 | 377 284 | 155 424 |
| 1941 | 28 446 | 36 067 | 17 668 | 12 299 | 131 052 | 401 174 | 153 517 |
| 1942 | 27 016 | 32 962 | 18 065 | 12 337 | 117 470 | 406 582 | 151 610 |
| 1943 | 27 672 | 32 198 | 20 061 | 13 756 | 111 546 | 414 696 | 137 307 |
| 1944 | 28 376 | 34 094 | 22 161 | 13 762 | 94 207 | 425 041 | 111 562 |
| 1945 | 11 726 | 36 132 | 20 493 | 12 963 | 102 154 | 302 457 | 87 342 |
| 1946 | 13 695 | 38 267 | 23 690 | 14 017 | 155 326 | 143 381 | 114 422 |
| 1947 | 15 102 | 40 563 | 25 020 | 14 343 | 168 330 | 161 011 | 134 446 |
| 1948 | 19 230 | 42 989 | 25 697 | 15 481 | 180 611 | 190 695 | 142 074 |
| 1949 | 22 865 | 44 736 | 27 471 | 16 420 | 205 174 | 223 178 | 152 563 |
| 1950 | 25 702 | 47 190 | 29 654 | 17 051 | 220 492 | 265 354 | 164 957 |
| 1951 | 27 460 | 49 874 | 29 852 | 18 501 | 234 074 | 289 679 | 177 272 |
| 1952 | 27 484 | 49 486 | 30 144 | 19 121 | 240 287 | 314 794 | 190 541 |
| 1953 | 28 680 | 51 071 | 31 859 | 19 255 | 247 223 | 341 150 | 204 288 |
| 1954 | 31 611 | 53 173 | 32 478 | 20 941 | 259 215 | 366 584 | 214 884 |
| 1955 | 35 105 | 55 696 | 32 828 | 22 008 | 274 098 | 406 922 | 227 389 |
| 1956 | 37 520 | 57 313 | 33 225 | 22 673 | 287 969 | 436 086 | 237 699 |
| 1957 | 39 818 | 58 381 | 35 746 | 23 739 | 305 308 | 461 071 | 251 732 |
| 1958 | 41 272 | 58 316 | 36 551 | 23 867 | 312 966 | 481 599 | 265 192 |
| 1959 | 42 445 | 60 160 | 39 270 | 25 285 | 321 924 | 516 821 | 281 707 |
| 1960 | 45 939 | 63 394 | 40 367 | 27 598 | 344 609 | 558 482 | 296 981 |
| 1961 | 48 378 | 66 478 | 42 926 | 29 701 | 363 754 | 581 487 | 321 992 |
| 1962 | 49 550 | 69 904 | 45 295 | 30 627 | 387 937 | 606 292 | 347 098 |
| 1963 | 51 567 | 72 988 | 45 579 | 31 636 | 408 090 | 623 382 | 371 822 |
| 1964 | 54 662 | 78 128 | 49 843 | 33 235 | 435 296 | 661 273 | 386 333 |
| 1965 | 56 234 | 80 870 | 52 117 | 35 002 | 456 456 | 695 798 | 395 020 |
| 1966 | 59 399 | 83 440 | 53 539 | 35 843 | 479 631 | 715 393 | 415 639 |
| 1967 | 61 205 | 86 695 | 55 339 | 36 600 | 501 799 | 717 610 | 445 232 |
| 1968 | 63 925 | 90 293 | 57 613 | 37 442 | 523 967 | 755 463 | 482 462 |
| 1969 | 67 945 | 96 302 | 61 283 | 41 048 | 560 280 | 805 410 | 510 051 |

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 12 West European Countries, 1919-1969**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 28 049 | 6 890 | 15 558 | 15 707 | 226 640 | **722 099** |
| 1920 | 28 898 | 7 324 | 16 463 | 16 726 | 212 938 | **739 408** |
| 1921 | 30 670 | 6 719 | 15 854 | 16 311 | 195 642 | **736 859** |
| 1922 | 32 342 | 7 502 | 17 351 | 17 890 | 205 750 | **802 200** |
| 1923 | 33 140 | 7 667 | 18 273 | 18 925 | 212 264 | **793 144** |
| 1924 | 35 561 | 7 630 | 18 847 | 19 631 | 221 024 | **858 158** |
| 1925 | 37 058 | 8 102 | 19 544 | 21 065 | 231 806 | **905 392** |
| 1926 | 40 028 | 8 279 | 20 640 | 22 120 | 223 270 | **916 887** |
| 1927 | 41 700 | 8 597 | 21 284 | 23 307 | 241 240 | **958 535** |
| 1928 | 43 921 | 8 879 | 22 293 | 24 609 | 244 160 | **1 001 498** |
| 1929 | 44 270 | 9 705 | 23 651 | 25 466 | 251 348 | **1 028 497** |
| 1930 | 44 170 | 10 421 | 24 138 | 25 301 | 249 551 | **1 012 040** |
| 1931 | 41 475 | 9 613 | 23 268 | 24 246 | 236 747 | **959 491** |
| 1932 | 40 901 | 10 255 | 22 641 | 23 422 | 238 544 | **929 593** |
| 1933 | 40 826 | 10 500 | 23 076 | 24 593 | 245 507 | **964 560** |
| 1934 | 40 078 | 10 837 | 24 834 | 24 642 | 261 680 | **1 003 848** |
| 1935 | 41 575 | 11 302 | 26 418 | 24 543 | 271 788 | **1 047 566** |
| 1936 | 44 195 | 11 993 | 27 949 | 24 626 | 284 142 | **1 097 965** |
| 1937 | 46 716 | 12 422 | 29 272 | 25 796 | 294 025 | **1 153 541** |
| 1938 | 45 593 | 12 734 | 29 759 | 26 785 | 297 619 | **1 185 615** |
| 1939 | 48 687 | 13 339 | 31 813 | 26 752 | 300 539 | **1 256 847** |
| 1940 | 42 898 | 12 152 | 30 873 | 27 032 | 330 638 | **1 238 163** |
| 1941 | 40 627 | 12 446 | 31 395 | 26 851 | 360 737 | **1 252 277** |
| 1942 | 37 133 | 11 963 | 33 309 | 26 175 | 369 721 | **1 244 342** |
| 1943 | 36 235 | 11 724 | 34 789 | 25 944 | 377 807 | **1 243 734** |
| 1944 | 24 306 | 11 112 | 35 972 | 26 571 | 362 983 | **1 190 146** |
| 1945 | 24 880 | 12 452 | 36 947 | 34 202 | 347 035 | **1 028 782** |
| 1946 | 41 999 | 13 786 | 41 001 | 36 543 | 331 985 | **968 114** |
| 1947 | 48 613 | 15 365 | 42 011 | 40 944 | 327 044 | **1 032 793** |
| 1948 | 53 804 | 16 589 | 43 316 | 41 768 | 337 376 | **1 109 630** |
| 1949 | 58 546 | 16 913 | 44 900 | 40 631 | 349 955 | **1 203 351** |
| 1950 | 60 642 | 17 838 | 47 269 | 42 545 | 347 850 | **1 286 544** |
| 1951 | 61 914 | 18 665 | 49 148 | 45 990 | 358 234 | **1 360 663** |
| 1952 | 63 162 | 19 332 | 49 845 | 46 369 | 357 585 | **1 408 150** |
| 1953 | 68 652 | 20 225 | 51 237 | 48 001 | 371 646 | **1 483 287** |
| 1954 | 73 319 | 21 229 | 53 395 | 50 705 | 386 789 | **1 564 323** |
| 1955 | 78 759 | 21 639 | 54 944 | 54 117 | 400 850 | **1 664 355** |
| 1956 | 81 654 | 22 771 | 57 032 | 57 710 | 405 825 | **1 737 477** |
| 1957 | 83 950 | 23 432 | 59 591 | 60 002 | 412 315 | **1 815 085** |
| 1958 | 83 701 | 23 218 | 59 887 | 58 732 | 411 450 | **1 856 751** |
| 1959 | 87 793 | 24 411 | 61 714 | 62 425 | 428 107 | **1 952 062** |
| 1960 | 95 180 | 25 813 | 64 986 | 66 793 | 452 768 | **2 082 910** |
| 1961 | 95 455 | 27 377 | 68 710 | 72 200 | 467 694 | **2 186 152** |
| 1962 | 101 993 | 28 159 | 71 599 | 75 661 | 472 454 | **2 286 569** |
| 1963 | 105 686 | 29 254 | 75 411 | 79 370 | 490 625 | **2 385 410** |
| 1964 | 114 446 | 30 662 | 80 562 | 83 541 | 516 584 | **2 524 565** |
| 1965 | 120 435 | 32 305 | 83 643 | 86 195 | 529 996 | **2 624 071** |
| 1966 | 123 754 | 33 556 | 85 383 | 88 305 | 540 163 | **2 714 045** |
| 1967 | 130 267 | 35 690 | 88 272 | 91 008 | 552 277 | **2 801 994** |
| 1968 | 138 627 | 36 498 | 91 475 | 94 272 | 574 775 | **2 946 812** |
| 1969 | 147 552 | 38 140 | 96 056 | 99 584 | 585 207 | **3 108 858** |

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 12 West European Countries, 1970-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 72 785 | 102 265 | 62 524 | 44 114 | 592 389 | 843 103 | 521 506 |
| 1971 | 76 506 | 106 103 | 64 191 | 45 036 | 621 055 | 867 917 | 531 385 |
| 1972 | 81 256 | 111 679 | 67 578 | 48 473 | 648 668 | 903 739 | 546 933 |
| 1973 | 85 227 | 118 516 | 70 032 | 51 724 | 683 965 | 944 755 | 582 713 |
| 1974 | 88 588 | 123 494 | 69 379 | 53 291 | 704 012 | 952 571 | 610 040 |
| 1975 | 88 267 | 121 855 | 68 921 | 53 905 | 699 106 | 947 383 | 596 946 |
| 1976 | 92 307 | 128 743 | 73 382 | 53 676 | 729 326 | 993 132 | 635 737 |
| 1977 | 96 624 | 129 549 | 74 573 | 53 808 | 756 545 | 1 021 710 | 654 108 |
| 1978 | 96 273 | 133 231 | 75 674 | 54 934 | 777 544 | 1 050 404 | 678 494 |
| 1979 | 101 525 | 136 350 | 78 356 | 58 756 | 802 491 | 1 092 615 | 716 984 |
| 1980 | 103 874 | 142 458 | 78 010 | 61 890 | 813 763 | 1 105 099 | 742 299 |
| 1981 | 103 771 | 140 680 | 77 316 | 63 043 | 822 116 | 1 109 276 | 745 816 |
| 1982 | 105 750 | 142 665 | 79 650 | 65 090 | 842 787 | 1 099 799 | 749 233 |
| 1983 | 108 716 | 142 648 | 81 656 | 66 849 | 852 644 | 1 119 394 | 758 360 |
| 1984 | 109 077 | 146 180 | 85 241 | 68 866 | 865 172 | 1 150 951 | 777 841 |
| 1985 | 111 525 | 147 650 | 88 897 | 71 184 | 877 305 | 1 176 131 | 799 697 |
| 1986 | 114 135 | 149 854 | 92 135 | 72 873 | 898 129 | 1 202 151 | 822 404 |
| 1987 | 116 053 | 153 392 | 92 406 | 75 861 | 920 822 | 1 220 284 | 847 870 |
| 1988 | 119 730 | 160 632 | 93 482 | 79 581 | 961 287 | 1 260 983 | 880 671 |
| 1989 | 124 791 | 166 396 | 93 728 | 84 092 | 1 000 286 | 1 302 212 | 906 053 |
| 1990 | 130 476 | 171 442 | 94 863 | 84 103 | 1 026 491 | 1 264 438 | 925 654 |
| 1991 | 134 944 | 174 880 | 96 184 | 78 841 | 1 036 379 | 1 328 057 | 938 522 |
| 1992 | 136 754 | 177 695 | 97 413 | 76 222 | 1 051 689 | 1 357 825 | 945 660 |
| 1993 | 137 455 | 175 072 | 98 232 | 75 347 | 1 041 232 | 1 343 060 | 937 303 |
| 1994 | 140 949 | 180 312 | 103 884 | 78 327 | 1 061 556 | 1 374 575 | 957 993 |
| 1995 | 143 849 | 185 047 | 107 713 | 81 311 | 1 079 157 | 1 398 310 | 986 004 |
| 1996 | 146 726 | 187 268 | 110 406 | 84 563 | 1 091 028 | 1 409 496 | 996 850 |
| 1997 | 149 028 | 193 929 | 113 745 | 89 930 | 1 111 532 | 1 429 073 | 1 016 570 |
| 1998 | 154 350 | 198 370 | 116 545 | 94 727 | 1 150 381 | 1 457 039 | 1 035 304 |
| 1999 | 158 665 | 204 292 | 119 238 | 98 549 | 1 188 152 | 1 483 607 | 1 052 066 |
| 2000 | 163 412 | 212 434 | 122 793 | 104 566 | 1 235 635 | 1 528 353 | 1 081 646 |
| 2001 | 164 851 | 214 655 | 123 978 | 105 298 | 1 258 297 | 1 536 743 | 1 101 366 |

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 12 West European Countries, 1970-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 155 955 | 38 902 | 102 275 | 105 935 | 599 016 | **3 240 769** |
| 1971 | 162 539 | 40 683 | 103 241 | 110 253 | 611 705 | **3 340 614** |
| 1972 | 167 919 | 42 785 | 105 604 | 113 781 | 633 352 | **3 471 767** |
| 1973 | 175 791 | 44 544 | 109 794 | 117 251 | 675 941 | **3 660 253** |
| 1974 | 182 763 | 46 858 | 113 306 | 118 957 | 666 755 | **3 730 014** |
| 1975 | 182 596 | 48 811 | 116 198 | 110 294 | 665 984 | **3 700 266** |
| 1976 | 191 194 | 52 135 | 117 428 | 108 745 | 680 933 | **3 856 738** |
| 1977 | 196 392 | 54 002 | 115 553 | 111 392 | 695 699 | **3 959 955** |
| 1978 | 201 024 | 56 453 | 117 577 | 111 847 | 720 501 | **4 073 956** |
| 1979 | 205 501 | 58 894 | 122 092 | 114 634 | 740 370 | **4 228 568** |
| 1980 | 207 979 | 61 811 | 124 130 | 119 909 | 728 224 | **4 289 446** |
| 1981 | 206 925 | 62 406 | 124 113 | 121 802 | 718 733 | **4 295 997** |
| 1982 | 204 517 | 62 514 | 125 358 | 120 051 | 729 861 | **4 327 275** |
| 1983 | 208 014 | 64 729 | 127 555 | 120 659 | 755 779 | **4 407 003** |
| 1984 | 214 854 | 68 530 | 132 717 | 124 311 | 774 665 | **4 518 405** |
| 1985 | 221 470 | 72 105 | 135 277 | 128 561 | 802 000 | **4 631 802** |
| 1986 | 227 570 | 74 687 | 138 381 | 130 653 | 837 280 | **4 760 252** |
| 1987 | 230 788 | 76 203 | 142 733 | 131 614 | 877 143 | **4 885 169** |
| 1988 | 236 824 | 76 117 | 145 946 | 135 709 | 920 841 | **5 071 803** |
| 1989 | 247 906 | 76 818 | 149 415 | 141 599 | 940 908 | **5 234 204** |
| 1990 | 258 094 | 78 333 | 151 451 | 146 900 | 944 610 | **5 276 855** |
| 1991 | 263 950 | 80 774 | 149 760 | 145 724 | 930 493 | **5 358 508** |
| 1992 | 269 298 | 83 413 | 147 631 | 145 540 | 930 975 | **5 420 115** |
| 1993 | 271 347 | 85 694 | 144 353 | 144 839 | 952 554 | **5 406 488** |
| 1994 | 280 094 | 90 400 | 150 296 | 145 610 | 994 384 | **5 558 380** |
| 1995 | 286 416 | 93 879 | 155 843 | 146 345 | 1 022 172 | **5 686 046** |
| 1996 | 295 008 | 98 479 | 157 557 | 146 784 | 1 048 748 | **5 772 913** |
| 1997 | 306 465 | 103 079 | 160 830 | 149 272 | 1 085 547 | **5 909 000** |
| 1998 | 319 640 | 105 614 | 166 596 | 152 784 | 1 117 234 | **6 068 584** |
| 1999 | 331 670 | 106 740 | 174 077 | 155 272 | 1 143 810 | **6 216 138** |
| 2000 | 343 126 | 109 181 | 180 310 | 159 955 | 1 179 586 | **6 420 997** |
| 2001 | 347 136 | 110 683 | 182 492 | 162 150 | 1 202 074 | **6 509 723** |

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 4 West European Countries and Total WEC, 1500-1868**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Ireland* [a] | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 421 | 433 | 606 | 4 495 | 169 | **44 162** |
| 1600 | 615 | 725 | 814 | 7 029 | 250 | **65 640** |
| 1700 | 1 377 | 795 | 1 638 | 7 481 | 311 | **81 302** |
| 1820 | 6 231 | 1 482 | 3 043 | 12 299 | 628 | **160 145** |
| 1821 | | | | | | |
| 1822 | | | | | | |
| 1823 | | | | | | |
| 1824 | | | | | | |
| 1825 | | | | | | |
| 1826 | | | | | | |
| 1827 | | | | | | |
| 1828 | | | | | | |
| 1829 | | | | | | |
| 1830 | | | | | | |
| 1831 | | | | | | |
| 1832 | | | | | | |
| 1833 | | | | | | |
| 1834 | | | | | | |
| 1835 | | | | | | |
| 1836 | | | | | | |
| 1837 | | | | | | |
| 1838 | | | | | | |
| 1839 | | | | | | |
| 1840 | | | | | | |
| 1841 | | | | | | |
| 1842 | | | | | | |
| 1843 | | | | | | |
| 1844 | | | | | | |
| 1845 | | | | | | |
| 1846 | | | | | | |
| 1847 | | | | | | |
| 1848 | | | | | | |
| 1849 | | | | | | |
| 1850 | | 2 484 | 3 524 | 16 066 | 1 050 | **261 598** |
| 1851 | | | 3 793 | 16 311 | | |
| 1852 | | | | 17 053 | | |
| 1853 | | | | 17 192 | | |
| 1854 | | | | 17 506 | | |
| 1855 | | | 3 552 | 18 391 | | |
| 1856 | | | | 17 892 | | |
| 1857 | | | | 17 489 | | |
| 1858 | | | | 17 902 | | |
| 1859 | | | | 18 700 | | |
| 1860 | | | | 19 336 | | |
| 1861 | | | 3 597 | 19 595 | | |
| 1862 | | | | 19 729 | | |
| 1863 | | | | 20 190 | | |
| 1864 | | | | 20 206 | | |
| 1865 | | | 3 745 | 19 586 | | |
| 1866 | | | 3 887 | 20 612 | | |
| 1867 | | | 4 000 | 20 566 | | |
| 1868 | | | 4 042 | 18 490 | | |

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 4 West European Countries and Total WEC, 1869-1918**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Ireland* [a] | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | | | 4 148 | 19 073 | | |
| 1870 | 9 619 | 3 218 | 4 219 | 19 556 | 1 495 | **367 591** |
| 1871 | | | 4 061 | 21 104 | | |
| 1872 | | | 4 179 | 24 034 | | |
| 1873 | | | 4 353 | 26 156 | | |
| 1874 | | | 4 282 | 23 968 | | |
| 1875 | | | 4 277 | 24 670 | | |
| 1876 | | | 4 177 | 25 136 | | |
| 1877 | | | 4 372 | 27 701 | | |
| 1878 | | | 4 375 | 26 982 | | |
| 1879 | | | 4 384 | 25 492 | | |
| 1880 | | | 4 367 | 27 750 | | |
| 1881 | | | 4 513 | 28 462 | | |
| 1882 | | | 4 655 | 28 831 | | |
| 1883 | | | 4 770 | 29 480 | | |
| 1884 | | | 4 934 | 29 561 | | |
| 1885 | | | 5 064 | 28 774 | | |
| 1886 | | | 5 343 | 28 157 | | |
| 1887 | | | 5 457 | 27 765 | | |
| 1888 | | | 5 523 | 28 890 | | |
| 1889 | | | 5 425 | 28 823 | | |
| 1890 | | 5 280 | 5 671 | 28 839 | 2 253 | **536 938** |
| 1891 | | | 5 572 | 29 495 | | |
| 1892 | | | 5 548 | 31 707 | | |
| 1893 | | | 5 660 | 30 597 | | |
| 1894 | | | 5 587 | 30 939 | | |
| 1895 | | | 5 827 | 30 668 | | |
| 1896 | | | 5 908 | 28 224 | | |
| 1897 | | | 6 251 | 29 659 | | |
| 1898 | | | 6 469 | 31 945 | | |
| 1899 | | | 6 701 | 32 457 | | |
| 1900 | | 6 704 | 7 037 | 33 164 | 2 862 | **675 923** |
| 1901 | | | 6 914 | 35 471 | | |
| 1902 | | | 6 954 | 34 440 | | |
| 1903 | | | 7 054 | 34 600 | | |
| 1904 | | | 7 148 | 34 485 | | |
| 1905 | | | 6 950 | 34 005 | | |
| 1906 | | | 6 997 | 35 760 | | |
| 1907 | | | 7 165 | 36 885 | | |
| 1908 | | | 7 052 | 38 331 | | |
| 1909 | | | 7 048 | 38 998 | | |
| 1910 | | | 7 225 | 37 633 | | |
| 1911 | | | 7 369 | 40 332 | | |
| 1912 | | | 7 494 | 40 028 | | |
| 1913 | 11 891 | 8 635 | 7 467 | 41 653 | 3 843 | **902 341** |
| 1914 | | | 7 520 | 41 075 | 3 594 | |
| 1915 | | | 7 352 | 41 746 | 3 673 | |
| 1916 | | | 7 397 | 43 687 | 3 822 | |
| 1917 | | | 7 281 | 43 150 | 3 732 | |
| 1918 | | | 6 913 | 42 844 | 3 634 | |

a. Figures are shown here for Ireland 1500-1920 for information. They are not included in the total because the UK figures already include the whole of Ireland for 1500-1920, thereafter only the Northern Ireland province.

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 4 West European Countries and Total WEC, 1919-1969**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Ireland* [b] | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | | | 7 064 | 43 112 | 3 446 | |
| 1920 | | | 7 411 | 46 226 | 3 523 | |
| 1921 | 7 841 | 11 196 | 7 831 | 47 370 | 3 346 | **814 443** |
| 1922 | 7 800 | 11 565 | 8 788 | 49 390 | 3 843 | **883 586** |
| 1923 | 7 760 | 11 947 | 9 169 | 50 028 | 3 780 | **875 828** |
| 1924 | 7 720 | 12 341 | 8 828 | 51 443 | 4 072 | **942 562** |
| 1925 | 7 680 | 12 748 | 9 223 | 54 627 | 4 278 | **993 948** |
| 1926 | 7 640 | 13 169 | 9 163 | 54 424 | 4 317 | **1 005 600** |
| 1927 | 7 845 | 13 603 | 10 772 | 59 140 | 4 503 | **1 054 398** |
| 1928 | 8 058 | 13 864 | 9 732 | 59 371 | 4 694 | **1 097 217** |
| 1929 | 8 294 | 14 696 | 10 789 | 63 570 | 4 810 | **1 130 656** |
| 1930 | 8 480 | 14 342 | 10 656 | 61 435 | 4 719 | **1 111 672** |
| 1931 | 8 716 | 13 746 | 11 204 | 59 871 | 4 462 | **1 057 490** |
| 1932 | 8 508 | 14 912 | 11 422 | 61 163 | 4 615 | **1 030 213** |
| 1933 | 8 294 | 15 784 | 12 194 | 59 966 | 4 470 | **1 065 268** |
| 1934 | 8 562 | 16 173 | 12 714 | 62 231 | 4 647 | **1 108 175** |
| 1935 | 8 812 | 16 846 | 12 041 | 63 482 | 4 837 | **1 153 584** |
| 1936 | 9 056 | 16 907 | 11 124 | 49 343 | 5 061 | **1 189 456** |
| 1937 | 8 716 | 19 307 | 12 997 | 45 272 | 5 311 | **1 245 144** |
| 1938 | 8 965 | 18 901 | 13 084 | 45 255 | 5 438 | **1 277 258** |
| 1939 | 8 955 | 18 875 | 13 259 | 48 856 | 5 743 | **1 352 535** |
| 1940 | 9 028 | 16 183 | 12 396 | 53 585 | 5 663 | **1 335 018** |
| 1941 | 9 135 | 13 796 | 13 551 | 52 726 | 5 753 | **1 347 238** |
| 1942 | 9 043 | 11 588 | 13 369 | 55 670 | 5 713 | **1 339 725** |
| 1943 | 8 991 | 9 683 | 14 263 | 57 724 | 5 729 | **1 340 124** |
| 1944 | 8 985 | 8 129 | 15 079 | 60 407 | 5 499 | **1 288 245** |
| 1945 | 8 912 | 6 865 | 14 497 | 56 326 | 4 798 | **1 120 180** |
| 1946 | 9 025 | 10 284 | 15 635 | 58 854 | 4 544 | **1 066 456** |
| 1947 | 9 196 | 13 272 | 16 943 | 59 823 | 4 801 | **1 136 828** |
| 1948 | 9 643 | 13 936 | 16 894 | 59 970 | 5 114 | **1 215 187** |
| 1949 | 10 148 | 14 679 | 17 129 | 59 583 | 5 517 | **1 310 407** |
| 1950 | 10 231 | 14 489 | 17 615 | 61 429 | 5 880 | **1 396 188** |
| 1951 | 10 488 | 15 765 | 18 404 | 67 533 | 5 746 | **1 478 599** |
| 1952 | 10 753 | 15 878 | 18 428 | 73 044 | 6 180 | **1 532 433** |
| 1953 | 11 043 | 18 053 | 19 714 | 72 806 | 6 436 | **1 611 339** |
| 1954 | 11 142 | 18 615 | 20 660 | 78 335 | 6 647 | **1 699 722** |
| 1955 | 11 432 | 20 022 | 21 512 | 81 457 | 7 001 | **1 805 779** |
| 1956 | 11 283 | 21 731 | 22 451 | 88 083 | 7 427 | **1 888 452** |
| 1957 | 11 266 | 23 147 | 23 445 | 90 901 | 7 752 | **1 971 596** |
| 1958 | 11 034 | 24 218 | 23 753 | 94 829 | 7 966 | **2 018 551** |
| 1959 | 11 481 | 25 107 | 25 039 | 92 651 | 8 279 | **2 114 619** |
| 1960 | 12 127 | 26 195 | 26 711 | 94 119 | 8 487 | **2 250 549** |
| 1961 | 12 706 | 28 492 | 28 170 | 106 187 | 8 876 | **2 370 583** |
| 1962 | 13 120 | 29 562 | 30 040 | 118 386 | 9 269 | **2 486 946** |
| 1963 | 13 741 | 32 567 | 31 823 | 130 477 | 9 756 | **2 603 774** |
| 1964 | 14 279 | 35 243 | 33 921 | 143 308 | 10 165 | **2 761 481** |
| 1965 | 14 528 | 38 553 | 36 446 | 152 794 | 10 877 | **2 877 269** |
| 1966 | 14 652 | 40 907 | 37 929 | 164 199 | 11 398 | **2 983 130** |
| 1967 | 15 521 | 43 152 | 40 792 | 175 227 | 11 862 | **3 088 548** |
| 1968 | 16 804 | 46 027 | 44 421 | 185 747 | 12 261 | **3 252 072** |
| 1969 | 17 815 | 50 585 | 45 364 | 202 472 | 13 144 | **3 438 238** |

b. From 1921 the figures refer to the Irish Republic.

Table 1b. **GDP Levels in 4 West European Countries and Total WEC, 1970-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Ireland* | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 18 289 | 54 609 | 49 498 | 214 070 | 13 713 | **3 590 948** |
| 1971 | 18 923 | 58 496 | 52 781 | 226 319 | 14 651 | **3 711 784** |
| 1972 | 20 151 | 65 775 | 57 011 | 245 019 | 15 548 | **3 875 271** |
| 1973 | 21 103 | 68 355 | 63 397 | 266 896 | 16 452 | **4 096 456** |
| 1974 | 22 002 | 65 868 | 64 122 | 286 732 | 16 510 | **4 185 248** |
| 1975 | 23 246 | 69 853 | 61 334 | 296 824 | 16 005 | **4 167 528** |
| 1976 | 23 571 | 74 296 | 65 566 | 309 546 | 17 038 | **4 346 755** |
| 1977 | 25 506 | 76 843 | 69 239 | 321 868 | 18 095 | **4 471 506** |
| 1978 | 27 340 | 81 989 | 71 189 | 332 597 | 19 058 | **4 606 129** |
| 1979 | 28 180 | 85 015 | 75 203 | 337 333 | 20 007 | **4 774 306** |
| 1980 | 29 047 | 86 505 | 78 655 | 344 987 | 20 768 | **4 849 408** |
| 1981 | 30 013 | 86 553 | 79 928 | 346 768 | 21 257 | **4 860 516** |
| 1982 | 30 698 | 86 895 | 81 634 | 352 979 | 21 886 | **4 901 367** |
| 1983 | 30 624 | 87 244 | 81 492 | 361 902 | 22 385 | **4 990 650** |
| 1984 | 31 957 | 89 645 | 79 961 | 367 170 | 23 512 | **5 110 650** |
| 1985 | 32 943 | 92 442 | 82 206 | 374 627 | 24 313 | **5 238 333** |
| 1986 | 32 802 | 93 941 | 85 610 | 386 998 | 25 556 | **5 385 159** |
| 1987 | 34 331 | 93 507 | 91 073 | 409 027 | 26 754 | **5 539 861** |
| 1988 | 36 123 | 97 670 | 97 894 | 431 389 | 28 385 | **5 763 264** |
| 1989 | 38 223 | 101 425 | 102 922 | 454 166 | 30 000 | **5 960 940** |
| 1990 | 41 459 | 101 452 | 107 427 | 474 366 | 31 205 | **6 032 764** |
| 1991 | 42 259 | 104 597 | 110 047 | 485 126 | 32 342 | **6 132 879** |
| 1992 | 43 672 | 105 329 | 112 134 | 488 459 | 33 161 | **6 202 870** |
| 1993 | 44 848 | 103 644 | 110 593 | 482 776 | 34 633 | **6 182 982** |
| 1994 | 47 429 | 105 717 | 113 328 | 493 643 | 35 838 | **6 354 335** |
| 1995 | 52 163 | 107 937 | 116 640 | 507 054 | 36 899 | **6 506 739** |
| 1996 | 56 207 | 110 482 | 120 722 | 519 223 | 38 136 | **6 617 683** |
| 1997 | 62 295 | 114 500 | 125 505 | 540 520 | 39 918 | **6 791 738** |
| 1998 | 67 658 | 118 351 | 131 220 | 563 844 | 41 769 | **6 991 426** |
| 1999 | 74 999 | 122 405 | 135 886 | 587 169 | 43 639 | **7 180 236** |
| 2000 | 83 596 | 127 681 | 140 901 | 611 000 | 46 112 | **7 430 287** |
| 2001 | 89 113 | 132 916 | 143 234 | 627 733 | 47 553 | **7 550 272** |

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 12 West European Countries, 1500-1868**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 707 | 875 | 738 | 453 | 727 | 688 | 1 100 |
| 1600 | 837 | 976 | 875 | 538 | 841 | 791 | 1 100 |
| 1700 | 993 | 1 144 | 1 039 | 638 | 910 | 910 | 1 100 |
| 1820 | 1 218 | 1 319 | 1 274 | 781 | 1 135 | 1 077 | 1 117 |
| 1821 | | | 1 320 | | 1 225 | | |
| 1822 | | | 1 327 | | 1 176 | | |
| 1823 | | | 1 308 | | 1 213 | | |
| 1824 | | | 1 328 | | 1 246 | | |
| 1825 | | | 1 322 | | 1 191 | | |
| 1826 | | | 1 324 | | 1 223 | | |
| 1827 | | | 1 349 | | 1 197 | | |
| 1828 | | | 1 357 | | 1 190 | | |
| 1829 | | | 1 324 | | 1 221 | | |
| 1830 | 1 399 | 1 354 | 1 330 | | 1 191 | 1 328 | |
| 1831 | | | 1 318 | | 1 208 | | |
| 1832 | | | 1 354 | | 1 312 | | |
| 1833 | | | 1 336 | | 1 288 | | |
| 1834 | | | 1 397 | | 1 290 | | |
| 1835 | | | 1 377 | | 1 333 | | |
| 1836 | | | 1 367 | | 1 311 | | |
| 1837 | | | 1 392 | | 1 329 | | |
| 1838 | | | 1 390 | | 1 387 | | |
| 1839 | | | 1 395 | | 1 336 | | |
| 1840 | 1 515 | | 1 428 | | 1 428 | | |
| 1841 | | | 1 414 | | 1 456 | | |
| 1842 | | | 1 407 | | 1 418 | | |
| 1843 | | | 1 476 | | 1 487 | | |
| 1844 | | | 1 527 | | 1 533 | | |
| 1845 | | | 1 551 | | 1 480 | | |
| 1846 | | 1 694 | 1 569 | | 1 478 | | |
| 1847 | | 1 762 | 1 547 | | 1 635 | | |
| 1848 | | 1 754 | 1 612 | | 1 529 | | |
| 1849 | | 1 790 | 1 691 | | 1 572 | | |
| 1850 | 1 650 | 1 847 | 1 767 | 911 | 1 597 | 1 428 | 1 350 |
| 1851 | | 1 886 | 1 662 | | 1 568 | 1 408 | |
| 1852 | | 1 924 | 1 702 | | 1 664 | 1 426 | |
| 1853 | | 1 962 | 1 692 | | 1 578 | 1 413 | |
| 1854 | | 2 070 | 1 681 | | 1 648 | 1 443 | |
| 1855 | | 2 071 | 1 843 | | 1 617 | 1 420 | |
| 1856 | | 2 170 | 1 716 | | 1 686 | 1 531 | |
| 1857 | | 2 211 | 1 722 | | 1 779 | 1 594 | |
| 1858 | | 2 212 | 1 688 | | 1 900 | 1 574 | |
| 1859 | | 2 197 | 1 778 | | 1 774 | 1 565 | |
| 1860 | 1 778 | 2 293 | 1 741 | 959 | 1 892 | 1 639 | |
| 1861 | | 2 310 | 1 747 | 958 | 1 769 | 1 583 | 1 447 |
| 1862 | | 2 354 | 1 779 | 896 | 1 914 | 1 645 | 1 482 |
| 1863 | | 2 404 | 1 869 | 958 | 1 973 | 1 749 | 1 442 |
| 1864 | | 2 466 | 1 833 | 969 | 1 988 | 1 780 | 1 474 |
| 1865 | | 2 448 | 1 875 | 951 | 1 924 | 1 770 | 1 499 |
| 1866 | | 2 503 | 1 859 | 958 | 1 934 | 1 771 | 1 559 |
| 1867 | | 2 497 | 1 840 | 886 | 1 813 | 1 766 | 1 421 |
| 1868 | | 2 569 | 1 853 | 1 003 | 1 982 | 1 861 | 1 479 |

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 12 West European Countries, 1500-1868**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 761 | 640 | 695 | 632 | 714 | **798** |
| 1600 | 1 381 | 760 | 824 | 750 | 974 | **908** |
| 1700 | 2 130 | 900 | 977 | 890 | 1 250 | **1 033** |
| 1820 | 1 838 | 1 104 | 1 198 | 1 090 | 1 706 | **1 245** |
| 1821 | 1 885 | | 1 247 | | | |
| 1822 | 1 874 | | 1 217 | | | |
| 1823 | 1 931 | | 1 243 | | | |
| 1824 | 1 969 | | 1 270 | | | |
| 1825 | 1 938 | | 1 262 | | | |
| 1826 | 1 928 | | 1 135 | | | |
| 1827 | 2 001 | | 1 169 | | | |
| 1828 | 2 079 | | 1 266 | | | |
| 1829 | 2 104 | | 1 210 | | | |
| 1830 | 2 013 | | 1 175 | | 1 749 | |
| 1831 | 1 997 | | 1 122 | | 1 811 | |
| 1832 | 2 116 | | 1 185 | | 1 774 | |
| 1833 | 2 140 | | 1 229 | | 1 774 | |
| 1834 | 2 124 | | 1 220 | | 1 828 | |
| 1835 | 2 131 | | 1 231 | | 1 906 | |
| 1836 | 2 165 | | 1 235 | | 1 957 | |
| 1837 | 2 223 | | 1 183 | | 1 912 | |
| 1838 | 2 262 | | 1 110 | | 1 996 | |
| 1839 | 2 273 | | 1 216 | | 2 069 | |
| 1840 | 2 283 | | 1 231 | | 1 990 | |
| 1841 | 2 305 | | 1 179 | | 1 930 | |
| 1842 | 2 289 | | 1 167 | | 1 869 | |
| 1843 | 2 241 | | 1 205 | | 1 886 | |
| 1844 | 2 231 | | 1 297 | | 1 981 | |
| 1845 | 2 234 | | 1 212 | | 2 067 | |
| 1846 | 2 228 | | 1 176 | | 2 185 | |
| 1847 | 2 237 | | 1 242 | | 2 213 | |
| 1848 | 2 261 | | 1 306 | | 2 272 | |
| 1849 | 2 314 | | 1 335 | | 2 334 | |
| 1850 | 2 371 | 1 188 | 1 289 | 1 488 | 2 330 | **1 661** |
| 1851 | 2 410 | | 1 232 | 1 514 | 2 451 | |
| 1852 | 2 413 | | 1 229 | 1 606 | 2 480 | |
| 1853 | 2 373 | | 1 216 | 1 546 | 2 555 | |
| 1854 | 2 421 | | 1 322 | 1 365 | 2 602 | |
| 1855 | 2 455 | | 1 377 | 1 586 | 2 571 | |
| 1856 | 2 470 | | 1 322 | 1 575 | 2 730 | |
| 1857 | 2 496 | | 1 354 | 1 700 | 2 757 | |
| 1858 | 2 440 | | 1 445 | 2 133 | 2 742 | |
| 1859 | 2 364 | | 1 493 | 2 016 | 2 790 | |
| 1860 | 2 377 | | 1 488 | 1 745 | 2 830 | |
| 1861 | 2 397 | | 1 382 | 1 859 | 2 884 | |
| 1862 | 2 413 | | 1 439 | 1 989 | 2 880 | |
| 1863 | 2 481 | | 1 471 | 1 978 | 2 881 | |
| 1864 | 2 553 | | 1 544 | 1 862 | 2 935 | |
| 1865 | 2 605 | 1 362 | 1 472 | 2 010 | 3 001 | |
| 1866 | 2 656 | 1 373 | 1 468 | 1 980 | 3 023 | |
| 1867 | 2 660 | 1 402 | 1 431 | 1 731 | 2 968 | |
| 1868 | 2 621 | 1 388 | 1 476 | 2 033 | 3 037 | |

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 12 West European Countries, 1869-1918**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | | 2 663 | 1 940 | 1 101 | 2 006 | 1 860 | 1 486 |
| 1870 | 1 863 | 2 692 | 2 003 | 1 140 | 1 876 | 1 839 | 1 499 |
| 1871 | 1 979 | 2 682 | 1 993 | 1 127 | 1 899 | 1 817 | 1 506 |
| 1872 | 1 976 | 2 824 | 2 087 | 1 145 | 2 078 | 1 931 | 1 475 |
| 1873 | 1 913 | 2 820 | 2 057 | 1 193 | 1 922 | 1 999 | 1 524 |
| 1874 | 1 981 | 2 890 | 2 096 | 1 204 | 2 157 | 2 124 | 1 513 |
| 1875 | 1 973 | 2 861 | 2 112 | 1 211 | 2 219 | 2 112 | 1 550 |
| 1876 | 2 000 | 2 875 | 2 130 | 1 259 | 2 028 | 2 071 | 1 506 |
| 1877 | 2 050 | 2 884 | 2 046 | 1 211 | 2 127 | 2 033 | 1 493 |
| 1878 | 2 100 | 2 942 | 2 102 | 1 173 | 2 091 | 2 103 | 1 506 |
| 1879 | 2 068 | 2 945 | 2 149 | 1 167 | 1 953 | 2 029 | 1 514 |
| 1880 | 2 079 | 3 065 | 2 181 | 1 155 | 2 120 | 1 991 | 1 581 |
| 1881 | 2 145 | 3 070 | 2 183 | 1 110 | 2 194 | 2 025 | 1 467 |
| 1882 | 2 140 | 3 136 | 2 240 | 1 203 | 2 288 | 2 044 | 1 584 |
| 1883 | 2 209 | 3 145 | 2 299 | 1 230 | 2 288 | 2 143 | 1 568 |
| 1884 | 2 248 | 3 136 | 2 285 | 1 219 | 2 253 | 2 178 | 1 566 |
| 1885 | 2 215 | 3 138 | 2 274 | 1 231 | 2 207 | 2 216 | 1 584 |
| 1886 | 2 268 | 3 153 | 2 336 | 1 276 | 2 237 | 2 211 | 1 643 |
| 1887 | 2 404 | 3 250 | 2 395 | 1 276 | 2 249 | 2 275 | 1 678 |
| 1888 | 2 379 | 3 247 | 2 389 | 1 302 | 2 269 | 2 341 | 1 662 |
| 1889 | 2 337 | 3 379 | 2 400 | 1 327 | 2 322 | 2 379 | 1 579 |
| 1890 | 2 443 | 3 428 | 2 523 | 1 381 | 2 376 | 2 428 | 1 667 |
| 1891 | 2 506 | 3 395 | 2 555 | 1 350 | 2 432 | 2 397 | 1 651 |
| 1892 | 2 535 | 3 442 | 2 598 | 1 280 | 2 493 | 2 469 | 1 548 |
| 1893 | 2 525 | 3 455 | 2 629 | 1 341 | 2 535 | 2 565 | 1 609 |
| 1894 | 2 645 | 3 468 | 2 657 | 1 399 | 2 626 | 2 598 | 1 576 |
| 1895 | 2 688 | 3 512 | 2 770 | 1 492 | 2 569 | 2 686 | 1 592 |
| 1896 | 2 701 | 3 551 | 2 836 | 1 570 | 2 685 | 2 740 | 1 627 |
| 1897 | 2 730 | 3 586 | 2 863 | 1 624 | 2 639 | 2 775 | 1 545 |
| 1898 | 2 855 | 3 615 | 2 870 | 1 668 | 2 760 | 2 848 | 1 672 |
| 1899 | 2 886 | 3 656 | 2 952 | 1 607 | 2 911 | 2 905 | 1 700 |
| 1900 | 2 882 | 3 731 | 3 017 | 1 668 | 2 876 | 2 985 | 1 785 |
| 1901 | 2 864 | 3 719 | 3 104 | 1 636 | 2 826 | 2 871 | 1 890 |
| 1902 | 2 945 | 3 739 | 3 141 | 1 591 | 2 775 | 2 893 | 1 821 |
| 1903 | 2 941 | 3 772 | 3 290 | 1 686 | 2 831 | 3 008 | 1 893 |
| 1904 | 2 956 | 3 821 | 3 326 | 1 731 | 2 847 | 3 083 | 1 896 |
| 1905 | 3 090 | 3 882 | 3 346 | 1 742 | 2 894 | 3 104 | 1 984 |
| 1906 | 3 176 | 3 917 | 3 402 | 1 794 | 2 943 | 3 152 | 2 042 |
| 1907 | 3 338 | 3 932 | 3 486 | 1 834 | 3 070 | 3 245 | 2 254 |
| 1908 | 3 320 | 3 933 | 3 552 | 1 829 | 3 045 | 3 254 | 2 288 |
| 1909 | 3 276 | 3 971 | 3 643 | 1 884 | 3 167 | 3 275 | 2 444 |
| 1910 | 3 290 | 4 064 | 3 705 | 1 906 | 2 965 | 3 348 | 2 332 |
| 1911 | 3 365 | 4 148 | 3 857 | 1 939 | 3 250 | 3 408 | 2 461 |
| 1912 | 3 505 | 4 206 | 3 812 | 2 022 | 3 514 | 3 524 | 2 465 |
| 1913 | 3 465 | 4 220 | 3 912 | 2 111 | 3 485 | 3 648 | 2 564 |
| 1914 | 2 876 | 3 923 | 4 110 | 2 001 | 3 236 | 3 059 | 2 543 |
| 1915 | 2 653 | 3 858 | 3 778 | 1 882 | 3 248 | 2 899 | 2 810 |
| 1916 | 2 628 | 4 080 | 3 891 | 1 893 | 3 463 | 2 935 | 3 139 |
| 1917 | 2 586 | 3 519 | 3 617 | 1 581 | 2 979 | 2 952 | 3 301 |
| 1918 | 2 555 | 2 861 | 3 459 | 1 370 | 2 396 | 2 983 | 3 392 |

Table 1b. **Per Capita GDP in 12 West European Countries, 1869-1918**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | 2 672 | 1 441 | 1 557 | 2 211 | 3 031 | |
| 1870 | 2 757 | 1 432 | 1 662 | 2 102 | 3 190 | **2 088** |
| 1871 | 2 734 | 1 445 | 1 684 | 2 225 | 3 332 | **2 124** |
| 1872 | 2 771 | 1 527 | 1 746 | 2 108 | 3 319 | **2 192** |
| 1873 | 2 853 | 1 548 | 1 885 | 2 152 | 3 365 | **2 195** |
| 1874 | 2 727 | 1 586 | 1 938 | 2 397 | 3 386 | **2 291** |
| 1875 | 2 880 | 1 615 | 1 835 | 2 645 | 3 434 | **2 323** |
| 1876 | 2 890 | 1 639 | 1 935 | 2 568 | 3 430 | **2 265** |
| 1877 | 2 927 | 1 626 | 1 851 | 2 303 | 3 425 | **2 270** |
| 1878 | 2 991 | 1 555 | 1 818 | 2 331 | 3 403 | **2 281** |
| 1879 | 2 778 | 1 554 | 1 769 | 2 310 | 3 353 | **2 218** |
| 1880 | 3 046 | 1 588 | 1 846 | 2 450 | 3 477 | **2 298** |
| 1881 | 3 074 | 1 597 | 1 851 | 2 481 | 3 568 | **2 326** |
| 1882 | 3 117 | 1 593 | 1 924 | 2 400 | 3 643 | **2 392** |
| 1883 | 3 305 | 1 588 | 1 937 | 2 396 | 3 643 | **2 422** |
| 1884 | 3 328 | 1 611 | 1 976 | 2 657 | 3 622 | **2 425** |
| 1885 | 3 362 | 1 618 | 1 951 | 2 855 | 3 574 | **2 420** |
| 1886 | 3 374 | 1 616 | 1 929 | 2 956 | 3 600 | **2 446** |
| 1887 | 3 467 | 1 624 | 1 926 | 2 931 | 3 713 | **2 503** |
| 1888 | 3 544 | 1 690 | 1 971 | 2 990 | 3 849 | **2 553** |
| 1889 | 3 502 | 1 743 | 2 065 | 2 982 | 4 024 | **2 601** |
| 1890 | 3 323 | 1 777 | 2 086 | 3 182 | 4 009 | **2 643** |
| 1891 | 3 224 | 1 778 | 2 105 | 2 987 | 3 975 | **2 634** |
| 1892 | 3 240 | 1 806 | 2 144 | 3 207 | 3 846 | **2 630** |
| 1893 | 3 236 | 1 844 | 2 143 | 3 294 | 3 811 | **2 671** |
| 1894 | 3 273 | 1 832 | 2 171 | 3 179 | 4 029 | **2 742** |
| 1895 | 3 334 | 1 827 | 2 257 | 3 488 | 4 118 | **2 789** |
| 1896 | 3 166 | 1 857 | 2 367 | 3 536 | 4 249 | **2 863** |
| 1897 | 3 436 | 1 923 | 2 429 | 3 675 | 4 264 | **2 867** |
| 1898 | 3 460 | 1 900 | 2 457 | 3 697 | 4 428 | **2 973** |
| 1899 | 3 465 | 1 927 | 2 491 | 3 835 | 4 567 | **3 058** |
| 1900 | 3 424 | 1 937 | 2 561 | 3 833 | 4 492 | **3 077** |
| 1901 | 3 440 | 1 967 | 2 515 | 3 745 | 4 450 | **3 044** |
| 1902 | 3 543 | 1 990 | 2 496 | 3 783 | 4 525 | **3 051** |
| 1903 | 3 562 | 1 971 | 2 669 | 3 662 | 4 440 | **3 094** |
| 1904 | 3 535 | 1 961 | 2 680 | 3 808 | 4 428 | **3 122** |
| 1905 | 3 594 | 1 974 | 2 691 | 3 913 | 4 520 | **3 180** |
| 1906 | 3 669 | 2 037 | 2 845 | 4 206 | 4 631 | **3 252** |
| 1907 | 3 622 | 2 104 | 2 885 | 4 193 | 4 679 | **3 354** |
| 1908 | 3 577 | 2 157 | 2 853 | 4 078 | 4 449 | **3 308** |
| 1909 | 3 660 | 2 195 | 2 808 | 4 240 | 4 511 | **3 381** |
| 1910 | 3 789 | 2 256 | 2 980 | 4 331 | 4 611 | **3 380** |
| 1911 | 3 888 | 2 309 | 3 002 | 4 378 | 4 709 | **3 503** |
| 1912 | 3 955 | 2 392 | 3 064 | 4 373 | 4 762 | **3 605** |
| 1913 | 4 049 | 2 501 | 3 096 | 4 266 | 4 921 | **3 688** |
| 1914 | 3 868 | 2 530 | 3 048 | 4 233 | 4 927 | **3 440** |
| 1915 | 3 926 | 2 611 | 3 028 | 4 290 | 5 288 | **3 502** |
| 1916 | 3 956 | 2 669 | 2 968 | 4 277 | 5 384 | **3 633** |
| 1917 | 3 627 | 2 399 | 2 584 | 3 804 | 5 421 | **3 534** |
| 1918 | 3 352 | 2 286 | 2 532 | 3 798 | 5 459 | **3 431** |

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 12 West European Countries, 1919-1969**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 2 259 | 3 389 | 3 860 | 1 658 | 2 811 | 2 586 | 2 845 |
| 1920 | 2 412 | 3 962 | 3 992 | 1 846 | 3 227 | 2 796 | 2 587 |
| 1921 | 2 650 | 4 056 | 3 826 | 1 884 | 3 075 | 3 078 | 2 528 |
| 1922 | 2 877 | 4 413 | 4 166 | 2 058 | 3 610 | 3 331 | 2 631 |
| 1923 | 2 842 | 4 533 | 4 559 | 2 187 | 3 754 | 2 750 | 2 763 |
| 1924 | 3 163 | 4 638 | 4 528 | 2 224 | 4 179 | 3 199 | 2 765 |
| 1925 | 3 367 | 4 666 | 4 378 | 2 328 | 4 166 | 3 532 | 2 921 |
| 1926 | 3 413 | 4 784 | 4 598 | 2 392 | 4 249 | 3 605 | 2 926 |
| 1927 | 3 505 | 4 923 | 4 658 | 2 557 | 4 154 | 3 941 | 2 838 |
| 1928 | 3 657 | 5 139 | 4 785 | 2 707 | 4 431 | 4 090 | 3 016 |
| 1929 | 3 699 | 5 054 | 5 075 | 2 717 | 4 710 | 4 051 | 3 093 |
| 1930 | 3 586 | 4 979 | 5 341 | 2 666 | 4 532 | 3 973 | 2 918 |
| 1931 | 3 288 | 4 860 | 5 359 | 2 581 | 4 235 | 3 652 | 2 877 |
| 1932 | 2 940 | 4 607 | 5 169 | 2 550 | 3 959 | 3 362 | 2 948 |
| 1933 | 2 833 | 4 681 | 5 291 | 2 702 | 4 239 | 3 556 | 2 906 |
| 1934 | 2 852 | 4 624 | 5 402 | 2 988 | 4 192 | 3 858 | 2 894 |
| 1935 | 2 907 | 4 894 | 5 480 | 3 093 | 4 086 | 4 120 | 3 148 |
| 1936 | 2 995 | 4 913 | 5 575 | 3 279 | 4 244 | 4 451 | 3 130 |
| 1937 | 3 156 | 4 961 | 5 668 | 3 441 | 4 487 | 4 685 | 3 319 |
| 1938 | 3 559 | 4 832 | 5 762 | 3 589 | 4 466 | 4 994 | 3 316 |
| 1939 | 4 096 | 5 150 | 5 993 | 3 408 | 4 793 | 5 406 | 3 521 |
| 1940 | 3 959 | 4 562 | 5 116 | 3 220 | 4 042 | 5 403 | 3 505 |
| 1941 | 4 217 | 4 358 | 4 574 | 3 322 | 3 309 | 5 711 | 3 432 |
| 1942 | 3 983 | 3 997 | 4 629 | 3 327 | 2 981 | 5 740 | 3 369 |
| 1943 | 4 065 | 3 907 | 5 080 | 3 697 | 2 860 | 5 890 | 3 039 |
| 1944 | 4 152 | 4 112 | 5 543 | 3 685 | 2 422 | 6 084 | 2 463 |
| 1945 | 1 725 | 4 333 | 5 066 | 3 450 | 2 573 | 4 514 | 1 922 |
| 1946 | 1 956 | 4 574 | 5 777 | 3 683 | 3 855 | 2 217 | 2 502 |
| 1947 | 2 166 | 4 800 | 6 035 | 3 717 | 4 138 | 2 436 | 2 920 |
| 1948 | 2 764 | 5 024 | 6 133 | 3 957 | 4 393 | 2 834 | 3 063 |
| 1949 | 3 293 | 5 193 | 6 494 | 4 143 | 4 946 | 3 282 | 3 265 |
| 1950 | 3 706 | 5 462 | 6 943 | 4 253 | 5 271 | 3 881 | 3 502 |
| 1951 | 3 959 | 5 747 | 6 936 | 4 571 | 5 553 | 4 206 | 3 738 |
| 1952 | 3 967 | 5 668 | 6 955 | 4 674 | 5 659 | 4 553 | 3 997 |
| 1953 | 4 137 | 5 818 | 7 292 | 4 652 | 5 783 | 4 905 | 4 260 |
| 1954 | 4 555 | 6 029 | 7 371 | 5 002 | 6 020 | 5 247 | 4 449 |
| 1955 | 5 053 | 6 280 | 7 395 | 5 197 | 6 312 | 5 797 | 4 676 |
| 1956 | 5 397 | 6 422 | 7 439 | 5 295 | 6 568 | 6 177 | 4 859 |
| 1957 | 5 716 | 6 495 | 7 965 | 5 490 | 6 890 | 6 492 | 5 118 |
| 1958 | 5 907 | 6 442 | 8 095 | 5 474 | 6 988 | 6 737 | 5 360 |
| 1959 | 6 051 | 6 608 | 8 637 | 5 754 | 7 116 | 7 177 | 5 653 |
| 1960 | 6 519 | 6 952 | 8 812 | 6 230 | 7 546 | 7 705 | 5 916 |
| 1961 | 6 827 | 7 253 | 9 312 | 6 658 | 7 875 | 7 952 | 6 373 |
| 1962 | 6 950 | 7 583 | 9 747 | 6 819 | 8 232 | 8 222 | 6 827 |
| 1963 | 7 186 | 7 862 | 9 732 | 6 994 | 8 536 | 8 386 | 7 262 |
| 1964 | 7 567 | 8 341 | 10 560 | 7 307 | 9 005 | 8 822 | 7 487 |
| 1965 | 7 734 | 8 559 | 10 953 | 7 670 | 9 361 | 9 199 | 7 598 |
| 1966 | 8 112 | 8 776 | 11 160 | 7 824 | 9 750 | 9 388 | 7 942 |
| 1967 | 8 297 | 9 072 | 11 437 | 7 947 | 10 123 | 9 397 | 8 454 |
| 1968 | 8 621 | 9 416 | 11 837 | 8 093 | 10 493 | 9 864 | 9 105 |
| 1969 | 9 131 | 10 018 | 12 531 | 8 878 | 11 127 | 10 440 | 9 566 |

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 12 West European Countries, 1919-1969**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | 4 122 | 2 647 | 2 669 | 4 060 | 4 870 | **3 245** |
| 1920 | 4 220 | 2 780 | 2 802 | 4 314 | 4 548 | **3 305** |
| 1921 | 4 431 | 2 518 | 2 674 | 4 208 | 4 439 | **3 313** |
| 1922 | 4 599 | 2 784 | 2 906 | 4 618 | 4 637 | **3 582** |
| 1923 | 4 635 | 2 826 | 3 047 | 4 874 | 4 760 | **3 513** |
| 1924 | 4 895 | 2 796 | 3 130 | 5 039 | 4 921 | **3 771** |
| 1925 | 5 031 | 2 949 | 3 233 | 5 388 | 5 144 | **3 951** |
| 1926 | 5 358 | 2 996 | 3 404 | 5 626 | 4 936 | **3 974** |
| 1927 | 5 504 | 3 098 | 3 500 | 5 892 | 5 315 | **4 132** |
| 1928 | 5 720 | 3 188 | 3 656 | 6 171 | 5 357 | **4 293** |
| 1929 | 5 689 | 3 472 | 3 869 | 6 332 | 5 503 | **4 387** |
| 1930 | 5 603 | 3 712 | 3 937 | 6 246 | 5 441 | **4 289** |
| 1931 | 5 185 | 3 404 | 3 782 | 5 943 | 5 138 | **4 041** |
| 1932 | 5 035 | 3 609 | 3 666 | 5 710 | 5 148 | **3 896** |
| 1933 | 4 956 | 3 674 | 3 721 | 5 966 | 5 277 | **4 023** |
| 1934 | 4 805 | 3 771 | 3 991 | 5 952 | 5 608 | **4 167** |
| 1935 | 4 929 | 3 912 | 4 232 | 5 907 | 5 799 | **4 326** |
| 1936 | 5 190 | 4 130 | 4 465 | 5 908 | 6 035 | **4 512** |
| 1937 | 5 433 | 4 255 | 4 664 | 6 171 | 6 218 | **4 717** |
| 1938 | 5 250 | 4 337 | 4 725 | 6 390 | 6 266 | **4 818** |
| 1939 | 5 544 | 4 516 | 5 029 | 6 360 | 6 262 | **5 071** |
| 1940 | 4 831 | 4 088 | 4 857 | 6 397 | 6 856 | **4 984** |
| 1941 | 4 531 | 4 163 | 4 914 | 6 312 | 7 482 | **5 050** |
| 1942 | 4 107 | 3 976 | 5 179 | 6 107 | 7 639 | **4 996** |
| 1943 | 3 981 | 3 867 | 5 360 | 6 001 | 7 744 | **4 994** |
| 1944 | 2 649 | 3 631 | 5 484 | 6 089 | 7 405 | **4 778** |
| 1945 | 2 686 | 4 029 | 5 568 | 7 752 | 7 056 | **4 154** |
| 1946 | 4 457 | 4 409 | 6 102 | 8 181 | 6 745 | **3 921** |
| 1947 | 5 048 | 4 855 | 6 175 | 9 050 | 6 604 | **4 133** |
| 1948 | 5 490 | 5 182 | 6 292 | 9 116 | 6 746 | **4 388** |
| 1949 | 5 880 | 5 230 | 6 455 | 8 757 | 6 956 | **4 718** |
| 1950 | 5 996 | 5 463 | 6 739 | 9 064 | 6 939 | **5 018** |
| 1951 | 6 032 | 5 663 | 6 949 | 9 684 | 7 123 | **5 272** |
| 1952 | 6 084 | 5 809 | 6 996 | 9 630 | 7 091 | **5 428** |
| 1953 | 6 543 | 6 018 | 7 145 | 9 840 | 7 346 | **5 684** |
| 1954 | 6 907 | 6 254 | 7 402 | 10 287 | 7 619 | **5 959** |
| 1955 | 7 326 | 6 314 | 7 566 | 10 867 | 7 868 | **6 302** |
| 1956 | 7 499 | 6 581 | 7 797 | 11 439 | 7 929 | **6 535** |
| 1957 | 7 614 | 6 710 | 8 092 | 11 705 | 8 017 | **6 780** |
| 1958 | 7 482 | 6 590 | 8 083 | 11 297 | 7 966 | **6 886** |
| 1959 | 7 737 | 6 871 | 8 288 | 11 870 | 8 240 | **7 184** |
| 1960 | 8 287 | 7 208 | 8 688 | 12 457 | 8 645 | **7 607** |
| 1961 | 8 202 | 7 584 | 9 137 | 13 099 | 8 857 | **7 914** |
| 1962 | 8 639 | 7 738 | 9 469 | 13 354 | 8 865 | **8 191** |
| 1963 | 8 832 | 7 979 | 9 917 | 13 710 | 9 149 | **8 469** |
| 1964 | 9 437 | 8 300 | 10 515 | 14 191 | 9 568 | **8 886** |
| 1965 | 9 798 | 8 677 | 10 815 | 14 504 | 9 752 | **9 160** |
| 1966 | 9 936 | 8 940 | 10 936 | 14 727 | 9 885 | **9 404** |
| 1967 | 10 341 | 9 427 | 11 219 | 15 010 | 10 049 | **9 654** |
| 1968 | 10 894 | 9 557 | 11 561 | 15 374 | 10 410 | **10 099** |
| 1969 | 11 462 | 9 904 | 12 055 | 16 031 | 10 552 | **10 583** |

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 12 West European Countries, 1970-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Austria* | *Belgium* | *Denmark* | *Finland* | *France* | *Germany* | *Italy* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 9 747 | 10 611 | 12 686 | 9 577 | 11 664 | 10 839 | 9 719 |
| 1971 | 10 200 | 10 970 | 12 934 | 9 765 | 12 110 | 11 077 | 9 839 |
| 1972 | 10 771 | 11 503 | 13 538 | 10 448 | 12 539 | 11 481 | 10 060 |
| 1973 | 11 235 | 12 170 | 13 945 | 11 085 | 13 114 | 11 966 | 10 634 |
| 1974 | 11 658 | 12 643 | 13 751 | 11 361 | 13 409 | 12 063 | 11 046 |
| 1975 | 11 646 | 12 441 | 13 621 | 11 441 | 13 251 | 12 041 | 10 742 |
| 1976 | 12 201 | 13 122 | 14 466 | 11 358 | 13 773 | 12 684 | 11 385 |
| 1977 | 12 767 | 13 190 | 14 655 | 11 355 | 14 230 | 13 072 | 11 668 |
| 1978 | 12 731 | 13 554 | 14 826 | 11 559 | 14 566 | 13 455 | 12 064 |
| 1979 | 13 448 | 13 861 | 15 313 | 12 332 | 14 970 | 13 993 | 12 720 |
| 1980 | 13 759 | 14 467 | 15 227 | 12 949 | 15 106 | 14 114 | 13 149 |
| 1981 | 13 718 | 14 279 | 15 096 | 13 134 | 15 183 | 14 149 | 13 200 |
| 1982 | 13 962 | 14 474 | 15 563 | 13 485 | 15 483 | 14 040 | 13 252 |
| 1983 | 14 396 | 14 474 | 15 966 | 13 767 | 15 602 | 14 329 | 13 391 |
| 1984 | 14 442 | 14 833 | 16 676 | 14 107 | 15 746 | 14 783 | 13 719 |
| 1985 | 14 757 | 14 977 | 17 384 | 14 522 | 15 901 | 15 140 | 14 096 |
| 1986 | 15 086 | 15 195 | 17 993 | 14 819 | 16 215 | 15 469 | 14 496 |
| 1987 | 15 319 | 15 541 | 18 023 | 15 382 | 16 553 | 15 701 | 14 946 |
| 1988 | 15 762 | 16 252 | 18 224 | 16 088 | 17 205 | 16 160 | 15 523 |
| 1989 | 16 369 | 16 744 | 18 261 | 16 946 | 17 730 | 16 558 | 15 969 |
| 1990 | 16 905 | 17 197 | 18 452 | 16 866 | 18 093 | 15 929 | 16 313 |
| 1991 | 17 272 | 17 480 | 18 661 | 15 725 | 18 164 | 16 604 | 16 539 |
| 1992 | 17 290 | 17 690 | 18 837 | 15 120 | 18 330 | 16 847 | 16 637 |
| 1993 | 17 218 | 17 361 | 18 933 | 14 876 | 18 059 | 16 554 | 16 436 |
| 1994 | 17 570 | 17 825 | 19 956 | 15 398 | 18 332 | 16 884 | 16 754 |
| 1995 | 17 887 | 18 255 | 20 585 | 15 925 | 18 558 | 17 125 | 17 215 |
| 1996 | 18 213 | 18 438 | 20 981 | 16 511 | 18 686 | 17 212 | 17 377 |
| 1997 | 18 462 | 19 048 | 21 528 | 17 511 | 18 961 | 17 425 | 17 686 |
| 1998 | 19 075 | 19 443 | 21 981 | 18 401 | 19 542 | 17 764 | 17 990 |
| 1999 | 19 561 | 19 984 | 22 415 | 19 105 | 20 099 | 18 076 | 18 264 |
| 2000 | 20 097 | 20 742 | 23 010 | 20 235 | 20 808 | 18 596 | 18 740 |
| 2001 | 20 225 | 20 924 | 23 161 | 20 344 | 21 092 | 18 677 | 19 040 |

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 12 West European Countries, 1970-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Netherlands* | *Norway* | *Sweden* | *Switzerland* | *United Kingdom* | *12 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 11 967 | 10 033 | 12 716 | 16 904 | 10 767 | **10 959** |
| 1971 | 12 319 | 10 423 | 12 748 | 17 381 | 10 941 | **11 216** |
| 1972 | 12 597 | 10 878 | 13 002 | 17 774 | 11 294 | **11 589** |
| 1973 | 13 081 | 11 247 | 13 494 | 18 204 | 12 025 | **12 156** |
| 1974 | 13 497 | 11 758 | 13 885 | 18 414 | 11 859 | **12 344** |
| 1975 | 13 374 | 12 180 | 14 183 | 17 224 | 11 847 | **12 227** |
| 1976 | 13 885 | 12 949 | 14 282 | 17 170 | 12 115 | **12 736** |
| 1977 | 14 177 | 13 356 | 14 004 | 17 635 | 12 384 | **13 059** |
| 1978 | 14 424 | 13 909 | 14 207 | 17 662 | 12 828 | **13 414** |
| 1979 | 14 647 | 14 461 | 14 721 | 18 050 | 13 167 | **13 896** |
| 1980 | 14 705 | 15 129 | 14 937 | 18 779 | 12 931 | **14 057** |
| 1981 | 14 525 | 15 222 | 14 917 | 18 956 | 12 747 | **14 045** |
| 1982 | 14 291 | 15 193 | 15 058 | 18 560 | 12 955 | **14 130** |
| 1983 | 14 483 | 15 679 | 15 315 | 18 559 | 13 404 | **14 379** |
| 1984 | 14 900 | 16 553 | 15 908 | 19 036 | 13 720 | **14 728** |
| 1985 | 15 283 | 17 365 | 16 189 | 19 584 | 14 165 | **15 077** |
| 1986 | 15 617 | 17 925 | 16 521 | 19 784 | 14 742 | **15 465** |
| 1987 | 15 737 | 18 204 | 16 982 | 19 788 | 15 393 | **15 837** |
| 1988 | 16 044 | 18 086 | 17 283 | 20 239 | 16 110 | **16 388** |
| 1989 | 16 695 | 18 177 | 17 593 | 20 931 | 16 414 | **16 824** |
| 1990 | 17 262 | 18 466 | 17 695 | 21 482 | 16 430 | **16 872** |
| 1991 | 17 519 | 18 953 | 17 379 | 21 051 | 16 136 | **17 049** |
| 1992 | 17 747 | 19 460 | 17 017 | 20 788 | 16 088 | **17 153** |
| 1993 | 17 764 | 19 874 | 16 550 | 20 504 | 16 416 | **17 026** |
| 1994 | 18 209 | 20 846 | 17 139 | 20 452 | 17 082 | **17 438** |
| 1995 | 18 527 | 21 536 | 17 658 | 20 421 | 17 495 | **17 778** |
| 1996 | 18 992 | 22 477 | 17 785 | 20 393 | 17 891 | **17 994** |
| 1997 | 19 629 | 23 397 | 18 143 | 20 696 | 18 459 | **18 369** |
| 1998 | 20 353 | 23 826 | 18 787 | 21 145 | 18 925 | **18 820** |
| 1999 | 20 992 | 23 942 | 19 624 | 21 440 | 19 291 | **19 229** |
| 2000 | 21 591 | 24 364 | 20 321 | 22 025 | 19 817 | **19 806** |
| 2001 | 21 721 | 24 577 | 20 562 | 22 263 | 20 127 | **20 024** |

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 4 West European Countries and Average WEC, 1500-1868**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Ireland*[a] | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 526 | 433 | 606 | 661 | 612 | **771** |
| 1600 | 615 | 483 | 740 | 853 | 698 | **890** |
| 1700 | 715 | 530 | 819 | 853 | 789 | **998** |
| 1820 | 877 | 641 | 923 | 1 008 | 956 | **1 204** |
| 1821 | | | | | | |
| 1822 | | | | | | |
| 1823 | | | | | | |
| 1824 | | | | | | |
| 1825 | | | | | | |
| 1826 | | | | | | |
| 1827 | | | | | | |
| 1828 | | | | | | |
| 1829 | | | | | | |
| 1830 | | | | | | |
| 1831 | | | | | | |
| 1832 | | | | | | |
| 1833 | | | | | | |
| 1834 | | | | | | |
| 1835 | | | | | | |
| 1836 | | | | | | |
| 1837 | | | | | | |
| 1838 | | | | | | |
| 1839 | | | | | | |
| 1840 | | | | | | |
| 1841 | | | | | | |
| 1842 | | | | | | |
| 1843 | | | | | | |
| 1844 | | | | | | |
| 1845 | | | | | | |
| 1846 | | | | | | |
| 1847 | | | | | | |
| 1848 | | | | | | |
| 1849 | | | | | | |
| 1850 | | 816 | 923 | 1 079 | 1 273 | **1 574** |
| 1851 | | | 991 | 1 089 | | |
| 1852 | | | | 1 133 | | |
| 1853 | | | | 1 136 | | |
| 1854 | | | | 1 150 | | |
| 1855 | | | 919 | 1 202 | | |
| 1856 | | | | 1 163 | | |
| 1857 | | | | 1 132 | | |
| 1858 | | | | 1 153 | | |
| 1859 | | | | 1 200 | | |
| 1860 | | | | 1 236 | | |
| 1861 | | | 883 | 1 248 | | |
| 1862 | | | | 1 252 | | |
| 1863 | | | | 1 277 | | |
| 1864 | | | | 1 274 | | |
| 1865 | | | 891 | 1 230 | | |
| 1866 | | | 920 | 1 290 | | |
| 1867 | | | 941 | 1 283 | | |
| 1868 | | | 945 | 1 149 | | |

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 4 West European Countries and Average WEC, 1869-1918**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Ireland*[a] | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869 | | | 964 | 1 181 | | |
| 1870 | 1 775 | 880 | 975 | 1 207 | 1 602 | **1 960** |
| 1871 | | | 933 | 1 298 | | |
| 1872 | | | 954 | 1 473 | | |
| 1873 | | | 988 | 1 598 | | |
| 1874 | | | 966 | 1 459 | | |
| 1875 | | | 959 | 1 496 | | |
| 1876 | | | 932 | 1 519 | | |
| 1877 | | | 969 | 1 668 | | |
| 1878 | | | 964 | 1 618 | | |
| 1879 | | | 959 | 1 520 | | |
| 1880 | | | 947 | 1 646 | | |
| 1881 | | | 970 | 1 679 | | |
| 1882 | | | 992 | 1 692 | | |
| 1883 | | | 1 008 | 1 720 | | |
| 1884 | | | 1 034 | 1 716 | | |
| 1885 | | | 1 052 | 1 661 | | |
| 1886 | | | 1 100 | 1 617 | | |
| 1887 | | | 1 114 | 1 585 | | |
| 1888 | | | 1 118 | 1 641 | | |
| 1889 | | | 1 088 | 1 630 | | |
| 1890 | | 1 178 | 1 128 | 1 624 | 2 028 | **2 490** |
| 1891 | | | 1 099 | 1 654 | | |
| 1892 | | | 1 087 | 1 770 | | |
| 1893 | | | 1 101 | 1 700 | | |
| 1894 | | | 1 079 | 1 712 | | |
| 1895 | | | 1 117 | 1 689 | | |
| 1896 | | | 1 125 | 1 548 | | |
| 1897 | | | 1 182 | 1 619 | | |
| 1898 | | | 1 214 | 1 736 | | |
| 1899 | | | 1 249 | 1 756 | | |
| 1900 | | 1 351 | 1 302 | 1 786 | 2 361 | **2 893** |
| 1901 | | | 1 269 | 1 901 | | |
| 1902 | | | 1 266 | 1 833 | | |
| 1903 | | | 1 273 | 1 829 | | |
| 1904 | | | 1 279 | 1 810 | | |
| 1905 | | | 1 233 | 1 777 | | |
| 1906 | | | 1 231 | 1 851 | | |
| 1907 | | | 1 249 | 1 896 | | |
| 1908 | | | 1 219 | 1 957 | | |
| 1909 | | | 1 208 | 1 977 | | |
| 1910 | | | 1 228 | 1 895 | | |
| 1911 | | | 1 242 | 2 017 | | |
| 1912 | | | 1 257 | 1 989 | | |
| 1913 | 2 736 | 1 592 | 1 250 | 2 056 | 2 830 | **3 458** |
| 1914 | | | 1 258 | 2 014 | 2 639 | |
| 1915 | | | 1 228 | 2 033 | 2 687 | |
| 1916 | | | 1 234 | 2 113 | 2 788 | |
| 1917 | | | 1 212 | 2 073 | 2 712 | |
| 1918 | | | 1 150 | 2 045 | 2 633 | |

a. Figures are shown here for Ireland 1500-1920 for information. They are not included in the total because the UK figures already include the whole of Ireland for 1500-1920, thereafter only the Northern Ireland province.

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 4 West European Countries and Average WEC, 1919-1969**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Ireland* [b] | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1919 | | | 1 173 | 2 044 | 2 490 | |
| 1920 | | | 1 229 | 2 177 | 2 536 | |
| 1921 | 2 533 | 1 918 | 1 290 | 2 212 | 2 402 | **3 130** |
| 1922 | 2 598 | 1 963 | 1 430 | 2 284 | 2 749 | **3 372** |
| 1923 | 2 575 | 1 988 | 1 473 | 2 290 | 2 696 | **3 314** |
| 1924 | 2 569 | 2 057 | 1 401 | 2 331 | 2 894 | **3 539** |
| 1925 | 2 573 | 2 140 | 1 446 | 2 451 | 3 032 | **3 706** |
| 1926 | 2 572 | 2 180 | 1 419 | 2 417 | 3 049 | **3 723** |
| 1927 | 2 653 | 2 220 | 1 648 | 2 600 | 3 171 | **3 880** |
| 1928 | 2 737 | 2 234 | 1 470 | 2 584 | 3 294 | **4 013** |
| 1929 | 2 824 | 2 342 | 1 610 | 2 739 | 3 366 | **4 111** |
| 1930 | 2 897 | 2 258 | 1 571 | 2 620 | 3 291 | **4 014** |
| 1931 | 2 972 | 2 134 | 1 631 | 2 529 | 3 101 | **3 793** |
| 1932 | 2 885 | 2 289 | 1 643 | 2 559 | 3 198 | **3 675** |
| 1933 | 2 800 | 2 395 | 1 732 | 2 486 | 3 087 | **3 779** |
| 1934 | 2 882 | 2 418 | 1 784 | 2 556 | 3 198 | **3 909** |
| 1935 | 2 966 | 2 480 | 1 669 | 2 583 | 3 320 | **4 045** |
| 1936 | 3 052 | 2 455 | 1 523 | 2 072 | 3 462 | **4 162** |
| 1937 | 2 957 | 2 769 | 1 757 | 1 808 | 3 620 | **4 317** |
| 1938 | 3 052 | 2 677 | 1 747 | 1 790 | 3 697 | **4 399** |
| 1939 | 3 052 | 2 638 | 1 749 | 1 915 | 3 891 | **4 624** |
| 1940 | 3 052 | 2 223 | 1 615 | 2 080 | 3 824 | **4 548** |
| 1941 | 3 052 | 1 874 | 1 747 | 2 030 | 3 874 | **4 589** |
| 1942 | 3 052 | 1 579 | 1 708 | 2 126 | 3 834 | **4 544** |
| 1943 | 3 052 | 1 327 | 1 806 | 2 188 | 3 832 | **4 542** |
| 1944 | 3 052 | 1 116 | 1 893 | 2 271 | 3 666 | **4 361** |
| 1945 | 3 019 | 938 | 1 804 | 2 102 | 3 188 | **3 806** |
| 1946 | 3 052 | 1 386 | 1 928 | 2 179 | 3 009 | **3 628** |
| 1947 | 3 092 | 1 763 | 2 071 | 2 198 | 3 171 | **3 824** |
| 1948 | 3 230 | 1 798 | 2 046 | 2 186 | 3 367 | **4 039** |
| 1949 | 3 404 | 1 869 | 2 057 | 2 155 | 3 620 | **4 319** |
| 1950 | 3 453 | 1 915 | 2 086 | 2 189 | 3 846 | **4 579** |
| 1951 | 3 544 | 2 062 | 2 168 | 2 386 | 3 722 | **4 816** |
| 1952 | 3 642 | 2 053 | 2 161 | 2 558 | 3 964 | **4 963** |
| 1953 | 3 747 | 2 309 | 2 298 | 2 528 | 4 090 | **5 186** |
| 1954 | 3 794 | 2 358 | 2 393 | 2 696 | 4 178 | **5 437** |
| 1955 | 3 920 | 2 514 | 2 475 | 2 778 | 4 375 | **5 740** |
| 1956 | 3 897 | 2 706 | 2 564 | 2 978 | 4 604 | **5 962** |
| 1957 | 3 914 | 2 859 | 2 659 | 3 046 | 4 737 | **6 181** |
| 1958 | 3 870 | 2 963 | 2 672 | 3 150 | 4 796 | **6 282** |
| 1959 | 4 038 | 3 040 | 2 794 | 3 050 | 4 923 | **6 530** |
| 1960 | 4 282 | 3 146 | 2 956 | 3 072 | 4 988 | **6 896** |
| 1961 | 4 508 | 3 393 | 3 119 | 3 436 | 5 169 | **7 203** |
| 1962 | 4 636 | 3 499 | 3 330 | 3 800 | 5 361 | **7 483** |
| 1963 | 4 821 | 3 841 | 3 504 | 4 151 | 5 585 | **7 767** |
| 1964 | 4 986 | 4 141 | 3 718 | 4 515 | 5 779 | **8 167** |
| 1965 | 5 051 | 4 509 | 3 992 | 4 762 | 6 135 | **8 441** |
| 1966 | 5 080 | 4 749 | 4 164 | 5 060 | 6 379 | **8 686** |
| 1967 | 5 352 | 4 951 | 4 481 | 5 334 | 6 579 | **8 936** |
| 1968 | 5 770 | 5 266 | 4 873 | 5 588 | 6 739 | **9 355** |
| 1969 | 6 089 | 5 766 | 4 987 | 6 032 | 7 154 | **9 825** |

b. From 1921 the figures refer to the Irish Republic.

Table 1c. **Per Capita GDP in 4 West European Countries and Average WEC, 1970-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Ireland* | *Greece* | *Portugal* | *Spain* | *13 small WEC* | *29 WEC* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 6 199 | 6 211 | 5 473 | 6 319 | 7 399 | **10 195** |
| 1971 | 6 354 | 6 624 | 5 871 | 6 618 | 7 841 | **10 465** |
| 1972 | 6 663 | 7 400 | 6 355 | 7 099 | 8 256 | **10 860** |
| 1973 | 6 867 | 7 655 | 7 063 | 7 661 | 8 627 | **11 416** |
| 1974 | 7 042 | 7 350 | 7 048 | 8 149 | 8 560 | **11 611** |
| 1975 | 7 316 | 7 722 | 6 517 | 8 346 | 8 357 | **11 521** |
| 1976 | 7 302 | 8 105 | 6 814 | 8 599 | 8 900 | **11 983** |
| 1977 | 7 795 | 8 255 | 7 166 | 8 833 | 9 415 | **12 289** |
| 1978 | 8 250 | 8 695 | 7 340 | 9 023 | 9 830 | **12 621** |
| 1979 | 8 366 | 8 904 | 7 733 | 9 068 | 10 221 | **13 041** |
| 1980 | 8 541 | 8 971 | 8 044 | 9 203 | 10 436 | **13 197** |
| 1981 | 8 716 | 8 896 | 8 114 | 9 186 | 10 582 | **13 185** |
| 1982 | 8 821 | 8 876 | 8 280 | 9 293 | 10 834 | **13 270** |
| 1983 | 8 740 | 8 860 | 8 255 | 9 478 | 11 026 | **13 491** |
| 1984 | 9 056 | 9 058 | 8 089 | 9 571 | 11 525 | **13 794** |
| 1985 | 9 306 | 9 304 | 8 306 | 9 722 | 11 858 | **14 113** |
| 1986 | 9 265 | 9 425 | 8 641 | 9 998 | 12 381 | **14 476** |
| 1987 | 9 698 | 9 357 | 9 185 | 10 520 | 12 824 | **14 857** |
| 1988 | 10 234 | 9 763 | 9 868 | 11 046 | 13 453 | **15 406** |
| 1989 | 10 880 | 10 086 | 10 372 | 11 582 | 14 080 | **15 856** |
| 1990 | 11 818 | 9 988 | 10 826 | 12 055 | 14 452 | **15 966** |
| 1991 | 11 969 | 10 172 | 11 095 | 12 294 | 14 784 | **16 152** |
| 1992 | 12 277 | 10 170 | 11 310 | 12 351 | 14 952 | **16 256** |
| 1993 | 12 538 | 9 952 | 11 136 | 12 183 | 15 424 | **16 129** |
| 1994 | 13 198 | 10 105 | 11 385 | 12 437 | 15 805 | **16 517** |
| 1995 | 14 445 | 10 290 | 11 700 | 12 756 | 16 145 | **16 860** |
| 1996 | 15 472 | 10 511 | 12 097 | 13 045 | 16 557 | **17 097** |
| 1997 | 16 978 | 10 870 | 12 557 | 13 562 | 17 192 | **17 502** |
| 1998 | 18 233 | 11 212 | 13 106 | 14 129 | 17 847 | **17 974** |
| 1999 | 19 981 | 11 571 | 13 548 | 14 696 | 18 501 | **18 413** |
| 2000 | 22 015 | 12 044 | 14 022 | 15 269 | 19 401 | **19 002** |
| 2001 | 23 201 | 12 511 | 14 229 | 15 659 | 19 859 | **19 256** |

# HS–2: Western Offshoots: 1500–2001 (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States)

These four countries have experienced much more rapid growth since 1820 than Western Europe or the rest of the world. Between 1820 and 2001 their combined population increased 35–fold, compared with less than 3–fold in Western Europe. Their GDP increased 679–fold compared with 47–fold in Western Europe. Average per capita GDP (in terms of 1990 international dollars) rose from $1 202 to $26 943; Western Europe's from $1 204 to $19 256.

The disparity was due partly to huge differences in natural resource endowment. In 1820, land per head of population in France, Germany and the United Kingdom averaged 1.5 hectares compared to 240 hectares in the Western Offshoots. Their growth was facilitated by large–scale immigration, foreign investment and distance from foreign wars. They inherited institutional arrangements and traditions which gave them political stability, a fair degree of social mobility, relatively high levels of education, secure property rights, and a willingness to use market forces, which were more favourable to growth than was the case of the Iberian offshoots in Latin America.

Table 2-1. **Population and GDP of Australia, 1700-1870**

| | *Population (000)* | | | *GDP (million 1990 international $)* | | | *Per capita GDP (international $)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *European* | *Aboriginal* | *Total* | *European* | *Aboriginal* | *Total* | *European* | *Aboriginal* | *Average* |
| 1700 | 0 | 450 | 450 | 0 | 180 | 180 | | 400 | 400 |
| 1820 | 34 | 300 | 334 | 53 | 120 | 173 | 1 559 | 400 | 518 |
| 1830 | 70 | 260 | 330 | 176 | 104 | 280 | 2 514 | 400 | 848 |
| 1840 | 190 | 230 | 420 | 485 | 92 | 577 | 2 553 | 400 | 1 374 |
| 1850 | 405 | 200 | 605 | 1 115 | 80 | 1 195 | 2 951 | 400 | 1 975 |
| 1860 | 1 146 | 180 | 1 326 | 3 766 | 72 | 3 838 | 3 349 | 400 | 2 894 |
| 1870 | 1 620 | 155 | 1 775 | 5 748 | 62 | 5 810 | 3 548 | 400 | 3 273 |

Table 2-2. **Population and GDP of the United States, 1700-1870**

| | *Population (000)* | | | *GDP (million 1990 international $)* | | | *Per capita GDP (international $)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *European and African* | *Indigenous* | *Total* | *European and African* | *Indigenous* | *Total* | *European and African* | *Indigenous* | *Average* |
| 1700 | 250 | 750 | 1 000 | 227 | 300 | 527 | 909 | 400 | 527 |
| 1820 | 9 656 | 325 | 9 981 | 12 418 | 130 | 12 548 | 1 286 | 400 | 1 257 |
| 1830 | 12 951 | 289 | 13 240 | 18 103 | 116 | 18 219 | 1 398 | 400 | 1 376 |
| 1840 | 17 187 | 257 | 17 444 | 27 591 | 103 | 27 694 | 1 605 | 400 | 1 588 |
| 1850 | 23 352 | 228 | 23 580 | 42 492 | 91 | 42 583 | 1 820 | 400 | 1 806 |
| 1860 | 31 636 | 203 | 31 839 | 69 265 | 81 | 69 346 | 2 189 | 400 | 2 178 |
| 1870 | 40 061 | 180 | 40 241 | 98 302 | 72 | 98 374 | 2 454 | 400 | 2 445 |

In the past, most measures of their performance have concentrated on the economies created by European settlement, and disregarded the fact that they displaced and destroyed indigenous economies whose output and populations contracted. I have attempted to provide a crude measure of this disruptive impact up to 1870, estimating what Noel Butlin called a "multicultural" estimate of GDP. For the indigenous economies the population figures are rough and the per capita GDP estimates are stylised. For the settler economies the estimates are at least as good as those for Western Europe.

**Australia:** Australia has a distinguished record of national income measurement. It was the first country with official estimates.. They were started in 1886 by Timothy Coghlan (1857–1926), government statistician for New South Wales who published estimates of the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales* as well as a *Statistical Abstract for the Seven Colonies of Australasia* covering New Zealand and the six colonies which became the constituent states of Australia. Publication was discontinued in 1905 when he accepted a diplomatic post as agent general for New South Wales in London, and official national accounts did not reappear until 1946. Bryan Haig is the custodian of the Coghlan archive, and has written an as yet unpublished memoir on Coghlan's work "The First Official National Accounting Estimates" (see also Heinz Arndt, "A Pioneer of National Income Estimates", *Economic Journal*, December, 1949).

In 1938, Colin Clark (1905–89) and John Crawford (1910-84) published estimates of income and product for the 1920s and 30s, annual estimates of real income for 1914–39, and rough estimates of productivity for some years back to 1886 (see their *National Income of Australia*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1938). Clark used this material in the first edition of *Conditions of Economic Progress*, 1940, pp. 84–5, improved on it in the 1951 edition, pp. 140–1, and modified his estimates showing faster growth of real product for 1914–38 in the 1957 edition, pp. 90–7 (see Table 2–4).

Noel Butlin (1921–91) published a continuous stream of studies on the quantitative economic history of Australia from 1946 onwards (see Graeme Snooks, "Life and Work of Noel George Butlin", *Australian Economic History Review*, September 1991). He was an admirer of Kuznets and much of his work is in the Kuznetsian tradition with meticulous indication of sources and transparent explanation of methodology. His first major book (1962) provided annual estimates of GDP, GNP, net domestic and net national product from 1861 to1938/9. It showed nominal and real value added by industry of origin at factor cost and market prices, together with very detailed estimates of capital formation and the balance of payments on current and capital account. It contained more than 200 pages describing his sources and estimating procedures, and 274 tables.

As Butlin's work covered the whole span of Australian history, I relied heavily on his estimates in Maddison (1995 and 2001). 1820 to 1828 GDP movement was derived from N.G. Butlin, "Our 200 Years", *Queensland Calendar*, 1988. 1828–60 annual GDP volume movement by eight industries of origin at 1848–50 prices from N.G. Butlin, "Contours of the Australian Economy 1788–1860", *Australian Economic History Review*, Sept. 1986, pp. 96–147. Annual GDP movement 1861–1938/9, by 13 industries of origin in 1910/11 prices from N.G. Butlin, *Australian Domestic Product, Investment and Foreign Borrowing 1861–1938/39*, Cambridge, 1962, pp. 460–l; amended as indicated in N.G. Butlin, *Investment in Australian Economic Development l861–1900*, Cambridge, 1964, p. 453, with revised deflator for 1911–1938/9 shown in M.W. Butlin, *A Preliminary Annual Database 1900/01 to 1973/74*, Discussion Paper 7701, Reserve Bank of Australia, May 1977, p.41. 1938/9–1950 real expenditure aggregates in 1966/7 prices from M.W. Butlin, p. 85. 1860–1 link derived by using the GDP deflator in W. Vamplew (ed.), *Australians: Historical Statistics*, Fairfax, Broadway, 1987, p. 219. 1950 onwards from OECD sources. Where necessary, GDP figures were adjusted to a calendar year basis. Population 1788–1949 from Butlin (1988), adjusted to a calendar year basis from 1870. Butlin's estimate of the pre–contact population is much higher than is conventional (1.1 million instead of 300 000). His analysis of the destructive impact of white settlement makes it difficult to accept the conventional estimate, but his depopulation coefficient seems exaggerated. As a compromise, I assumed a pre–contact population of 450 000, 1820–70 from L.R. Smith, *The Aboriginal Population of Australia*, ANU, Canberra, 1980, p. 210.

Recently, Bryan Haig rejected Butlin's estimates *en bloc* (see his "New Estimates of Australian GDP: 1861–1948/49", *Australian Economic History Review*, March 2001, pp. 1–34). He argues that Butlin's approach (deflation of nominal estimates of value added by price indices) is "unworkable" because of the weakness of existing price indices, and the inherent difficulty of improving them; Butlin "relied on existing series of wholesale prices, wage rates and retail price indices", and "no useful research has been undertaken by academics on Australian price indices since Butlin produced his estimates". Butlin did not take his price indices from the shelf, but constructed ten special deflators for sectors of GDP, and eight for components of capital investment. Butlin's deflators are imperfect but improvable. Australian academics have not abandoned the field (see Ian McLean and S.J. Woodland "Consumer Prices in Australia, 1850–1914" *Working Paper 92–4*, Economics Dept, University of Adelaide, 1992), and Australia seems better endowed with historical price statistics than many other countries (see Shergold's chapter in Vamplew,1987).

Haig's second fundamental objection is that Butlin's results are "unreasonable" as they show contours of development which conflict with traditional views and generated a new interpretation of Australian economic history. I see no harm in this. It is up to those who disagree with Butlin to prove him wrong.

Table 2-3. **Alternative Measures of Australian Sector Growth and Structure, 1861-1938/9**

| | *Confrontation of Butlin (1962) and Haig (2001) Estimates* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Annual Growth % 1861-1911* | | *1891 level: million 1891 pounds* | | *Annual Growth % 1911/12-1938/9* | | *1938/9 level: million 1938/9 pounds* | |
| | *Butlin* | *Haig* | *Butlin* | *Haig* | *Butlin* | *Haig* | *Butlin* | *Haig* |
| Pastoral | 4.81 | 4.30 | 29.5 | 28.7 | 1.39 | 0.96 | 74.5 | 63.2 |
| Agriculture | 3.39 | 3.81 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 1.13 | 2.38 | 41.7 | 41.2 |
| Dairy | 3.69 | 3.96 | 9.7 | 6.8 | 3.54 | 2.64 | 49.3 | 40.8 |
| Mining | 1.83 | 1.98 | 11.3 | 12.0 | -2.21 | -0.60 | 27.9 | 27.1 |
| Manufacturing | 6.13 | 3.72 | 21.3 | 29.5 | 2.01 | 2.43 | 157.0 | 198.0 |
| Construction | 3.01 | 2.37 | 28.4 | 15.1 | 0.34 | 2.27 | 56.2 | 65.0 |
| Water Transport | 4.56 | n.a. | 3.6 | n.a. | -0.41 | n.a. | 7.9 | n.a. |
| Public Undertakings | 5.88 | n.a. | 6.8 | n.a. | 1.06 | n.a. | 45.5 | n.a. |
| Public services | 1.99 | n.a. | 8.5 | n.a. | 2.62 | n.a. | 40.7 | n.a. |
| Finance | 1.55 | n.a. | 6.7 | n.a. | 2.73 | n.a. | 21.1 | n.a. |
| Distribution | 4.33 | n.a. | 23.9 | n.a. | 2.40 | n.a. | 159.8 | n.a. |
| Other services | 3.16 | n.a. | 22.5 | n.a. | 0.89 | n.a. | 91.0 | n.a. |
| **Total Services** | **3.63** | **3.33** | **72.0** | **52.0** | **1.77** | **2.35** | **366.0** | **291.0** |
| Imputed Rent | 3.34 | 3.27 | 21.9 | 18.3 | 2.20 | 2.19 | 72.0 | 60.0 |
| Unallocated | 4.91 | n.a. | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2.93 | n.a. | -4.1 | 0.0 |
| **GDP** | **3.67** | **3.34** | **202.8** | **177.8** | **1.58** | **2.09** | **840.5** | **797.0** |
| GDP New South Wales | n.a. | 4.00 | n.a. | 57.3 | | | | |
| GDP Victoria | n.a. | 2.06 | n.a. | 53.3 | | | | |

*Source:* Columns 1 and 5 from Butlin, pp. 160-1. Butlin shows fiscal years (beginning July 1st) from 1901/2 onwards, Haig from 1911/2 onwards. 1911 calendar year for Butlin derived by averaging his estimates for 1910/11 and1911/12. Columns 2 and 6 from Haig, pp. 28-34. Columns 3 and 7 from Butlin, pp. 10-11. Columns 4 and 8 from Haig, pp. 28-34.

Table 2-4. **Alternative Estimates of Australian Real GDP, calendar years 1861-1900**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Haig* | *Butlin* | | *Haig* | *Butlin* | *Clark* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | 4 453 | 4 188 | 1901 | 17 764 | 16 201 | |
| 1862 | 4 625 | 4 133 | 1902 | 16 905 | 16 366 | |
| 1863 | 4 750 | 4 271 | 1903 | 18 436 | 17 661 | |
| 1864 | 4 867 | 4 739 | 1904 | 17 733 | 18 846 | |
| 1865 | 5 132 | 4 711 | 1905 | 19 038 | 19 066 | |
| 1866 | 5 539 | 5 014 | 1906 | 19 741 | 20 361 | |
| 1867 | 5 515 | 5 621 | 1907 | 19 936 | 21 187 | |
| 1868 | 5 929 | 5 896 | 1908 | 20 694 | 21 904 | |
| 1869 | 6 101 | 5 951 | 1909 | 21 608 | 23 695 | |
| 1870 | 5 898 | 6 392 | 1910 | 22 662 | 25 348 | |
| 1871 | 6 210 | 6 144 | 1911 | 22 967 | 25 541 | |
| 1872 | 6 484 | 6 805 | 1912 | 23 764 | 26 147 | |
| 1873 | 6 656 | 7 522 | 1913 | 24 861 | 27 552 | |
| 1874 | 7 187 | 7 770 | 1914 | 24 797 | 25 430 | 21 294 |
| 1875 | 7 398 | 8 624 | 1915 | 24 341 | 23 943 | 20 782 |
| 1876 | 7 593 | 8 596 | 1916 | 24 172 | 25 623 | 19 902 |
| 1877 | 7 796 | 8 954 | 1917 | 23 716 | 26 202 | 17 519 |
| 1878 | 7 976 | 9 809 | 1918 | 23 155 | 26 340 | 16 138 |
| 1879 | 8 249 | 9 946 | 1919 | 24 488 | 26 092 | 17 819 |
| 1880 | 8 421 | 10 470 | 1920 | 25 534 | 28 075 | 19 969 |
| 1881 | 8 929 | 11 241 | 1921 | 26 818 | 30 831 | 22 263 |
| 1882 | 9 702 | 10 608 | 1922 | 28 225 | 31 051 | 25 058 |
| 1883 | 10 694 | 12 178 | 1923 | 29 579 | 31 685 | 27 275 |
| 1884 | 11 132 | 12 233 | 1924 | 31 524 | 34 109 | 29 324 |
| 1885 | 11 296 | 13 032 | 1925 | 33 002 | 35 239 | 30 872 |
| 1886 | 11 702 | 13 197 | 1926 | 33 792 | 34 798 | 32 587 |
| 1887 | 12 265 | 14 603 | 1927 | 34 305 | 34 716 | 34 068 |
| 1888 | 12 546 | 14 685 | 1928 | 34 368 | 34 164 | 34 759 |
| 1889 | 13 702 | 15 953 | 1929 | 33 662 | 33 834 | 34 848 |
| 1890 | 13 772 | 15 402 | 1930 | 30 458 | 32 181 | 33 411 |
| 1891 | 13 890 | 16 586 | 1931 | 28 416 | 32 720 | 31 406 |
| 1892 | 13 640 | 14 547 | 1932 | 30 025 | 31 878 | 31 640 |
| 1893 | 13 663 | 13 748 | 1933 | 32 110 | 33 696 | 31 199 |
| 1894 | 13 819 | 14 217 | 1934 | 33 810 | 34 991 | 34 603 |
| 1895 | 14 015 | 13 418 | 1935 | 35 798 | 36 424 | 35 427 |
| 1896 | 14 288 | 14 437 | 1936 | 37 414 | 38 160 | 36 195 |
| 1897 | 15 147 | 13 638 | 1937 | 39 306 | 40 336 | 37 509 |
| 1898 | 15 749 | 15 760 | 1938 | 40 639 | 40 639 | 40 639 |
| 1899 | 16 592 | 15 760 | | | | |
| 1900 | 17 186 | 16 697 | | | | |

*Source:* Haig, pp. 28-30. He gives calendar year estimates for 1861-1911, fiscal years (beginning July 1st) for 1911/12 onwards. I adjusted the latter to a calendar year basis. For 1910/11, he presents no figures for the primary sector or GDP. To make the link between his two temporal segments, I used the 1910/11-1911/12 primary movement shown by Butlin. Clark (1957), pp. 90-1, real product adjusted to calendar year basis.

A more legitimate objection is that Butlin probably exaggerated the long boom from 1861 to 1891 by understating manufacturing employment and output at the beginning of the period. This is a point which Haig should have tackled more rigorously, showing his own employment estimates for Australian manufacturing and comparing them with those of Butlin (see Butlin and Dowie, "Estimates of Australian Work Force and Employment, 1861–1961", *Australian Economic History Review*, September, 1969). Instead he presents a comparison for the state of Victoria.

Haig's alternative to the Butlin approach is to use quantitative measures of output for seven sectors of GDP. This is a desirable crosscheck, but for 1861–1911 Haig does not have quantitative measures for 70 per cent of GDP, and uses employment (available in direct form only for NSW and Victoria) as a proxy. He amalgamates his sector estimates using 1891 output weights which Coghlan published in 1893. Although he makes a few comparisons between his results and those of Butlin they are limited and casual. A further problem is that Haig describes his estimating procedure parsimoniously in five pages whereas Butlin provided 200. Table 2–4 facilitates systematic confrontation of their sector growth rates and structure (Butlin's value added and Coghlan's gross output). Haig relies heavily on measures for New South Wales and Victoria to fill gaps in information for Australia as a whole, whereas Butlin covers a wider and perhaps more representative range of states. For 1861–1911, Haig's estimates imply per capita growth of 1.6 per cent a year in NSW, 0.42 in Victoria, and 0.57 per cent in Australia.

For 1911–12 to 1938–39, Haig's estimates are of better quality. He has quantity indicators for manufacturing from his "Manufacturing Output and Productivity, 1910 to 1948/9", *Australian Economic History Review*, September, 1975. For the rest of the economy he was able to adjust his employment indicators for productivity change. The weights from his "1938/9 National Income Estimates", *Australian Economic History Review*, 1967, p. 176, are also more satisfactory. I have now adopted Haig's estimates for 1911–38, but would like to see more detail of his evidence before adopting his estimates for 1861–1911.

All the above refers to the white settler economy. In the 1980s Butlin made a major innovation in proposing a "multicultural" estimate. In 1983 he published a masterpiece of demographic modelling (*Our Original Aggression*, Allen & Unwin, Sydney and London) analysing the impact of white settlement on the Aboriginal population and its economy, with detailed specification of the different vectors of mortality. This was similar in intent to studies by Borah and others on the impact of European conquest on the Americas, but Butlin was much more rigorous. His analysis of Aboriginal history was enlarged in *Economics and the Dreamtime: A Hypothetical History,* Cambridge University Press, 1993. A further posthumous work *Forming A Colonial Economy: Australia 1810–1850*, Cambridge University Press, appeared in 1994.

**Canada:** GDP and population of French–Canadian settlers in 1700 derived from Morris Altman, "Economic Growth in Canada, 1695–1739: Estimates and Analysis", *William and Mary Quarterly*, October 1988. 1820–50 per capita product of non–indigenous population assumed to grow at the same rate as in the United States. GDP for 1851, 1860 and 1870 from O.J. Firestone, "Canada's Changing Economy in the Second Half of the 19th Century", NBER, New York, 1957. 1870–1926 GDP from M.C. Urquhart and Associates, ed., *Gross National Product, Canada 1870–1926: The Derivation of the Estimates*, McGill Queen's University Press, Montreal, 1993, pp. 11–12 and 24–5. 1926–60 from Statistics Canada, *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, vol. 1, *The Annual Estimates 1926–1974*, Ottawa, 1975, p. 323. 1960 onwards from OECD sources. 1820–1948 GDP raised by 1.32 per cent and population by 2.6 to include Newfoundland, acquired in 1949. Indigenous population before 1820 from same sources as for the United States. Population 1820–50 supplied by Marvin McInnis; 1850–1950 from M.C. Urquhart and K.A.H. Buckley, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, Cambridge, 1965, p. 14.

Table 2-5. **Population and GDP of Canada and New Zealand, 1700-1870**

| | *Population (000)* | | | *GDP (million 1990 international $)* | | | *Per capita GDP (international $)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *European* | *Indigenous* | *Total* | *European* | *Indigenous* | *Total* | *European* | *Indigenous* | *Average* |
| | | | | | Canada | | | | |
| 1700 | 15 | 185 | 200 | 12 | 74 | 86 | 800 | 400 | 430 |
| 1820 | 741 | 75 | 816 | 708 | 30 | 738 | 955 | 400 | 904 |
| 1830 | 1 101 | 68 | 1 169 | 1 142 | 27 | 1 169 | 1 038 | 400 | 1 000 |
| 1840 | 1 636 | 61 | 1 697 | 1 948 | 24 | 1 972 | 1 191 | 400 | 1 162 |
| 1850 | 2 430 | 55 | 2 485 | 3 282 | 22 | 3 304 | 1 351 | 400 | 1 330 |
| 1860 | 3 319 | 50 | 3 369 | 4 867 | 20 | 4 887 | 1 466 | 400 | 1 451 |
| 1870 | 3 736 | 45 | 3 781 | 6 389 | 18 | 6 407 | 1 710 | 400 | 1 695 |
| | | | | | New Zealand | | | | |
| 1700 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 40 | 40 | | 400 | 400 |
| 1820 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 40 | 40 | | 400 | 400 |
| 1830 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 40 | 40 | | 400 | 400 |
| 1840 | 0 | 70 | 70 | 0 | 28 | 28 | | 400 | 400 |
| 1850 | 25 | 65 | 90 | 77 | 26 | 103 | 3 080 | 400 | 1 144 |
| 1860 | 76 | 56 | 132 | 270 | 22 | 292 | 3 553 | 400 | 2 212 |
| 1870 | 243 | 48 | 291 | 883 | 19 | 902 | 3 633 | 400 | 3 100 |

**New Zealand:** GNP**,** 1870–1939, in 1910/11 prices from K. Rankin, "New Zealand's Gross National Product: 1859–1939, *Review of Income and Wealth*, March 1992, pp. 60–1. These are proxy estimates based on regression involving assumptions about velocity of circulation, nominal money supply, a variety of price indices (wholesale, export, import, farm and non–farm) and population. 1939–50 from C. Clark, *The Conditions of Economic Progress*, third edition, Macmillan, London, 1957, pp. 171–2 (which Clark derived by deflating official estimates in current prices). 1950 onwards from OECD sources. GDP estimates are for calendar years to 1939 and fiscal years starting April 1st thereafter. For 1820–70 I assumed per capita income of Maoris to have been 400 international 1990 dollars. Per capita GDP of white settlers was assumed to have grown 0.8 per cent a year from 1850 to 1870 (the rate shown by Rankin for 1859–70). Maori population 1820–1919 and non–Maoris 1820–60 from G.R. Hawke, *The Making of New Zealand*, Cambridge University Press, 1985, pp. 10–11 and 20; 1861–1919 non–Maoris from Rankin (1992), pp. 58–9. 1920–49 population from UN, *Demographic Yearbook*, 1960, pp. 148–50.

## United States: GDP Estimates

**1700–1820:** Robert Gallman, "The Pace and Pattern of American Economic Growth", in L. Davis and Associates (eds.), *American Economic Growth: An Economist's History of the United States*, Harper and Row, New York, 1972, estimated per capita growth in net national product of 0.42 per cent a year between 1710 and 1840 (taking the mid–point of the range he suggested for 1710). His figures refer to the neo–European economy of the white and black population. Adjusting for the faster growth of their per capita income in 1820–40 (see below), Gallman's estimate implies a per capita growth of about 0.29 per cent a year from 1700 to 1820 (from a level of $909 to $1 286). Assuming an unchanged per capita income of $400 a year in the indigenous hunter–gatherer economy, the average level for the whole population would have risen from $527 in 1700 to $1 257 in 1820.

P.C. Mancall and Weiss, "Was Econonomic Growth Likely in British North America?", *Journal of Economic History*, March 1999, made a "multicultural" estimate which shows much slower growth for the eighteenth century. I consider their growth rate to be much too slow, given the huge change in the relative size of the neo–European and indigenous populations. They show no figures for total population or GDP, so it is not possible to replicate their multicultural measure. They make no reference to the Gallman estimate I used.

## 1820–2001

Modern GDP estimation relies heavily on the massive contribution of Simon Kuznets. He took over the NBER research in this field around 1930, and also prepared the first official estimates, *National Income 1929–32*, which were transmitted to the Finance Committee of the US Senate by the Dept. of Commerce in January 1934. This showed the flows of different categories of income broken down by industry together with corresponding employment estimates prepared by Robert Nathan. A cost of living index was provided as a tentative deflator, together with very fully documented appendices with sources. This approach was further elaborated in S. Kuznets, *National Income and Its Composition 1919–38*, NBER, New York, 1941, which contained estimates (at current and 1929 prices) of the industrial distribution of different categories of income (wage, property, and entrepreneurial).

Kuznets also derived estimates by category of expenditure for 1919 onwards by the "commodity flow" method, i.e. he used census and other information on production, and determined what part represented the final flow to consumers and capital formation. These flows from producers were given distributive mark–ups to reflect final sales values. Rougher estimates were made for services. This work was sponsored by the Committee on Credit and Banking which was interested in commodity flows as a counterpart to its interest in flows of financial resources. The details of this approach are described in S. Kuznets, *Commodity Flow and Capital Formation*, NBER, New York, 1938. The expenditure estimates were extended back to 1869 in S. Kuznets, L. Epstein and E. Jenks, *National Product Since 1869*, NBER, New York, 1946 (but these referred to overlapping decades and were not annual). This extension back to 1869 relied very heavily on W.H. Shaw, *Value of Commodity Output Since 1869*, NBER, New York, 1947, who used the same procedure for making commodity flow estimates of values as Kuznets (1938) did. Shaw also supplied price deflators. Estimates in the same form can also be found (in an analytical context) in S. Kuznets, *Income and Wealth of the United States: Trends and Structure*, Income and Wealth Series II, Bowes and Bowes, Cambridge, 1952. This study contains an annex on the estimates for 1800 to 1870 by Martin and King. Kuznets had a poor opinion of these, and although he did not produce alternative estimates, he gave a clear indication of the direction in which they were biased, and some clues for constructing estimates with limited information.

The final version of Kuznets' massive work appeared in his *Capital in the American Economy*, NBER, Princeton, 1961. Here he published annual estimates of GNP by type of expenditure in current and in 1929 dollars (pp. 555–8) back to 1889. As the underlying census information was inadequate before 1889, he showed only 5–year moving averages back to 1871 (pp. 559–64). He had three variants of GNP with different assumptions about which products were intermediate.

The US Department of Commerce did not adopt the Kuznets' definitions of the scope of GNP. He explained his disagreement with their procedures in S. Kuznets, "Discussion of the New Department of Commerce Income Series", *Review of Economics and Statistics*, August 1948. The official side was not convinced by his arguments, see M. Gilbert, G. Jaszi, E.F. Denison and C.F. Schwartz, "Objectives of National Income Measurement: A Reply to Professor Kuznets" in the same publication.

The Kuznets estimates were published in transparent form with the full scholarly apparatus characteristic of the NBER. It was therefore possible for John Kendrick (who in any case had access to the worksheets) to convert the Kuznets annual estimates of GNP (variant III) back to 1889 (with some minor adjustment) by type of expenditure to a Dept. of Commerce basis, see J.W. Kendrick, *Productivity Trends in the United States*, NBER, Princeton, 1961, pp. 298–9. Like Kuznets, Kendrick used fixed

1929 weights for his volume estimates, but he also gave a chain weighted alternative, which for 1889–1929 shows a growth rate of 3.82 per cent a year compared with 3.68 for his fixed weight index for the private domestic economy (p. 327). For 1869–1889 Kendrick presented only decade averages, as it seemed probable that they exaggerated growth. Kendrick (1961) augmented the NBER sectoral production studies (by Barger, Fabricant and others) to show annual movements in output or value added on an annual basis back to 1869 in many cases. However, he did not construct an estimate of GDP by industry of origin. His aggregate (pp. 302–3) covers 9 production sectors in combination with total private GDP by type of expenditure. The bulk of private service activity was derived as a residual. Even then his estimates were presented only for 10 benchmark years. Thus we have the paradox that the United States is one of the few countries where the construction of historical accounts by industry of origin has been neglected, though the statistical basis for such estimates is better than elsewhere.

**1820–40:** For this period the evidence is still rather weak, and one must still rely on the kind of reasoning which Kuznets (1952) first applied, and which can be found in P.A. David, "The Growth of Real Product in the United States before 1840: New Evidence, Controlled Conjectures", *Journal of Economic History*, June 1967, and more recently in T. Weiss, "US Labor Force Estimates and Economic Growth, 1800–1860", in R.E. Gallman and J.J. Wallis, eds., *American Economic Growth and Standards of Living Before the Civil War*, University of Chicago Press, 1992, p. 27. I used a variant of the Kuznets–David inferential approach. I calculated agricultural productivity 1820–40, taking agricultural value added (output of crops and livestock products plus change in livestock inventories, minus intermediate products consumed) from M.W. Towne and W.D. Rasmussen, "Farm Gross Product and Gross Investment in the Nineteenth Century", in Parker, ed. (1960), p. 25, and agricultural employment from Weiss (1992), p. 51. Agricultural productivity (thus measured) grew by .62 per cent a year from 1820–40. Like Kuznets and David, I assumed that productivity growth in the rest of the economy was faster (1 per cent a year). Although service productivity growth is likely to have been modest, the assumption of faster growth in non–agriculture seems warranted as K.L. Sokoloff found manufacturing productivity to have grown by 2.2 per cent a year, see his "Productivity Growth in Manufacturing During Early Industrialisation: Evidence from the American Northeast, 1820–1860", in S.L. Engerman and R.E. Gallmann, *Long Term Factors in American Economic Growth*, Chicago, 1986, p. 695.

**1840–69:** derived from Robert Gallman who revised and extended the Kuznets estimates backwards (variant I) using the same commodity flow approach and techniques of presentation. He first estimated value added (in 1879 prices) for agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction for benchmark years, see R.E. Gallman, "Commodity Output, 1839–1899", in W.N. Parker, *Trends in the American Economy in the Nineteenth Century*, NBER, Princeton, 1960, p. 43. He used these results, census, and other information to construct his estimates of GNP by type of expenditure (four–way breakdown of consumption and three–way breakdown of capital formation) in 1860 prices, see R.E. Gallman, "Gross National Product in the United States 1834–1909", in D.S. Brady, ed., *Output, Employment and Productivity in the United States after 1800*, NBER, New York, 1966, p. 26. Unfortunately he provided figures only for five benchmark years, 1839, 1844, 1849, 1854, and 1859 and for overlapping decades from 1834–43 to 1899–1908, and did not publish the full detail of his procedures.

**1869–90:** from N.S. Balke and R.J. Gordon, "The Estimation of Prewar Gross National Product: Methodology and New Evidence", *Journal of Political Economy*, February 1989, p. 84. They revamped the Gallman–Kendrick–Kuznets commodity flow estimates, using additional information on construction, transport and communications, to provide annual estimates of nominal GNP, real GNP and a GNP deflator. For 1869–90, their average annual estimate for real GNP growth was 4.16 per cent a year, which is lower than the unpublished Kendrick figure of 5.44 per cent, or the 5.55 per cent of Kuznets. As both Kuznets and Kendrick thought their 1869 level (as described above) was too low, the Balke–Gordon estimate seems acceptable.

**1890–1929:** GDP volume movement with 1929 weights from J.W. Kendrick (1961), pp. 298–9.

**1929–50:** GDP movement at 1987 prices as shown by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) in *National Income and Product Accounts of the United States*, vol. 1, US Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C., February 1993.

**1950–2001:** 1950–59 from "GDP and other Major NIPA Series, 1929–97", *Survey of Current Business*, August 1998; 1959–90 GDP movement and 1990 level in 1990 prices from E.P. Seskin, "Improved Estimates of the National Income and Product Accounts for 1958–98: Results of the Comprehensive Revision", *Survey of Current Business*, December 1999; 1990–8 from S.K.S. Lum, B.C. Moyer and R.E. Yuscavage, "Improved Estimates of Gross Product by Industry for 1947–98", *Survey of Current Business*, June 2000, p. 46; 1998–2001 from E.P. Seskin and S.M. McCulla, "Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts", *Survey of Current Business*, August 2002, p. 11. Figures for years before 1960 are adjusted to include Alaska and Hawaii, which added 0.294 per cent to 1960 GDP (see *Survey of Current Business*, December 1980, p. 17).

**Population:** Indigenous population before 1820 from R. Thornton, *American Indian Holocaust and Survival: A Population History Since 1492*, University of Oklahoma, 1987 and D.H. Ubelaker, "Prehistoric New World Population Size: Historical Review and Current Appraisal of North American Estimates, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 1976, pp. 661–6, as indicated in Maddison (2001), pp. 232–3. White and black population, 1630–1949 from *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*, US Department of Commerce, 1975, pp. 8 and 1168. The figures refer to the present territory of the United States. 1820–1949 increased by 0.39 per cent to include Alaska and Hawaii, incorporated in l950. 1950–2001 from International Programs Center, US Bureau of the Census. In 1820, the territory of the United States was half of what it is today. The increase was due to the acquisition of Texas, California and other Western lands from Mexico between 1845 and 1853. The settlement of the border with Canada brought in the territory which is now Idaho, Oregon and Washington in 1846. These territories were sparsely settled and consisted very largely of the indigenous population which was not separately specified in US censuses before 1860. Before 1890 the censuses excluded those living in Indian territory or reservations. I added 325 000 for the indigenous population in 1820 and 180 000 for 1850, (see Maddison, 1995, p. 97).

## *Three Recent Modifications in US Official Measures of GDP*

*Annual Chain Indices for GDP*: The official figures I use for 1950 onwards are based on a chain index as described in J.S. Landefeld and R.P. Parker, "BEA's Chain Indexes, Time Series and Measures of Long Term Growth", *Survey of Current Business*, May 1997. This is an index where the weights change every year. The annual GDP volume change is measured by a Fisher index which is the geometric mean of two indices, one of which (a Laspeyres index) uses the prices of year *t-1* as weights, and the other (a Paasche index) uses prices of year *t*. Annual changes calculated this way are multiplied together to form a time series. This procedure is a sharp break with the tradition of the Department of Commerce which for six decades used a fixed weight for the whole period it covered (though the chosen year was changed quinquennially). Before making the switch, BEA experimented with alternative weighting systems. A.H. Young, "Alternative Measures of Changes in Real Output and Prices, Quarterly Estimates for 1959–92", *Survey of Current Business*, March 1993 presented three alternative indices for 1959–92. The old fixed weight index showed a real GDP growth rate of 2.88 a year, the annual Fisher chain index 3.12 per cent and a Fisher index with weights changed every 5 years 3.16 a year. In Maddison (1995) I used the third measure because it was closer to the procedure used in other OECD countries at that time. BEA did not present these three options for earlier years as it announced. Instead it made a sudden switch to chain indexation back to 1929. The new measure shows a GDP growth of 3.5 per cent a year for 1929–50, the traditional measure 2.6 per cent. This is a much bigger difference between fixed and chain weights than Young found for 1959–92 or Kendrick for 1889–1929. Acceptance of the new measure for this period would involve a major reinterpretation of American economic history. It implies a GDP level in 1929 16 per cent lower than the old index and would lower the level for earlier years.

If used as a link, it would imply a US level of labour productivity in 1913 below that in the United Kingdom. The new BEA index also changes the picture of the war and immediate postwar recovery. It seems hazardous to use it for 1929–50 without further investigation of the reasons why the new method had such a big impact. One must also remember that no other country uses a chain index technique for such a long period in the past.

*Hedonic Indices for the New Economy*: A major reason why BEA switched to chain indexation was its adoption of "hedonic" price indices for computers and peripherals in 1985 and extended use of this type of measure back to 1959. By the year 2000, the components of GDP deflated by this technique represented 18 per cent of the total (see J.S. Landefeld and B.T. Grimm, "A Note on the Impact of Hedonics and Computers on Real GDP", *Survey of Current Business*, December 2000). This technique imputes quality improvements by specifying computing power in terms of several characteristics, e.g. speed, memory etc. and estimating price change by regression. The manufacturers of computers were understandably helpful in suppying detail of these improved characteristics and the application of hedonic techniques to the measuerement of computer prices was in fact pioneered by IBM. The hedonic measure implied that prices dropped 32 per cent a year from 1994 onwards. If this rate had prevailed for the 1990s, it would mean that a consumer who spent $1 000 on a computer in 1990 and again in 2000, would be getting sixteen times as much for his money in the latter year. Hedonic weights (advocated since 1961 by Zvi Griliches) are perfectly respectable, but one can be a bit sceptical about the assumption that quality change was so large and monotonically positive. The hedonic techniques used by BEA imply a direct connection between computing power (speed, memory etc.) and computer output without considering the quality of the software that converts power to output. In addition, hedonic techniques assume competitive markets where prices accurately reflect consumer utility, but recent anti–trust cases suggest that this assumption may be unrealistic. One would like to see a more rigorous and detailed examination of alternatives and a smaller dose of euphoric reassurance that the results are robust. However, adoption of annual chain weights helped moderate the accelerative impact of hedonic indices on GDP growth.

*Treatment of Computer Software as Investment*: A third innovation which raised the level of GDP modestly and raised the growth rate, was the decision to treat computer software as investment rather than as an intermediate product. This practice was introduced in 1999 and applied retrospectively to 1959. The average service life for such investment is assumed (rather generously) to be 3–5 years (see BEA, "Recognition of Software as Investment in the US National Accounts", *OECD Meeting of National Accounts Experts*, September 1999). The change was recommended in the 1993 revision of the *System of National Accounts* of EU, IMF, OECD and World Bank, and has been adopted by other OECD countries. Given the fact that hedonic indexation already makes generous allowance for quality change in computers which derive in large part from improved software, there is an element of double–counting in the new procedure. It is also a little odd to treat this rapidly depreciating advance in knowledge as investment, whilst ignoring the more durable impact of scientific academies. However, the hallowed status of computer technology seems to be firmly esconced in most statistical offices.

Table 2a. **Population of Western Offshoots, 1500-1899**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Australia* | *New Zealand* | *Canada* | *United States* | *4 Western Offshoots* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 450 | 100 | 250 | 2 000 | **2 800** |
| 1600 | 450 | 100 | 250 | 1 500 | **2 300** |
| 1700 | 450 | 100 | 200 | 1 000 | **1 750** |
| 1820 | 334 | 100 | 816 | 9 981 | **11 231** |
| 1830 | 330 | 100 | 1 169 | 13 240 | **14 839** |
| 1840 | 420 | 70 | 1 697 | 17 444 | **19 631** |
| 1850 | 605 | 90 | 2 485 | 23 580 | **26 760** |
| 1860 | 1 326 | 132 | 3 369 | 31 839 | **36 666** |
| 1870 | 1 775 | 291 | 3 781 | 40 241 | **46 088** |
| 1871 | 1 675 | 306 | 3 801 | 41 098 | **46 880** |
| 1872 | 1 722 | 320 | 3 870 | 42 136 | **48 048** |
| 1873 | 1 769 | 335 | 3 943 | 43 174 | **49 221** |
| 1874 | 1 822 | 367 | 4 012 | 44 212 | **50 413** |
| 1875 | 1 874 | 406 | 4 071 | 45 245 | **51 596** |
| 1876 | 1 929 | 434 | 4 128 | 46 287 | **52 778** |
| 1877 | 1 995 | 450 | 4 184 | 47 325 | **53 954** |
| 1878 | 2 062 | 467 | 4 244 | 48 362 | **55 135** |
| 1879 | 2 127 | 494 | 4 312 | 49 400 | **56 333** |
| 1880 | 2 197 | 520 | 4 384 | 50 458 | **57 559** |
| 1881 | 2 269 | 539 | 4 451 | 51 743 | **59 002** |
| 1882 | 2 348 | 555 | 4 503 | 53 027 | **60 433** |
| 1883 | 2 447 | 574 | 4 560 | 54 311 | **61 892** |
| 1884 | 2 556 | 598 | 4 617 | 55 595 | **63 366** |
| 1885 | 2 650 | 614 | 4 666 | 56 879 | **64 809** |
| 1886 | 2 741 | 626 | 4 711 | 58 164 | **66 242** |
| 1887 | 2 835 | 640 | 4 760 | 59 448 | **67 683** |
| 1888 | 2 932 | 649 | 4 813 | 60 732 | **69 126** |
| 1889 | 3 022 | 656 | 4 865 | 62 016 | **70 559** |
| 1890 | 3 107 | 665 | 4 918 | 63 302 | **71 992** |
| 1891 | 3 196 | 674 | 4 972 | 64 612 | **73 454** |
| 1892 | 3 274 | 686 | 5 022 | 65 922 | **74 904** |
| 1893 | 3 334 | 705 | 5 072 | 67 231 | **76 342** |
| 1894 | 3 395 | 722 | 5 121 | 68 541 | **77 779** |
| 1895 | 3 460 | 735 | 5 169 | 69 851 | **79 215** |
| 1896 | 3 523 | 748 | 5 218 | 71 161 | **80 650** |
| 1897 | 3 586 | 764 | 5 269 | 72 471 | **82 090** |
| 1898 | 3 642 | 779 | 5 325 | 73 781 | **83 527** |
| 1899 | 3 691 | 794 | 5 383 | 75 091 | **84 959** |

Table 2a. **Population of Western Offshoots, 1900-1955**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Australia* | *New Zealand* | *Canada* | *United States* | ***4 Western Offshoots*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 3 741 | 807 | 5 457 | 76 391 | **86 396** |
| 1901 | 3 795 | 824 | 5 536 | 77 888 | **88 043** |
| 1902 | 3 850 | 844 | 5 650 | 79 469 | **89 813** |
| 1903 | 3 896 | 867 | 5 813 | 80 946 | **91 522** |
| 1904 | 3 946 | 893 | 5 994 | 82 485 | **93 318** |
| 1905 | 4 004 | 919 | 6 166 | 84 147 | **95 236** |
| 1906 | 4 062 | 946 | 6 282 | 85 770 | **97 060** |
| 1907 | 4 127 | 969 | 6 596 | 87 339 | **99 031** |
| 1908 | 4 197 | 996 | 6 813 | 89 055 | **101 061** |
| 1909 | 4 278 | 1 024 | 6 993 | 90 845 | **103 140** |
| 1910 | 4 375 | 1 045 | 7 188 | 92 767 | **105 375** |
| 1911 | 4 500 | 1 067 | 7 410 | 94 234 | **107 211** |
| 1912 | 4 661 | 1 092 | 7 602 | 95 703 | **109 058** |
| 1913 | 4 821 | 1 122 | 7 852 | 97 606 | **111 401** |
| 1914 | 4 933 | 1 143 | 8 093 | 99 505 | **113 674** |
| 1915 | 4 971 | 1 152 | 8 191 | 100 941 | **115 255** |
| 1916 | 4 955 | 1 155 | 8 214 | 102 364 | **116 688** |
| 1917 | 4 950 | 1 152 | 8 277 | 103 817 | **118 196** |
| 1918 | 5 032 | 1 156 | 8 374 | 104 958 | **119 520** |
| 1919 | 5 193 | 1 195 | 8 548 | 105 473 | **120 409** |
| 1920 | 5 358 | 1 241 | 8 798 | 106 881 | **122 278** |
| 1921 | 5 461 | 1 275 | 9 028 | 108 964 | **124 728** |
| 1922 | 5 574 | 1 304 | 9 159 | 110 484 | **126 521** |
| 1923 | 5 697 | 1 326 | 9 256 | 112 387 | **128 666** |
| 1924 | 5 819 | 1 350 | 9 394 | 114 558 | **131 121** |
| 1925 | 5 943 | 1 382 | 9 549 | 116 284 | **133 158** |
| 1926 | 6 064 | 1 412 | 9 713 | 117 857 | **135 046** |
| 1927 | 6 188 | 1 437 | 9 905 | 119 502 | **137 032** |
| 1928 | 6 304 | 1 454 | 10 107 | 120 971 | **138 836** |
| 1929 | 6 396 | 1 471 | 10 305 | 122 245 | **140 417** |
| 1930 | 6 469 | 1 493 | 10 488 | 123 668 | **142 118** |
| 1931 | 6 527 | 1 514 | 10 657 | 124 633 | **143 331** |
| 1932 | 6 579 | 1 527 | 10 794 | 125 436 | **144 336** |
| 1933 | 6 631 | 1 540 | 10 919 | 126 180 | **145 270** |
| 1934 | 6 682 | 1 552 | 11 030 | 126 978 | **146 242** |
| 1935 | 6 732 | 1 562 | 11 136 | 127 859 | **147 289** |
| 1936 | 6 783 | 1 573 | 11 243 | 128 681 | **148 280** |
| 1937 | 6 841 | 1 587 | 11 341 | 129 464 | **149 233** |
| 1938 | 6 904 | 1 604 | 11 452 | 130 476 | **150 436** |
| 1939 | 6 971 | 1 627 | 11 570 | 131 539 | **151 707** |
| 1940 | 7 042 | 1 636 | 11 688 | 132 637 | **153 003** |
| 1941 | 7 111 | 1 629 | 11 818 | 133 922 | **154 480** |
| 1942 | 7 173 | 1 639 | 11 969 | 135 386 | **156 167** |
| 1943 | 7 236 | 1 633 | 12 115 | 137 272 | **158 256** |
| 1944 | 7 309 | 1 654 | 12 268 | 138 937 | **160 168** |
| 1945 | 7 389 | 1 688 | 12 404 | 140 474 | **161 955** |
| 1946 | 7 474 | 1 759 | 12 634 | 141 940 | **163 807** |
| 1947 | 7 578 | 1 797 | 12 901 | 144 688 | **166 964** |
| 1948 | 7 715 | 1 833 | 13 180 | 147 203 | **169 931** |
| 1949 | 7 919 | 1 871 | 13 469 | 149 770 | **173 029** |
| 1950 | 8 267 | 1 908 | 14 011 | 152 271 | **176 458** |
| 1951 | 8 511 | 1 947 | 14 331 | 154 878 | **179 667** |
| 1952 | 8 691 | 1 995 | 14 786 | 157 553 | **183 025** |
| 1953 | 8 858 | 2 047 | 15 183 | 160 184 | **186 273** |
| 1954 | 9 064 | 2 093 | 15 636 | 163 026 | **189 819** |
| 1955 | 9 277 | 2 136 | 16 050 | 165 931 | **193 395** |

Table 2a. **Population of Western Offshoots, 1956-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Australia* | *New Zealand* | *Canada* | *United States* | *4 Western Offshoots* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1956 | 9 501 | 2 178 | 16 445 | 168 903 | **197 027** |
| 1957 | 9 713 | 2 229 | 17 010 | 171 984 | **200 936** |
| 1958 | 9 915 | 2 282 | 17 462 | 174 882 | **204 541** |
| 1959 | 10 132 | 2 331 | 17 872 | 177 830 | **208 165** |
| 1960 | 10 361 | 2 372 | 18 267 | 180 671 | **211 671** |
| 1961 | 10 599 | 2 432 | 18 635 | 183 691 | **215 357** |
| 1962 | 10 795 | 2 489 | 18 986 | 186 538 | **218 807** |
| 1963 | 11 001 | 2 541 | 19 343 | 189 242 | **222 128** |
| 1964 | 11 218 | 2 592 | 19 711 | 191 889 | **225 410** |
| 1965 | 11 439 | 2 640 | 20 071 | 194 303 | **228 454** |
| 1966 | 11 655 | 2 688 | 20 448 | 196 560 | **231 351** |
| 1967 | 11 872 | 2 728 | 20 820 | 198 712 | **234 132** |
| 1968 | 12 102 | 2 759 | 21 143 | 200 706 | **236 710** |
| 1969 | 12 379 | 2 789 | 21 448 | 202 677 | **239 293** |
| 1970 | 12 660 | 2 828 | 21 750 | 205 052 | **242 290** |
| 1971 | 12 937 | 2 875 | 22 026 | 207 661 | **245 500** |
| 1972 | 13 177 | 2 929 | 22 285 | 209 896 | **248 287** |
| 1973 | 13 380 | 2 992 | 22 560 | 211 909 | **250 841** |
| 1974 | 13 599 | 3 058 | 22 875 | 213 854 | **253 386** |
| 1975 | 13 771 | 3 118 | 23 209 | 215 973 | **256 071** |
| 1976 | 13 916 | 3 154 | 23 518 | 218 035 | **258 622** |
| 1977 | 14 074 | 3 165 | 23 796 | 220 239 | **261 274** |
| 1978 | 14 249 | 3 166 | 24 036 | 222 585 | **264 036** |
| 1979 | 14 422 | 3 165 | 24 277 | 225 055 | **266 918** |
| 1980 | 14 616 | 3 170 | 24 593 | 227 726 | **270 106** |
| 1981 | 14 923 | 3 185 | 24 900 | 229 966 | **272 975** |
| 1982 | 15 184 | 3 211 | 25 202 | 232 188 | **275 785** |
| 1983 | 15 394 | 3 246 | 25 456 | 234 307 | **278 403** |
| 1984 | 15 579 | 3 279 | 25 702 | 236 348 | **280 908** |
| 1985 | 15 788 | 3 298 | 25 942 | 238 466 | **283 494** |
| 1986 | 16 018 | 3 308 | 26 204 | 240 651 | **286 181** |
| 1987 | 16 257 | 3 317 | 26 550 | 242 804 | **288 928** |
| 1988 | 16 520 | 3 331 | 26 895 | 245 021 | **291 768** |
| 1989 | 16 780 | 3 342 | 27 379 | 247 342 | **294 843** |
| 1990 | 17 022 | 3 360 | 27 791 | 250 132 | **298 304** |
| 1991 | 17 258 | 3 397 | 28 118 | 253 493 | **302 265** |
| 1992 | 17 482 | 3 438 | 28 524 | 256 894 | **306 337** |
| 1993 | 17 689 | 3 475 | 28 921 | 260 255 | **310 340** |
| 1994 | 17 893 | 3 517 | 29 262 | 263 436 | **314 108** |
| 1995 | 18 116 | 3 566 | 29 619 | 266 557 | **317 858** |
| 1996 | 18 348 | 3 621 | 29 983 | 269 667 | **321 620** |
| 1997 | 18 565 | 3 676 | 30 306 | 272 912 | **325 459** |
| 1998 | 18 769 | 3 726 | 30 629 | 276 115 | **329 239** |
| 1999 | 18 968 | 3 774 | 30 957 | 279 295 | **332 994** |
| 2000 | 19 165 | 3 820 | 31 278 | 282 339 | **336 601** |
| 2001 | 19 358 | 3 864 | 31 593 | 285 024 | **339 838** |
| 2002 | 19 547 | 3 908 | 31 902 | 287 676 | **343 033** |
| 2003 | 19 732 | 3 951 | 32 207 | 290 343 | **346 233** |

Table 2b. **GDP Levels in Western Offshoots, 1500-1899**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Australia* | *New Zealand* | *Canada* | *United States* | *4 Western Offshoots* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 180 | 40 | 100 | 800 | **1 120** |
| 1600 | 180 | 40 | 100 | 600 | **920** |
| 1700 | 180 | 40 | 86 | 527 | **833** |
| 1820 | 173 | 40 | 738 | 12 548 | **13 499** |
| 1830 | 280 | 40 | 1 169 | 18 219 | **19 708** |
| 1840 | 577 | 28 | 1 972 | 27 694 | **30 271** |
| 1850 | 1 195 | 103 | 3 304 | 42 583 | **47 185** |
| 1860 | 3 838 | 292 | 4 887 | 69 346 | **78 363** |
| 1870 | 5 810 | 902 | 6 407 | 98 374 | **111 493** |
| 1871 | 5 525 | 965 | 6 669 | 102 289 | **115 448** |
| 1872 | 6 119 | 1 127 | 6 599 | 106 360 | **120 205** |
| 1873 | 6 764 | 1 283 | 7 263 | 110 593 | **125 903** |
| 1874 | 6 987 | 1 411 | 7 437 | 114 994 | **130 829** |
| 1875 | 7 755 | 1 497 | 7 263 | 119 571 | **136 086** |
| 1876 | 7 730 | 1 572 | 6 774 | 124 330 | **140 406** |
| 1877 | 8 052 | 1 792 | 7 228 | 129 278 | **146 350** |
| 1878 | 8 820 | 1 994 | 6 948 | 134 423 | **152 186** |
| 1879 | 8 944 | 1 763 | 7 612 | 139 772 | **158 091** |
| 1880 | 9 415 | 1 948 | 7 961 | 145 335 | **164 659** |
| 1881 | 10 108 | 2 029 | 9 078 | 151 119 | **172 334** |
| 1882 | 9 539 | 2 023 | 9 497 | 157 133 | **178 193** |
| 1883 | 10 951 | 2 006 | 9 532 | 163 387 | **185 876** |
| 1884 | 11 000 | 2 214 | 10 300 | 169 889 | **193 403** |
| 1885 | 11 719 | 2 203 | 9 672 | 176 651 | **200 244** |
| 1886 | 11 867 | 2 255 | 9 776 | 183 681 | **207 579** |
| 1887 | 13 131 | 2 307 | 10 091 | 190 991 | **216 519** |
| 1888 | 13 205 | 2 307 | 10 824 | 198 592 | **224 928** |
| 1889 | 14 345 | 2 428 | 10 894 | 206 496 | **234 163** |
| 1890 | 13 850 | 2 497 | 11 697 | 214 714 | **242 758** |
| 1891 | 14 914 | 2 515 | 11 976 | 224 027 | **253 432** |
| 1892 | 13 081 | 2 607 | 11 906 | 245 757 | **273 352** |
| 1893 | 12 362 | 2 671 | 11 837 | 233 857 | **260 726** |
| 1894 | 12 784 | 2 584 | 12 395 | 227 131 | **254 894** |
| 1895 | 12 066 | 2 677 | 12 256 | 254 552 | **281 551** |
| 1896 | 12 982 | 2 983 | 11 941 | 249 379 | **277 285** |
| 1897 | 12 264 | 3 018 | 13 233 | 273 178 | **301 693** |
| 1898 | 14 172 | 3 104 | 13 757 | 278 869 | **309 903** |
| 1899 | 14 172 | 3 208 | 15 049 | 304 221 | **336 650** |

Table 2b. **GDP Levels in Western Offshoots, 1900-1955**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Australia* | *New Zealand* | *Canada* | *United States* | *4 Western Offshoots* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 15 014 | 3 469 | 15 887 | 312 499 | **346 869** |
| 1901 | 14 568 | 3 480 | 17 144 | 347 681 | **382 873** |
| 1902 | 14 717 | 3 746 | 18 820 | 351 303 | **388 586** |
| 1903 | 15 881 | 4 099 | 19 378 | 368 377 | **407 735** |
| 1904 | 16 947 | 4 081 | 19 658 | 363 720 | **404 406** |
| 1905 | 17 145 | 4 457 | 21 962 | 390 624 | **434 188** |
| 1906 | 18 309 | 4 879 | 24 162 | 435 636 | **482 987** |
| 1907 | 19 052 | 5 174 | 25 559 | 442 362 | **492 147** |
| 1908 | 19 697 | 4 816 | 24 336 | 406 146 | **454 995** |
| 1909 | 21 307 | 4 885 | 26 920 | 455 814 | **508 927** |
| 1910 | 22 793 | 5 556 | 29 225 | 460 471 | **518 044** |
| 1911 | 22 967 | 5 862 | 31 215 | 475 475 | **535 519** |
| 1912 | 23 764 | 5 689 | 33 275 | 497 722 | **560 450** |
| 1913 | 24 861 | 5 781 | 34 916 | 517 383 | **582 941** |
| 1914 | 24 797 | 5 931 | 32 577 | 477 545 | **540 849** |
| 1915 | 24 341 | 5 960 | 34 672 | 490 996 | **555 969** |
| 1916 | 24 172 | 5 914 | 38 163 | 558 774 | **627 023** |
| 1917 | 23 716 | 5 769 | 39 734 | 544 804 | **614 024** |
| 1918 | 23 155 | 5 677 | 37 186 | 593 956 | **659 973** |
| 1919 | 24 488 | 6 313 | 34 357 | 599 130 | **664 288** |
| 1920 | 25 534 | 7 001 | 33 973 | 593 438 | **659 946** |
| 1921 | 26 818 | 6 538 | 30 307 | 579 986 | **643 650** |
| 1922 | 28 225 | 6 313 | 34 741 | 612 064 | **681 343** |
| 1923 | 29 579 | 6 822 | 36 801 | 692 776 | **765 978** |
| 1924 | 31 524 | 6 943 | 37 360 | 713 989 | **789 816** |
| 1925 | 33 002 | 7 313 | 41 445 | 730 545 | **812 305** |
| 1926 | 33 792 | 6 926 | 43 680 | 778 144 | **862 542** |
| 1927 | 34 305 | 6 729 | 48 010 | 785 905 | **874 948** |
| 1928 | 34 368 | 7 475 | 52 269 | 794 700 | **888 812** |
| 1929 | 33 662 | 7 741 | 52 199 | 843 334 | **936 936** |
| 1930 | 30 458 | 7 405 | 50 454 | 768 314 | **856 631** |
| 1931 | 28 416 | 6 775 | 42 667 | 709 332 | **787 191** |
| 1932 | 30 025 | 6 608 | 39 630 | 615 686 | **691 948** |
| 1933 | 32 110 | 7 047 | 36 801 | 602 751 | **678 710** |
| 1934 | 33 810 | 7 400 | 40 712 | 649 316 | **731 237** |
| 1935 | 35 798 | 7 747 | 43 994 | 698 984 | **786 523** |
| 1936 | 37 414 | 9 186 | 46 368 | 798 322 | **891 290** |
| 1937 | 39 306 | 9 683 | 50 733 | 832 469 | **932 191** |
| 1938 | 40 639 | 10 365 | 52 060 | 799 357 | **902 421** |
| 1939 | 40 749 | 10 510 | 55 167 | 862 995 | **969 421** |
| 1940 | 43 422 | 10 308 | 62 744 | 929 737 | **1 046 211** |
| 1941 | 48 271 | 9 984 | 71 508 | 1 098 921 | **1 228 684** |
| 1942 | 53 837 | 11 082 | 84 182 | 1 318 809 | **1 467 911** |
| 1943 | 55 738 | 11 313 | 87 988 | 1 581 122 | **1 736 162** |
| 1944 | 53 809 | 11 360 | 91 305 | 1 713 572 | **1 870 047** |
| 1945 | 51 109 | 11 695 | 88 477 | 1 644 761 | **1 796 042** |
| 1946 | 49 291 | 12 597 | 87 569 | 1 305 357 | **1 454 814** |
| 1947 | 50 503 | 14 100 | 91 445 | 1 285 697 | **1 441 744** |
| 1948 | 53 754 | 12 701 | 93 121 | 1 334 331 | **1 493 907** |
| 1949 | 57 308 | 14 071 | 95 146 | 1 339 505 | **1 506 030** |
| 1950 | 61 274 | 16 136 | 102 164 | 1 455 916 | **1 635 490** |
| 1951 | 63 892 | 14 904 | 107 960 | 1 566 784 | **1 753 540** |
| 1952 | 64 470 | 15 552 | 115 816 | 1 625 245 | **1 821 083** |
| 1953 | 66 481 | 16 084 | 121 228 | 1 699 970 | **1 903 763** |
| 1954 | 70 614 | 18 298 | 120 390 | 1 688 804 | **1 898 106** |
| 1955 | 74 471 | 18 639 | 131 633 | 1 808 126 | **2 032 869** |

Table 2b. **GDP Levels in Western Offshoots, 1956-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Australia* | *New Zealand* | *Canada* | *United States* | *4 Western Offshoots* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1956 | 77 034 | 19 605 | 142 282 | 1 843 455 | **2 082 376** |
| 1957 | 78 577 | 20 165 | 146 402 | 1 878 063 | **2 123 207** |
| 1958 | 82 351 | 20 957 | 149 021 | 1 859 088 | **2 111 417** |
| 1959 | 87 421 | 22 449 | 155 062 | 1 997 061 | **2 261 993** |
| 1960 | 91 085 | 22 449 | 159 880 | 2 046 727 | **2 320 141** |
| 1961 | 91 713 | 23 704 | 164 598 | 2 094 396 | **2 374 411** |
| 1962 | 97 444 | 24 215 | 176 130 | 2 220 732 | **2 518 521** |
| 1963 | 103 413 | 25 749 | 185 041 | 2 316 765 | **2 630 968** |
| 1964 | 110 488 | 27 004 | 197 098 | 2 450 915 | **2 785 505** |
| 1965 | 116 131 | 28 724 | 210 203 | 2 607 294 | **2 962 352** |
| 1966 | 119 363 | 30 536 | 223 832 | 2 778 086 | **3 151 817** |
| 1967 | 127 422 | 29 142 | 230 647 | 2 847 549 | **3 234 760** |
| 1968 | 134 913 | 29 095 | 242 703 | 2 983 081 | **3 389 792** |
| 1969 | 143 118 | 32 099 | 255 497 | 3 076 517 | **3 507 231** |
| 1970 | 152 220 | 31 644 | 262 098 | 3 081 900 | **3 527 862** |
| 1971 | 158 992 | 33 285 | 276 694 | 3 178 106 | **3 647 077** |
| 1972 | 163 453 | 34 711 | 291 314 | 3 346 554 | **3 836 032** |
| 1973 | 172 314 | 37 177 | 312 176 | 3 536 622 | **4 058 289** |
| 1974 | 176 586 | 39 390 | 324 928 | 3 526 724 | **4 067 628** |
| 1975 | 181 367 | 38 937 | 332 269 | 3 516 825 | **4 069 398** |
| 1976 | 188 678 | 39 887 | 350 467 | 3 701 163 | **4 280 195** |
| 1977 | 190 653 | 37 944 | 362 245 | 3 868 829 | **4 459 671** |
| 1978 | 196 184 | 38 097 | 376 894 | 4 089 548 | **4 700 723** |
| 1979 | 206 515 | 38 874 | 392 561 | 4 228 647 | **4 866 597** |
| 1980 | 210 642 | 39 141 | 397 814 | 4 230 558 | **4 878 155** |
| 1981 | 218 780 | 41 041 | 410 164 | 4 336 141 | **5 006 126** |
| 1982 | 218 512 | 41 809 | 397 671 | 4 254 870 | **4 912 862** |
| 1983 | 218 539 | 42 955 | 409 246 | 4 433 129 | **5 103 869** |
| 1984 | 233 618 | 45 072 | 432 711 | 4 755 958 | **5 467 359** |
| 1985 | 245 444 | 45 420 | 456 107 | 4 940 383 | **5 687 354** |
| 1986 | 250 539 | 46 372 | 468 055 | 5 110 480 | **5 875 446** |
| 1987 | 262 925 | 46 564 | 487 138 | 5 290 129 | **6 086 756** |
| 1988 | 274 737 | 46 435 | 510 815 | 5 512 845 | **6 344 832** |
| 1989 | 286 820 | 46 850 | 523 177 | 5 703 521 | **6 560 368** |
| 1990 | 291 180 | 46 729 | 524 475 | 5 803 200 | **6 665 584** |
| 1991 | 288 661 | 45 908 | 514 459 | 5 775 948 | **6 624 976** |
| 1992 | 296 225 | 46 304 | 519 148 | 5 952 089 | **6 813 766** |
| 1993 | 307 489 | 48 654 | 531 096 | 6 110 061 | **6 997 300** |
| 1994 | 322 819 | 51 554 | 556 209 | 6 356 710 | **7 287 292** |
| 1995 | 336 990 | 53 599 | 571 447 | 6 526 361 | **7 488 397** |
| 1996 | 350 470 | 55 368 | 580 590 | 6 759 427 | **7 745 855** |
| 1997 | 362 601 | 57 083 | 605 162 | 7 046 304 | **8 071 150** |
| 1998 | 382 147 | 56 761 | 630 306 | 7 349 878 | **8 419 092** |
| 1999 | 399 670 | 59 173 | 664 021 | 7 651 223 | **8 774 087** |
| 2000 | 412 813 | 61 156 | 694 308 | 7 941 969 | **9 110 246** |
| 2001 | 423 596 | 62 282 | 704 594 | 7 965 795 | **9 156 267** |

Table 2c. **Per Capita GDP in Western Offshoots, 1500-1899**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Australia* | *New Zealand* | *Canada* | *United States* | *4 Western Offshoots* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1500 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | **400** |
| 1600 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | **400** |
| 1700 | 400 | 400 | 430 | 527 | **476** |
| 1820 | 518 | 400 | 904 | 1 257 | **1 202** |
| 1830 | 848 | 400 | 1 000 | 1 376 | **1 328** |
| 1840 | 1 374 | 400 | 1 162 | 1 588 | **1 542** |
| 1850 | 1 975 | 1 144 | 1 330 | 1 806 | **1 763** |
| 1860 | 2 894 | 2 212 | 1 451 | 2 178 | **2 137** |
| 1870 | 3 273 | 3 100 | 1 695 | 2 445 | **2 419** |
| 1871 | 3 299 | 3 155 | 1 755 | 2 489 | **2 463** |
| 1872 | 3 553 | 3 523 | 1 705 | 2 524 | **2 502** |
| 1873 | 3 824 | 3 831 | 1 842 | 2 562 | **2 558** |
| 1874 | 3 835 | 3 843 | 1 854 | 2 601 | **2 595** |
| 1875 | 4 138 | 3 688 | 1 784 | 2 643 | **2 638** |
| 1876 | 4 007 | 3 623 | 1 641 | 2 686 | **2 660** |
| 1877 | 4 036 | 3 982 | 1 727 | 2 732 | **2 712** |
| 1878 | 4 277 | 4 271 | 1 637 | 2 780 | **2 760** |
| 1879 | 4 205 | 3 569 | 1 765 | 2 829 | **2 806** |
| 1880 | 4 285 | 3 747 | 1 816 | 2 880 | **2 861** |
| 1881 | 4 455 | 3 765 | 2 040 | 2 921 | **2 921** |
| 1882 | 4 063 | 3 646 | 2 109 | 2 963 | **2 949** |
| 1883 | 4 475 | 3 495 | 2 090 | 3 008 | **3 003** |
| 1884 | 4 304 | 3 703 | 2 231 | 3 056 | **3 052** |
| 1885 | 4 422 | 3 587 | 2 073 | 3 106 | **3 090** |
| 1886 | 4 329 | 3 602 | 2 075 | 3 158 | **3 134** |
| 1887 | 4 632 | 3 604 | 2 120 | 3 213 | **3 199** |
| 1888 | 4 504 | 3 554 | 2 249 | 3 270 | **3 254** |
| 1889 | 4 747 | 3 701 | 2 239 | 3 330 | **3 319** |
| 1890 | 4 458 | 3 755 | 2 378 | 3 392 | **3 372** |
| 1891 | 4 666 | 3 731 | 2 409 | 3 467 | **3 450** |
| 1892 | 3 995 | 3 801 | 2 371 | 3 728 | **3 649** |
| 1893 | 3 708 | 3 788 | 2 334 | 3 478 | **3 415** |
| 1894 | 3 766 | 3 579 | 2 420 | 3 314 | **3 277** |
| 1895 | 3 487 | 3 642 | 2 371 | 3 644 | **3 554** |
| 1896 | 3 685 | 3 988 | 2 288 | 3 504 | **3 438** |
| 1897 | 3 420 | 3 950 | 2 512 | 3 769 | **3 675** |
| 1898 | 3 891 | 3 985 | 2 583 | 3 780 | **3 710** |
| 1899 | 3 840 | 4 041 | 2 796 | 4 051 | **3 963** |

Table 2c. **Per Capita GDP in Western Offshoots, 1900-1955**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Australia* | *New Zealand* | *Canada* | *United States* | *4 Western Offshoots* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | 4 013 | 4 298 | 2 911 | 4 091 | **4 015** |
| 1901 | 3 839 | 4 223 | 3 097 | 4 464 | **4 349** |
| 1902 | 3 823 | 4 438 | 3 331 | 4 421 | **4 327** |
| 1903 | 4 076 | 4 727 | 3 334 | 4 551 | **4 455** |
| 1904 | 4 295 | 4 570 | 3 280 | 4 410 | **4 334** |
| 1905 | 4 282 | 4 850 | 3 562 | 4 642 | **4 559** |
| 1906 | 4 507 | 5 158 | 3 846 | 5 079 | **4 976** |
| 1907 | 4 616 | 5 340 | 3 875 | 5 065 | **4 970** |
| 1908 | 4 693 | 4 835 | 3 572 | 4 561 | **4 502** |
| 1909 | 4 981 | 4 770 | 3 850 | 5 017 | **4 934** |
| 1910 | 5 210 | 5 316 | 4 066 | 4 964 | **4 916** |
| 1911 | 5 104 | 5 494 | 4 213 | 5 046 | **4 995** |
| 1912 | 5 098 | 5 209 | 4 377 | 5 201 | **5 139** |
| 1913 | 5 157 | 5 152 | 4 447 | 5 301 | **5 233** |
| 1914 | 5 027 | 5 189 | 4 025 | 4 799 | **4 758** |
| 1915 | 4 897 | 5 174 | 4 233 | 4 864 | **4 824** |
| 1916 | 4 878 | 5 120 | 4 646 | 5 459 | **5 373** |
| 1917 | 4 791 | 5 008 | 4 801 | 5 248 | **5 195** |
| 1918 | 4 602 | 4 911 | 4 441 | 5 659 | **5 522** |
| 1919 | 4 716 | 5 283 | 4 019 | 5 680 | **5 517** |
| 1920 | 4 766 | 5 641 | 3 861 | 5 552 | **5 397** |
| 1921 | 4 911 | 5 128 | 3 357 | 5 323 | **5 160** |
| 1922 | 5 064 | 4 841 | 3 793 | 5 540 | **5 385** |
| 1923 | 5 192 | 5 144 | 3 976 | 6 164 | **5 953** |
| 1924 | 5 417 | 5 143 | 3 977 | 6 233 | **6 024** |
| 1925 | 5 553 | 5 292 | 4 340 | 6 282 | **6 100** |
| 1926 | 5 573 | 4 905 | 4 497 | 6 602 | **6 387** |
| 1927 | 5 544 | 4 683 | 4 847 | 6 576 | **6 385** |
| 1928 | 5 452 | 5 141 | 5 172 | 6 569 | **6 402** |
| 1929 | 5 263 | 5 262 | 5 065 | 6 899 | **6 673** |
| 1930 | 4 708 | 4 960 | 4 811 | 6 213 | **6 028** |
| 1931 | 4 354 | 4 475 | 4 004 | 5 691 | **5 492** |
| 1932 | 4 564 | 4 327 | 3 671 | 4 908 | **4 794** |
| 1933 | 4 842 | 4 576 | 3 370 | 4 777 | **4 672** |
| 1934 | 5 060 | 4 768 | 3 691 | 5 114 | **5 000** |
| 1935 | 5 318 | 4 959 | 3 951 | 5 467 | **5 340** |
| 1936 | 5 516 | 5 840 | 4 124 | 6 204 | **6 011** |
| 1937 | 5 746 | 6 102 | 4 473 | 6 430 | **6 247** |
| 1938 | 5 886 | 6 462 | 4 546 | 6 126 | **5 999** |
| 1939 | 5 846 | 6 460 | 4 768 | 6 561 | **6 390** |
| 1940 | 6 166 | 6 300 | 5 368 | 7 010 | **6 838** |
| 1941 | 6 788 | 6 129 | 6 051 | 8 206 | **7 954** |
| 1942 | 7 505 | 6 762 | 7 033 | 9 741 | **9 400** |
| 1943 | 7 703 | 6 928 | 7 263 | 11 518 | **10 971** |
| 1944 | 7 362 | 6 868 | 7 443 | 12 333 | **11 676** |
| 1945 | 6 917 | 6 928 | 7 133 | 11 709 | **11 090** |
| 1946 | 6 595 | 7 161 | 6 931 | 9 197 | **8 881** |
| 1947 | 6 664 | 7 846 | 7 088 | 8 886 | **8 635** |
| 1948 | 6 967 | 6 929 | 7 065 | 9 065 | **8 791** |
| 1949 | 7 237 | 7 521 | 7 064 | 8 944 | **8 704** |
| 1950 | 7 412 | 8 456 | 7 291 | 9 561 | **9 268** |
| 1951 | 7 507 | 7 653 | 7 533 | 10 116 | **9 760** |
| 1952 | 7 418 | 7 796 | 7 833 | 10 316 | **9 950** |
| 1953 | 7 505 | 7 856 | 7 984 | 10 613 | **10 220** |
| 1954 | 7 791 | 8 743 | 7 699 | 10 359 | **10 000** |
| 1955 | 8 027 | 8 725 | 8 201 | 10 897 | **10 512** |

Table 2c. **Per Capita GDP in Western Offshoots, 1956-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Australia* | *New Zealand* | *Canada* | *United States* | *4 Western Offshoots* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1956 | 8 108 | 9 000 | 8 652 | 10 914 | **10 569** |
| 1957 | 8 090 | 9 045 | 8 607 | 10 920 | **10 567** |
| 1958 | 8 305 | 9 185 | 8 534 | 10 631 | **10 323** |
| 1959 | 8 628 | 9 630 | 8 676 | 11 230 | **10 866** |
| 1960 | 8 791 | 9 465 | 8 753 | 11 328 | **10 961** |
| 1961 | 8 653 | 9 745 | 8 833 | 11 402 | **11 025** |
| 1962 | 9 027 | 9 731 | 9 277 | 11 905 | **11 510** |
| 1963 | 9 400 | 10 132 | 9 566 | 12 242 | **11 844** |
| 1964 | 9 849 | 10 418 | 9 999 | 12 773 | **12 357** |
| 1965 | 10 152 | 10 879 | 10 473 | 13 419 | **12 967** |
| 1966 | 10 241 | 11 362 | 10 946 | 14 134 | **13 624** |
| 1967 | 10 733 | 10 682 | 11 078 | 14 330 | **13 816** |
| 1968 | 11 148 | 10 545 | 11 479 | 14 863 | **14 320** |
| 1969 | 11 561 | 11 511 | 11 912 | 15 179 | **14 657** |
| 1970 | 12 024 | 11 189 | 12 050 | 15 030 | **14 560** |
| 1971 | 12 290 | 11 576 | 12 562 | 15 304 | **14 856** |
| 1972 | 12 404 | 11 850 | 13 072 | 15 944 | **15 450** |
| 1973 | 12 878 | 12 424 | 13 838 | 16 689 | **16 179** |
| 1974 | 12 985 | 12 879 | 14 205 | 16 491 | **16 053** |
| 1975 | 13 170 | 12 489 | 14 316 | 16 284 | **15 892** |
| 1976 | 13 559 | 12 648 | 14 902 | 16 975 | **16 550** |
| 1977 | 13 546 | 11 989 | 15 223 | 17 567 | **17 069** |
| 1978 | 13 769 | 12 034 | 15 680 | 18 373 | **17 803** |
| 1979 | 14 320 | 12 284 | 16 170 | 18 789 | **18 233** |
| 1980 | 14 412 | 12 347 | 16 176 | 18 577 | **18 060** |
| 1981 | 14 660 | 12 884 | 16 472 | 18 856 | **18 339** |
| 1982 | 14 391 | 13 022 | 15 779 | 18 325 | **17 814** |
| 1983 | 14 197 | 13 234 | 16 076 | 18 920 | **18 333** |
| 1984 | 14 995 | 13 746 | 16 836 | 20 123 | **19 463** |
| 1985 | 15 546 | 13 772 | 17 582 | 20 717 | **20 062** |
| 1986 | 15 641 | 14 017 | 17 862 | 21 236 | **20 531** |
| 1987 | 16 173 | 14 037 | 18 348 | 21 788 | **21 067** |
| 1988 | 16 630 | 13 939 | 18 993 | 22 499 | **21 746** |
| 1989 | 17 093 | 14 020 | 19 108 | 23 059 | **22 250** |
| 1990 | 17 106 | 13 909 | 18 872 | 23 201 | **22 345** |
| 1991 | 16 727 | 13 514 | 18 297 | 22 785 | **21 918** |
| 1992 | 16 945 | 13 470 | 18 201 | 23 169 | **22 243** |
| 1993 | 17 383 | 14 001 | 18 364 | 23 477 | **22 547** |
| 1994 | 18 042 | 14 657 | 19 008 | 24 130 | **23 200** |
| 1995 | 18 602 | 15 031 | 19 293 | 24 484 | **23 559** |
| 1996 | 19 101 | 15 290 | 19 364 | 25 066 | **24 084** |
| 1997 | 19 531 | 15 528 | 19 968 | 25 819 | **24 799** |
| 1998 | 20 361 | 15 233 | 20 579 | 26 619 | **25 571** |
| 1999 | 21 070 | 15 679 | 21 450 | 27 395 | **26 349** |
| 2000 | 21 540 | 16 010 | 22 198 | 28 129 | **27 065** |
| 2001 | 21 883 | 16 118 | 22 302 | 27 948 | **26 943** |

# HS–3: A. Eastern Europe and Former USSR

Until 1990, there were 8 countries in this group, 5 still have the same frontiers, but 22 successor states have emerged, 2 from Czechoslovakia, 5 from Yugoslavia, and 15 from USSR. The tables show GDP, population and per capita GDP for the 8 countries, 1820–2001 within their 1989 frontiers and 1990–2001 for the 22 successor states within their new boundaries.

The former DDR (German Democratic Republic) lasted from 1946 to 1990, when it was absorbed into the Federal Republic. As the estimates for Germany in HS–1 include the area of the former DDR, it is not shown here (see Maddison, 1995, p.132 for East German population and GDP, 1936–1993).

## Estimates for 1820–2001

**Population:** 1950 onwards all countries of Eastern Europe and the former USSR from the International Programs Center of the US Bureau of the Census, October 2002 revision. For 1820–1949, I have made some revisions and filled gaps from Colin McEvedy and Richard Jones (1978), *Atlas of World Population History,* Penguin, London. They provide estimates adjusted throughout to 1978 frontiers. Sources for 1820–1949 are indicated in the country notes below.

**GDP levels:** sources are indicated in the country notes below. For 1820–1913, there are significant gaps in the GDP estimates for Eastern European countries, which makes it difficult to get meaningful group totals and averages. I have therefore used the proxy estimates of Good and Ma (1999) to fill most of these gaps as indicated below. In all cases the GDP estimates for the communist period have been adjusted to correspond to the norms of the UN standardised system of national accounts. The problems in doing this and the relevant sources are discussed in Maddison (1995), pp. 139–43 and in Maddison "Measuring the Performance of a Communist Command Economy: An Assessment of CIA Estimates for the USSR", *Review of Income and Wealth*, September, 1998.

**Albania:** 1950 and 1990 GDP levels from Maddison, 1995, p. 217. 1870–1950 per capita GDP was assumed to move in the same proportion as the average for the other 6 East European countries.

**Bulgaria:** 1926–39 from A. Chakalov, *The National Income and Outlay of Bulgaria: 1924–1945* (in Bulgarian), Knipegraph, Sofia, 1946; 1939–65 from T.P. Alton, "Economic Structure and Growth in Eastern Europe", in *Economic Developments in Countries of Eastern Europe*, Joint Economic Committee, US Congress, 1970, p. 46. 1965–75 from T.P. Alton, "East European GNPs: Origins of Product, Final Uses, Rates of Growth and International Comparisons", in *East European Economies: Slow Growth in the 1980s*, vol. I, *Economic Performance and Policy*, Joint Economic Committee, US Congress, October 1985, pp. 109–10. 1975–90 real GNP by industry of origin from T.P. Alton and Associates, "Economic Growth in Eastern Europe", *Occasional Papers* 120 and 124, Research Project on National Income in East Central Europe, New York, 1992 and 1993. GDP movement 1990–2001 from Statistics Division, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva. Population 1820–50 from McEvedy and Jones (1978); 1870–1940 from I. Svennilson, *Growth and Stagnation in the European Economy*, ECE, Geneva, 1954, p. 237 (adjusted to postwar frontiers); 1941–9 from UN, *Demographic Yearbook*, New York, 1960.

**Czechoslovakia:** 1820–1913 growth rate of per capita GDP assumed to fall midway between those for Austria proper and for rest of Cisleithania in A. Kausel, "Österreichs Volkseinkommen 1830 bis 1913", in "Geschichte und Ergebnisse der zentralen amtlichen Statistik in Österreich 1829–1979", *Beiträge zum Österreichischen Statistik*, 550, Vienna, 1979. 1913–37 GDP from F.L. Pryor, Z.P. Pryor, M. Stadnik, and G.J. Staller "Czechoslovakia: Aggregate Production in the Inter–war Period", *Review of Income and Wealth*, March 1971, p.36. 1937–65 from G. Lazarcik, "Czechoslovak Gross National Product by Sector of Origin and Final Use, 1937, and 1948–65", *Occasional Paper* 26, Research Project on National Income in East Central Europe, New York, 1969. 1965–90 as for Bulgaria. 1990–2001 for Czech republic from OECD sources; Slovakia from Statistics Division, Economic Commission for Europe. Population 1820–50 from McEvedy and Jones (1978), 1870–1910 supplied by David Good, 1913–49 as for Bulgaria.

**Hungary:** 1870–1900 GDP from Max–Stephan Schulze, "Patterns of Growth and Stagnation in the Late Nineteenth Century Habsburg Economy", *European Review of Economic History*, no. 4, 2000, pp. 311–340. Schulze's estimates refer to imperial Hungary, but the movement he shows is the best available proxy for development within present frontiers. 1900–38 net national product within present frontiers from A. Eckstein, "National Income and Capital Formation in Hungary, 1900–50", in S. Kuznets, ed., *Income and Wealth*, series V, Bowes and Bowes, London, 1955, p. 175; 1938–65 real GNP by industry of origin from L. Czirjak, "Hungarian GNP by Sectors of Origin of Product and End Uses, 1938 and 1946–67", *Occasional Paper* 43, Research Project on East Central Europe, New York, 1973. 1965–91 as for Bulgaria. Thereafter from OECD sources. Population 1820–70 assumed to grow at the same pace as in imperial Hungary as shown in Kausel (1985), p. 12. 1870–1949 as for Bulgaria.

Friedich von Fellner estimated the breakdown of population, income, and wealth between present–day Hungary and other successor states of imperial Hungary for 1910. Present–day Hungary had 36.7 per cent of the population (7 605 thousand out of a total 20 745) and 39.7 per cent of the national income. 21.4 per cent of income went to an area which became part of Romania, 20.2 to Yugoslavia, 16.9 to Czechoslovakia and 1.8 per cent to present–day Austria. See "Die Verteilung des Volksvermögens und Volkseinkommens der Länder der ungarischen Heiligen Krone zwischen dem heutigen Ungarn und der Successions–Staaten", *Metron*, July 1923, pp. 302–3. Per capita income was about 8 per cent higher in present–day Hungary than in the rest.

**Poland:** 1929–38 from K. Laski, *Akumulacja i spozycie w procesie uprzemyslowienia Polski Ludowej*, Ksiazka i Wiedza, Warsaw, 1956, pp. 86–90 as cited by N. Spulber, *The State and Economic Development in Eastern Europe*, Random House, New York, 1966, p. 59; 1937–65 from T.P. Alton (1970), p. 46, 1965–90 as for Bulgaria. 1990 onwards from OECD sources. Population 1820–70 from McEvedy and Jones (1978), thereafter as for Bulgaria.

**Romania:** 1926–38 from "Venitul National", in *Enciclopedia Romaniei*, Bucharest, 1940, vol. 4, pp. 941–966 as cited by N. Spulber, p. 54, *op. cit.*; 1938–50 from D. Grindea, *Venitul National in Republica Socialista Romania*, Stiintifica, Bucharest, 1967, p. 113; 1950–65 from Alton (1970), *op. cit.*, p. 46; 1965–75 from T.P. Alton (1985), *op. cit.*, pp. 109–10; 1975–90 as for Bulgaria. 1990–2001 from Statistics Division, Economic Commission for Europe, Geneva. Population 1820–1900 from McEvedy and Jones (1978), thereafter as for Bulgaria.

**Yugoslavia:** Movement of net domestic product adjusted to enhance international comparability 1909–12, 1920–39, and 1947–50 from I. Vinski, "National Product and Fixed Assets in the Territory of Yugoslavia 1900–59", in P. Deane, ed., *Income and Wealth*, Series IX, Bowes and Bowes, London, 1961, p. 221 1950–68 from T.P. Alton, *op. cit*. (1970). 1968–75 from World Bank, *World Tables*, various issues. 1975–90 from "Economic Growth in Eastern Europe 1975–91" in T.P. Alton and Associates, *Occasional Paper*, 120, Research Project on National Income in East Central Europe, New York, 1992. 1990–2001 GDP for Bosnia–Herczegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, and Serbia–Montenegro from Statistics Division, Economic Commission for Europe. Population 1820–1949 as for Bulgaria.

**USSR:** 1820–70 per capita GDP movement assumed to parallel the average for Eastern Europe. 1870–1913 volume movement of GDP components from R.W. Goldsmith, "The Economic Growth of Tsarist Russia 1860–1913", *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, April 1961, pp. 450, and 462–3. I used his estimates of crop and livestock output, his industrial index and estimate for handicraft activity. I assumed forestry and fishing to move parallel to agriculture; construction, transport and communication parallel to industry. I used 1913 weights for the components from M.E. Falkus, "Russia's National Income 1913: A Revaluation", *Economica*, February 1968, pp. 62 and 67. For 1913–28, I used the same technique of estimation and weights, taking net agricultural product from S.G. Wheatcroft in R.W. Davies, ed., *From Tsarism to the New Economic Policy*, Macmillan, London, 1990, p. 279, and industrial output from G.W. Nutter, *Growth of Industrial Production in the Soviet Union*, Princeton, 1962, p. 150. 1928–40 and 1945–50 gross national product at 1937 prices by industry of origin from R. Moorsteen and R.P. Powell, *The Soviet Capital Stock 1928–1962*, Irwin, Illinois, 1966, p. 361 with the 1939–40 increase reduced to offset the population increase due to territorial acquisitions at that time. 1950–90 from CIA, "Sector of Origin GNP for the Soviet Union, Factor Cost Prices", March 29, 1991, processed. This was an update of *Measures of Soviet Gross National Product in 1982 Prices*, Joint Economic Committee, US Congress, November 1990. 1990 breakdown of GDP level for the 15 successor republics derived from B.M. Bolotin, "The Former Soviet Union as Reflected in National Accounts Statistics", in S. Hirsch, ed., *Memo 3:In Search of Answers in the Post–Soviet Era*, Bureau of National Affairs, Washington DC, 1992. 1973–93 GDP level for the fifteen successor states from Maddison (2001), pp. 182, 184 and 339. Annual movement 1994–2002 from IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, September, 2002.

Population 1820–1900 from McEvedy and Jones, pp. 79 and 159–163; 1913–40 from F. Lorimer, *The Population of the Soviet Union: History and Prospects*, League of Nations, Geneva, 1946. 1946–9 movement from G.W. Nutter, *The Growth of Industrial Production in the Soviet Union*, NBER, Princeton, 1962, p. 519.

For the Tsarist period to 1928 there are alternative estimates by P.R. Gregory, *Russian National Income 1885–1913*, Cambridge University Press, 1982, pp. 56–7. He measures expenditure components (private consumption, government current spending, and investment) in current prices and deflates by price indices. The two methods concord well. The industry of origin approach yields a GDP index of 43.2 for 1890, 66.3 for 1900 and 100.0 for 1913. Gregory's two net national product alternatives average 42.9, 66.2 and 100.0 for these years.

## Proxy Estimates to Fill Gaps in GDP Estimates for Eastern Europe, 1820–1913

David Good and Tongshu Ma, "The Economic Growth of Central and Eastern Europe, 1870–1989", *European Review of Economic History*, August 1999 provide proxy estimates of the level and movement of GDP per capita for the years 1870, 1890 and 1910 for Austria and 6 East European countries. For the 1920s onwards they used Maddison (1995) estimates, and my *numeraire* (1990 international Geary–Khamis dollars). These estimates are shown as relatives to the United States. Virtually identical results are given in Good and Ma (1998), "New Estimates of Income levels in Central and Eastern Europe, 1870–1910", in F. Baltzarek, F. Butschek and G. Tichy (eds.), (1998), *Von der Theorie zur Wirtschaftspolitik–ein österreichische Weg*, Lucius, Stuttgart, where they are shown as levels rather than relatives. In 1998, they showed figures for 1880 and 1900, but not the link with years after the first world war.

Their proxy estimates are derived by regression using three indicators (letters posted per capita, crude birth rate and the share of non–agricultural employment in the labour force). The relationship of GDP per capita to this cocktail of indicators is tested for 12 countries deemed to have reasonably good national income data. Although I reject the proxies as a substitute for direct estimates, they seem plausible enough to fill gaps in the database until direct estimates become available. Table 3–1 shows their proxies. Table 3–2 shows my estimates and my use of their proxies (in italics). I extrapolated the proxies to 1913, using 1900–1910 growth rates. Per capita proxies were multiplied by population to derive GDP.

It should be noted that the Good and Ma proxies refer mostly to territory within the Austro–Hungarian empire where comparison was facilitated by the existence of a currency and customs union. Their estimates are likely to be less representative for Poland, where only 15 per cent of the population lived within the borders of the Habsburg empire.

Table 3-1. **Good and Ma Proxy Measures of Per Capita GDP**

***(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)***

| | ***1870*** | ***1890*** | ***1910*** | ***1920*** | ***1929*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | *1 892* | *2 289* | *3 017* | 2 429 | 3 722 |
| Bulgaria | | *1 131* | *1 456* | *589* | 1 181 |
| Czechoslovakia | *1 509* | *1 912* | *2 495* | 1 935 | 3 046 |
| Hungary | *1 179* | *1 572* | *2 192* | 1 707 | 2 473 |
| Poland | *946* | *1 284* | *1 690* | *678* | 2 120 |
| Romania | *931* | *1 246* | *1 660* | *828* | 1 153 |
| Yugoslavia | *864* | *1 216* | *1 525* | 1 056 | 1 368 |
| United States | 2 457 | 3 396 | 4 970 | 5 559 | 6 907 |

*Source:* Good and Ma (1999), p.111. They show their proxies as relatives to the US level in the given year. I have unscrambled them, using the Maddison (1995) estimates for the US shown above. Proxies are in italics.

Table 3-2. **Maddison Estimates of Per Capita GDP and Proxies Derived from Good and Ma**

***(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)***

| | ***1870*** | ***1890*** | ***1910*** | ***1920*** | ***1929*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 1 863 | 2 443 | 3 290 | 2 412 | 3 699 |
| Bulgaria | | *1 131* | *1 456* | | 1 180 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1 164 | 1 505 | 1 991 | 1 933 | 3 042 |
| Hungary | 1 092 | 1 473 | 2 000 | 1 709 | 2 476 |
| Poland | *946* | *1 284* | *1 690* | | 2 117 |
| Romania | *931* | *1 246* | *1 660* | | 1 152 |
| Yugoslavia | *599* | *843* | 1 057 | 1 031 | 1 364 |

*Source:* For Bulgaria, Poland and Romania, I used the Good-Ma proxies without adjustment as they are benchmarked on my estimates for 1929. For Yugoslavia I made the link at 1910 and adjusted the Good-Ma proxies for the difference in level in 1910. Proxies are in italics.

## Estimates for 1500–1820

Population 1500–1820 from McEvedy and Jones (1978), except for Hungary 1820, as noted above. Direct estimates of GDP movement for 1500–1820 are not available. As a proxy, I assumed slower per capita growth than in Western Europe at 0.1 per cent per annum for 1500–1820 (as I did in Maddison, 1995).

Table 3-3. **Eastern Europe and Russia (Former USSR area): Population and GDP, 1500-1820**

| | 1500 | 1600 | 1700 | 1820 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Population (000)* | | |
| Albania | 200 | 200 | 300 | 437 |
| Bulgaria | 800 | 1 250 | 1 250 | 2 187 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3 000 | 4 500 | 4 500 | 7 657 |
| Hungary | 1 250 | 1 250 | 1 500 | 4 146 |
| Poland | 4 000 | 5 000 | 6 000 | 10 426 |
| Romania | 2 000 | 2 000 | 2 500 | 6 389 |
| Yugoslavia | 2 250 | 2 750 | 2 750 | 5 215 |
| Total | 13 500 | 16 950 | 18 800 | 36 457 |
| Russia | 16 950 | 20 700 | 26 550 | 54 765 |
| | | *GDP (million 1990 international $)* | | |
| Total E. Europe | 6 696 | 9 289 | 11 393 | 24 906 |
| Russia | 8 458 | 11 426 | 16 196 | 37 678 |
| | | *Per Capita GDP (1990 international $)* | | |
| Average E. Europe | 496 | 548 | 606 | 683 |
| Russia | 499 | 552 | 610 | 688 |

*Source:* see text.

Table 3a. **Population of Former Eastern Europe and USSR, 1820-1949**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Albania* | *Bulgaria* | *Czecho-slovakia* | *Hungary* | *Poland* | *Romania* | *Yugoslavia* | *Total 7 EE* | *USSR* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 437 | 2 187 | 7 657 | 4 146 | 10 426 | 6 389 | 5 215 | 36 457 | 54 765 |
| 1850 | 500 | 2 500 | 9 250 | 5 161 | 13 000 | 8 000 | 6 000 | 44 411 | 73 750 |
| 1870 | 603 | 2 586 | 10 155 | 5 917 | 16 865 | 9 179 | 8 252 | 53 557 | 88 672 |
| 1890 | 726 | 3 445 | 11 253 | 6 622 | 22 854 | 10 373 | 9 690 | 64 963 | 110 664 |
| 1900 | 800 | 4 000 | 12 142 | 7 127 | 24 750 | 11 000 | 11 174 | 70 993 | 124 500 |
| 1910 | 874 | 4 520 | 12 984 | 7 644 | 26 644 | 11 866 | 13 052 | 77 584 | |
| 1913 | 898 | 4 720 | 13 245 | 7 840 | 26 710 | 12 527 | 13 590 | 79 530 | 156 192 |
| 1920 | 932 | 5 072 | 12 979 | 7 950 | 23 968 | 12 340 | 12 422 | 75 663 | 154 607 |
| 1921 | 937 | 5 148 | 13 008 | 8 029 | 24 330 | 12 479 | 12 607 | 76 538 | 152 836 |
| 1922 | 942 | 5 255 | 13 159 | 8 103 | 24 935 | 12 666 | 12 796 | 77 856 | 152 403 |
| 1923 | 947 | 5 365 | 13 293 | 8 173 | 25 569 | 12 843 | 12 987 | 79 177 | 153 055 |
| 1924 | 952 | 5 476 | 13 413 | 8 232 | 25 992 | 13 020 | 13 180 | 80 265 | 155 581 |
| 1925 | 956 | 5 590 | 13 537 | 8 299 | 26 425 | 13 209 | 13 378 | 81 394 | 158 983 |
| 1926 | 962 | 5 705 | 13 644 | 8 383 | 26 815 | 13 399 | 13 578 | 82 486 | 162 621 |
| 1927 | 967 | 5 798 | 13 728 | 8 454 | 27 148 | 13 574 | 13 780 | 83 449 | 166 117 |
| 1928 | 972 | 5 873 | 13 807 | 8 520 | 27 509 | 13 760 | 13 986 | 84 427 | 169 269 |
| 1929 | 977 | 5 950 | 13 884 | 8 583 | 27 856 | 13 952 | 14 194 | 85 396 | 172 017 |
| 1930 | 982 | 6 027 | 13 964 | 8 649 | 28 204 | 14 141 | 14 407 | 86 374 | 174 212 |
| 1931 | 988 | 6 106 | 14 052 | 8 723 | 28 615 | 14 355 | 14 618 | 87 457 | 175 987 |
| 1932 | 993 | 6 186 | 14 138 | 8 785 | 29 022 | 14 554 | 14 819 | 88 497 | 176 807 |
| 1933 | 998 | 6 267 | 14 216 | 8 848 | 29 421 | 14 730 | 15 022 | 89 502 | 177 401 |
| 1934 | 1 003 | 6 349 | 14 282 | 8 919 | 29 771 | 14 924 | 15 228 | 90 476 | 178 453 |
| 1935 | 1 009 | 6 415 | 14 339 | 8 985 | 30 129 | 15 069 | 15 439 | 91 385 | 179 636 |
| 1936 | 1 014 | 6 469 | 14 387 | 9 046 | 30 471 | 15 256 | 15 651 | 92 294 | 181 502 |
| 1937 | 1 030 | 6 514 | 14 429 | 9 107 | 30 791 | 15 434 | 15 860 | 93 165 | 184 626 |
| 1938 | 1 040 | 6 564 | 14 603 | 9 167 | 31 062 | 15 601 | 16 084 | 94 121 | 188 498 |
| 1939 | 1 070 | 6 614 | 14 683 | 9 227 | 31 365 | 15 751 | 16 305 | 95 015 | 192 379 |
| 1940 | 1 088 | 6 666 | 14 713 | 9 287 | 30 021 | 15 907 | | | 195 970 |
| 1941 | 1 100 | 6 715 | 14 671 | 9 344 | | 15 774 | | | |
| 1942 | 1 117 | 6 771 | 14 577 | 9 396 | | 15 839 | | | |
| 1943 | 1 119 | 6 828 | 14 538 | 9 442 | | 15 840 | | | |
| 1944 | 1 122 | 6 885 | 14 593 | 9 497 | | 15 946 | | | |
| 1945 | 1 138 | 6 942 | 14 152 | 9 024 | | 15 929 | | | |
| 1946 | 1 154 | 7 000 | 12 916 | 9 042 | 23 959 | 15 971 | | | 173 900 |
| 1947 | 1 175 | 7 064 | 12 164 | 9 079 | 23 734 | 15 849 | 15 596 | 84 661 | 174 000 |
| 1948 | 1 192 | 7 130 | 12 339 | 9 158 | 23 980 | 15 893 | 15 817 | 85 509 | 175 100 |
| 1949 | 1 209 | 7 195 | 12 339 | 9 250 | 24 410 | 16 084 | 16 040 | 86 527 | 177 500 |

Table 3a. **Population of Former Eastern Europe and USSR, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Albania* | *Bulgaria* | *Czecho-slovakia* | *Hungary* | *Poland* | *Romania* | *Yugoslavia* | *Total 7 EE* | *USSR* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 227 | 7 251 | 12 389 | 9 338 | 24 824 | 16 311 | 16 298 | 87 637 | 179 571 |
| 1951 | 1 254 | 7 258 | 12 532 | 9 423 | 25 262 | 16 464 | 16 519 | 88 713 | 182 677 |
| 1952 | 1 283 | 7 275 | 12 683 | 9 504 | 25 731 | 16 630 | 16 708 | 89 814 | 185 856 |
| 1953 | 1 315 | 7 346 | 12 820 | 9 595 | 26 221 | 16 847 | 16 937 | 91 081 | 188 961 |
| 1954 | 1 353 | 7 423 | 12 952 | 9 706 | 26 715 | 17 040 | 17 151 | 92 341 | 192 171 |
| 1955 | 1 392 | 7 499 | 13 093 | 9 825 | 27 221 | 17 325 | 17 364 | 93 719 | 195 613 |
| 1956 | 1 434 | 7 576 | 13 229 | 9 911 | 27 744 | 17 583 | 17 508 | 94 985 | 199 103 |
| 1957 | 1 477 | 7 651 | 13 358 | 9 839 | 28 235 | 17 829 | 17 659 | 96 049 | 202 604 |
| 1958 | 1 521 | 7 728 | 13 474 | 9 882 | 28 693 | 18 056 | 17 796 | 97 149 | 206 201 |
| 1959 | 1 571 | 7 798 | 13 565 | 9 937 | 29 152 | 18 226 | 17 968 | 98 217 | 209 928 |
| 1960 | 1 623 | 7 867 | 13 654 | 9 984 | 29 590 | 18 403 | 18 133 | 99 254 | 213 780 |
| 1961 | 1 677 | 7 943 | 13 779 | 10 029 | 29 979 | 18 567 | 18 318 | 100 292 | 217 618 |
| 1962 | 1 728 | 8 013 | 13 858 | 10 063 | 30 330 | 18 681 | 18 500 | 101 172 | 221 227 |
| 1963 | 1 780 | 8 078 | 13 948 | 10 091 | 30 662 | 18 813 | 18 685 | 102 057 | 224 585 |
| 1964 | 1 832 | 8 144 | 14 052 | 10 124 | 30 976 | 18 927 | 18 852 | 102 908 | 227 698 |
| 1965 | 1 884 | 8 201 | 14 147 | 10 153 | 31 262 | 19 027 | 19 038 | 103 713 | 230 513 |
| 1966 | 1 933 | 8 258 | 14 224 | 10 185 | 31 532 | 19 141 | 19 221 | 104 494 | 233 139 |
| 1967 | 1 984 | 8 310 | 14 277 | 10 223 | 31 785 | 19 285 | 19 390 | 105 256 | 235 630 |
| 1968 | 2 039 | 8 370 | 14 323 | 10 264 | 32 035 | 19 721 | 19 552 | 106 302 | 237 983 |
| 1969 | 2 100 | 8 434 | 14 284 | 10 303 | 32 281 | 20 010 | 19 705 | 107 117 | 240 253 |
| 1970 | 2 157 | 8 490 | 14 319 | 10 337 | 32 526 | 20 253 | 19 840 | 107 921 | 242 478 |
| 1971 | 2 209 | 8 536 | 14 381 | 10 365 | 32 778 | 20 470 | 20 015 | 108 753 | 244 887 |
| 1972 | 2 264 | 8 576 | 14 456 | 10 394 | 33 040 | 20 663 | 20 197 | 109 589 | 247 343 |
| 1973 | 2 296 | 8 621 | 14 549 | 10 426 | 33 331 | 20 828 | 20 367 | 110 418 | 249 712 |
| 1974 | 2 348 | 8 679 | 14 658 | 10 471 | 33 643 | 21 029 | 20 550 | 111 377 | 252 111 |
| 1975 | 2 401 | 8 721 | 14 772 | 10 532 | 33 969 | 21 245 | 20 732 | 112 372 | 254 519 |
| 1976 | 2 455 | 8 755 | 14 884 | 10 589 | 34 299 | 21 446 | 20 930 | 113 357 | 256 883 |
| 1977 | 2 509 | 8 797 | 14 990 | 10 637 | 34 621 | 21 659 | 21 126 | 114 339 | 259 225 |
| 1978 | 2 563 | 8 803 | 15 089 | 10 673 | 34 929 | 21 832 | 21 309 | 115 199 | 261 525 |
| 1979 | 2 618 | 8 812 | 15 182 | 10 698 | 35 257 | 22 001 | 21 490 | 116 058 | 263 751 |
| 1980 | 2 671 | 8 844 | 15 255 | 10 711 | 35 578 | 22 130 | 21 615 | 116 804 | 265 973 |
| 1981 | 2 724 | 8 869 | 15 312 | 10 712 | 35 902 | 22 257 | 21 707 | 117 483 | 268 217 |
| 1982 | 2 780 | 8 892 | 15 352 | 10 706 | 36 227 | 22 357 | 21 860 | 118 173 | 270 533 |
| 1983 | 2 837 | 8 910 | 15 388 | 10 689 | 36 571 | 22 407 | 21 968 | 118 772 | 273 010 |
| 1984 | 2 896 | 8 928 | 15 423 | 10 668 | 36 904 | 22 454 | 22 012 | 119 285 | 275 574 |
| 1985 | 2 957 | 8 944 | 15 455 | 10 649 | 37 226 | 22 521 | 22 115 | 119 866 | 278 108 |
| 1986 | 3 015 | 8 959 | 15 481 | 10 631 | 37 504 | 22 600 | 22 213 | 120 402 | 280 646 |
| 1987 | 3 075 | 8 972 | 15 511 | 10 613 | 37 741 | 22 686 | 22 283 | 120 881 | 283 124 |
| 1988 | 3 137 | 8 982 | 15 537 | 10 443 | 37 867 | 22 769 | 22 358 | 121 092 | 285 482 |
| 1989 | 3 196 | 8 990 | 15 559 | 10 398 | 37 970 | 22 852 | 22 429 | 121 394 | 287 011 |
| 1990 | 3 258 | 8 894 | 15 572 | 10 372 | 38 119 | 22 866 | 22 488 | 121 569 | 289 045 |
| 1991 | 3 238 | 8 772 | 15 587 | 10 365 | 38 253 | 22 826 | 22 806 | 121 847 | 290 754 |
| 1992 | 3 175 | 8 659 | 15 619 | 10 349 | 38 371 | 22 797 | 22 912 | 121 880 | 292 079 |
| 1993 | 3 172 | 8 441 | 15 650 | 10 329 | 38 469 | 22 769 | 22 775 | 121 605 | 292 686 |
| 1994 | 3 198 | 8 360 | 15 676 | 10 313 | 38 551 | 22 739 | 22 543 | 121 379 | 292 755 |
| 1995 | 3 237 | 8 272 | 15 687 | 10 296 | 38 603 | 22 693 | 22 347 | 121 135 | 292 597 |
| 1996 | 3 280 | 8 181 | 15 686 | 10 274 | 38 633 | 22 628 | 22 303 | 120 983 | 292 188 |
| 1997 | 3 318 | 8 085 | 15 685 | 10 245 | 38 656 | 22 562 | 22 391 | 120 942 | 291 750 |
| 1998 | 3 367 | 7 985 | 15 684 | 10 211 | 38 664 | 22 509 | 22 506 | 120 924 | 291 373 |
| 1999 | 3 443 | 7 889 | 15 682 | 10 174 | 38 658 | 22 459 | 22 600 | 120 904 | 291 012 |
| 2000 | 3 490 | 7 797 | 15 680 | 10 139 | 38 646 | 22 411 | 22 750 | 120 913 | 290 654 |
| 2001 | 3 510 | 7 707 | 15 679 | 10 106 | 38 634 | 22 364 | 22 911 | 120 912 | 290 349 |
| 2002 | 3 545 | 7 621 | 15 679 | 10 075 | 38 625 | 22 318 | 23 001 | 120 864 | 290 154 |
| 2003 | 3 582 | 7 538 | 15 679 | 10 045 | 38 623 | 22 272 | 23 066 | 120 805 | 290 062 |

Table 3b. **GDP Levels in Former Eastern Europe and USSR, 1820-1949**[a]
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Albania* | *Bulgaria* | *Czecho-slovakia* | *Hungary* | *Poland* | *Romania* | *Yugoslavia* | *Total 7 EE* | *USSR* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | | 6 501 | | | | | 24 906 | 37 678 |
| 1850 | | | 9 981 | | | | | 38 593 | |
| 1870 | ***269*** | ***2 172*** | 11 820 | 6 459 | ***15 954*** | ***8 546*** | ***4 943*** | 50 163 | 83 646 |
| 1890 | ***434*** | ***3 896*** | 16 936 | 9 751 | ***29 345*** | ***12 925*** | ***8 169*** | 81 456 | |
| 1900 | ***548*** | ***4 892*** | 20 994 | 11 990 | ***38 016*** | ***15 565*** | ***10 079*** | 102 084 | 154 049 |
| 1910 | ***682*** | ***6 581*** | 25 851 | 15 291 | ***45 028*** | ***19 698*** | 13 795 | 126 926 | |
| 1913 | ***728*** | ***7 240*** | 27 755 | 16 447 | ***46 449*** | ***21 810*** | 14 364 | 134 793 | 232 351 |
| 1920 | | | 25 091 | 13 585 | | | 12 810 | | |
| 1921 | | | 27 117 | | | | 13 129 | | |
| 1922 | | | 26 395 | | | | 13 522 | | |
| 1923 | | | 28 588 | | | | 14 234 | | |
| 1924 | | 4 976 | 31 558 | 15 740 | | | 15 264 | | |
| 1925 | | 5 156 | 35 277 | 18 914 | | | 16 025 | | |
| 1926 | | 6 671 | 35 138 | 18 125 | | 16 850 | 17 154 | | |
| 1927 | | 7 274 | 37 775 | 18 914 | | 16 850 | 16 884 | | |
| 1928 | | 7 160 | 41 106 | 20 576 | | 16 850 | 18 381 | | 231 886 |
| 1929 | ***905*** | 7 023 | 42 240 | 21 250 | 58 980 | 16 079 | 19 363 | 165 840 | 238 392 |
| 1930 | | 7 741 | 40 856 | 20 789 | 56 247 | 17 235 | 18 995 | | 252 333 |
| 1931 | | 8 876 | 39 468 | 19 786 | 52 177 | 17 640 | 18 430 | | 257 213 |
| 1932 | | 8 933 | 37 886 | 19 260 | 48 107 | 16 657 | 16 712 | | 254 424 |
| 1933 | | 9 084 | 36 276 | 21 003 | 46 771 | 17 447 | 17 228 | | 264 880 |
| 1934 | | 8 308 | 34 889 | 21 135 | 47 439 | 17 640 | 17 866 | | 290 903 |
| 1935 | | 7 928 | 34 556 | 22 204 | 48 107 | 18 026 | 17 596 | | 334 818 |
| 1936 | | 9 659 | 37 387 | 23 684 | 49 504 | 18 218 | 19 878 | | 361 306 |
| 1937 | | 10 204 | 41 578 | 23 158 | 58 980 | 17 447 | 20 197 | | 398 017 |
| 1938 | | 10 470 | | 24 342 | 67 788 | 19 375 | 21 817 | | 405 220 |
| 1939 | | 10 599 | | 26 184 | | | 23 019 | | 430 314 |
| 1940 | | 10 319 | | 24 391 | | | | | 420 091 |
| 1941 | | 10 520 | | 24 539 | | | | | 333 656 |
| 1942 | | 10 018 | | 25 773 | | | | | 333 656 |
| 1943 | | 10 334 | | | | | | | 333 656 |
| 1944 | | 9 551 | | | | | | | 333 656 |
| 1945 | | 7 447 | | | | | | | 333 656 |
| 1946 | | | | 15 559 | | | | | 332 727 |
| 1947 | | | | 16 102 | | | 20 516 | | 369 903 |
| 1948 | | | 38 108 | 20 148 | | 12 975 | 24 492 | | 420 555 |
| 1949 | | | 40 218 | 21 776 | | | 26 921 | | 465 631 |

a) proxies are shown in bold italics.

Table 3b. **GDP Levels in Former Eastern Europe and USSR, 1950-2002**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Albania* | *Bulgaria* | *Czecho-slovakia* | *Hungary* | *Poland* | *Romania* | *Yugoslavia* | *Total 7 EE* | *USSR* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 229 | 11 971 | 43 368 | 23 158 | 60 742 | 19 279 | 25 277 | 185 023 | 510 243 |
| 1951 | 1 310 | 14 434 | 44 159 | 25 395 | 63 414 | 20 674 | 26 284 | 195 670 | 512 566 |
| 1952 | 1 342 | 13 773 | 45 630 | 26 250 | 64 872 | 22 169 | 24 200 | 198 236 | 545 792 |
| 1953 | 1 431 | 15 317 | 45 436 | 26 727 | 68 638 | 23 773 | 27 823 | 209 145 | 569 260 |
| 1954 | 1 516 | 15 030 | 47 295 | 27 664 | 72 526 | 25 493 | 29 362 | 218 886 | 596 910 |
| 1955 | 1 644 | 16 107 | 51 348 | 30 164 | 76 049 | 27 337 | 31 208 | 233 857 | 648 027 |
| 1956 | 1 711 | 16 121 | 54 373 | 28 799 | 79 450 | 28 544 | 30 495 | 239 494 | 710 065 |
| 1957 | 1 874 | 17 831 | 57 704 | 31 184 | 83 641 | 29 805 | 35 573 | 257 611 | 724 470 |
| 1958 | 2 018 | 19 382 | 62 117 | 33 273 | 87 711 | 31 121 | 37 014 | 272 635 | 778 840 |
| 1959 | 2 170 | 20 926 | 64 837 | 34 622 | 90 262 | 32 496 | 41 574 | 286 886 | 770 244 |
| 1960 | 2 355 | 22 908 | 69 749 | 36 431 | 95 121 | 33 931 | 44 190 | 304 685 | 843 434 |
| 1961 | 2 453 | 24 401 | 72 525 | 38 273 | 102 714 | 36 225 | 46 190 | 322 781 | 891 763 |
| 1962 | 2 612 | 26 405 | 73 496 | 39 868 | 101 317 | 37 497 | 47 057 | 328 253 | 915 928 |
| 1963 | 2 782 | 27 611 | 72 109 | 42 056 | 107 391 | 40 196 | 51 967 | 344 112 | 895 016 |
| 1964 | 2 962 | 29 787 | 75 495 | 44 424 | 112 190 | 42 741 | 56 919 | 364 518 | 1 010 727 |
| 1965 | 3 156 | 31 575 | 78 270 | 44 770 | 118 386 | 45 402 | 58 458 | 380 016 | 1 068 117 |
| 1966 | 3 360 | 34 067 | 81 657 | 47 319 | 125 857 | 50 588 | 61 605 | 404 452 | 1 119 932 |
| 1967 | 3 579 | 35 898 | 85 154 | 50 033 | 130 412 | 52 901 | 62 668 | 420 645 | 1 169 422 |
| 1968 | 3 810 | 36 559 | 89 123 | 50 641 | 138 309 | 54 019 | 63 983 | 436 444 | 1 237 966 |
| 1969 | 4 058 | 38 340 | 90 760 | 52 155 | 136 912 | 56 506 | 71 131 | 449 862 | 1 255 392 |
| 1970 | 4 321 | 40 523 | 92 592 | 51 974 | 144 018 | 57 779 | 74 489 | 465 695 | 1 351 818 |
| 1971 | 4 602 | 41 844 | 95 756 | 54 293 | 154 284 | 65 934 | 83 078 | 499 790 | 1 387 832 |
| 1972 | 4 901 | 43 826 | 99 142 | 55 460 | 165 521 | 70 175 | 85 945 | 524 971 | 1 395 732 |
| 1973 | 5 218 | 45 557 | 102 445 | 58 339 | 177 973 | 72 411 | 88 813 | 550 756 | 1 513 070 |
| 1974 | 5 357 | 46 986 | 106 165 | 59 852 | 188 421 | 76 479 | 100 269 | 583 528 | 1 556 984 |
| 1975 | 5 497 | 50 849 | 109 301 | 61 135 | 197 289 | 79 911 | 100 269 | 604 251 | 1 561 399 |
| 1976 | 5 643 | 52 371 | 111 050 | 61 316 | 202 209 | 83 998 | 103 375 | 619 961 | 1 634 589 |
| 1977 | 5 793 | 51 869 | 116 073 | 65 164 | 205 975 | 85 906 | 110 901 | 641 681 | 1 673 159 |
| 1978 | 5 945 | 52 989 | 117 489 | 66 743 | 213 446 | 88 702 | 117 014 | 662 328 | 1 715 215 |
| 1979 | 6 101 | 55 028 | 118 488 | 66 875 | 209 498 | 91 266 | 125 043 | 672 299 | 1 707 083 |
| 1980 | 6 270 | 53 449 | 121 763 | 67 549 | 204 213 | 91 517 | 131 058 | 675 819 | 1 709 174 |
| 1981 | 6 428 | 54 870 | 121 153 | 68 026 | 193 341 | 90 957 | 133 156 | 667 932 | 1 724 741 |
| 1982 | 6 596 | 56 644 | 123 512 | 70 477 | 191 579 | 91 035 | 134 359 | 674 202 | 1 767 262 |
| 1983 | 6 771 | 55 574 | 125 371 | 69 753 | 201 055 | 90 225 | 135 576 | 684 326 | 1 823 723 |
| 1984 | 6 951 | 57 412 | 128 313 | 71 579 | 208 526 | 93 811 | 138 682 | 705 274 | 1 847 190 |
| 1985 | 7 133 | 55 682 | 129 313 | 69 819 | 210 713 | 93 657 | 139 885 | 706 201 | 1 863 687 |
| 1986 | 7 321 | 57 154 | 131 700 | 71 217 | 217 394 | 95 257 | 145 690 | 725 733 | 1 940 363 |
| 1987 | 7 514 | 57 262 | 132 366 | 72 319 | 214 479 | 93 252 | 143 997 | 721 188 | 1 965 457 |
| 1988 | 7 713 | 56 903 | 135 308 | 73 421 | 219 217 | 93 020 | 141 983 | 727 564 | 2 007 280 |
| 1989 | 7 917 | 55 883 | 136 418 | 71 776 | 215 815 | 90 051 | 140 179 | 718 039 | 2 037 253 |
| 1990 | 8 125 | 49 779 | 132 560 | 66 990 | 194 920 | 80 277 | 129 953 | 662 604 | 1 987 995 |
| 1991 | 5 850 | 45 598 | 115 937 | 59 019 | 181 245 | 69 921 | 112 710 | 590 280 | 1 863 524 |
| 1992 | 5 429 | 42 689 | 113 318 | 57 211 | 185 804 | 63 768 | 91 392 | 559 611 | 1 592 084 |
| 1993 | 5 950 | 41 635 | 112 191 | 56 881 | 192 749 | 64 725 | 76 268 | 550 399 | 1 435 008 |
| 1994 | 6 444 | 42 384 | 115 603 | 58 557 | 202 815 | 67 249 | 79 190 | 572 242 | 1 231 738 |
| 1995 | 7 301 | 43 613 | 122 621 | 59 430 | 217 060 | 72 024 | 83 343 | 605 392 | 1 163 401 |
| 1996 | 7 965 | 39 514 | 128 423 | 60 226 | 230 147 | 74 833 | 87 483 | 628 591 | 1 125 992 |
| 1997 | 7 408 | 37 301 | 129 782 | 62 980 | 244 450 | 70 268 | 92 850 | 645 039 | 1 149 255 |
| 1998 | 8 000 | 38 793 | 130 452 | 66 039 | 257 765 | 66 895 | 95 527 | 663 471 | 1 124 868 |
| 1999 | 8 584 | 39 868 | 131 431 | 68 794 | 268 213 | 66 092 | 92 675 | 675 657 | 1 171 952 |
| 2000 | 9 252 | 41 829 | 135 313 | 72 366 | 278 826 | 67 282 | 96 878 | 701 746 | 1 264 526 |
| 2001 | 9 855 | 43 502 | 139 777 | 75 127 | 289 421 | 70 848 | 100 262 | 728 792 | 1 343 230 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | 1 405 639 |

Table 3c. **Per Capita GDP in Former Eastern Europe and USSR, 1820-1949**[a]
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Albania* | *Bulgaria* | *Czecho-slovakia* | *Hungary* | *Poland* | *Romania* | *Yugoslavia* | *Average 7 EE* | *USSR* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | | 849 | | | | | 683 | 688 |
| 1850 | | | 1 079 | | | | | 869 | |
| 1870 | ***446*** | ***840*** | 1 164 | 1 092 | ***946*** | ***931*** | ***599*** | 937 | 943 |
| 1890 | ***598*** | ***1 131*** | 1 505 | 1 473 | ***1 284*** | ***1 246*** | ***843*** | 1 254 | |
| 1900 | ***685*** | ***1 223*** | 1 729 | 1 682 | ***1 536*** | ***1 415*** | 902 | 1 438 | 1 237 |
| 1910 | ***780*** | ***1 456*** | 1 991 | 2 000 | ***1 690*** | ***1 660*** | 1 057 | 1 636 | |
| 1913 | ***811*** | ***1 534*** | 2 096 | 2 098 | ***1 739*** | ***1 741*** | 1 057 | 1 695 | 1 488 |
| 1920 | | | 1 933 | 1 709 | | | 1 031 | | |
| 1921 | | | 2 085 | | | | 1 041 | | |
| 1922 | | | 2 006 | | | | 1 057 | | |
| 1923 | | | 2 151 | | | | 1 096 | | |
| 1924 | | 909 | 2 353 | 1 912 | | | 1 158 | | |
| 1925 | | 922 | 2 606 | 2 279 | | | 1 198 | | |
| 1926 | | 1 169 | 2 575 | 2 162 | | 1 258 | 1 263 | | |
| 1927 | | 1 255 | 2 752 | 2 237 | | 1 241 | 1 225 | | |
| 1928 | | 1 219 | 2 977 | 2 415 | | 1 225 | 1 314 | | 1 370 |
| 1929 | ***926*** | 1 180 | 3 042 | 2 476 | 2 117 | 1 152 | 1 364 | 1 942 | 1 386 |
| 1930 | | 1 284 | 2 926 | 2 404 | 1 994 | 1 219 | 1 318 | | 1 448 |
| 1931 | | 1 454 | 2 809 | 2 268 | 1 823 | 1 229 | 1 261 | | 1 462 |
| 1932 | | 1 444 | 2 680 | 2 192 | 1 658 | 1 144 | 1 128 | | 1 439 |
| 1933 | | 1 450 | 2 552 | 2 374 | 1 590 | 1 184 | 1 147 | | 1 493 |
| 1934 | | 1 309 | 2 443 | 2 370 | 1 593 | 1 182 | 1 173 | | 1 630 |
| 1935 | | 1 236 | 2 410 | 2 471 | 1 597 | 1 196 | 1 140 | | 1 864 |
| 1936 | | 1 493 | 2 599 | 2 618 | 1 625 | 1 194 | 1 270 | | 1 991 |
| 1937 | | 1 567 | 2 882 | 2 543 | 1 915 | 1 130 | 1 273 | | 2 156 |
| 1938 | | 1 595 | | 2 655 | 2 182 | 1 242 | 1 356 | | 2 150 |
| 1939 | | 1 603 | | 2 838 | | | 1 412 | | 2 237 |
| 1940 | | 1 548 | | 2 626 | | | | | 2 144 |
| 1941 | | 1 567 | | 2 626 | | | | | |
| 1942 | | 1 479 | | 2 743 | | | | | |
| 1943 | | 1 513 | | | | | | | |
| 1944 | | 1 387 | | | | | | | |
| 1945 | | 1 073 | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | | | | 1 721 | | | | | 1 913 |
| 1947 | | | | 1 774 | | | 1 315 | | 2 126 |
| 1948 | | | 3 088 | 2 200 | | 816 | 1 548 | | 2 402 |
| 1949 | | | 3 259 | 2 354 | | | 1 678 | | 2 623 |

a) proxies are shown in bold italics.

Table 3c. **Per Capita GDP in Former Eastern Europe and USSR, 1950-2002**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Albania* | *Bulgaria* | *Czecho-slovakia* | *Hungary* | *Poland* | *Romania* | *Yugoslavia* | *Average 7 EE* | *USSR* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 001 | 1 651 | 3 501 | 2 480 | 2 447 | 1 182 | 1 551 | 2 111 | 2 841 |
| 1951 | 1 045 | 1 989 | 3 524 | 2 695 | 2 510 | 1 256 | 1 591 | 2 206 | 2 806 |
| 1952 | 1 046 | 1 893 | 3 598 | 2 762 | 2 521 | 1 333 | 1 448 | 2 207 | 2 937 |
| 1953 | 1 089 | 2 085 | 3 544 | 2 786 | 2 618 | 1 411 | 1 643 | 2 296 | 3 013 |
| 1954 | 1 120 | 2 025 | 3 652 | 2 850 | 2 715 | 1 496 | 1 712 | 2 370 | 3 106 |
| 1955 | 1 181 | 2 148 | 3 922 | 3 070 | 2 794 | 1 578 | 1 797 | 2 495 | 3 313 |
| 1956 | 1 193 | 2 128 | 4 110 | 2 906 | 2 864 | 1 623 | 1 742 | 2 521 | 3 566 |
| 1957 | 1 269 | 2 330 | 4 320 | 3 169 | 2 962 | 1 672 | 2 014 | 2 682 | 3 576 |
| 1958 | 1 326 | 2 508 | 4 610 | 3 367 | 3 057 | 1 724 | 2 080 | 2 806 | 3 777 |
| 1959 | 1 381 | 2 684 | 4 780 | 3 484 | 3 096 | 1 783 | 2 314 | 2 921 | 3 669 |
| 1960 | 1 451 | 2 912 | 5 108 | 3 649 | 3 215 | 1 844 | 2 437 | 3 070 | 3 945 |
| 1961 | 1 463 | 3 072 | 5 263 | 3 816 | 3 426 | 1 951 | 2 522 | 3 218 | 4 098 |
| 1962 | 1 511 | 3 295 | 5 304 | 3 962 | 3 341 | 2 007 | 2 544 | 3 244 | 4 140 |
| 1963 | 1 563 | 3 418 | 5 170 | 4 168 | 3 502 | 2 137 | 2 781 | 3 372 | 3 985 |
| 1964 | 1 616 | 3 657 | 5 372 | 4 388 | 3 622 | 2 258 | 3 019 | 3 542 | 4 439 |
| 1965 | 1 675 | 3 850 | 5 533 | 4 410 | 3 787 | 2 386 | 3 071 | 3 664 | 4 634 |
| 1966 | 1 738 | 4 125 | 5 741 | 4 646 | 3 991 | 2 643 | 3 205 | 3 871 | 4 804 |
| 1967 | 1 804 | 4 320 | 5 964 | 4 894 | 4 103 | 2 743 | 3 232 | 3 996 | 4 963 |
| 1968 | 1 869 | 4 368 | 6 223 | 4 934 | 4 317 | 2 739 | 3 272 | 4 106 | 5 202 |
| 1969 | 1 932 | 4 546 | 6 354 | 5 062 | 4 241 | 2 824 | 3 610 | 4 200 | 5 225 |
| 1970 | 2 004 | 4 773 | 6 466 | 5 028 | 4 428 | 2 853 | 3 755 | 4 315 | 5 575 |
| 1971 | 2 084 | 4 902 | 6 658 | 5 238 | 4 707 | 3 221 | 4 151 | 4 596 | 5 667 |
| 1972 | 2 165 | 5 110 | 6 858 | 5 336 | 5 010 | 3 396 | 4 255 | 4 790 | 5 643 |
| 1973 | 2 273 | 5 284 | 7 041 | 5 596 | 5 340 | 3 477 | 4 361 | 4 988 | 6 059 |
| 1974 | 2 282 | 5 414 | 7 243 | 5 716 | 5 601 | 3 637 | 4 879 | 5 239 | 6 176 |
| 1975 | 2 289 | 5 831 | 7 399 | 5 805 | 5 808 | 3 761 | 4 836 | 5 377 | 6 135 |
| 1976 | 2 299 | 5 982 | 7 461 | 5 791 | 5 895 | 3 917 | 4 939 | 5 469 | 6 363 |
| 1977 | 2 309 | 5 896 | 7 744 | 6 126 | 5 949 | 3 966 | 5 250 | 5 612 | 6 454 |
| 1978 | 2 319 | 6 019 | 7 786 | 6 253 | 6 111 | 4 063 | 5 491 | 5 749 | 6 559 |
| 1979 | 2 331 | 6 245 | 7 804 | 6 251 | 5 942 | 4 148 | 5 819 | 5 793 | 6 472 |
| 1980 | 2 347 | 6 044 | 7 982 | 6 306 | 5 740 | 4 135 | 6 063 | 5 786 | 6 426 |
| 1981 | 2 360 | 6 186 | 7 912 | 6 351 | 5 385 | 4 087 | 6 134 | 5 685 | 6 430 |
| 1982 | 2 373 | 6 370 | 8 045 | 6 583 | 5 288 | 4 072 | 6 146 | 5 705 | 6 533 |
| 1983 | 2 387 | 6 237 | 8 147 | 6 525 | 5 498 | 4 027 | 6 172 | 5 762 | 6 680 |
| 1984 | 2 400 | 6 430 | 8 319 | 6 710 | 5 650 | 4 178 | 6 300 | 5 913 | 6 703 |
| 1985 | 2 413 | 6 226 | 8 367 | 6 557 | 5 660 | 4 159 | 6 325 | 5 892 | 6 701 |
| 1986 | 2 428 | 6 380 | 8 507 | 6 699 | 5 797 | 4 215 | 6 559 | 6 028 | 6 914 |
| 1987 | 2 443 | 6 382 | 8 534 | 6 814 | 5 683 | 4 110 | 6 462 | 5 966 | 6 942 |
| 1988 | 2 459 | 6 335 | 8 709 | 7 031 | 5 789 | 4 085 | 6 351 | 6 008 | 7 031 |
| 1989 | 2 477 | 6 216 | 8 768 | 6 903 | 5 684 | 3 941 | 6 250 | 5 915 | 7 098 |
| 1990 | 2 494 | 5 597 | 8 513 | 6 459 | 5 113 | 3 511 | 5 779 | 5 450 | 6 878 |
| 1991 | 1 806 | 5 198 | 7 438 | 5 694 | 4 738 | 3 063 | 4 942 | 4 844 | 6 409 |
| 1992 | 1 710 | 4 930 | 7 255 | 5 528 | 4 842 | 2 797 | 3 989 | 4 591 | 5 451 |
| 1993 | 1 876 | 4 933 | 7 169 | 5 507 | 5 010 | 2 843 | 3 349 | 4 526 | 4 903 |
| 1994 | 2 015 | 5 070 | 7 374 | 5 678 | 5 261 | 2 957 | 3 513 | 4 714 | 4 207 |
| 1995 | 2 256 | 5 272 | 7 817 | 5 772 | 5 623 | 3 174 | 3 729 | 4 998 | 3 976 |
| 1996 | 2 428 | 4 830 | 8 187 | 5 862 | 5 957 | 3 307 | 3 923 | 5 196 | 3 854 |
| 1997 | 2 233 | 4 614 | 8 274 | 6 148 | 6 324 | 3 114 | 4 147 | 5 333 | 3 939 |
| 1998 | 2 376 | 4 858 | 8 318 | 6 467 | 6 667 | 2 972 | 4 245 | 5 487 | 3 861 |
| 1999 | 2 493 | 5 054 | 8 381 | 6 762 | 6 938 | 2 943 | 4 101 | 5 588 | 4 027 |
| 2000 | 2 651 | 5 365 | 8 630 | 7 138 | 7 215 | 3 002 | 4 258 | 5 804 | 4 351 |
| 2001 | 2 807 | 5 644 | 8 915 | 7 434 | 7 491 | 3 168 | 4 376 | 6 027 | 4 626 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | 4 844 |

# HS–3: B. 7 Successor States of Former Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia

Table 3a. **Population of Successor Republics of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Bosnia* | *Croatia* | *Macedonia* | *Slovenia* | *Serbia/ Montenegro* | *Former Yugoslavia* | *Czech Republic* | *Slovakia* | *Former Czecho-slovakia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 2 662 | 3 837 | 1 225 | 1 468 | 7 106 | 16 298 | 8 925 | 3 463 | 12 389 |
| 1951 | 2 721 | 3 860 | 1 256 | 1 483 | 7 199 | 16 519 | 9 023 | 3 509 | 12 532 |
| 1952 | 2 791 | 3 882 | 1 272 | 1 490 | 7 274 | 16 708 | 9 125 | 3 558 | 12 683 |
| 1953 | 2 863 | 3 906 | 1 299 | 1 498 | 7 370 | 16 937 | 9 221 | 3 599 | 12 820 |
| 1954 | 2 916 | 3 930 | 1 325 | 1 509 | 7 471 | 17 151 | 9 291 | 3 661 | 12 952 |
| 1955 | 2 974 | 3 956 | 1 340 | 1 517 | 7 577 | 17 364 | 9 366 | 3 727 | 13 093 |
| 1956 | 3 025 | 3 973 | 1 340 | 1 525 | 7 644 | 17 508 | 9 442 | 3 787 | 13 229 |
| 1957 | 3 076 | 3 991 | 1 345 | 1 533 | 7 714 | 17 659 | 9 514 | 3 844 | 13 358 |
| 1958 | 3 126 | 4 004 | 1 345 | 1 540 | 7 780 | 17 796 | 9 575 | 3 900 | 13 474 |
| 1959 | 3 185 | 4 021 | 1 354 | 1 549 | 7 860 | 17 968 | 9 619 | 3 946 | 13 565 |
| 1960 | 3 240 | 4 036 | 1 366 | 1 558 | 7 932 | 18 133 | 9 660 | 3 994 | 13 654 |
| 1961 | 3 299 | 4 055 | 1 382 | 1 572 | 8 010 | 18 318 | 9 587 | 4 192 | 13 779 |
| 1962 | 3 349 | 4 077 | 1 401 | 1 583 | 8 091 | 18 500 | 9 620 | 4 237 | 13 858 |
| 1963 | 3 399 | 4 099 | 1 422 | 1 595 | 8 170 | 18 685 | 9 666 | 4 282 | 13 948 |
| 1964 | 3 445 | 4 114 | 1 445 | 1 606 | 8 243 | 18 852 | 9 726 | 4 326 | 14 052 |
| 1965 | 3 493 | 4 133 | 1 470 | 1 620 | 8 322 | 19 038 | 9 777 | 4 370 | 14 147 |
| 1966 | 3 541 | 4 156 | 1 490 | 1 632 | 8 403 | 19 221 | 9 815 | 4 409 | 14 224 |
| 1967 | 3 585 | 4 174 | 1 512 | 1 647 | 8 472 | 19 390 | 9 835 | 4 442 | 14 277 |
| 1968 | 3 627 | 4 190 | 1 533 | 1 658 | 8 545 | 19 552 | 9 851 | 4 472 | 14 323 |
| 1969 | 3 669 | 4 201 | 1 554 | 1 667 | 8 615 | 19 705 | 9 807 | 4 478 | 14 284 |
| 1970 | 3 703 | 4 205 | 1 574 | 1 676 | 8 681 | 19 840 | 9 795 | 4 524 | 14 319 |
| 1971 | 3 761 | 4 216 | 1 596 | 1 686 | 8 756 | 20 015 | 9 825 | 4 557 | 14 381 |
| 1972 | 3 819 | 4 225 | 1 618 | 1 695 | 8 841 | 20 197 | 9 862 | 4 593 | 14 456 |
| 1973 | 3 872 | 4 235 | 1 639 | 1 703 | 8 918 | 20 367 | 9 912 | 4 637 | 14 549 |
| 1974 | 3 925 | 4 246 | 1 662 | 1 713 | 9 004 | 20 550 | 9 976 | 4 682 | 14 658 |
| 1975 | 3 980 | 4 255 | 1 684 | 1 722 | 9 091 | 20 732 | 10 042 | 4 730 | 14 772 |
| 1976 | 4 033 | 4 286 | 1 706 | 1 734 | 9 169 | 20 930 | 10 105 | 4 779 | 14 884 |
| 1977 | 4 086 | 4 319 | 1 728 | 1 747 | 9 246 | 21 126 | 10 162 | 4 828 | 14 990 |
| 1978 | 4 135 | 4 349 | 1 747 | 1 759 | 9 318 | 21 309 | 10 213 | 4 876 | 15 089 |
| 1979 | 4 181 | 4 380 | 1 768 | 1 773 | 9 388 | 21 490 | 10 260 | 4 923 | 15 182 |
| 1980 | 4 092 | 4 383 | 1 792 | 1 833 | 9 515 | 21 615 | 10 289 | 4 966 | 15 255 |
| 1981 | 4 136 | 4 391 | 1 808 | 1 839 | 9 533 | 21 707 | 10 298 | 5 014 | 15 312 |
| 1982 | 4 173 | 4 413 | 1 827 | 1 851 | 9 595 | 21 860 | 10 304 | 5 048 | 15 352 |
| 1983 | 4 207 | 4 431 | 1 838 | 1 858 | 9 633 | 21 968 | 10 307 | 5 081 | 15 388 |
| 1984 | 4 241 | 4 442 | 1 848 | 1 866 | 9 615 | 22 012 | 10 309 | 5 114 | 15 423 |
| 1985 | 4 275 | 4 458 | 1 859 | 1 873 | 9 650 | 22 115 | 10 310 | 5 145 | 15 455 |
| 1986 | 4 308 | 4 472 | 1 868 | 1 880 | 9 685 | 22 213 | 10 309 | 5 172 | 15 481 |
| 1987 | 4 339 | 4 484 | 1 878 | 1 883 | 9 698 | 22 283 | 10 312 | 5 199 | 15 511 |
| 1988 | 4 370 | 4 494 | 1 884 | 1 889 | 9 722 | 22 358 | 10 314 | 5 223 | 15 537 |
| 1989 | 4 398 | 4 501 | 1 891 | 1 892 | 9 746 | 22 429 | 10 314 | 5 245 | 15 559 |
| 1990 | 4 424 | 4 508 | 1 893 | 1 896 | 9 766 | 22 488 | 10 310 | 5 263 | 15 572 |
| 1991 | 4 449 | 4 541 | 1 903 | 1 894 | 10 018 | 22 806 | 10 305 | 5 282 | 15 587 |
| 1992 | 4 427 | 4 432 | 1 929 | 1 892 | 10 232 | 22 912 | 10 316 | 5 303 | 15 619 |
| 1993 | 4 152 | 4 421 | 1 962 | 1 896 | 10 345 | 22 775 | 10 327 | 5 324 | 15 650 |
| 1994 | 3 704 | 4 488 | 1 983 | 1 903 | 10 464 | 22 543 | 10 331 | 5 345 | 15 676 |
| 1995 | 3 356 | 4 455 | 1 986 | 1 909 | 10 641 | 22 347 | 10 325 | 5 362 | 15 687 |
| 1996 | 3 247 | 4 373 | 1 993 | 1 914 | 10 775 | 22 303 | 10 313 | 5 373 | 15 686 |
| 1997 | 3 335 | 4 320 | 2 002 | 1 918 | 10 817 | 22 391 | 10 301 | 5 384 | 15 685 |
| 1998 | 3 502 | 4 265 | 2 015 | 1 921 | 10 803 | 22 506 | 10 291 | 5 393 | 15 684 |
| 1999 | 3 690 | 4 254 | 2 032 | 1 924 | 10 698 | 22 600 | 10 281 | 5 401 | 15 682 |
| 2000 | 3 836 | 4 282 | 2 041 | 1 928 | 10 663 | 22 750 | 10 272 | 5 408 | 15 680 |
| 2001 | 3 922 | 4 334 | 2 046 | 1 930 | 10 678 | 22 911 | 10 264 | 5 415 | 15 679 |
| 2002 | 3 964 | 4 391 | 2 055 | 1 933 | 10 658 | 23 001 | 10 257 | 5 422 | 15 679 |
| 2003 | 3 989 | 4 422 | 2 063 | 1 936 | 10 656 | 23 066 | 10 249 | 5 430 | 15 679 |

Table 3b. **GDP Levels in Successor Republics of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, 1990-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bosnia* | *Croatia* | *Macedonia* | *Slovenia* | *Serbia/ Montenegro* | *Former Yugoslavia* | *Czech Republic* | *Slovakia* | *Former Czecho-slovakia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990 | 16 530 | 33 139 | 7 394 | 21 624 | 51 266 | 129 953 | 91 706 | 40 854 | 132 560 |
| 1991 | 14 610 | 26 147 | 6 935 | 19 699 | 45 319 | 112 710 | 81 068 | 34 869 | 115 937 |
| 1992 | 10 535 | 23 088 | 6 478 | 18 616 | 32 675 | 91 392 | 80 662 | 32 656 | 113 318 |
| 1993 | 7 287 | 21 241 | 5 992 | 19 137 | 22 611 | 76 268 | 80 743 | 31 448 | 112 191 |
| 1994 | 7 484 | 22 494 | 5 884 | 20 152 | 23 176 | 79 190 | 82 520 | 33 083 | 115 603 |
| 1995 | 7 933 | 24 023 | 5 819 | 20 978 | 24 590 | 83 343 | 87 388 | 35 233 | 122 621 |
| 1996 | 8 400 | 25 441 | 5 889 | 21 712 | 26 041 | 87 483 | 91 146 | 37 277 | 128 423 |
| 1997 | 9 028 | 27 171 | 5 972 | 22 711 | 27 968 | 92 850 | 90 417 | 39 365 | 129 782 |
| 1998 | 9 261 | 27 850 | 6 175 | 23 574 | 28 667 | 95 527 | 89 512 | 40 940 | 130 452 |
| 1999 | 10 243 | 27 599 | 6 440 | 24 800 | 23 593 | 92 675 | 89 960 | 41 471 | 131 431 |
| 2000 | 10 704 | 28 400 | 6 730 | 25 941 | 25 103 | 96 878 | 92 929 | 42 384 | 135 313 |
| 2001 | 10 950 | 29 479 | 6 454 | 26 719 | 26 660 | 100 262 | 95 995 | 43 782 | 139 777 |

Table 3c. **Per Capita GDP in Successor Republics of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, 1990-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bosnia* | *Croatia* | *Macedonia* | *Slovenia* | *Serbia/ Montenegro* | *Former Yugoslavia* | *Czech Republic* | *Slovakia* | *Former Czecho-slovakia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1990 | 3 737 | 7 351 | 3 905 | 11 404 | 5 249 | 5 779 | 8 895 | 7 763 | 8 513 |
| 1991 | 3 284 | 5 758 | 3 644 | 10 402 | 4 524 | 4 942 | 7 867 | 6 602 | 7 438 |
| 1992 | 2 380 | 5 209 | 3 358 | 9 842 | 3 194 | 3 989 | 7 819 | 6 158 | 7 255 |
| 1993 | 1 755 | 4 805 | 3 055 | 10 094 | 2 186 | 3 349 | 7 819 | 5 907 | 7 169 |
| 1994 | 2 021 | 5 012 | 2 967 | 10 590 | 2 215 | 3 513 | 7 988 | 6 189 | 7 374 |
| 1995 | 2 364 | 5 392 | 2 930 | 10 987 | 2 311 | 3 729 | 8 464 | 6 571 | 7 817 |
| 1996 | 2 587 | 5 818 | 2 954 | 11 341 | 2 417 | 3 923 | 8 838 | 6 938 | 8 187 |
| 1997 | 2 707 | 6 290 | 2 983 | 11 842 | 2 586 | 4 147 | 8 777 | 7 312 | 8 274 |
| 1998 | 2 644 | 6 530 | 3 065 | 12 272 | 2 654 | 4 245 | 8 698 | 7 592 | 8 318 |
| 1999 | 2 776 | 6 487 | 3 169 | 12 886 | 2 205 | 4 101 | 8 750 | 7 679 | 8 381 |
| 2000 | 2 791 | 6 632 | 3 297 | 13 458 | 2 354 | 4 258 | 9 047 | 7 837 | 8 630 |
| 2001 | 2 792 | 6 802 | 3 154 | 13 843 | 2 497 | 4 376 | 9 352 | 8 085 | 8 915 |

# HS–3: C. 15 Successor States of Former USSR

Table 3a. **Population of Successor Republics of USSR, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Armenia* | *Azerbaijan* | *Belarus* | *Estonia* | *Georgia* | *Kazakhstan* | *Kyrgyzstan* | *Latvia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 355 | 2 885 | 7 722 | 1 096 | 3 516 | 6 693 | 1 739 | 1 936 |
| 1951 | 1 379 | 2 983 | 7 742 | 1 112 | 3 579 | 6 936 | 1 767 | 1 951 |
| 1952 | 1 417 | 3 091 | 7 698 | 1 130 | 3 628 | 7 123 | 1 787 | 1 964 |
| 1953 | 1 456 | 3 159 | 7 667 | 1 140 | 3 687 | 7 261 | 1 817 | 1 976 |
| 1954 | 1 506 | 3 223 | 7 699 | 1 148 | 3 760 | 7 517 | 1 858 | 1 991 |
| 1955 | 1 565 | 3 314 | 7 781 | 1 154 | 3 827 | 7 977 | 1 901 | 2 002 |
| 1956 | 1 617 | 3 417 | 7 857 | 1 163 | 3 887 | 8 414 | 1 939 | 2 026 |
| 1957 | 1 672 | 3 526 | 7 913 | 1 174 | 3 937 | 8 710 | 1 976 | 2 056 |
| 1958 | 1 733 | 3 631 | 7 983 | 1 185 | 3 995 | 9 063 | 2 027 | 2 072 |
| 1959 | 1 796 | 3 741 | 8 075 | 1 197 | 4 071 | 9 500 | 2 096 | 2 089 |
| 1960 | 1 869 | 3 882 | 8 168 | 1 211 | 4 147 | 9 982 | 2 171 | 2 115 |
| 1961 | 1 944 | 4 034 | 8 263 | 1 224 | 4 211 | 10 467 | 2 255 | 2 146 |
| 1962 | 2 007 | 4 157 | 8 365 | 1 239 | 4 279 | 10 946 | 2 333 | 2 173 |
| 1963 | 2 066 | 4 283 | 8 439 | 1 255 | 4 344 | 11 312 | 2 413 | 2 199 |
| 1964 | 2 135 | 4 430 | 8 502 | 1 272 | 4 407 | 11 602 | 2 495 | 2 227 |
| 1965 | 2 206 | 4 567 | 8 591 | 1 288 | 4 465 | 11 902 | 2 573 | 2 254 |
| 1966 | 2 274 | 4 702 | 8 694 | 1 300 | 4 518 | 12 180 | 2 655 | 2 279 |
| 1967 | 2 338 | 4 827 | 8 787 | 1 312 | 4 565 | 12 452 | 2 737 | 2 301 |
| 1968 | 2 402 | 4 945 | 8 865 | 1 324 | 4 607 | 12 692 | 2 818 | 2 322 |
| 1969 | 2 463 | 5 059 | 8 946 | 1 343 | 4 650 | 12 900 | 2 896 | 2 342 |
| 1970 | 2 520 | 5 169 | 9 027 | 1 363 | 4 694 | 13 106 | 2 964 | 2 361 |
| 1971 | 2 582 | 5 284 | 9 101 | 1 381 | 4 742 | 13 325 | 3 029 | 2 382 |
| 1972 | 2 647 | 5 394 | 9 169 | 1 397 | 4 786 | 13 542 | 3 095 | 2 401 |
| 1973 | 2 713 | 5 498 | 9 236 | 1 411 | 4 826 | 13 754 | 3 161 | 2 421 |
| 1974 | 2 777 | 5 599 | 9 304 | 1 422 | 4 865 | 13 972 | 3 232 | 2 442 |
| 1975 | 2 834 | 5 696 | 9 360 | 1 432 | 4 898 | 14 157 | 3 301 | 2 462 |
| 1976 | 2 893 | 5 790 | 9 406 | 1 442 | 4 930 | 14 304 | 3 367 | 2 477 |
| 1977 | 2 955 | 5 887 | 9 457 | 1 453 | 4 963 | 14 455 | 3 432 | 2 491 |
| 1978 | 3 014 | 5 986 | 9 520 | 1 464 | 4 991 | 14 624 | 3 496 | 2 505 |
| 1979 | 3 067 | 6 082 | 9 582 | 1 472 | 5 019 | 14 804 | 3 559 | 2 514 |
| 1980 | 3 115 | 6 173 | 9 644 | 1 482 | 5 048 | 14 994 | 3 623 | 2 525 |
| 1981 | 3 165 | 6 271 | 9 713 | 1 493 | 5 078 | 15 192 | 3 690 | 2 538 |
| 1982 | 3 217 | 6 369 | 9 779 | 1 504 | 5 109 | 15 389 | 3 763 | 2 554 |
| 1983 | 3 267 | 6 470 | 9 845 | 1 515 | 5 141 | 15 582 | 3 842 | 2 572 |
| 1984 | 3 319 | 6 579 | 9 914 | 1 526 | 5 174 | 15 775 | 3 924 | 2 591 |
| 1985 | 3 369 | 6 682 | 9 982 | 1 538 | 5 208 | 15 966 | 4 006 | 2 610 |
| 1986 | 3 417 | 6 776 | 10 044 | 1 550 | 5 237 | 16 154 | 4 089 | 2 631 |
| 1987 | 3 463 | 6 874 | 10 097 | 1 562 | 5 260 | 16 349 | 4 176 | 2 654 |
| 1988 | 3 509 | 6 976 | 10 150 | 1 569 | 5 343 | 16 478 | 4 244 | 2 670 |
| 1989 | 3 319 | 7 102 | 10 184 | 1 571 | 5 424 | 16 568 | 4 304 | 2 674 |
| 1990 | 3 366 | 7 200 | 10 215 | 1 573 | 5 457 | 16 708 | 4 390 | 2 672 |
| 1991 | 3 413 | 7 308 | 10 245 | 1 568 | 5 478 | 16 855 | 4 468 | 2 663 |
| 1992 | 3 448 | 7 414 | 10 306 | 1 546 | 5 466 | 16 985 | 4 532 | 2 631 |
| 1993 | 3 458 | 7 497 | 10 361 | 1 517 | 5 422 | 17 016 | 4 552 | 2 586 |
| 1994 | 3 440 | 7 573 | 10 388 | 1 499 | 5 359 | 16 990 | 4 544 | 2 552 |
| 1995 | 3 414 | 7 630 | 10 404 | 1 484 | 5 287 | 16 943 | 4 535 | 2 523 |
| 1996 | 3 394 | 7 668 | 10 409 | 1 470 | 5 216 | 16 882 | 4 537 | 2 496 |
| 1997 | 3 378 | 7 695 | 10 404 | 1 458 | 5 154 | 16 824 | 4 552 | 2 470 |
| 1998 | 3 365 | 7 714 | 10 394 | 1 449 | 5 100 | 16 779 | 4 581 | 2 447 |
| 1999 | 3 354 | 7 729 | 10 382 | 1 440 | 5 055 | 16 749 | 4 626 | 2 426 |
| 2000 | 3 344 | 7 748 | 10 367 | 1 431 | 5 020 | 16 733 | 4 685 | 2 405 |
| 2001 | 3 336 | 7 771 | 10 350 | 1 423 | 4 989 | 16 731 | 4 753 | 2 385 |
| 2002 | 3 330 | 7 798 | 10 335 | 1 416 | 4 961 | 16 742 | 4 822 | 2 367 |
| 2003 | 3 326 | 7 831 | 10 322 | 1 409 | 4 934 | 16 764 | 4 893 | 2 349 |

Table 3a. **Population of Successor Republics of USSR, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Lithuania* | *Moldova* | *Russian Federation* | *Tajikistan* | *Turkmenistan* | *Ukraine* | *Uzbekistan* | *Former USSR* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 2 553 | 2 336 | 101 937 | 1 530 | 1 204 | 36 775 | 6 293 | 179 571 |
| 1951 | 2 562 | 2 422 | 103 507 | 1 585 | 1 226 | 37 436 | 6 490 | 182 677 |
| 1952 | 2 584 | 2 467 | 105 385 | 1 641 | 1 253 | 38 006 | 6 681 | 185 856 |
| 1953 | 2 594 | 2 506 | 107 303 | 1 684 | 1 283 | 38 541 | 6 886 | 188 961 |
| 1954 | 2 597 | 2 566 | 109 209 | 1 730 | 1 313 | 38 994 | 7 061 | 192 171 |
| 1955 | 2 614 | 2 622 | 111 125 | 1 781 | 1 348 | 39 368 | 7 232 | 195 613 |
| 1956 | 2 641 | 2 682 | 112 859 | 1 837 | 1 382 | 39 940 | 7 441 | 199 103 |
| 1957 | 2 652 | 2 759 | 114 555 | 1 899 | 1 426 | 40 656 | 7 694 | 202 604 |
| 1958 | 2 672 | 2 838 | 116 259 | 1 954 | 1 478 | 41 359 | 7 952 | 206 201 |
| 1959 | 2 718 | 2 919 | 117 957 | 2 009 | 1 530 | 42 006 | 8 223 | 209 928 |
| 1960 | 2 765 | 2 999 | 119 632 | 2 081 | 1 585 | 42 644 | 8 531 | 213 780 |
| 1961 | 2 810 | 3 069 | 121 324 | 2 163 | 1 644 | 43 196 | 8 868 | 217 618 |
| 1962 | 2 850 | 3 136 | 122 878 | 2 253 | 1 705 | 43 697 | 9 210 | 221 227 |
| 1963 | 2 886 | 3 205 | 124 277 | 2 340 | 1 765 | 44 256 | 9 547 | 224 585 |
| 1964 | 2 923 | 3 271 | 125 522 | 2 424 | 1 825 | 44 786 | 9 878 | 227 698 |
| 1965 | 2 959 | 3 334 | 126 541 | 2 511 | 1 882 | 45 235 | 10 206 | 230 513 |
| 1966 | 2 997 | 3 394 | 127 415 | 2 593 | 1 936 | 45 674 | 10 530 | 233 139 |
| 1967 | 3 034 | 3 452 | 128 184 | 2 672 | 1 994 | 46 111 | 10 864 | 235 630 |
| 1968 | 3 069 | 3 506 | 128 876 | 2 759 | 2 054 | 46 510 | 11 232 | 237 983 |
| 1969 | 3 102 | 3 549 | 129 573 | 2 850 | 2 116 | 46 871 | 11 591 | 240 253 |
| 1970 | 3 138 | 3 595 | 130 245 | 2 939 | 2 181 | 47 236 | 11 940 | 242 478 |
| 1971 | 3 178 | 3 649 | 130 977 | 3 039 | 2 247 | 47 637 | 12 334 | 244 887 |
| 1972 | 3 213 | 3 703 | 131 769 | 3 145 | 2 313 | 48 027 | 12 742 | 247 343 |
| 1973 | 3 246 | 3 753 | 132 556 | 3 243 | 2 380 | 48 367 | 13 148 | 249 712 |
| 1974 | 3 276 | 3 801 | 133 379 | 3 345 | 2 451 | 48 677 | 13 569 | 252 111 |
| 1975 | 3 305 | 3 847 | 134 293 | 3 449 | 2 524 | 48 973 | 13 988 | 254 519 |
| 1976 | 3 334 | 3 886 | 135 269 | 3 554 | 2 594 | 49 234 | 14 404 | 256 883 |
| 1977 | 3 361 | 3 920 | 136 264 | 3 659 | 2 664 | 49 454 | 14 809 | 259 225 |
| 1978 | 3 387 | 3 947 | 137 246 | 3 761 | 2 734 | 49 643 | 15 207 | 261 525 |
| 1979 | 3 411 | 3 970 | 138 164 | 3 863 | 2 804 | 49 835 | 15 605 | 263 751 |
| 1980 | 3 436 | 3 996 | 139 045 | 3 969 | 2 875 | 50 047 | 16 000 | 265 973 |
| 1981 | 3 464 | 4 026 | 139 913 | 4 079 | 2 947 | 50 236 | 16 413 | 268 217 |
| 1982 | 3 494 | 4 055 | 140 841 | 4 194 | 3 018 | 50 397 | 16 850 | 270 533 |
| 1983 | 3 526 | 4 083 | 141 888 | 4 316 | 3 091 | 50 573 | 17 298 | 273 010 |
| 1984 | 3 559 | 4 113 | 142 955 | 4 446 | 3 165 | 50 769 | 17 764 | 275 574 |
| 1985 | 3 592 | 4 148 | 143 978 | 4 587 | 3 240 | 50 944 | 18 258 | 278 108 |
| 1986 | 3 625 | 4 183 | 145 013 | 4 738 | 3 324 | 51 095 | 18 769 | 280 646 |
| 1987 | 3 660 | 4 217 | 146 013 | 4 891 | 3 411 | 51 218 | 19 280 | 283 124 |
| 1988 | 3 681 | 4 290 | 146 926 | 5 036 | 3 492 | 51 423 | 19 694 | 285 482 |
| 1989 | 3 689 | 4 359 | 147 419 | 5 183 | 3 574 | 51 528 | 20 112 | 287 011 |
| 1990 | 3 702 | 4 398 | 148 082 | 5 332 | 3 668 | 51 658 | 20 624 | 289 045 |
| 1991 | 3 709 | 4 428 | 148 460 | 5 481 | 3 761 | 51 782 | 21 137 | 290 754 |
| 1992 | 3 707 | 4 448 | 148 587 | 5 601 | 3 848 | 51 946 | 21 614 | 292 079 |
| 1993 | 3 694 | 4 460 | 148 479 | 5 682 | 3 934 | 51 978 | 22 049 | 292 686 |
| 1994 | 3 682 | 4 463 | 148 300 | 5 771 | 4 019 | 51 712 | 22 462 | 292 755 |
| 1995 | 3 673 | 4 460 | 148 115 | 5 864 | 4 102 | 51 316 | 22 847 | 292 597 |
| 1996 | 3 662 | 4 451 | 147 757 | 5 964 | 4 184 | 50 879 | 23 220 | 292 188 |
| 1997 | 3 652 | 4 442 | 147 364 | 6 071 | 4 267 | 50 423 | 23 597 | 291 750 |
| 1998 | 3 642 | 4 436 | 146 964 | 6 186 | 4 350 | 49 989 | 23 977 | 291 373 |
| 1999 | 3 631 | 4 432 | 146 516 | 6 309 | 4 434 | 49 566 | 24 363 | 291 012 |
| 2000 | 3 621 | 4 431 | 146 001 | 6 441 | 4 518 | 49 153 | 24 756 | 290 654 |
| 2001 | 3 611 | 4 432 | 145 470 | 6 579 | 4 603 | 48 760 | 25 155 | 290 349 |
| 2002 | 3 601 | 4 435 | 144 979 | 6 720 | 4 689 | 48 396 | 25 563 | 290 154 |
| 2003 | 3 593 | 4 440 | 144 526 | 6 864 | 4 776 | 48 055 | 25 982 | 290 062 |

Table 3b. **GDP Levels in Successor Republics of USSR, 1973-2002**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Armenia* | *Azerbaijan* | *Belarus* | *Estonia* | *Georgia* | *Kazakhstan* | *Kyrgyzstan* | *Latvia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973 | 16 691 | 24 378 | 48 333 | 12 214 | 28 627 | 104 875 | 11 781 | 18 998 |
| 1990 | 20 483 | 33 397 | 73 389 | 16 980 | 41 325 | 122 295 | 15 787 | 26 413 |
| 1991 | 18 077 | 33 159 | 72 491 | 15 280 | 32 612 | 108 830 | 14 537 | 23 666 |
| 1992 | 10 534 | 25 673 | 65 534 | 13 118 | 17 961 | 103 024 | 12 533 | 15 426 |
| 1993 | 9 602 | 19 736 | 60 596 | 12 010 | 12 704 | 93 636 | 10 590 | 13 117 |
| 1994 | 10 121 | 15 848 | 55 142 | 11 770 | 11 383 | 81 838 | 8 493 | 13 196 |
| 1995 | 10 819 | 13 978 | 49 408 | 12 276 | 11 679 | 75 045 | 8 035 | 13 090 |
| 1996 | 11 457 | 14 160 | 45 079 | 12 755 | 12 905 | 75 421 | 8 597 | 13 522 |
| 1997 | 12 294 | 14 981 | 56 581 | 14 005 | 14 196 | 76 246 | 9 448 | 14 685 |
| 1998 | 13 191 | 16 479 | 61 277 | 14 649 | 14 607 | 74 797 | 9 646 | 15 258 |
| 1999 | 13 626 | 17 698 | 63 361 | 14 561 | 15 045 | 76 817 | 10 003 | 15 425 |
| 2000 | 14 443 | 19 663 | 67 036 | 15 595 | 15 331 | 84 345 | 10 544 | 16 295 |
| 2001 | 15 830 | 21 433 | 69 784 | 16 375 | 16 021 | 95 478 | 11 102 | 17 534 |
| 2002 | 17 025 | 23 126 | 72 227 | 17 111 | 16 582 | 103 117 | 11 591 | 18 411 |

Table 3c. **Per Capita GDP in Successor Republics of USSR, 1973-2002**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Armenia* | *Azerbaijan* | *Belarus* | *Estonia* | *Georgia* | *Kazakhstan* | *Kyrgyzstan* | *Latvia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973 | 6 152 | 4 434 | 5 233 | 8 657 | 5 932 | 7 625 | 3 727 | 7 846 |
| 1990 | 6 086 | 4 639 | 7 184 | 10 794 | 7 573 | 7 319 | 3 596 | 9 886 |
| 1991 | 5 297 | 4 537 | 7 076 | 9 744 | 5 954 | 6 457 | 3 253 | 8 888 |
| 1992 | 3 055 | 3 463 | 6 359 | 8 488 | 3 286 | 6 066 | 2 766 | 5 863 |
| 1993 | 2 776 | 2 632 | 5 849 | 7 916 | 2 343 | 5 503 | 2 326 | 5 071 |
| 1994 | 2 942 | 2 093 | 5 308 | 7 850 | 2 124 | 4 817 | 1 869 | 5 171 |
| 1995 | 3 169 | 1 832 | 4 749 | 8 274 | 2 209 | 4 429 | 1 772 | 5 189 |
| 1996 | 3 376 | 1 847 | 4 331 | 8 680 | 2 474 | 4 468 | 1 895 | 5 418 |
| 1997 | 3 640 | 1 947 | 5 438 | 9 605 | 2 755 | 4 532 | 2 076 | 5 944 |
| 1998 | 3 920 | 2 136 | 5 895 | 10 112 | 2 864 | 4 458 | 2 105 | 6 236 |
| 1999 | 4 062 | 2 290 | 6 103 | 10 112 | 2 976 | 4 586 | 2 162 | 6 359 |
| 2000 | 4 319 | 2 538 | 6 466 | 10 894 | 3 054 | 5 041 | 2 250 | 6 776 |
| 2001 | 4 745 | 2 758 | 6 742 | 11 505 | 3 211 | 5 707 | 2 336 | 7 351 |
| 2002 | 5 112 | 2 965 | 6 988 | 12 087 | 3 343 | 6 159 | 2 404 | 7 780 |

Table 3b. **GDP Levels in Successor Republics of USSR, 1973-2002**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Lithuania* | *Moldova* | *Russian Federation* | *Tajikistan* | *Turkmenistan* | *Ukraine* | *Uzbekistan* | *Former USSR* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973 | 24 643 | 20 134 | 872 466 | 13 279 | 11 483 | 238 156 | 67 012 | 1 513 070 |
| 1990 | 32 010 | 27 112 | 1 151 040 | 15 884 | 13 300 | 311 112 | 87 468 | 1 987 995 |
| 1991 | 30 189 | 22 362 | 1 094 081 | 14 537 | 12 673 | 284 003 | 87 027 | 1 863 524 |
| 1992 | 23 768 | 15 889 | 935 072 | 9 844 | 10 778 | 255 602 | 77 328 | 1 592 084 |
| 1993 | 19 928 | 15 695 | 853 194 | 8 243 | 10 935 | 219 457 | 75 565 | 1 435 008 |
| 1994 | 17 975 | 10 845 | 738 013 | 6 479 | 9 043 | 169 201 | 72 391 | 1 231 738 |
| 1995 | 18 568 | 10 693 | 707 016 | 5 669 | 8 392 | 148 559 | 70 174 | 1 163 401 |
| 1996 | 19 181 | 10 063 | 682 978 | 5 420 | 7 863 | 133 703 | 72 888 | 1 125 992 |
| 1997 | 20 581 | 10 224 | 689 125 | 5 512 | 6 975 | 129 692 | 74 710 | 1 149 255 |
| 1998 | 21 631 | 9 559 | 655 357 | 5 804 | 7 463 | 127 228 | 77 922 | 1 124 868 |
| 1999 | 22 474 | 9 234 | 690 747 | 6 019 | 8 695 | 126 974 | 81 273 | 1 171 952 |
| 2000 | 23 328 | 9 428 | 752 914 | 6 518 | 10 260 | 134 465 | 84 361 | 1 264 526 |
| 2001 | 24 705 | 10 003 | 790 560 | 7 183 | 12 363 | 146 701 | 88 158 | 1 343 230 |
| 2002 | 25 791 | 10 483 | 825 345 | 7 686 | 12 863 | 153 743 | 90 538 | 1 405 639 |

Table 3c. **Per Capita GDP in Successor Republics of USSR, 1973-2002**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Lithuania* | *Moldova* | *Russian Federation* | *Tajikistan* | *Turkmenistan* | *Ukraine* | *Uzbekistan* | *Former USSR* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973 | 7 593 | 5 365 | 6 582 | 4 095 | 4 826 | 4 924 | 5 097 | 6 059 |
| 1990 | 8 646 | 6 165 | 7 773 | 2 979 | 3 626 | 6 023 | 4 241 | 6 878 |
| 1991 | 8 139 | 5 051 | 7 370 | 2 652 | 3 370 | 5 485 | 4 117 | 6 409 |
| 1992 | 6 412 | 3 572 | 6 293 | 1 758 | 2 801 | 4 921 | 3 578 | 5 451 |
| 1993 | 5 395 | 3 519 | 5 746 | 1 451 | 2 780 | 4 222 | 3 427 | 4 903 |
| 1994 | 4 881 | 2 430 | 4 976 | 1 123 | 2 250 | 3 272 | 3 223 | 4 207 |
| 1995 | 5 055 | 2 398 | 4 773 | 967 | 2 046 | 2 895 | 3 071 | 3 976 |
| 1996 | 5 237 | 2 261 | 4 622 | 909 | 1 879 | 2 628 | 3 139 | 3 854 |
| 1997 | 5 636 | 2 302 | 4 676 | 908 | 1 635 | 2 572 | 3 166 | 3 939 |
| 1998 | 5 940 | 2 155 | 4 459 | 938 | 1 716 | 2 545 | 3 250 | 3 861 |
| 1999 | 6 189 | 2 083 | 4 714 | 954 | 1 961 | 2 562 | 3 336 | 4 027 |
| 2000 | 6 443 | 2 128 | 5 157 | 1 012 | 2 271 | 2 736 | 3 408 | 4 351 |
| 2001 | 6 842 | 2 257 | 5 435 | 1 092 | 2 686 | 3 009 | 3 505 | 4 626 |
| 2002 | 7 162 | 2 364 | 5 693 | 1 144 | 2 743 | 3 177 | 3 542 | 4 844 |

# HS–4: Latin America

## 1500–1820s: Impact of Conquest and Colonisation on Output and Population

At the end of the fifteenth century, at the time of Spanish conquest, the Americas were thinly settled. The population was a third of that in Western Europe and the land area eleven times as large. The technological level was greatly inferior. There were no wheeled vehicles or draught animals, no metal tools, weapons or ploughs. There were no cattle, sheep, pigs or hens. The most densely populated areas (Mexico and Peru) had significant urban centres and a sophisticated vegetarian agriculture. Elsewhere, most of the inhabitants were hunter–gatherers.

American populations had no resistance to European (smallpox, measles, influenza and typhus) and African diseases (yellow fever and malaria). By the middle of the sixteenth century two thirds of them were wiped out. Mortality was twice that of Europe during the Black Death of the fourteenth century.

The two advanced civilisations (Aztec in Mexico and Inca in Peru) were destroyed. Their populations were reduced to anomie and serfdom. Hunter–gatherer populations elsewhere were marginalised or exterminated. The economy of these relatively empty lands was completely revamped. The Latin part of the continent was repopulated by shipment of 7.5 million African slaves and arrival of 1.5 million European settlers. By 1820, 22 per cent of the population were white, 24 per cent black or mulatto, 37 per cent indigenous and 16 per cent mestizo. European settlers had higher fertility, longer life expectation, and very much higher average incomes than African slaves and the indigenous population.

Although the initial impact of conquest was massively destructive, the long–term economic potential was greatly enhanced. Capacity to support a bigger population was augmented by the introduction of new crops and animals. The new items were wheat, rice, sugar cane, vines, cabbages, lettuce, olives, bananas, yams and coffee. The new animals for food were cattle, pigs, chickens, sheep and goats. The introduction of transport and traction animals — horses, oxen, asses and mules — along with wheeled vehicles and ploughs (which replaced digging sticks) were a major contribution to productive capacity. There was a reciprocal transfer of New World crops to Europe, Asia and Africa–maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, manioc, chilis, tomatoes, groundnuts, haricot, lima and string beans, pineapples, cocoa and tobacco–which enhanced the rest of the world's production capacity and ability to sustain population growth.

The experience of the Americas from 1500 to 1820 was very different from other continents. The demographic catastrophe of the sixteenth century and the collapse of the indigenous economy had no parallel elsewhere. Population and output recovered somewhat in the seventeenth century, but in 1700 were still well below 1500 levels. Growth accelerated in the eighteenth century. By 1820, GDP was twice as big as in 1500, and average per capita income above the world average. The economy, technology and economic institutions had been transformed. Most of the continent was in process of attaining political independence. From 1820 to 2001, demographic expansion was the most dynamic aspect of Latin American development. Population rose 24–fold, compared to 3–fold in the former metropoles (Spain and Portugal). Per capita performance was less impressive. GDP per head rose 8–fold, compared with 15–fold in the old metropoles and 22–fold in North America.

Table 4-1. **The Economies of the Americas, Five Regions, 1500-2001**
(population in 000; per capita GDP in 1990 int. $; GDP in million 1990 int. $)

| | *1500* | *1600* | *1700* | *1820* | *2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Mexico | | |
| Population | 7 500 | 2 500 | 4 500 | 6 587 | 101 879 |
| Per Capita GDP | 425 | 454 | 568 | 759 | 7 089 |
| GDP | 3 188 | 1 134 | 2 558 | 5 000 | 722 198 |
| | | | 15 Other Spanish America (ex. Caribbean) | | |
| Population | 8 500 | 5 100 | 5 800 | 7 691 | 212 919 |
| Per Capita GDP | 412 | 432 | 498 | 683 | 5 663 |
| GDP | 3 500 | 2 201 | 2 889 | 5 255 | 1 205 630 |
| | | | 30 Caribbean Countries | | |
| Population | 500 | 200 | 500 | 2 920 | 38 650 |
| Per Capita GDP | 400 | 430 | 650 | 636 | 4 373 |
| GDP | 200 | 86 | 325 | 1 857 | 169 032 |
| | | | Brazil | | |
| Population | 1 000 | 800 | 1 250 | 4 507 | 177 753 |
| Per Capita GDP | 400 | 428 | 459 | 646 | 5 570 |
| GDP | 400 | 342 | 574 | 2 912 | 990 076 |
| | | | United States and Canada | | |
| Population | 2 250 | 1 750 | 1 200 | 10 797 | 316 617 |
| Per Capita GDP | 400 | 400 | 511 | 1 231 | 27 384 |
| GDP | 900 | 700 | 613 | 13 286 | 8 670 389 |
| | | | Latin America | | |
| Population | 17 500 | 8 600 | 12 050 | 21 705 | 531 201 |
| Per Capita GDP | 416 | 438 | 527 | 692 | 5 811 |
| GDP | 7 288 | 3 763 | 6 346 | 15 024 | 3 086 936 |

Table 4-2. **Ethnic Composition of the Americas in 1820**
(000)

| | *Indigenous* | *Mestizo* | *Black and Mulatto* | *White* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mexico | 3 570 | 1 777 | 10 | 1 230 | 6 587 |
| Brazil | 500 | | 2 500 | 1 507 | 4 507 |
| Caribbean | | | 2 366 | 554 | 2 920 |
| Other | 4 000 | 1 800 | 400 | 1 491 | 7 691 |
| Total Latin America | 8 070 | 3 577 | 5 276 | 4 776 | 21 705 |
| United States | 325 | | 1 772 | 7 884 | 9 981 |
| Canada | 75 | | | 741 | 816 |
| Total Americas | 8 470 | 3 577 | 7 048 | 13 407 | 32 502 |

*Source:* Maddison (2001), p. 250 amended (see text for Caribbean).

Table 4-3. **Net Non-Slave Migration to the Americas, 1500-1998**
(000)

| | *1500-1820* | *1820-1998* |
|---|---|---|
| Brazil | 500 | 4 500 |
| Spanish America | 475 | 6 500 |
| Caribbean | 450 | 2 000 |
| Canada | 30 | 6 395 |
| United States | 718 | 53 150 |
| Total Americas | 2 173 | 72 545 |

Table 4-4. **Arrivals of African Slaves in the Americas, 1500-1870**
(000)

| | *1500-1810* | *1811-1870* | *1500-1870* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brazil | 2 501 | 1 145 | 3 647 |
| Spanish America | 947 | 606 | 1 552 |
| Non-Spanish Caribbean | 3 698 | 96 | 3 793 |
| United States | 348 | 51 | 399 |
| Total Americas | 7 494 | 1 898 | 9 391 |

*Source:* P.D. Curtin (1969), *The Atlantic Slave Trade*, University of Wisconsin, Madison, p. 268.

The striking differences between the growth trajectories of Latin and North America were due in significant degree to differences in the type of colonialism and their enduring impact on institutions and social structure.

**Spain** concentrated its colonial activity in Mexico and Peru, which were the most densely populated at the time of conquest. The Aztec and Inca elites and their priesthood were exterminated. Old gods, calendars, records, relics, property rights and indigenous institutions disappeared. Churches and convents were built on the ruins of Aztec and Inca temples. The main agents of social control were the religious orders. Land was allocated to a privileged elite of Spaniards, giving them control of a traumatised Indian population, which was compelled to supply labour to mines and agriculture. There were rigid social distinctions between the ruling elite and the indigenous population which had no legal rights, access to education or land. The main aim of this tribute imperialism was to transfer a fiscal surplus (in precious metals) to finance government aspirations in Europe. Spain was well prepared to exercise this type of hegemony. It had several centuries of experience in reconquest of territory from the Moors. It had the military know–how and organisation for conquest, and a church experienced in evangelising, converting and indoctrinating a conquered population. Islam and Judaism were proscribed in Spain, just as the Aztec and Inca religions were extirpated in Mexico and Peru. The church was firmly under national control; the king being free to appoint bishops under a sixteenth century treaty with the Papacy. Centuries of militant struggle had concentrated power and legitimacy on the monarchy as the ultimate arbiter, against which rebellion even in very distant colonies was seldom imagined before the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

By 1825, the American empire had collapsed and more than 14 million people were no longer Spanish. In 1790, it had covered 16 million square km. Cuba and Puerto Rico were all that was left–with an area of 12 thousand square km, and a population less than 700 000. In South America, nine new nations had emerged with a total area of 8.8 million square km. Mexico had an area of 4.4 million square km. Five countries in Central America had formed a temporary union. Independence was achieved by armed struggle, and the process of state–formation was not smooth. The new states inherited the deep inequalities of the colonial period. In Mexico there were five decades of political anarchy after independence, half the land area was lost to the United States, and per capita income was a good deal lower in 1870 than in 1820. This was not untypical of what happened elsewhere.

**Portugal** had much more pragmatic objectives in Brazil, developing an export agriculture based on sugar plantations, with much looser imperial control. As indigenous labour was scarce, its labour force was composed largely of African slaves. Between 1500 and 1870, 3.6 million were shipped to Brazil. At the end of the colonial period, half the population were slaves. They were worked to death after a few years of service, and fed on a crude diet of beans and jerked beef. A privileged fraction of the white population enjoyed high incomes but the rest of the population (indigenous, free blacks, mulattos, and large numbers of whites) were poor. Land–ownership was concentrated on slave owners. A very unequal distribution of property buttressed a highly unequal distribution of income. Independence came very smoothly by Latin American standards. In 1808, the Portuguese Queen and the Regent fled to Rio to escape the French invasion of the motherland. They brought 10 000 of the mainland establishment with them. After the Napoleonic wars, Brazil became independent with an Emperor who was the son of the Portuguese monarch. Brazil abolished slavery and became a republic in 1889.

**The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France** copied the Portuguese model in Caribbean islands they seized from Spain in the seventeenth century. These colonies were highly specialised in sugar production, importing most of their food. By 1820, they had imported 3.7 million African slaves. Output rose tenfold between the 1660s and the 1780. A large part of the profits were siphoned off to absentee owners who preferred the healthier climate of the metropoles. The loss of privileged export markets in North America after 1776, interruptions to trade during the Napoleonic wars, and the successful slave revolt in Haiti persuaded the planting lobby that their days were numbered and that it was in their interest to settle for compensation. The prohibition of the slave trade and subsequent

abolition of slavery raised costs and weakened the competitive position of most Caribbean producers (in spite of the introduction of 700 000 indentured Asian workers between 1838 and 1913). In 1787 the Caribbean accounted for 90 per cent of world sugar exports; in 1913 about a sixth. Except for Cuba and Puerto Rico, the Caribbean became an economic backwater. Real GDP per head fell by a quarter in Jamaica between 1832 and 1870, exports fell from 41 to 15 per cent of GDP. In 1930, the per capita GDP level was about the same as in 1832. For the British and French islands, this experience was probably fairly typical.

## Sources for 1500–1820

**Population:** The size of the indigenous population at the time of the Spanish conquest was a matter of considerable controversy, and there were two extreme schools of thought. Borah and Cook (1963) estimated 25 million for central Mexico on the basis of ambiguous pictographs describing the incidence of Aztec fiscal levies. They assumed a 95 per cent depopulation ratio for the indigenous population for 1519–1605, and backcast Spanish estimates for 1605 by a multiplier of 25. Rosenblat (1945) made a careful survey of literary evidence, and estimated the pre–conquest population to have been 4.5 million with a drop of less than 15 per cent in the sixteenth century. There are two reasons for scepticism about the Borah estimates for Mexico and Latin America as a whole: *a)* they assume very much higher disease mortality than European experience with the Black Death; *b)* they assume that population did not recover its alleged pre–conquest levels until the twentieth century. On the other hand, Rosenblat's depopulation ratio is clearly too low. There is a discussion of the subsequent literature and rationale for the estimates I adopted in Maddison (2001), pp. 232–236.

**GDP:** I made a multicultural estimate, with a stylised per capita GDP for the indigenous population ($400 international 1990 dollars for the hunter–gatherers and $425 for Mexico and Peru, which had developed agriculture and urbanisation). For the non–indigenous population, I assumed the 1820 level of per capita GDP was valid for the whole period 1500–1820. The income level for each group was assumed to be stable, but the average for the two combined was lower in earlier years when the non–indigenous proportion was smaller — see Maddison (2001), p. 250. For the Caribbean, the estimates for 1600–1820 were based largely on evidence about sugar production, inferences on per capita GDP levels at the end of the period from G. Eisner (1961), *Jamaica, 1830–1930: A Study in Economic Growth*, Manchester University Press, and the work of David Eltis and others on earlier development, see Eltis, "The Total Product of Barbados, 1664–1701", *Journal of Economic History*, (June 1995) and, "The Slave Economies of the Caribbean, Performance, Evolution and Significance", in F.W. Knight (1997), *General History of the Caribbean*, vol. III, UNESCO, London.

## Sources for 1820–2001
## Core Countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela)

**Population:** 1820–1949 generally as in Maddison (1995), p. 99. Uruguay from Luis Bertola and Associates, *PBI de Uruguay 1870–1936,* Montevideo, 1998, and supplementary information supplied by Luis Bertola. Venezuela from Asdrubal Baptista, *Bases de la Economia Venezolana 1830–1989*, CCD, Caracas, 1991. 1950 onwards, all countries from US Bureau of the Census (http://www.census.gov./ipc), October 2002.

**GDP:** movement 1820–1949 generally from Maddison (1995), p.143; 1901–12 Colombia and Peru interpolated with average per capita movement in Brazil and Chile. 1911–12 and 1914–20 movement in Mexico from A.A. Hofman, *The Economic Development of Latin America in the Twentieth Century,* Elgar, Cheltenham, 2000, pp. 163–4. Uruguay 1820 1949 from Bertola, *op. cit.* For Brazil and Mexico, 1820–1949, see Maddison 2001, p. 191. Updating 1998–2001 from IMF, *World Economic Outlook*. 1990 benchmark GDP levels in 1990 international dollars from Maddison (2001), p. 199.

## 15 Other Countries

**Population:** Gaps in Maddison (2001) were filled as follows: 1820 from *Cambridge History of Latin America,* vol. III, pp. 238–9, 245 and 258 for Haiti and Dominican republic; p.478 for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua; p. 508 for Ecuador; p.564 for Bolivia; pp. 668 and 673 for Paraguay. Cuba and Puerto Rico from Shepherd and Beckles, eds, (2000) *Caribbean Slavery in the Atlantic World,* Wiener, Princeton, pp. 274 and 285 respectively. Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago from Higman (1984), *Slave Populations of the British Caribbean,* 1807–1834, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, p. 417. 1850 generally from Sanchez–Albornoz in *Cambridge History of Latin America,* vol. IV, 1986, p. 122; Jamaica from Eisner (1961), p. 153; Trinidad and Tobago from Mitchell (1983), p. 50. 1870 and 1913 generally from Maddison (2001). Annual figures for 1871–1912 for thirteen countries are interpolations of estimates for benchmark years in Sanchez Albornoz (1986). Jamaica from Eisner (1961), p. 134; 1870–1950 movement in Trinidad and Tobago assumed to be proportionately the same as in Jamaica.

Annual estimates 1920–49 from Bulmer–Thomas (1987) *The Political Economy of Central America since 1920,* C.U.P, p. 310 for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua; other countries generally from UN, *Demographic Yearbook 1960*, p. 132–8 (with some interpolation for Haiti); Cuba 1900–28 derived from C. Brundenius (1984), *Revolutionary Cuba: The Challenge of Economic Growth with Equity,* Westview Press, Boulder and London p. 140, 1929–49 from CEPAL (ECLAC), Statistics Division, (1962) *Cuadros del producto interno bruto a precios del mercado en dollares de 1950,* Santiago (mimeo). 1950–2001 as for the 8 core countries.

**GDP:** I added estimates for Jamaica 1820–1930 from Eisner (1961), p. 119, linked to 1938–50 from Findlay and Wellisz (1999) *The Political Economy of Poverty, Equity and Growth: Five Small Open Economies,* OUP, New York, p. 149. Jamaica is the only Caribbean economy for which GDP estimates are available for this period. Eisner's estimates imply a 24 per cent fall in per capita GDP between 1820 and 1870 as Jamaica's sugar economy decayed. I assumed that the 1820–70 per capita GDP movement in this group paralleled that in Jamaica. For the benchmark years 1870, 1913 and 1950, average per capita GDP movement in these economies was assumed parallel to the average for the 8 core countries. Annual GDP movement, 1920–50, for Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua from Bulmer–Thomas (1987), p. 308, Bolivia (1945–9), Ecuador (1939), Haiti (1945–9), Panama (1945–9), and Paraguay (1939–49) from ECLAC (1978), *Series Historicas del Crecimiento de America Latina,* Santiago, pp. 14–15. 1950–98 from Maddison (2001) Appendix C, updated to 2001 from IMF *World Economic Outlook,* 2/2002. Derivation of 1990 benchmark levels from Maddison (2001), p. 199.

Estimates for Cuba are revised. 1929–59 from ECLAC (1962), *Cuadros del producto interno bruto.* At that time Cuban national accounts were compiled according to UN standardised (SNA) procedures. After the revolution, Cuba adopted the Soviet material product system (MPS), which exaggerated growth. 1959–65 from OECD Development Centre, *Latest Information on National Accounts of Developing Countries,* various issues. 1965–82 from J.F. Perez Lopez (1987), *Measuring Cuban Economic Performance,* University of Texas Press, Austin, p. 111 who recalculated Cuban GDP according to SNA concepts. The Cuban Statistical Office published estimates of GDP by industry of origin for 1975–2000 (see Oficina Nacional de Estadisticas, *Cuba: Indicadores Seleccionados, 1950–2000,* Havana, 2001, pp. 15–16. Where these estimates overlap with those of Perez Lopez (for 1975–82) they show a growth rate twice as fast. I used these official estimates for 1982–90, but scaled down the year–to–year growth by a coefficient of the differential between them and those of Perez Lopez for the overlap years. 1990–1998 from ECLAC, *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean: Current Conditions and Outlook* (2001); 1998–2001 ECLAC, *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean,* Santiago (2002). These ECLAC figures are based on official Cuban sources which now seem more acceptable as the estimating procedure has been revised to conform with the UN standardised system (see *Anuario Estadistico de Cuba 2001,* Oficina Nacional de Estadisticas, Havana, 2002).

## 24 Small Caribbean Countries

Estimates for this group are substantially revised for 1820–1913.

**Population:** 1820–70 from S.L. Engerman and B.W. Higman (1997), "The demographic situation of the Caribbean slave societies in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries", in F.W. Knight (ed.), *General History of the Caribbean,* vol. III, UNESCO, London pp. 50–7 and Higman (1984); 1913 from League of Nations, (1928), *International Statistical Yearbook 1927,* Geneva, pp. 16–17; 1920–49 from UN, *Demographic Yearbook 1960,* pp. 132–6. 1950 onwards from US Bureau of the Census estimates, October 2002.

**GDP:** 1820 average per capita GDP level assumed equal to that of the 15 country group; 1870–1950 per capita GDP movement assumed to parallel that in the 8 core countries. GDP 1950–90 from Maddison (2001), updated and revised as shown in Table 4–5.

Table 4-5. **GDP and Population in 24 Small Caribbean Countries, 1950-2001**

| | *GDP in million 1990 international $* | | | | *Population (000)* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***1950*** | ***1973*** | ***1990*** | ***2001*** | ***1950*** | ***1973*** | ***1990*** | ***2001*** |
| Bahamas | 756 | 3 159 | 3 946 | 4 700 | 70 | 182 | 257 | 293 |
| Barbados | 448 | 1 595 | 2 138 | 2 419 | 211 | 244 | 263 | 275 |
| Belize | 110 | 341 | 735 | 1083 | 66 | 130 | 191 | 253 |
| Dominica | 82 | 182 | 279 | 352 | 51 | 74 | 73 | 71 |
| Grenada | 71 | 180 | 310 | 459 | 76 | 97 | 92 | 89 |
| Guyana | 462 | 1 309 | 1 159 | 2 080 | 428 | 755 | 742 | 698 |
| St. Lucia | 61 | 199 | 449 | 532 | 79 | 109 | 140 | 158 |
| St. Vincent | 79 | 175 | 392 | 545 | 66 | 90 | 107 | 116 |
| Suriname | 315 | 1 046 | 1 094 | 1 099 | 208 | 384 | 395 | 432 |
| Total A (9 countries) | 2 384 | 8 186 | 10 502 | 13 269 | 1 255 | 2 065 | 2 260 | 2 385 |
| Antigua & Barbuda | 82 | 328 | 413 | 535 | 46 | 68 | 63 | 67 |
| Bermuda | 65 | 238 | 310 | | 39 | 53 | 58 | 63 |
| Guadeloupe | 359 | 1 568 | 1 801 | | 208 | 329 | 378 | 431 |
| Guyana (Fr.) | 138 | 238 | 516 | | 26 | 53 | 116 | 178 |
| Martinique | 293 | 1 568 | 1 857 | | 217 | 332 | 374 | 418 |
| Neth. Antilles | 393 | 1 097 | 980 | 1 057 | 110 | 165 | 189 | 212 |
| St. Kitts Nevis | 61 | 215 | 233 | 402 | 44 | 45 | 41 | 39 |
| Total B (7 countries) | 1 391 | 5 252 | 6 110 | 8 315 | 690 | 1 045 | 1 219 | 1 408 |
| Total C (8 countries) | 298 | 926 | 1 441 | 1 809 | 117 | 197 | 250 | 298 |
| 24 countries | 4 073 | 14 364 | 18 053 | 23 393 | 2 062 | 3 308 | 3 727 | 4 091 |

*Source:* 1950–98 GDP from Maddison (2001), p. 192, updated to 2001 from IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, September, 2002. For countries for which estimates were not available, aggregate GDP movement assumed to be proportionate to that for the group A average. Population from Maddison (2001), updated from 1950 onwards from the International Programs Center, US Bureau of the Census, October 2002. The 8 countries in the third group are Anguilla, Aruba, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands, and British Virgin Islands.

Table 4a. **Population of 8 Latin American Countries, 1820-1913**
(000s at mid-year)

| | *Argentina* | *Brazil* | *Chile* | *Colombia* | *Mexico* | *Peru* | *Uruguay* | *Venezuela* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 534 | 4 507 | 885 | 1 206 | 6 587 | 1 317 | 55 | 718 | 15 809 |
| 1850 | 1 100 | 7 234 | 1 443 | 2 065 | 7 662 | 2 001 | 132 | 1 324 | 22 961 |
| 1870 | 1 796 | 9 797 | 1 943 | 2 392 | 9 219 | 2 606 | 343 | 1 653 | 29 749 |
| 1871 | | 9 980 | | | 9 331 | | 354 | 1 675 | |
| 1872 | | 10 167 | | | 9 444 | | 364 | 1 699 | |
| 1873 | | 10 358 | | | 9 558 | | 376 | 1 725 | |
| 1874 | | 10 552 | | | 9 674 | | 387 | 1 753 | |
| 1875 | | 10 749 | | | 9 791 | | 399 | 1 784 | |
| 1876 | | 10 951 | | | 9 910 | | 411 | 1 816 | |
| 1877 | | 11 156 | | | 10 030 | | 424 | 1 849 | |
| 1878 | | 11 365 | | | 10 151 | | 437 | 1 883 | |
| 1879 | | 11 578 | | | 10 274 | | 450 | 1 917 | |
| 1880 | | 11 794 | | | 10 399 | | 464 | 1 952 | |
| 1881 | | 12 015 | | | 10 524 | | 482 | 1 986 | |
| 1882 | | 12 240 | | | 10 652 | | 502 | 2 019 | |
| 1883 | | 12 470 | | | 10 781 | | 522 | 2 052 | |
| 1884 | | 12 703 | | | 10 912 | | 543 | 2 083 | |
| 1885 | | 12 941 | | | 11 044 | | 564 | 2 113 | |
| 1886 | | 13 183 | | | 11 178 | | 587 | 2 129 | |
| 1887 | | 13 430 | | | 11 313 | | 610 | 2 147 | |
| 1888 | | 13 682 | | | 11 450 | | 635 | 2 173 | |
| 1889 | | 13 938 | | | 11 589 | | 660 | 2 198 | |
| 1890 | 3 376 | 14 199 | 2 651 | 3 369 | 11 729 | 3 346 | 686 | 2 224 | 41 580 |
| 1891 | | 14 539 | | | 11 904 | | 706 | 2 255 | |
| 1892 | | 14 886 | | | 12 083 | | 727 | 2 285 | |
| 1893 | | 15 242 | | | 12 263 | | 748 | 2 314 | |
| 1894 | | 15 607 | | | 12 447 | | 770 | 2 346 | |
| 1895 | | 15 980 | | | 12 663 | | 792 | 2 375 | |
| 1896 | | 16 362 | | | 12 822 | | 815 | 2 408 | |
| 1897 | | 16 753 | | | 13 014 | | 839 | 2 442 | |
| 1898 | | 17 154 | | | 13 209 | | 864 | 2 475 | |
| 1899 | | 17 564 | | | 13 406 | | 889 | 2 509 | |
| 1900 | 4 693 | 17 984 | 2 974 | 3 998 | 13 607 | 3 791 | 915 | 2 542 | 50 504 |
| 1901 | 4 873 | 18 392 | 3 011 | 4 079 | 13 755 | 3 831 | 930 | 2 576 | 51 447 |
| 1902 | 5 060 | 18 782 | 3 048 | 4 162 | 13 904 | 3 871 | 945 | 2 609 | 52 381 |
| 1903 | 5 254 | 19 180 | 3 086 | 4 247 | 14 055 | 3 911 | 961 | 2 643 | 53 337 |
| 1904 | 5 455 | 19 587 | 3 124 | 4 334 | 14 208 | 3 952 | 977 | 2 690 | 54 327 |
| 1905 | 5 664 | 20 003 | 3 163 | 4 422 | 14 363 | 3 993 | 993 | 2 706 | 55 307 |
| 1906 | 5 881 | 20 427 | 3 202 | 4 512 | 14 519 | 4 035 | 1 009 | 2 720 | 56 305 |
| 1907 | 6 107 | 20 860 | 3 242 | 4 604 | 14 676 | 4 077 | 1 026 | 2 741 | 57 333 |
| 1908 | 6 341 | 21 303 | 3 282 | 4 697 | 14 836 | 4 119 | 1 043 | 2 761 | 58 382 |
| 1909 | 6 584 | 21 754 | 3 323 | 4 793 | 14 997 | 4 162 | 1 062 | 2 780 | 59 455 |
| 1910 | 6 836 | 22 216 | 3 364 | 4 890 | 15 000 | 4 206 | 1 081 | 2 805 | 60 398 |
| 1911 | 7 098 | 22 687 | 3 406 | 4 990 | 14 990 | 4 250 | 1 112 | 2 834 | 61 367 |
| 1912 | 7 370 | 23 168 | 3 448 | 5 091 | 14 980 | 4 294 | 1 144 | 2 856 | 62 351 |
| 1913 | 7 653 | 23 660 | 3 491 | 5 195 | 14 970 | 4 339 | 1 177 | 2 874 | 63 359 |

Table 4a. **Population of 8 Latin American Countries, 1914-1949**
(000s at mid-year)

| | *Argentina* | *Brazil* | *Chile* | *Colombia* | *Mexico* | *Peru* | *Uruguay* | *Venezuela* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 7 885 | 24 161 | 3 537 | 5 330 | 14 960 | 4 384 | 1 223 | 2 899 | 64 379 |
| 1915 | 8 072 | 24 674 | 3 584 | 5 468 | 14 950 | 4 430 | 1 246 | 2 918 | 65 342 |
| 1916 | 8 226 | 25 197 | 3 631 | 5 609 | 14 940 | 4 477 | 1 269 | 2 929 | 66 278 |
| 1917 | 8 374 | 25 732 | 3 679 | 5 754 | 14 930 | 4 523 | 1 292 | 2 944 | 67 228 |
| 1918 | 8 518 | 26 277 | 3 728 | 5 903 | 14 920 | 4 571 | 1 316 | 2 958 | 68 191 |
| 1919 | 8 672 | 26 835 | 3 777 | 6 056 | 14 910 | 4 619 | 1 341 | 2 973 | 69 183 |
| 1920 | 8 861 | 27 404 | 3 827 | 6 213 | 14 900 | 4 667 | 1 371 | 2 992 | 70 235 |
| 1921 | 9 092 | 27 969 | 3 877 | 6 374 | 14 895 | 4 730 | 1 402 | 3 008 | 71 347 |
| 1922 | 9 368 | 28 542 | 3 928 | 6 539 | 15 129 | 4 793 | 1 433 | 3 025 | 72 757 |
| 1923 | 9 707 | 29 126 | 3 980 | 6 709 | 15 367 | 4 859 | 1 465 | 3 049 | 74 262 |
| 1924 | 10 054 | 29 723 | 4 033 | 6 882 | 15 609 | 4 927 | 1 498 | 3 077 | 75 803 |
| 1925 | 10 358 | 30 332 | 4 086 | 7 061 | 15 854 | 4 996 | 1 534 | 3 114 | 77 335 |
| 1926 | 10 652 | 30 953 | 4 140 | 7 243 | 16 103 | 5 067 | 1 571 | 3 152 | 78 881 |
| 1927 | 10 965 | 31 587 | 4 195 | 7 431 | 16 356 | 5 141 | 1 608 | 3 185 | 80 468 |
| 1928 | 11 282 | 32 234 | 4 250 | 7 624 | 16 613 | 5 216 | 1 646 | 3 221 | 82 086 |
| 1929 | 11 592 | 32 894 | 4 306 | 7 821 | 16 875 | 5 294 | 1 685 | 3 259 | 83 726 |
| 1930 | 11 896 | 33 568 | 4 370 | 7 914 | 17 175 | 5 374 | 1 713 | 3 300 | 85 310 |
| 1931 | 12 167 | 34 256 | 4 434 | 8 009 | 17 480 | 5 456 | 1 741 | 3 336 | 86 879 |
| 1932 | 12 402 | 34 957 | 4 500 | 8 104 | 17 790 | 5 540 | 1 770 | 3 368 | 88 431 |
| 1933 | 12 623 | 35 673 | 4 567 | 8 201 | 18 115 | 5 626 | 1 799 | 3 401 | 90 005 |
| 1934 | 12 834 | 36 404 | 4 634 | 8 299 | 18 445 | 5 715 | 1 829 | 3 431 | 91 591 |
| 1935 | 13 044 | 37 150 | 4 703 | 8 398 | 18 781 | 5 806 | 1 859 | 3 465 | 93 206 |
| 1936 | 13 260 | 37 911 | 4 773 | 8 498 | 19 040 | 5 899 | 1 889 | 3 510 | 94 780 |
| 1937 | 13 490 | 38 687 | 4 843 | 8 599 | 19 370 | 5 995 | 1 921 | 3 565 | 96 470 |
| 1938 | 13 724 | 39 480 | 4 915 | 8 702 | 19 705 | 6 093 | 1 952 | 3 623 | 98 194 |
| 1939 | 13 984 | 40 289 | 5 003 | 8 935 | 20 047 | 6 194 | 1 944 | 3 699 | 100 095 |
| 1940 | 14 169 | 41 114 | 5 093 | 9 174 | 20 393 | 6 298 | 1 965 | 3 784 | 101 990 |
| 1941 | 14 402 | 42 069 | 5 184 | 9 419 | 20 955 | 6 415 | 1 987 | 3 858 | 104 289 |
| 1942 | 14 638 | 43 069 | 5 277 | 9 671 | 21 532 | 6 537 | 2 010 | 3 934 | 106 668 |
| 1943 | 14 877 | 44 093 | 5 371 | 9 930 | 22 125 | 6 661 | 2 032 | 4 020 | 109 109 |
| 1944 | 15 130 | 45 141 | 5 467 | 10 196 | 22 734 | 6 787 | 2 055 | 4 114 | 111 624 |
| 1945 | 15 390 | 46 215 | 5 565 | 10 469 | 23 724 | 6 919 | 2 081 | 4 223 | 114 586 |
| 1946 | 15 654 | 47 313 | 5 665 | 10 749 | 24 413 | 7 053 | 2 107 | 4 347 | 117 301 |
| 1947 | 15 942 | 48 438 | 5 767 | 11 036 | 25 122 | 7 192 | 2 134 | 4 486 | 120 117 |
| 1948 | 16 307 | 49 590 | 5 870 | 11 332 | 25 852 | 7 335 | 2 160 | 4 656 | 123 102 |
| 1949 | 16 737 | 50 769 | 5 975 | 11 635 | 26 603 | 7 480 | 2 188 | 4 843 | 126 230 |

Table 4a. **Population of 8 Latin American Countries, 1950-2003**
(000s at mid-year)

| | *Argentina* | *Brazil* | *Chile* | *Colombia* | *Mexico* | *Peru* | *Uruguay* | *Venezuela* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 17 150 | 53 443 | 6 091 | 11 592 | 28 485 | 7 633 | 2 194 | 5 009 | 131 597 |
| 1951 | 17 517 | 54 996 | 6 252 | 11 965 | 29 296 | 7 826 | 2 223 | 5 217 | 135 292 |
| 1952 | 17 877 | 56 603 | 6 378 | 12 351 | 30 144 | 8 026 | 2 253 | 5 440 | 139 070 |
| 1953 | 18 231 | 58 266 | 6 493 | 12 750 | 31 031 | 8 232 | 2 284 | 5 674 | 142 961 |
| 1954 | 18 581 | 59 989 | 6 612 | 13 162 | 31 959 | 8 447 | 2 317 | 5 919 | 146 985 |
| 1955 | 18 928 | 61 774 | 6 743 | 13 588 | 32 930 | 8 672 | 2 353 | 6 170 | 151 158 |
| 1956 | 19 272 | 63 632 | 6 889 | 14 029 | 33 946 | 8 905 | 2 389 | 6 431 | 155 493 |
| 1957 | 19 611 | 65 551 | 7 048 | 14 486 | 35 016 | 9 146 | 2 425 | 6 703 | 159 985 |
| 1958 | 19 947 | 67 533 | 7 220 | 14 958 | 36 142 | 9 397 | 2 460 | 6 982 | 164 639 |
| 1959 | 20 281 | 69 580 | 7 400 | 15 447 | 37 328 | 9 658 | 2 495 | 7 268 | 169 457 |
| 1960 | 20 616 | 71 695 | 7 585 | 15 953 | 38 579 | 9 931 | 2 531 | 7 556 | 174 446 |
| 1961 | 20 951 | 73 833 | 7 773 | 16 476 | 39 836 | 10 218 | 2 564 | 7 848 | 179 498 |
| 1962 | 21 284 | 76 039 | 7 961 | 17 010 | 41 121 | 10 517 | 2 598 | 8 143 | 184 674 |
| 1963 | 21 616 | 78 317 | 8 147 | 17 546 | 42 434 | 10 826 | 2 632 | 8 444 | 189 963 |
| 1964 | 21 949 | 80 667 | 8 330 | 18 090 | 43 775 | 11 144 | 2 664 | 8 752 | 195 370 |
| 1965 | 22 283 | 83 093 | 8 510 | 18 646 | 45 142 | 11 467 | 2 693 | 9 068 | 200 903 |
| 1966 | 22 612 | 85 557 | 8 686 | 19 202 | 46 538 | 11 796 | 2 721 | 9 387 | 206 499 |
| 1967 | 22 934 | 88 050 | 8 859 | 19 764 | 47 996 | 12 132 | 2 749 | 9 710 | 212 193 |
| 1968 | 23 261 | 90 569 | 9 030 | 20 322 | 49 519 | 12 476 | 2 777 | 10 041 | 217 994 |
| 1969 | 23 600 | 93 114 | 9 199 | 20 869 | 51 111 | 12 829 | 2 802 | 10 389 | 223 913 |
| 1970 | 23 962 | 95 684 | 9 369 | 21 430 | 52 775 | 13 193 | 2 824 | 10 758 | 229 994 |
| 1971 | 24 364 | 98 245 | 9 540 | 21 993 | 54 434 | 13 568 | 2 826 | 11 152 | 236 122 |
| 1972 | 24 780 | 100 840 | 9 718 | 22 543 | 56 040 | 13 955 | 2 830 | 11 516 | 242 220 |
| 1973 | 25 210 | 103 469 | 9 897 | 23 069 | 57 643 | 14 350 | 2 834 | 11 893 | 248 365 |
| 1974 | 25 646 | 106 131 | 10 077 | 23 593 | 59 240 | 14 753 | 2 838 | 12 281 | 254 559 |
| 1975 | 26 082 | 108 824 | 10 252 | 24 114 | 60 828 | 15 161 | 2 842 | 12 675 | 260 777 |
| 1976 | 26 531 | 111 545 | 10 432 | 24 620 | 62 404 | 15 573 | 2 857 | 13 082 | 267 046 |
| 1977 | 26 984 | 114 314 | 10 600 | 25 094 | 63 981 | 15 990 | 2 874 | 13 504 | 273 340 |
| 1978 | 27 440 | 117 147 | 10 760 | 25 543 | 65 554 | 16 414 | 2 889 | 13 931 | 279 678 |
| 1979 | 27 902 | 120 040 | 10 923 | 26 031 | 67 123 | 16 849 | 2 905 | 14 355 | 286 128 |
| 1980 | 28 370 | 122 958 | 11 094 | 26 583 | 68 686 | 17 295 | 2 920 | 14 768 | 292 673 |
| 1981 | 28 863 | 125 930 | 11 282 | 27 159 | 70 321 | 17 755 | 2 936 | 15 166 | 299 412 |
| 1982 | 29 341 | 128 963 | 11 487 | 27 765 | 71 910 | 18 234 | 2 954 | 15 621 | 306 275 |
| 1983 | 29 802 | 131 892 | 11 687 | 28 389 | 73 435 | 18 706 | 2 973 | 16 084 | 312 968 |
| 1984 | 30 236 | 134 626 | 11 879 | 29 028 | 74 945 | 19 171 | 2 990 | 16 545 | 319 420 |
| 1985 | 30 675 | 137 303 | 12 067 | 29 678 | 76 475 | 19 624 | 3 008 | 16 998 | 325 828 |
| 1986 | 31 146 | 140 112 | 12 260 | 30 327 | 78 035 | 20 073 | 3 027 | 17 450 | 332 430 |
| 1987 | 31 621 | 142 938 | 12 463 | 30 964 | 79 623 | 20 531 | 3 045 | 17 910 | 339 095 |
| 1988 | 32 091 | 145 782 | 12 678 | 31 589 | 81 231 | 21 000 | 3 064 | 18 379 | 345 813 |
| 1989 | 32 559 | 148 567 | 12 901 | 32 217 | 82 840 | 21 487 | 3 084 | 18 851 | 352 505 |
| 1990 | 33 022 | 151 084 | 13 128 | 32 859 | 84 446 | 21 989 | 3 106 | 19 325 | 358 959 |
| 1991 | 33 492 | 153 512 | 13 353 | 33 519 | 86 055 | 22 501 | 3 128 | 19 801 | 365 358 |
| 1992 | 33 959 | 155 976 | 13 573 | 34 203 | 87 667 | 23 015 | 3 149 | 20 266 | 371 808 |
| 1993 | 34 412 | 158 471 | 13 788 | 34 897 | 89 280 | 23 531 | 3 171 | 20 704 | 378 255 |
| 1994 | 34 864 | 160 994 | 14 000 | 35 589 | 90 888 | 24 047 | 3 193 | 21 135 | 384 711 |
| 1995 | 35 311 | 163 543 | 14 205 | 36 281 | 92 488 | 24 556 | 3 215 | 21 556 | 391 155 |
| 1996 | 35 754 | 166 074 | 14 404 | 36 971 | 94 080 | 25 058 | 3 237 | 21 969 | 397 547 |
| 1997 | 36 203 | 168 547 | 14 599 | 37 658 | 95 667 | 25 556 | 3 260 | 22 374 | 403 865 |
| 1998 | 36 644 | 170 956 | 14 789 | 38 340 | 97 245 | 26 049 | 3 284 | 22 773 | 410 079 |
| 1999 | 37 074 | 173 294 | 14 974 | 39 016 | 98 807 | 26 535 | 3 309 | 23 162 | 416 170 |
| 2000 | 37 498 | 175 553 | 15 154 | 39 686 | 100 350 | 27 013 | 3 334 | 23 543 | 422 131 |
| 2001 | 37 917 | 177 753 | 15 328 | 40 349 | 101 879 | 27 484 | 3 360 | 23 917 | 427 987 |
| 2002 | 38 331 | 179 914 | 15 499 | 41 008 | 103 400 | 27 950 | 3 387 | 24 288 | 433 777 |
| 2003 | 38 741 | 182 033 | 15 665 | 41 662 | 104 908 | 28 410 | 3 413 | 24 655 | 439 487 |

Table 4a. **Population of 15 Latin American Countries, 1820-1949**
(000s at mid-year)

| | *Bolivia* | *Costa Rica* | *Cuba* | *Dominican Republic* | *Ecuador* | *El Salvador* | *Guatemala* | *Haiti* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 1 100 | 63 | 605 | 89 | 500 | 248 | 595 | 723 |
| 1850 | 1 374 | 101 | 1 186 | 146 | 816 | 366 | 850 | 938 |
| 1870 | 1 495 | 137 | 1 331 | 242 | 1 013 | 492 | 1 080 | 1 150 |
| 1900 | 1 696 | 297 | 1 658 | 515 | 1 400 | 766 | 1 300 | 1 560 |
| 1901 | 1 710 | 310 | 1 716 | 530 | 1 420 | 782 | 1 313 | 1 583 |
| 1902 | 1 723 | 320 | 1 775 | 546 | 1 441 | 799 | 1 327 | 1 607 |
| 1903 | 1 737 | 320 | 1 837 | 562 | 1 462 | 816 | 1 341 | 1 631 |
| 1904 | 1 751 | 330 | 1 879 | 578 | 1 483 | 834 | 1 355 | 1 655 |
| 1905 | 1 765 | 340 | 1 927 | 595 | 1 505 | 851 | 1 369 | 1 680 |
| 1906 | 1 779 | 340 | 1 979 | 613 | 1 527 | 869 | 1 383 | 1 705 |
| 1907 | 1 793 | 350 | 2 034 | 631 | 1 549 | 888 | 1 397 | 1 730 |
| 1908 | 1 808 | 350 | 2 092 | 649 | 1 571 | 907 | 1 412 | 1 756 |
| 1909 | 1 822 | 360 | 2 154 | 668 | 1 594 | 926 | 1 426 | 1 782 |
| 1910 | 1 837 | 363 | 2 219 | 688 | 1 617 | 946 | 1 441 | 1 809 |
| 1911 | 1 851 | 366 | 2 287 | 708 | 1 641 | 966 | 1 456 | 1 836 |
| 1912 | 1 866 | 369 | 2 358 | 729 | 1 665 | 987 | 1 470 | 1 863 |
| 1913 | 1 881 | 372 | 2 431 | 750 | 1 689 | 1 008 | 1 486 | 1 891 |
| 1914 | 1 915 | 390 | 2 507 | 767 | 1 703 | 1 030 | 1 501 | 1 923 |
| 1915 | 1 951 | 390 | 2 585 | 785 | 1 717 | 1 052 | 1 517 | 1 955 |
| 1916 | 1 986 | 400 | 2 664 | 803 | 1 731 | 1 074 | 1 533 | 1 988 |
| 1917 | 2 023 | 400 | 2 746 | 821 | 1 746 | 1 098 | 1 549 | 2 021 |
| 1918 | 2 060 | 410 | 2 828 | 840 | 1 760 | 1 121 | 1 565 | 2 055 |
| 1919 | 2 098 | 420 | 2 912 | 859 | 1 774 | 1 145 | 1 581 | 2 089 |
| 1920 | 2 136 | 420 | 2 997 | 879 | 1 790 | 1 170 | 1 597 | 2 124 |
| 1921 | 2 161 | 430 | 3 083 | 912 | 1 805 | 1 190 | 1 614 | 2 152 |
| 1922 | 2 186 | 430 | 3 170 | 946 | 1 820 | 1 220 | 1 631 | 2 181 |
| 1923 | 2 212 | 440 | 3 257 | 981 | 1 835 | 1 240 | 1 648 | 2 209 |
| 1924 | 2 237 | 450 | 3 345 | 1 017 | 1 850 | 1 270 | 1 665 | 2 239 |
| 1925 | 2 263 | 460 | 3 432 | 1 054 | 1 865 | 1 300 | 1 682 | 2 268 |
| 1926 | 2 289 | 470 | 3 519 | 1 092 | 1 881 | 1 330 | 1 699 | 2 298 |
| 1927 | 2 316 | 470 | 3 606 | 1 131 | 1 896 | 1 350 | 1 717 | 2 328 |
| 1928 | 2 343 | 480 | 3 693 | 1 172 | 1 912 | 1 390 | 1 735 | 2 359 |
| 1929 | 2 370 | 490 | 3 742 | 1 213 | 1 928 | 1 410 | 1 753 | 2 390 |
| 1930 | 2 397 | 500 | 3 837 | 1 256 | 1 944 | 1 440 | 1 771 | 2 422 |
| 1931 | 2 425 | 510 | 3 910 | 1 300 | 1 995 | 1 460 | 1 810 | 2 453 |
| 1932 | 2 453 | 520 | 3 984 | 1 345 | 2 050 | 1 470 | 1 860 | 2 485 |
| 1933 | 2 482 | 530 | 4 060 | 1 391 | 2 095 | 1 490 | 1 910 | 2 517 |
| 1934 | 2 511 | 540 | 4 137 | 1 438 | 2 140 | 1 510 | 1 940 | 2 549 |
| 1935 | 2 540 | 550 | 4 221 | 1 484 | 2 196 | 1 530 | 1 980 | 2 582 |
| 1936 | 2 569 | 560 | 4 289 | 1 520 | 2 249 | 1 550 | 2 020 | 2 615 |
| 1937 | 2 599 | 580 | 4 357 | 1 558 | 2 298 | 1 570 | 2 070 | 2 648 |
| 1938 | 2 629 | 590 | 4 428 | 1 596 | 2 355 | 1 590 | 2 110 | 2 682 |
| 1939 | 2 659 | 610 | 4 497 | 1 634 | 2 412 | 1 610 | 2 150 | 2 716 |
| 1940 | 2 690 | 620 | 4 566 | 1 674 | 2 466 | 1 630 | 2 200 | 2 751 |
| 1941 | 2 721 | 630 | 4 635 | 1 715 | 2 541 | 1 650 | 2 250 | 2 786 |
| 1942 | 2 753 | 650 | 4 704 | 1 757 | 2 575 | 1 680 | 2 300 | 2 820 |
| 1943 | 2 785 | 660 | 4 779 | 1 800 | 2 641 | 1 690 | 2 340 | 2 856 |
| 1944 | 2 817 | 680 | 4 849 | 1 844 | 2 712 | 1 720 | 2 390 | 2 892 |
| 1945 | 2 850 | 700 | 4 932 | 1 889 | 2 781 | 1 740 | 2 440 | 2 928 |
| 1946 | 2 883 | 710 | 5 039 | 1 935 | 2 853 | 1 760 | 2 500 | 2 961 |
| 1947 | 2 916 | 730 | 5 152 | 1 982 | 2 936 | 1 780 | 2 570 | 2 994 |
| 1948 | 2 950 | 750 | 5 268 | 2 031 | 3 017 | 1 810 | 2 640 | 3 028 |
| 1949 | 2 984 | 770 | 5 386 | 2 080 | 3 104 | 1 840 | 2 720 | 3 062 |

Table 4a. **Population of 15 Latin American Countries, 1820-1949**
(000s at mid-year)

| | *Honduras* | *Jamaica* | *Nicaragua* | *Panama* | *Paraguay* | *Puerto Rico* | *Trinidad and Tobago* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 135 | 401 | 186 | – | 143 | 248 | 60 | 5 096 |
| 1850 | 350 | 399 | 300 | 135 | 350 | 495 | 80 | 7 886 |
| 1870 | 404 | 499 | 337 | 176 | 384 | 645 | 124 | 9 509 |
| 1900 | 500 | 720 | 478 | 263 | 440 | 959 | 268 | 12 820 |
| 1901 | 511 | 728 | 485 | 269 | 450 | 974 | 274 | 13 055 |
| 1902 | 522 | 737 | 492 | 275 | 461 | 990 | 279 | 13 294 |
| 1903 | 533 | 745 | 499 | 281 | 472 | 1 006 | 285 | 13 527 |
| 1904 | 545 | 754 | 507 | 287 | 483 | 1 022 | 291 | 13 754 |
| 1905 | 556 | 763 | 514 | 293 | 494 | 1 039 | 298 | 13 989 |
| 1906 | 568 | 772 | 522 | 299 | 505 | 1 056 | 304 | 14 221 |
| 1907 | 581 | 781 | 529 | 306 | 517 | 1 073 | 310 | 14 469 |
| 1908 | 593 | 790 | 537 | 312 | 529 | 1 090 | 317 | 14 713 |
| 1909 | 606 | 799 | 545 | 319 | 542 | 1 108 | 324 | 14 975 |
| 1910 | 619 | 808 | 553 | 326 | 554 | 1 126 | 331 | 15 237 |
| 1911 | 632 | 818 | 561 | 333 | 567 | 1 144 | 338 | 15 504 |
| 1912 | 646 | 827 | 570 | 341 | 580 | 1 162 | 345 | 15 778 |
| 1913 | 660 | 837 | 578 | 348 | 594 | 1 181 | 352 | 16 058 |
| 1914 | 668 | 840 | 580 | 365 | 608 | 1 199 | 357 | 16 353 |
| 1915 | 677 | 842 | 595 | 383 | 622 | 1 217 | 362 | 16 650 |
| 1916 | 685 | 845 | 604 | 402 | 637 | 1 235 | 367 | 16 954 |
| 1917 | 694 | 847 | 613 | 422 | 652 | 1 254 | 373 | 17 259 |
| 1918 | 702 | 850 | 622 | 442 | 667 | 1 273 | 378 | 17 573 |
| 1919 | 711 | 852 | 631 | 464 | 683 | 1 292 | 383 | 17 894 |
| 1920 | 720 | 855 | 640 | 487 | 699 | 1 312 | 389 | 18 215 |
| 1921 | 740 | 860 | 640 | 489 | 715 | 1 336 | 367 | 18 494 |
| 1922 | 770 | 879 | 650 | 491 | 732 | 1 359 | 371 | 18 836 |
| 1923 | 800 | 891 | 650 | 493 | 749 | 1 383 | 376 | 19 164 |
| 1924 | 820 | 900 | 660 | 495 | 767 | 1 407 | 379 | 19 501 |
| 1925 | 850 | 910 | 660 | 497 | 785 | 1 431 | 382 | 19 839 |
| 1926 | 880 | 930 | 670 | 499 | 803 | 1 455 | 385 | 20 200 |
| 1927 | 890 | 946 | 670 | 502 | 822 | 1 478 | 388 | 20 510 |
| 1928 | 910 | 966 | 670 | 504 | 841 | 1 502 | 392 | 20 869 |
| 1929 | 930 | 985 | 680 | 506 | 860 | 1 526 | 398 | 21 181 |
| 1930 | 950 | 1 009 | 680 | 515 | 880 | 1 552 | 405 | 21 558 |
| 1931 | 970 | 1 039 | 690 | 527 | 901 | 1 584 | 412 | 21 986 |
| 1932 | 990 | 1 061 | 690 | 543 | 922 | 1 615 | 417 | 22 405 |
| 1933 | 1 010 | 1 082 | 700 | 559 | 944 | 1 647 | 422 | 22 839 |
| 1934 | 1 020 | 1 098 | 710 | 576 | 966 | 1 679 | 428 | 23 242 |
| 1935 | 1 040 | 1 113 | 730 | 592 | 988 | 1 710 | 435 | 23 691 |
| 1936 | 1 060 | 1 130 | 750 | 608 | 1 012 | 1 743 | 442 | 24 117 |
| 1937 | 1 080 | 1 142 | 770 | 623 | 1 036 | 1 777 | 450 | 24 558 |
| 1938 | 1 100 | 1 163 | 780 | 640 | 1 061 | 1 810 | 458 | 24 992 |
| 1939 | 1 120 | 1 191 | 810 | 656 | 1 086 | 1 844 | 466 | 25 461 |
| 1940 | 1 150 | 1 212 | 830 | 697 | 1 111 | 1 880 | 476 | 25 953 |
| 1941 | 1 170 | 1 230 | 840 | 720 | 1 137 | 1 935 | 492 | 26 452 |
| 1942 | 1 200 | 1 254 | 860 | 773 | 1 164 | 1 987 | 510 | 26 987 |
| 1943 | 1 210 | 1 249 | 880 | 795 | 1 191 | 2 033 | 525 | 27 434 |
| 1944 | 1 240 | 1 259 | 900 | 784 | 1 219 | 2 062 | 536 | 27 904 |
| 1945 | 1 260 | 1 266 | 920 | 791 | 1 247 | 2 099 | 547 | 28 390 |
| 1946 | 1 290 | 1 298 | 950 | 788 | 1 275 | 2 141 | 561 | 28 944 |
| 1947 | 1 320 | 1 327 | 980 | 804 | 1 305 | 2 162 | 583 | 29 541 |
| 1948 | 1 350 | 1 350 | 1 000 | 822 | 1 335 | 2 187 | 600 | 30 138 |
| 1949 | 1 390 | 1 374 | 1 030 | 838 | 1 366 | 2 197 | 616 | 30 757 |

Table 4a. **Population of 15 Latin American Countries, Annual Estimates, 1950-2003**
(000s at mid-year)

| | *Bolivia* | *Costa Rica* | *Cuba* | *Dominican Republic* | *Ecuador* | *El Salvador* | *Guatemala* | *Haiti* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 2 766 | 867 | 5 785 | 2 353 | 3 370 | 1 940 | 2 969 | 3 097 |
| 1951 | 2 824 | 895 | 5 892 | 2 419 | 3 458 | 1 990 | 3 056 | 3 148 |
| 1952 | 2 883 | 926 | 6 008 | 2 491 | 3 549 | 2 043 | 3 146 | 3 201 |
| 1953 | 2 945 | 959 | 6 129 | 2 569 | 3 643 | 2 099 | 3 239 | 3 257 |
| 1954 | 3 009 | 994 | 6 254 | 2 651 | 3 740 | 2 159 | 3 335 | 3 316 |
| 1955 | 3 074 | 1 032 | 6 381 | 2 737 | 3 842 | 2 221 | 3 434 | 3 376 |
| 1956 | 3 142 | 1 072 | 6 513 | 2 828 | 3 949 | 2 287 | 3 536 | 3 441 |
| 1957 | 3 212 | 1 112 | 6 641 | 2 923 | 4 058 | 2 356 | 3 641 | 3 508 |
| 1958 | 3 284 | 1 154 | 6 763 | 3 023 | 4 172 | 2 428 | 3 749 | 3 577 |
| 1959 | 3 358 | 1 200 | 6 901 | 3 126 | 4 291 | 2 503 | 3 861 | 3 648 |
| 1960 | 3 434 | 1 248 | 7 027 | 3 231 | 4 416 | 2 582 | 3 976 | 3 723 |
| 1961 | 3 513 | 1 297 | 7 134 | 3 341 | 4 546 | 2 665 | 4 091 | 3 800 |
| 1962 | 3 594 | 1 345 | 7 254 | 3 453 | 4 682 | 2 748 | 4 209 | 3 880 |
| 1963 | 3 678 | 1 393 | 7 415 | 3 569 | 4 822 | 2 836 | 4 330 | 3 964 |
| 1964 | 3 764 | 1 440 | 7 612 | 3 687 | 4 968 | 2 924 | 4 454 | 4 050 |
| 1965 | 3 853 | 1 488 | 7 810 | 3 806 | 5 118 | 3 018 | 4 582 | 4 137 |
| 1966 | 3 945 | 1 538 | 7 985 | 3 926 | 5 273 | 3 128 | 4 713 | 4 227 |
| 1967 | 4 041 | 1 589 | 8 139 | 4 049 | 5 432 | 3 233 | 4 849 | 4 318 |
| 1968 | 4 139 | 1 638 | 8 284 | 4 173 | 5 597 | 3 347 | 4 989 | 4 412 |
| 1969 | 4 241 | 1 687 | 8 421 | 4 298 | 5 766 | 3 469 | 5 135 | 4 507 |
| 1970 | 4 346 | 1 736 | 8 543 | 4 423 | 5 939 | 3 604 | 5 289 | 4 605 |
| 1971 | 4 455 | 1 786 | 8 670 | 4 547 | 6 117 | 3 710 | 5 454 | 4 653 |
| 1972 | 4 566 | 1 835 | 8 831 | 4 671 | 6 299 | 3 791 | 5 625 | 4 701 |
| 1973 | 4 680 | 1 886 | 9 001 | 4 796 | 6 485 | 3 878 | 5 803 | 4 748 |
| 1974 | 4 796 | 1 937 | 9 153 | 4 922 | 6 676 | 3 972 | 5 988 | 4 795 |
| 1975 | 4 914 | 1 992 | 9 290 | 5 048 | 6 872 | 4 071 | 6 180 | 4 839 |
| 1976 | 4 956 | 2 049 | 9 421 | 5 176 | 7 073 | 4 175 | 6 378 | 4 882 |
| 1977 | 5 080 | 2 108 | 9 538 | 5 303 | 7 279 | 4 283 | 6 583 | 4 925 |
| 1978 | 5 205 | 2 192 | 9 634 | 5 431 | 7 489 | 4 396 | 6 795 | 4 970 |
| 1979 | 5 327 | 2 260 | 9 710 | 5 562 | 7 704 | 4 508 | 7 012 | 5 017 |
| 1980 | 5 441 | 2 299 | 9 653 | 5 697 | 7 920 | 4 566 | 7 235 | 5 056 |
| 1981 | 5 545 | 2 357 | 9 712 | 5 832 | 8 141 | 4 515 | 7 489 | 5 091 |
| 1982 | 5 642 | 2 424 | 9 789 | 5 968 | 8 366 | 4 475 | 7 714 | 5 149 |
| 1983 | 5 737 | 2 494 | 9 886 | 6 105 | 8 593 | 4 521 | 7 904 | 5 248 |
| 1984 | 5 834 | 2 568 | 9 982 | 6 241 | 8 826 | 4 588 | 8 124 | 5 355 |
| 1985 | 5 935 | 2 644 | 10 079 | 6 378 | 9 062 | 4 664 | 8 358 | 5 469 |
| 1986 | 6 041 | 2 723 | 10 162 | 6 516 | 9 301 | 4 751 | 8 601 | 5 588 |
| 1987 | 6 156 | 2 800 | 10 240 | 6 655 | 9 545 | 4 842 | 8 856 | 5 710 |
| 1988 | 6 283 | 2 875 | 10 334 | 6 796 | 9 794 | 4 930 | 9 118 | 5 833 |
| 1989 | 6 423 | 2 951 | 10 439 | 6 937 | 10 048 | 5 016 | 9 384 | 5 955 |
| 1990 | 6 574 | 3 027 | 10 545 | 7 076 | 10 317 | 5 100 | 9 654 | 6 075 |
| 1991 | 6 731 | 3 101 | 10 643 | 7 213 | 10 566 | 5 186 | 9 931 | 6 174 |
| 1992 | 6 893 | 3 173 | 10 724 | 7 347 | 10 819 | 5 275 | 10 216 | 6 272 |
| 1993 | 7 055 | 3 244 | 10 789 | 7 472 | 11 077 | 5 370 | 10 510 | 6 388 |
| 1994 | 7 217 | 3 315 | 10 846 | 7 595 | 11 337 | 5 467 | 10 814 | 6 500 |
| 1995 | 7 377 | 3 384 | 10 900 | 7 722 | 11 599 | 5 568 | 11 127 | 6 614 |
| 1996 | 7 536 | 3 452 | 10 952 | 7 851 | 11 862 | 5 674 | 11 449 | 6 727 |
| 1997 | 7 693 | 3 518 | 11 003 | 7 979 | 12 126 | 5 783 | 11 781 | 6 837 |
| 1998 | 7 849 | 3 583 | 11 051 | 8 105 | 12 391 | 5 895 | 12 121 | 6 952 |
| 1999 | 8 002 | 3 647 | 11 098 | 8 230 | 12 656 | 6 008 | 12 467 | 7 066 |
| 2000 | 8 153 | 3 711 | 11 142 | 8 354 | 12 920 | 6 123 | 12 820 | 7 177 |
| 2001 | 8 300 | 3 773 | 11 184 | 8 475 | 13 184 | 6 238 | 13 179 | 7 288 |
| 2002 | 8 445 | 3 835 | 11 224 | 8 596 | 13 447 | 6 354 | 13 542 | 7 405 |
| 2003 | 8 586 | 3 896 | 11 263 | 8 716 | 13 710 | 6 470 | 13 909 | 7 528 |

Table 4a. **Population of 15 Latin American Countries, 1950-2003**
(000s at mid-year)

| | *Honduras* | *Jamaica* | *Nicaragua* | *Panama* | *Paraguay* | *Puerto Rico* | *Trinidad and Tobago* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 431 | 1 385 | 1 098 | 893 | 1 476 | 2 218 | 632 | 32 279 |
| 1951 | 1 474 | 1 406 | 1 131 | 916 | 1 515 | 2 235 | 649 | 33 008 |
| 1952 | 1 517 | 1 426 | 1 166 | 940 | 1 556 | 2 227 | 663 | 33 743 |
| 1953 | 1 562 | 1 446 | 1 202 | 962 | 1 597 | 2 204 | 678 | 34 492 |
| 1954 | 1 611 | 1 468 | 1 239 | 985 | 1 640 | 2 214 | 698 | 35 311 |
| 1955 | 1 662 | 1 489 | 1 277 | 1 011 | 1 683 | 2 250 | 721 | 36 192 |
| 1956 | 1 715 | 1 510 | 1 317 | 1 037 | 1 727 | 2 249 | 743 | 37 064 |
| 1957 | 1 770 | 1 535 | 1 359 | 1 064 | 1 771 | 2 260 | 765 | 37 974 |
| 1958 | 1 829 | 1 566 | 1 402 | 1 085 | 1 816 | 2 299 | 789 | 38 935 |
| 1959 | 1 889 | 1 599 | 1 446 | 1 115 | 1 862 | 2 322 | 817 | 39 939 |
| 1960 | 1 952 | 1 632 | 1 493 | 1 148 | 1 910 | 2 358 | 841 | 40 969 |
| 1961 | 2 017 | 1 648 | 1 541 | 1 181 | 1 959 | 2 403 | 861 | 41 997 |
| 1962 | 2 082 | 1 665 | 1 591 | 1 216 | 2 010 | 2 448 | 887 | 43 064 |
| 1963 | 2 151 | 1 698 | 1 642 | 1 251 | 2 062 | 2 497 | 904 | 44 213 |
| 1964 | 2 224 | 1 739 | 1 695 | 1 288 | 2 115 | 2 552 | 924 | 45 437 |
| 1965 | 2 299 | 1 777 | 1 750 | 1 326 | 2 170 | 2 597 | 939 | 46 671 |
| 1966 | 2 375 | 1 820 | 1 807 | 1 365 | 2 228 | 2 627 | 953 | 47 912 |
| 1967 | 2 453 | 1 861 | 1 865 | 1 405 | 2 288 | 2 649 | 960 | 49 132 |
| 1968 | 2 534 | 1 893 | 1 926 | 1 447 | 2 349 | 2 674 | 963 | 50 365 |
| 1969 | 2 618 | 1 920 | 1 988 | 1 489 | 2 412 | 2 722 | 963 | 51 636 |
| 1970 | 2 683 | 1 944 | 2 053 | 1 531 | 2 477 | 2 722 | 955 | 52 849 |
| 1971 | 2 767 | 1 967 | 2 120 | 1 573 | 2 545 | 2 766 | 962 | 54 091 |
| 1972 | 2 864 | 1 998 | 2 183 | 1 616 | 2 614 | 2 847 | 975 | 55 416 |
| 1973 | 2 964 | 2 036 | 2 247 | 1 659 | 2 692 | 2 863 | 985 | 56 725 |
| 1974 | 3 066 | 2 071 | 2 320 | 1 706 | 2 773 | 2 887 | 995 | 58 057 |
| 1975 | 3 152 | 2 105 | 2 394 | 1 748 | 2 850 | 2 935 | 1 007 | 59 399 |
| 1976 | 3 240 | 2 133 | 2 473 | 1 790 | 2 919 | 3 026 | 1 021 | 60 711 |
| 1977 | 3 331 | 2 157 | 2 554 | 1 840 | 2 984 | 3 081 | 1 039 | 62 085 |
| 1978 | 3 431 | 2 179 | 2 608 | 1 873 | 3 051 | 3 118 | 1 056 | 63 430 |
| 1979 | 3 528 | 2 207 | 2 688 | 1 915 | 3 119 | 3 168 | 1 073 | 64 799 |
| 1980 | 3 635 | 2 229 | 2 804 | 1 956 | 3 193 | 3 210 | 1 091 | 65 986 |
| 1981 | 3 756 | 2 258 | 2 900 | 1 996 | 3 276 | 3 239 | 1 102 | 67 210 |
| 1982 | 3 861 | 2 298 | 2 978 | 2 036 | 3 366 | 3 279 | 1 116 | 68 463 |
| 1983 | 3 963 | 2 323 | 3 047 | 2 077 | 3 463 | 3 316 | 1 133 | 69 811 |
| 1984 | 4 072 | 2 347 | 3 119 | 2 120 | 3 564 | 3 350 | 1 150 | 71 239 |
| 1985 | 4 186 | 2 371 | 3 188 | 2 164 | 3 668 | 3 382 | 1 166 | 72 713 |
| 1986 | 4 301 | 2 394 | 3 258 | 2 208 | 3 776 | 3 413 | 1 180 | 74 216 |
| 1987 | 4 417 | 2 413 | 3 334 | 2 252 | 3 887 | 3 444 | 1 191 | 75 743 |
| 1988 | 4 505 | 2 428 | 3 415 | 2 297 | 4 000 | 3 475 | 1 198 | 77 282 |
| 1989 | 4 634 | 2 444 | 3 502 | 2 342 | 4 117 | 3 506 | 1 200 | 78 898 |
| 1990 | 4 757 | 2 463 | 3 643 | 2 388 | 4 236 | 3 537 | 1 198 | 80 591 |
| 1991 | 4 878 | 2 485 | 3 817 | 2 434 | 4 359 | 3 562 | 1 193 | 82 272 |
| 1992 | 5 009 | 2 505 | 3 947 | 2 480 | 4 484 | 3 585 | 1 184 | 83 915 |
| 1993 | 5 148 | 2 525 | 4 055 | 2 524 | 4 612 | 3 615 | 1 175 | 85 560 |
| 1994 | 5 293 | 2 547 | 4 164 | 2 568 | 4 744 | 3 649 | 1 167 | 87 222 |
| 1995 | 5 443 | 2 569 | 4 274 | 2 615 | 4 878 | 3 683 | 1 160 | 88 912 |
| 1996 | 5 594 | 2 589 | 4 384 | 2 663 | 5 015 | 3 725 | 1 151 | 90 623 |
| 1997 | 5 747 | 2 608 | 4 493 | 2 705 | 5 154 | 3 759 | 1 141 | 92 328 |
| 1998 | 5 902 | 2 624 | 4 600 | 2 745 | 5 296 | 3 781 | 1 136 | 94 032 |
| 1999 | 6 044 | 2 639 | 4 706 | 2 792 | 5 440 | 3 800 | 1 131 | 95 727 |
| 2000 | 6 201 | 2 653 | 4 813 | 2 836 | 5 586 | 3 816 | 1 125 | 97 428 |
| 2001 | 6 358 | 2 666 | 4 918 | 2 879 | 5 734 | 3 840 | 1 118 | 99 135 |
| 2002 | 6 514 | 2 680 | 5 024 | 2 920 | 5 884 | 3 863 | 1 112 | 100 846 |
| 2003 | 6 670 | 2 696 | 5 129 | 2 961 | 6 037 | 3 886 | 1 104 | 102 561 |

Table 4a. **Population of 47 Latin American Countries, 1820-1949**
(000s at mid-year)

| | *Total 8 core countries* | *Total 15 countries* | *Total 24 small Caribbean countries* | *Total 47 countries* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 15 809 | 5 096 | 800 | 21 705 |
| 1850 | 22 961 | 7 886 | 946 | 31 793 |
| 1870 | 29 749 | 9 509 | 1 141 | 40 399 |
| 1890 | 41 580 | 10 859 | 1 383 | 53 822 |
| 1900 | 50 504 | 12 820 | 1 440 | 64 764 |
| 1901 | 51 447 | 13 055 | 1 446 | 65 948 |
| 1902 | 52 381 | 13 294 | 1 452 | 67 127 |
| 1903 | 53 337 | 13 527 | 1 458 | 68 322 |
| 1904 | 54 327 | 13 754 | 1 464 | 69 545 |
| 1905 | 55 307 | 13 989 | 1 470 | 70 766 |
| 1906 | 56 305 | 14 221 | 1 475 | 72 001 |
| 1907 | 57 333 | 14 469 | 1 481 | 73 283 |
| 1908 | 58 382 | 14 713 | 1 488 | 74 583 |
| 1909 | 59 455 | 14 975 | 1 494 | 75 924 |
| 1910 | 60 398 | 15 237 | 1 500 | 77 135 |
| 1911 | 61 367 | 15 504 | 1 506 | 78 377 |
| 1912 | 62 351 | 15 778 | 1 512 | 79 641 |
| 1913 | 63 359 | 16 058 | 1 518 | 80 935 |
| 1914 | 64 379 | 16 353 | 1 531 | 82 263 |
| 1915 | 65 342 | 16 650 | 1 543 | 83 535 |
| 1916 | 66 278 | 16 954 | 1 556 | 84 788 |
| 1917 | 67 228 | 17 259 | 1 569 | 86 056 |
| 1918 | 68 191 | 17 573 | 1 582 | 87 346 |
| 1919 | 69 183 | 17 894 | 1 596 | 88 673 |
| 1920 | 70 235 | 18 215 | 1 609 | 90 059 |
| 1921 | 71 347 | 18 494 | 1 622 | 91 463 |
| 1922 | 72 757 | 18 836 | 1 635 | 93 228 |
| 1923 | 74 262 | 19 164 | 1 649 | 95 075 |
| 1924 | 75 803 | 19 501 | 1 663 | 96 967 |
| 1925 | 77 335 | 19 839 | 1 677 | 98 851 |
| 1926 | 78 881 | 20 200 | 1 690 | 100 771 |
| 1927 | 80 468 | 20 510 | 1 705 | 102 683 |
| 1928 | 82 086 | 20 869 | 1 719 | 104 674 |
| 1929 | 83 726 | 21 181 | 1 733 | 106 640 |
| 1930 | 85 310 | 21 558 | 1 747 | 108 615 |
| 1931 | 86 879 | 21 986 | 1 762 | 110 627 |
| 1932 | 88 431 | 22 405 | 1 777 | 112 613 |
| 1933 | 90 005 | 22 839 | 1 791 | 114 635 |
| 1934 | 91 591 | 23 242 | 1 806 | 116 639 |
| 1935 | 93 206 | 23 691 | 1 821 | 118 718 |
| 1936 | 94 780 | 24 117 | 1 836 | 120 733 |
| 1937 | 96 470 | 24 558 | 1 852 | 122 880 |
| 1938 | 98 194 | 24 992 | 1 867 | 125 053 |
| 1939 | 100 095 | 25 461 | 1 883 | 127 439 |
| 1940 | 101 990 | 25 953 | 1 898 | 129 841 |
| 1941 | 104 289 | 26 452 | 1 914 | 132 655 |
| 1942 | 106 668 | 26 987 | 1 930 | 135 585 |
| 1943 | 109 109 | 27 434 | 1 946 | 138 489 |
| 1944 | 111 624 | 27 904 | 1 962 | 141 490 |
| 1945 | 114 586 | 28 390 | 1 978 | 144 954 |
| 1946 | 117 301 | 28 944 | 1 995 | 148 240 |
| 1947 | 120 117 | 29 541 | 2 011 | 151 669 |
| 1948 | 123 102 | 30 138 | 2 028 | 155 268 |
| 1949 | 126 230 | 30 757 | 2 045 | 159 032 |

Table 4a. **Population of 47 Latin American Countries, 1950-2003**
(000s at mid-year)

| | *Total 8 core countries* | *Total 15 countries* | *Total 24 small Caribbean countries* | *Total 47 countries* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 131 597 | 32 279 | 2 062 | 165 938 |
| 1951 | 135 292 | 33 008 | 2 111 | 170 411 |
| 1952 | 139 070 | 33 743 | 2 161 | 174 975 |
| 1953 | 142 961 | 34 492 | 2 211 | 179 664 |
| 1954 | 146 985 | 35 311 | 2 267 | 184 563 |
| 1955 | 151 158 | 36 192 | 2 323 | 189 673 |
| 1956 | 155 493 | 37 064 | 2 378 | 194 935 |
| 1957 | 159 985 | 37 974 | 2 435 | 200 395 |
| 1958 | 164 639 | 38 935 | 2 494 | 206 069 |
| 1959 | 169 457 | 39 939 | 2 555 | 211 951 |
| 1960 | 174 446 | 40 969 | 2 614 | 218 029 |
| 1961 | 179 498 | 41 997 | 2 662 | 224 157 |
| 1962 | 184 674 | 43 064 | 2 711 | 230 450 |
| 1963 | 189 963 | 44 213 | 2 781 | 236 957 |
| 1964 | 195 370 | 45 437 | 2 841 | 243 648 |
| 1965 | 200 903 | 46 671 | 2 900 | 250 474 |
| 1966 | 206 499 | 47 912 | 2 959 | 257 370 |
| 1967 | 212 193 | 49 132 | 3 014 | 264 339 |
| 1968 | 217 994 | 50 365 | 3 071 | 271 430 |
| 1969 | 223 913 | 51 636 | 3 121 | 278 670 |
| 1970 | 229 994 | 52 849 | 3 164 | 286 007 |
| 1971 | 236 122 | 54 091 | 3 215 | 293 427 |
| 1972 | 242 220 | 55 416 | 3 264 | 300 900 |
| 1973 | 248 365 | 56 725 | 3 308 | 308 399 |
| 1974 | 254 559 | 58 057 | 3 341 | 315 957 |
| 1975 | 260 777 | 59 399 | 3 348 | 323 524 |
| 1976 | 267 046 | 60 711 | 3 351 | 331 109 |
| 1977 | 273 340 | 62 085 | 3 366 | 338 791 |
| 1978 | 279 678 | 63 430 | 3 385 | 346 493 |
| 1979 | 286 128 | 64 799 | 3 399 | 354 326 |
| 1980 | 292 673 | 65 986 | 3 410 | 362 069 |
| 1981 | 299 412 | 67 210 | 3 435 | 370 057 |
| 1982 | 306 275 | 68 463 | 3 466 | 378 204 |
| 1983 | 312 968 | 69 811 | 3 499 | 386 279 |
| 1984 | 319 420 | 71 239 | 3 534 | 394 193 |
| 1985 | 325 828 | 72 713 | 3 569 | 402 110 |
| 1986 | 332 430 | 74 216 | 3 602 | 410 248 |
| 1987 | 339 095 | 75 743 | 3 632 | 418 470 |
| 1988 | 345 813 | 77 282 | 3 663 | 426 758 |
| 1989 | 352 505 | 78 898 | 3 694 | 435 097 |
| 1990 | 358 959 | 80 591 | 3 727 | 443 276 |
| 1991 | 365 358 | 82 272 | 3 757 | 451 387 |
| 1992 | 371 808 | 83 915 | 3 790 | 459 512 |
| 1993 | 378 255 | 85 560 | 3 824 | 467 639 |
| 1994 | 384 711 | 87 222 | 3 857 | 475 790 |
| 1995 | 391 155 | 88 912 | 3 890 | 483 957 |
| 1996 | 397 547 | 90 623 | 3 923 | 492 093 |
| 1997 | 403 865 | 92 328 | 3 956 | 500 150 |
| 1998 | 410 079 | 94 032 | 3 983 | 508 094 |
| 1999 | 416 170 | 95 727 | 4 019 | 515 916 |
| 2000 | 422 129 | 97 428 | 4 055 | 523 612 |
| 2001 | 427 987 | 99 135 | 4 091 | 531 213 |
| 2002 | 433 777 | 100 846 | 4 128 | 538 751 |
| 2003 | 439 487 | 102 561 | 4 164 | 546 212 |

# GDP Levels in Latin America

Table 4b. **GDP Levels in 8 Latin American Countries, 1820-1913**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Argentina* | *Brazil* | *Chile* | *Colombia* | *Mexico* | *Peru* | *Uruguay* | *Venezuela* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | 2 912 | | | 5 000 | | | | 11 275 |
| 1850 | | 4 959 | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | 2 354 | 6 985 | | | 6 214 | | 748 | 941 | 22 273 |
| 1871 | | 7 154 | | | | | 771 | | |
| 1872 | | 7 327 | | | | | 958 | | |
| 1873 | | 7 504 | | | | | 978 | | |
| 1874 | | 7 686 | | | | | 896 | | |
| 1875 | | 7 872 | | | | | 775 | | |
| 1876 | | 8 062 | | | | | 865 | | |
| 1877 | | 8 257 | | | | | 900 | | |
| 1878 | | 8 457 | | | | | 982 | | |
| 1879 | | 8 662 | | | | | 877 | | |
| 1880 | | 8 871 | | | | | 966 | | |
| 1881 | | 9 086 | | | | | 931 | | |
| 1882 | | 9 306 | | | | | 1 044 | | |
| 1883 | | 9 531 | | | | | 1 251 | | |
| 1884 | | 9 761 | | | | | 1 262 | | |
| 1885 | | 9 998 | | | | | 1 449 | | |
| 1886 | | 10 240 | | | | | 1 531 | | |
| 1887 | | 10 487 | | | | | 1 383 | | |
| 1888 | | 10 741 | | | | | 1 726 | | |
| 1889 | | 11 001 | | | | | 1 594 | | |
| 1890 | 7 265 | 11 267 | | | 11 860 | | 1 473 | | |
| 1891 | | 11 232 | | | | | 1 617 | | |
| 1892 | | 10 865 | | | | | 1 668 | | |
| 1893 | | 9 474 | | | | | 1 823 | | |
| 1894 | | 9 695 | | | | | 2 046 | | |
| 1895 | | 12 519 | | | 14 337 | | 2 034 | | |
| 1896 | | 11 616 | | | | | 2 155 | | |
| 1897 | | 11 712 | | | | | 2 092 | | |
| 1898 | | 12 300 | | | | | 1 944 | | |
| 1899 | | 12 347 | | | | | 2 010 | | |
| 1900 | 12 932 | 12 201 | 5 798 | 3 891 | 18 585 | 3 096 | 2 030 | 2 087 | 60 619 |
| 1901 | 14 036 | 13 425 | 5 992 | 4 169 | 20 167 | 3 287 | 2 077 | 2 053 | 65 206 |
| 1902 | 13 746 | 13 425 | 6 196 | 4 245 | 18 741 | 3 310 | 2 431 | 2 233 | 64 327 |
| 1903 | 15 722 | 13 693 | 6 400 | 4 374 | 20 840 | 3 379 | 2 513 | 2 414 | 69 334 |
| 1904 | 17 407 | 13 961 | 6 622 | 4 503 | 21 203 | 3 446 | 2 579 | 2 357 | 72 078 |
| 1905 | 19 703 | 14 365 | 6 844 | 4 656 | 23 407 | 3 530 | 2 318 | 2 329 | 77 152 |
| 1906 | 20 691 | 15 735 | 7 076 | 4 977 | 23 147 | 3 732 | 2 556 | 2 173 | 80 087 |
| 1907 | 21 127 | 15 754 | 7 317 | 5 069 | 24 495 | 3 767 | 2 829 | 2 173 | 82 530 |
| 1908 | 23 190 | 15 639 | 7 557 | 5 148 | 24 469 | 3 789 | 3 101 | 2 322 | 85 216 |
| 1909 | 24 353 | 16 886 | 7 687 | 5 421 | 25 195 | 3 950 | 3 140 | 2 405 | 89 036 |
| 1910 | 26 125 | 17 078 | 8 317 | 5 682 | 25 403 | 4 101 | 3 390 | 2 484 | 92 580 |
| 1911 | 26 590 | 18 959 | 8 243 | 5 993 | 25 584 | 4 284 | 3 288 | 2 655 | 95 596 |
| 1912 | 28 770 | 18 747 | 9 160 | 6 292 | 25 740 | 4 453 | 4 013 | 2 747 | 99 922 |
| 1913 | 29 060 | 19 188 | 9 261 | 6 420 | 25 921 | 4 500 | 3 896 | 3 172 | 101 419 |

Table 4b. **GDP Levels in 8 Latin American Countries, 1914-1949**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Argentina* | *Brazil* | *Chile* | *Colombia* | *Mexico* | *Peru* | *Uruguay* | *Venezuela* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 26 038 | 18 844 | 8 632 | 6 199 | 26 095 | 4 063 | 3 246 | 2 773 | 95 890 |
| 1915 | 26 183 | 19 688 | 8 020 | 6 173 | 26 270 | 4 315 | 3 078 | 2 858 | 96 586 |
| 1916 | 25 428 | 20 263 | 9 511 | 6 854 | 26 446 | 5 620 | 3 183 | 2 697 | 100 002 |
| 1917 | 23 364 | 21 664 | 10 280 | 7 434 | 26 624 | 5 418 | 3 511 | 3 147 | 101 442 |
| 1918 | 27 665 | 21 223 | 10 299 | 7 391 | 26 803 | 5 274 | 3 721 | 3 128 | 105 504 |
| 1919 | 28 683 | 24 024 | 8 141 | 7 588 | 26 983 | 6 088 | 4 204 | 2 922 | 108 632 |
| 1920 | 30 775 | 26 393 | 9 298 | 7 797 | 27 164 | 6 209 | 3 666 | 3 509 | 114 811 |
| 1921 | 31 559 | 26 944 | 8 002 | 7 999 | 27 346 | 4 378 | 3 857 | 3 651 | 113 737 |
| 1922 | 34 059 | 28 801 | 8 558 | 8 206 | 27 994 | 4 959 | 4 411 | 3 753 | 120 740 |
| 1923 | 37 837 | 30 454 | 10 651 | 8 420 | 28 953 | 6 403 | 4 644 | 4 330 | 131 691 |
| 1924 | 40 772 | 30 434 | 11 614 | 8 637 | 28 487 | 6 493 | 5 089 | 5 016 | 136 541 |
| 1925 | 40 597 | 30 556 | 11 753 | 8 860 | 30 250 | 5 782 | 4 890 | 6 481 | 139 169 |
| 1926 | 42 544 | 31 210 | 11 456 | 9 707 | 32 064 | 6 443 | 5 338 | 7 839 | 146 603 |
| 1927 | 45 567 | 33 476 | 10 984 | 10 581 | 30 664 | 7 249 | 6 106 | 8 794 | 153 420 |
| 1928 | 48 414 | 37 333 | 13 327 | 11 357 | 30 846 | 7 757 | 6 429 | 9 847 | 165 312 |
| 1929 | 50 623 | 37 415 | 14 624 | 11 768 | 29 653 | 8 572 | 6 483 | 11 167 | 170 305 |
| 1930 | 48 531 | 35 187 | 13 735 | 11 666 | 27 787 | 7 613 | 7 368 | 11 367 | 163 253 |
| 1931 | 45 160 | 34 401 | 10 345 | 11 595 | 28 720 | 6 700 | 6 094 | 9 187 | 152 202 |
| 1932 | 43 678 | 35 599 | 10 234 | 12 243 | 24 417 | 6 362 | 5 657 | 8 800 | 146 991 |
| 1933 | 45 712 | 38 374 | 12 114 | 12 930 | 27 191 | 8 572 | 4 948 | 9 628 | 159 469 |
| 1934 | 49 344 | 41 585 | 13 790 | 12 661 | 29 031 | 10 016 | 5 891 | 10 275 | 172 594 |
| 1935 | 51 524 | 42 722 | 14 050 | 14 080 | 31 183 | 10 291 | 6 238 | 11 021 | 181 108 |
| 1936 | 51 873 | 46 824 | 14 587 | 14 824 | 33 671 | 10 750 | 6 534 | 12 106 | 191 168 |
| 1937 | 55 650 | 48 355 | 15 698 | 15 055 | 34 786 | 10 984 | 6 651 | 13 889 | 201 068 |
| 1938 | 55 883 | 50 376 | 15 430 | 16 038 | 35 356 | 10 705 | 7 176 | 15 015 | 205 978 |
| 1939 | 58 004 | 50 876 | 15 902 | 17 020 | 37 248 | 11 668 | 7 177 | 15 926 | 213 820 |
| 1940 | 58 963 | 51 381 | 16 596 | 17 386 | 37 767 | 11 483 | 7 193 | 15 307 | 216 077 |
| 1941 | 61 986 | 54 981 | 16 615 | 17 681 | 40 851 | 12 815 | 7 317 | 15 056 | 227 302 |
| 1942 | 62 712 | 52 944 | 17 532 | 17 713 | 43 754 | 11 483 | 6 709 | 13 166 | 226 013 |
| 1943 | 62 218 | 60 317 | 18 263 | 17 790 | 45 387 | 10 943 | 6 768 | 14 371 | 236 058 |
| 1944 | 69 280 | 62 562 | 18 523 | 18 991 | 49 094 | 12 455 | 7 613 | 17 727 | 256 245 |
| 1945 | 67 042 | 64 236 | 20 199 | 19 883 | 50 623 | 13 872 | 7 832 | 21 547 | 265 235 |
| 1946 | 73 029 | 71 013 | 21 449 | 21 681 | 53 967 | 14 430 | 8 603 | 25 855 | 290 028 |
| 1947 | 81 136 | 73 523 | 20 014 | 22 535 | 55 807 | 14 858 | 9 203 | 30 925 | 308 001 |
| 1948 | 85 641 | 79 157 | 22 339 | 23 235 | 58 114 | 15 357 | 9 515 | 34 427 | 327 784 |
| 1949 | 84 478 | 84 239 | 22 200 | 24 519 | 61 303 | 16 446 | 9 854 | 36 534 | 339 572 |

Table 4b. **GDP Levels in 8 Latin American Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Argentina* | *Brazil* | *Chile* | *Colombia* | *Mexico* | *Peru* | *Uruguay* | *Venezuela* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 85 524 | 89 342 | 23 274 | 24 955 | 67 368 | 17 270 | 10 224 | 37 377 | 355 334 |
| 1951 | 88 866 | 93 608 | 24 274 | 25 726 | 72 578 | 18 669 | 11 015 | 39 979 | 374 715 |
| 1952 | 84 333 | 99 181 | 25 663 | 27 350 | 75 481 | 19 848 | 11 167 | 43 472 | 386 495 |
| 1953 | 88 866 | 103 957 | 27 006 | 29 026 | 75 688 | 20 901 | 11 736 | 45 147 | 402 327 |
| 1954 | 92 528 | 110 836 | 27 117 | 31 042 | 83 258 | 22 246 | 12 488 | 49 820 | 429 335 |
| 1955 | 99 125 | 118 960 | 27 080 | 32 242 | 90 307 | 23 317 | 12 593 | 53 991 | 457 615 |
| 1956 | 101 856 | 120 674 | 27 238 | 33 539 | 96 502 | 24 316 | 12 807 | 58 677 | 475 609 |
| 1957 | 107 087 | 130 717 | 30 090 | 34 766 | 103 812 | 25 936 | 12 932 | 67 414 | 512 754 |
| 1958 | 113 655 | 142 577 | 30 915 | 35 639 | 109 333 | 25 805 | 13 292 | 68 540 | 539 756 |
| 1959 | 106 303 | 154 538 | 30 748 | 38 207 | 112 599 | 26 737 | 12 125 | 72 658 | 553 915 |
| 1960 | 114 614 | 167 397 | 32 767 | 39 831 | 121 723 | 30 017 | 12 554 | 72 889 | 591 792 |
| 1961 | 122 809 | 179 951 | 34 341 | 41 847 | 126 365 | 32 226 | 12 912 | 70 643 | 621 094 |
| 1962 | 120 833 | 190 932 | 35 971 | 44 120 | 132 039 | 34 922 | 12 624 | 73 762 | 645 203 |
| 1963 | 117 927 | 192 912 | 38 240 | 45 571 | 141 839 | 36 217 | 12 686 | 77 134 | 662 526 |
| 1964 | 130 074 | 199 423 | 39 092 | 48 389 | 157 312 | 38 580 | 12 940 | 83 688 | 709 498 |
| 1965 | 141 960 | 203 444 | 39 407 | 50 136 | 167 116 | 40 501 | 13 088 | 89 240 | 744 892 |
| 1966 | 142 919 | 216 181 | 43 797 | 52 806 | 177 427 | 43 921 | 13 536 | 90 842 | 781 429 |
| 1967 | 146 755 | 224 877 | 45 223 | 55 028 | 188 258 | 45 581 | 12 975 | 96 334 | 815 031 |
| 1968 | 153 002 | 244 921 | 46 844 | 58 398 | 201 669 | 45 734 | 13 181 | 102 916 | 866 665 |
| 1969 | 166 080 | 266 292 | 48 585 | 62 116 | 213 924 | 47 448 | 13 984 | 106 612 | 925 041 |
| 1970 | 174 972 | 292 480 | 49 586 | 66 308 | 227 970 | 50 229 | 14 638 | 114 807 | 990 990 |
| 1971 | 183 458 | 322 159 | 54 022 | 70 250 | 237 480 | 52 331 | 14 498 | 116 494 | 1 050 692 |
| 1972 | 189 183 | 356 880 | 53 373 | 75 637 | 257 636 | 53 838 | 13 992 | 117 982 | 1 118 521 |
| 1973 | 200 720 | 401 643 | 50 401 | 80 728 | 279 302 | 56 713 | 14 098 | 126 364 | 1 209 969 |
| 1974 | 213 739 | 433 322 | 50 891 | 85 370 | 296 370 | 61 969 | 14 541 | 129 038 | 1 285 240 |
| 1975 | 211 850 | 455 918 | 44 316 | 87 347 | 312 998 | 64 075 | 15 406 | 132 728 | 1 324 638 |
| 1976 | 211 327 | 498 823 | 45 881 | 91 488 | 326 267 | 65 334 | 16 026 | 142 978 | 1 398 124 |
| 1977 | 224 084 | 522 154 | 50 401 | 95 283 | 337 499 | 65 600 | 16 205 | 151 927 | 1 463 153 |
| 1978 | 214 233 | 548 342 | 54 540 | 103 366 | 365 340 | 65 784 | 17 058 | 155 528 | 1 524 191 |
| 1979 | 229 547 | 587 289 | 59 060 | 108 906 | 398 788 | 69 609 | 18 110 | 156 752 | 1 628 061 |
| 1980 | 232 802 | 639 093 | 63 654 | 113 375 | 431 983 | 72 723 | 19 205 | 149 735 | 1 722 570 |
| 1981 | 219 434 | 611 007 | 67 192 | 115 789 | 469 972 | 76 035 | 19 575 | 149 253 | 1 728 257 |
| 1982 | 212 518 | 614 538 | 57 634 | 116 938 | 466 649 | 76 147 | 17 724 | 146 150 | 1 708 298 |
| 1983 | 220 016 | 593 575 | 57 245 | 118 806 | 446 602 | 66 567 | 16 688 | 140 665 | 1 660 164 |
| 1984 | 224 491 | 625 438 | 60 875 | 123 037 | 462 678 | 69 650 | 16 505 | 142 664 | 1 725 338 |
| 1985 | 209 641 | 675 090 | 62 366 | 127 076 | 475 505 | 71 247 | 16 746 | 144 843 | 1 782 514 |
| 1986 | 224 985 | 729 252 | 65 895 | 134 844 | 457 655 | 77 857 | 18 231 | 152 244 | 1 860 963 |
| 1987 | 230 797 | 753 685 | 69 674 | 142 086 | 466 148 | 84 237 | 19 676 | 157 698 | 1 924 001 |
| 1988 | 226 438 | 751 910 | 74 814 | 147 896 | 471 953 | 77 285 | 19 676 | 166 879 | 1 936 851 |
| 1989 | 212 373 | 776 547 | 82 269 | 152 686 | 491 767 | 68 399 | 19 930 | 152 577 | 1 956 548 |
| 1990 | 212 518 | 743 765 | 84 038 | 159 042 | 516 692 | 64 979 | 20 105 | 160 648 | 1 961 787 |
| 1991 | 233 770 | 751 203 | 90 173 | 161 587 | 538 508 | 66 603 | 20 687 | 177 516 | 2 040 047 |
| 1992 | 254 575 | 748 949 | 100 092 | 167 889 | 558 049 | 66 004 | 22 218 | 189 942 | 2 107 718 |
| 1993 | 269 341 | 782 652 | 106 698 | 175 444 | 568 934 | 69 766 | 22 907 | 189 182 | 2 184 924 |
| 1994 | 291 696 | 831 176 | 112 139 | 186 496 | 594 054 | 79 254 | 24 166 | 182 183 | 2 301 164 |
| 1995 | 282 653 | 866 086 | 122 344 | 196 567 | 557 419 | 86 070 | 23 683 | 192 931 | 2 327 753 |
| 1996 | 295 090 | 891 202 | 130 786 | 200 695 | 586 144 | 88 050 | 24 867 | 192 160 | 2 408 994 |
| 1997 | 318 698 | 925 068 | 139 941 | 203 706 | 625 759 | 95 622 | 26 112 | 204 843 | 2 539 749 |
| 1998 | 334 314 | 926 918 | 144 279 | 205 132 | 655 910 | 95 718 | 27 313 | 204 433 | 2 594 017 |
| 1999 | 322 947 | 934 333 | 142 836 | 196 722 | 679 523 | 96 579 | 26 548 | 191 963 | 2 591 451 |
| 2000 | 320 364 | 975 444 | 149 121 | 202 230 | 724 371 | 99 573 | 26 203 | 198 105 | 2 695 411 |
| 2001 | 308 510 | 990 076 | 153 296 | 205 263 | 722 198 | 99 773 | 25 391 | 203 454 | 2 707 961 |

Table 4b. **GDP Levels in 15 Latin American Countries, 1820-1949**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bolivia* | *Costa Rica* | *Cuba* | *Dominican Republic* | *Ecuador* | *El Salvador* | *Guatemala* | *Haiti* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | | | | | | | |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | | 682 | | | | 1 091 | 2 032 | |
| 1921 | | 668 | | | | 1 094 | 2 231 | |
| 1922 | | 727 | | | | 1 159 | 2 106 | |
| 1923 | | 672 | | | | 1 208 | 2 316 | |
| 1924 | | 769 | | | | 1 292 | 2 504 | |
| 1925 | | 766 | | | | 1 203 | 2 456 | |
| 1926 | | 847 | | | | 1 422 | 2 480 | |
| 1927 | | 769 | | | | 1 250 | 2 643 | |
| 1928 | | 809 | | | | 1 466 | 2 702 | |
| 1929 | | 775 | 6 132 | | | 1 468 | 3 016 | |
| 1930 | | 813 | 5 776 | | | 1 505 | 3 145 | |
| 1931 | | 803 | 4 853 | | | 1 349 | 2 933 | |
| 1932 | | 739 | 3 894 | | | 1 210 | 2 567 | |
| 1933 | | 880 | 4 213 | | | 1 374 | 2 593 | |
| 1934 | | 776 | 4 948 | | | 1 419 | 2 933 | |
| 1935 | | 840 | 5 788 | | | 1 562 | 3 390 | |
| 1936 | | 896 | 6 747 | | | 1 527 | 4 657 | |
| 1937 | | 1 045 | 7 753 | | | 1 672 | 4 567 | |
| 1938 | | 1 107 | 6 012 | | | 1 554 | 4 693 | |
| 1939 | | 1 139 | 6 345 | | 3 137 | 1 667 | 5 282 | |
| 1940 | | 1 093 | 5 516 | | 3 344 | 1 811 | 6 033 | |
| 1941 | | 1 224 | 7 410 | | 3 361 | 1 772 | 6 356 | |
| 1942 | | 1 097 | 6 214 | | 3 502 | 1 925 | 6 439 | |
| 1943 | | 1 095 | 6 889 | | 3 946 | 2 087 | 4 293 | |
| 1944 | | 992 | 7 907 | | 3 998 | 1 980 | 4 162 | |
| 1945 | 4 816 | 1 130 | 8 759 | | 4 014 | 1 898 | 4 226 | 3 059 |
| 1946 | 4 902 | 1 249 | 9 541 | | 4 492 | 1 928 | 5 006 | 3 085 |
| 1947 | 4 987 | 1 486 | 10 925 | | 4 991 | 2 425 | 5 076 | 3 137 |
| 1948 | 5 095 | 1 571 | 9 706 | | 5 673 | 3 090 | 5 248 | 3 168 |
| 1949 | 5 202 | 1 635 | 10 547 | | 5 776 | 2 806 | 5 741 | 3 202 |

Table 4b. **GDP Levels in 15 Latin American Countries, 1820-1949**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Honduras* | *Jamaica* | *Nicaragua* | *Panama* | *Paraguay* | *Puerto Rico* | *Trinidad and Tobago* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | 281 | | | | | | 3 240 |
| 1850 | | 217 | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | 267 | | | | | | 4 620 |
| 1913 | | 509 | | | | | | 16 670 |
| 1914 | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 917 | | 809 | | | | | |
| 1921 | 927 | | 840 | | | | | |
| 1922 | 1 008 | | 769 | | | | | |
| 1923 | 1 002 | | 823 | | | | | |
| 1924 | 936 | | 872 | | | | | |
| 1925 | 1 130 | | 963 | | | | | |
| 1926 | 1 140 | | 837 | | | | | |
| 1927 | 1 252 | | 841 | | | | | |
| 1928 | 1 408 | | 1 065 | | | | | |
| 1929 | 1 394 | | 1 190 | | | | | |
| 1930 | 1 485 | | 962 | | | | | |
| 1931 | 1 517 | | 900 | | | | | |
| 1932 | 1 359 | | 810 | | | | | |
| 1933 | 1 275 | | 1 019 | | | | | |
| 1934 | 1 235 | | 925 | | | | | |
| 1935 | 1 180 | | 940 | | | | | |
| 1936 | 1 201 | | 748 | | | | | |
| 1937 | 1 148 | | 811 | | | | | |
| 1938 | 1 215 | 1 131 | 839 | | | | | |
| 1939 | 1 249 | | 1 042 | | 2 057 | | | |
| 1940 | 1 334 | | 1 139 | | 1 947 | | | |
| 1941 | 1 331 | | 1 246 | | 1 979 | | | |
| 1942 | 1 217 | 1 217 | 1 200 | | 2 095 | | | |
| 1943 | 1 219 | 1 436 | 1 316 | | 2 139 | | | |
| 1944 | 1 247 | | 1 303 | | 2 185 | | | |
| 1945 | 1 536 | | 1 309 | 1 671 | 2 108 | | | |
| 1946 | 1 653 | 2 141 | 1 422 | 1 698 | 2 314 | | | |
| 1947 | 1 760 | 2 007 | 1 426 | 1 769 | 2 012 | | | |
| 1948 | 1 797 | | 1 550 | 1 664 | 2 035 | | | |
| 1949 | 1 822 | | 1 522 | 1 702 | 2 377 | | | |

Table 4b. **GDP Levels in 15 Latin American Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bolivia* | *Costa Rica* | *Cuba* | *Dominican Republic* | *Ecuador* | *El Salvador* | *Guatemala* | *Haiti* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 5 309 | 1 702 | 11 837 | 2 416 | 6 278 | 2 888 | 6 190 | 3 254 |
| 1951 | 5 683 | 1 747 | 12 818 | 2 701 | 6 346 | 2 945 | 6 277 | 3 302 |
| 1952 | 5 855 | 1 958 | 13 257 | 2 921 | 7 129 | 3 166 | 6 408 | 3 489 |
| 1953 | 5 301 | 2 256 | 11 647 | 2 884 | 7 279 | 3 392 | 6 643 | 3 378 |
| 1954 | 5 412 | 2 275 | 12 238 | 3 049 | 7 867 | 3 431 | 6 767 | 3 654 |
| 1955 | 5 698 | 2 538 | 12 794 | 3 237 | 8 074 | 3 608 | 6 934 | 3 507 |
| 1956 | 5 360 | 2 466 | 13 967 | 3 562 | 8 373 | 3 891 | 7 565 | 3 814 |
| 1957 | 5 183 | 2 676 | 15 980 | 3 787 | 8 751 | 4 098 | 7 992 | 3 587 |
| 1958 | 5 306 | 3 007 | 15 980 | 3 989 | 9 007 | 4 187 | 8 365 | 3 871 |
| 1959 | 5 289 | 3 118 | 14 263 | 4 012 | 9 490 | 4 375 | 8 778 | 3 688 |
| 1960 | 5 516 | 3 389 | 14 419 | 4 209 | 10 106 | 4 553 | 8 992 | 3 926 |
| 1961 | 5 631 | 3 530 | 14 625 | 4 114 | 10 360 | 4 713 | 9 378 | 3 767 |
| 1962 | 5 945 | 3 746 | 14 845 | 4 815 | 10 911 | 5 276 | 9 709 | 4 128 |
| 1963 | 6 327 | 4 067 | 15 064 | 5 129 | 11 189 | 5 504 | 10 635 | 3 860 |
| 1964 | 6 632 | 4 265 | 15 296 | 5 472 | 11 977 | 6 017 | 11 128 | 3 772 |
| 1965 | 6 958 | 4 651 | 15 529 | 4 791 | 13 131 | 6 340 | 11 613 | 3 813 |
| 1966 | 7 461 | 5 013 | 16 380 | 5 434 | 13 475 | 6 794 | 12 255 | 3 790 |
| 1967 | 7 928 | 5 320 | 18 294 | 5 617 | 14 188 | 7 164 | 12 757 | 3 713 |
| 1968 | 8 604 | 5 730 | 17 230 | 5 628 | 14 973 | 7 396 | 13 877 | 3 860 |
| 1969 | 8 989 | 6 111 | 17 018 | 6 244 | 15 792 | 7 653 | 14 532 | 3 986 |
| 1970 | 9 459 | 6 515 | 16 380 | 6 906 | 16 899 | 7 881 | 15 364 | 4 174 |
| 1971 | 9 820 | 6 945 | 17 656 | 7 637 | 17 872 | 8 245 | 16 221 | 4 445 |
| 1972 | 10 321 | 7 556 | 18 507 | 8 581 | 18 972 | 8 712 | 17 412 | 4 603 |
| 1973 | 11 030 | 8 145 | 20 209 | 9 617 | 21 337 | 9 084 | 18 593 | 4 810 |
| 1974 | 11 598 | 8 583 | 21 272 | 10 171 | 22 585 | 9 675 | 19 779 | 5 114 |
| 1975 | 12 364 | 8 755 | 22 336 | 10 659 | 23 772 | 10 193 | 20 164 | 4 995 |
| 1976 | 13 118 | 9 231 | 22 974 | 11 377 | 26 075 | 10 572 | 21 654 | 5 422 |
| 1977 | 13 670 | 10 055 | 24 038 | 11 930 | 27 731 | 11 189 | 23 344 | 5 448 |
| 1978 | 14 128 | 10 677 | 25 527 | 12 207 | 29 664 | 11 935 | 24 511 | 5 710 |
| 1979 | 14 125 | 11 207 | 26 165 | 12 733 | 31 274 | 11 744 | 25 667 | 6 127 |
| 1980 | 13 995 | 11 290 | 25 527 | 13 511 | 32 706 | 10 748 | 26 632 | 6 591 |
| 1981 | 14 124 | 11 035 | 27 654 | 14 069 | 34 041 | 9 869 | 26 804 | 6 410 |
| 1982 | 13 508 | 10 266 | 28 292 | 14 324 | 34 421 | 9 324 | 25 858 | 6 191 |
| 1983 | 12 905 | 10 551 | 29 104 | 14 959 | 33 702 | 9 386 | 25 193 | 6 238 |
| 1984 | 13 034 | 11 379 | 30 146 | 14 999 | 35 081 | 9 595 | 25 321 | 6 256 |
| 1985 | 12 943 | 11 475 | 30 694 | 14 620 | 36 570 | 9 819 | 25 167 | 6 269 |
| 1986 | 12 530 | 12 107 | 30 714 | 15 057 | 37 648 | 9 926 | 25 199 | 6 261 |
| 1987 | 12 858 | 12 683 | 30 468 | 16 189 | 35 288 | 10 193 | 26 094 | 6 214 |
| 1988 | 13 348 | 13 114 | 31 022 | 16 300 | 39 060 | 10 384 | 27 110 | 6 263 |
| 1989 | 13 735 | 13 867 | 31 128 | 18 377 | 39 123 | 10 491 | 28 179 | 6 329 |
| 1990 | 14 446 | 14 370 | 31 087 | 17 503 | 40 267 | 10 805 | 29 050 | 6 323 |
| 1991 | 15 226 | 14 686 | 27 481 | 17 643 | 42 280 | 11 108 | 30 125 | 6 329 |
| 1992 | 15 485 | 15 729 | 23 689 | 18 772 | 43 549 | 11 918 | 31 601 | 5 456 |
| 1993 | 16 135 | 16 641 | 19 898 | 19 148 | 44 507 | 12 681 | 32 865 | 5 336 |
| 1994 | 16 910 | 17 357 | 20 296 | 19 971 | 46 465 | 13 442 | 34 212 | 4 893 |
| 1995 | 17 705 | 17 739 | 20 986 | 20 870 | 47 859 | 14 275 | 35 923 | 5 138 |
| 1996 | 18 484 | 17 899 | 22 812 | 22 373 | 48 816 | 14 532 | 37 000 | 5 349 |
| 1997 | 19 408 | 18 901 | 23 565 | 24 230 | 50 476 | 15 157 | 38 518 | 5 493 |
| 1998 | 20 417 | 20 489 | 23 871 | 25 998 | 50 678 | 15 732 | 40 482 | 5 614 |
| 1999 | 20 499 | 22 415 | 25 494 | 28 078 | 46 978 | 16 268 | 42 020 | 5 765 |
| 2000 | 20 991 | 22 908 | 26 896 | 30 600 | 40 059 | 16 626 | 43 533 | 5 817 |
| 2001 | 21 243 | 23 114 | 27 703 | 30 943 | 50 750 | 16 925 | 44 317 | 5 718 |

Table 4b. **GDP Levels in 15 Latin American Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Honduras* | *Jamaica* | *Nicaragua* | *Panama* | *Paraguay* | *Puerto Rico* | *Trinidad and Tobago* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 880 | 1 837 | 1 774 | 1 710 | 2 338 | 4 755 | 2 322 | 56 490 |
| 1951 | 1 982 | 1 985 | 1 894 | 1 695 | 2 383 | 4 929 | 2 526 | 59 213 |
| 1952 | 2 058 | 2 145 | 2 215 | 1 787 | 2 343 | 5 214 | 2 612 | 62 557 |
| 1953 | 2 220 | 2 446 | 2 268 | 1 895 | 2 410 | 5 445 | 2 682 | 62 146 |
| 1954 | 2 094 | 2 727 | 2 480 | 1 963 | 2 452 | 5 669 | 2 730 | 64 808 |
| 1955 | 2 149 | 3 008 | 2 646 | 2 077 | 2 564 | 5 961 | 3 111 | 67 906 |
| 1956 | 2 322 | 3 307 | 2 645 | 2 185 | 2 672 | 6 388 | 3 756 | 72 273 |
| 1957 | 2 429 | 3 789 | 2 868 | 2 414 | 2 795 | 6 708 | 4 088 | 77 145 |
| 1958 | 2 506 | 3 849 | 2 877 | 2 432 | 2 952 | 6 901 | 4 423 | 79 652 |
| 1959 | 2 569 | 4 064 | 2 920 | 2 589 | 2 944 | 7 521 | 4 692 | 80 312 |
| 1960 | 2 728 | 4 330 | 2 960 | 2 744 | 2 970 | 8 066 | 5 258 | 84 166 |
| 1961 | 2 798 | 4 453 | 3 182 | 3 040 | 3 111 | 8 835 | 5 488 | 87 025 |
| 1962 | 2 959 | 4 533 | 3 529 | 3 295 | 3 330 | 9 500 | 5 781 | 92 302 |
| 1963 | 3 069 | 4 681 | 3 912 | 3 606 | 3 421 | 10 488 | 6 076 | 97 028 |
| 1964 | 3 229 | 5 050 | 4 370 | 3 761 | 3 569 | 11 232 | 6 283 | 102 053 |
| 1965 | 3 509 | 5 456 | 4 786 | 4 091 | 3 773 | 12 254 | 6 603 | 107 298 |
| 1966 | 3 713 | 5 695 | 4 944 | 4 395 | 3 815 | 13 119 | 6 891 | 113 174 |
| 1967 | 3 922 | 5 915 | 5 288 | 4 762 | 4 058 | 13 944 | 7 035 | 119 905 |
| 1968 | 4 154 | 6 218 | 5 360 | 5 109 | 4 202 | 14 606 | 7 400 | 124 347 |
| 1969 | 4 187 | 6 681 | 5 716 | 5 507 | 4 365 | 15 899 | 7 604 | 130 284 |
| 1970 | 4 296 | 7 481 | 5 771 | 5 839 | 4 636 | 17 280 | 7 873 | 136 754 |
| 1971 | 4 462 | 7 481 | 6 055 | 6 312 | 4 839 | 18 375 | 7 954 | 144 319 |
| 1972 | 4 635 | 7 706 | 6 248 | 6 645 | 5 088 | 19 732 | 8 414 | 153 132 |
| 1973 | 4 866 | 8 411 | 6 566 | 7 052 | 5 487 | 20 908 | 8 553 | 164 668 |
| 1974 | 4 826 | 8 095 | 7 505 | 7 221 | 5 945 | 20 919 | 9 011 | 172 299 |
| 1975 | 4 949 | 8 093 | 7 493 | 7 338 | 6 328 | 20 388 | 9 181 | 177 008 |
| 1976 | 5 467 | 7 603 | 7 880 | 7 458 | 6 758 | 21 464 | 10 059 | 187 112 |
| 1977 | 6 047 | 7 443 | 8 556 | 7 546 | 7 478 | 22 867 | 10 698 | 198 040 |
| 1978 | 6 662 | 7 496 | 7 884 | 8 285 | 8 297 | 24 379 | 11 947 | 209 309 |
| 1979 | 6 976 | 7 363 | 5 785 | 8 651 | 9 215 | 25 868 | 12 500 | 215 400 |
| 1980 | 7 014 | 6 957 | 6 043 | 9 961 | 10 549 | 26 263 | 13 501 | 221 288 |
| 1981 | 7 196 | 7 142 | 6 367 | 10 367 | 11 458 | 26 544 | 14 096 | 227 176 |
| 1982 | 7 078 | 7 237 | 6 312 | 10 939 | 11 058 | 25 734 | 13 271 | 223 813 |
| 1983 | 7 030 | 7 405 | 6 609 | 11 013 | 10 724 | 25 855 | 12 231 | 222 905 |
| 1984 | 7 312 | 7 343 | 6 474 | 10 963 | 11 061 | 27 747 | 12 967 | 229 678 |
| 1985 | 7 640 | 7 003 | 6 204 | 11 480 | 11 501 | 28 319 | 12 436 | 232 140 |
| 1986 | 7 710 | 7 119 | 6 077 | 11 857 | 11 486 | 30 630 | 12 028 | 236 349 |
| 1987 | 8 167 | 7 668 | 6 035 | 12 150 | 11 988 | 32 136 | 11 473 | 239 604 |
| 1988 | 8 571 | 7 889 | 5 367 | 10 256 | 12 764 | 34 228 | 11 027 | 246 703 |
| 1989 | 8 894 | 8 428 | 5 296 | 10 215 | 13 509 | 35 919 | 10 937 | 254 427 |
| 1990 | 8 898 | 8 890 | 5 297 | 10 688 | 13 923 | 37 277 | 11 110 | 259 934 |
| 1991 | 9 138 | 8 917 | 5 281 | 11 650 | 14 271 | 38 136 | 11 499 | 263 770 |
| 1992 | 9 668 | 9 140 | 5 323 | 12 605 | 14 514 | 39 877 | 11 372 | 268 698 |
| 1993 | 10 355 | 9 304 | 5 302 | 13 273 | 15 094 | 41 729 | 11 236 | 273 504 |
| 1994 | 10 158 | 9 481 | 5 514 | 13 685 | 15 547 | 43 475 | 11 708 | 283 114 |
| 1995 | 10 534 | 9 642 | 5 762 | 13 945 | 16 247 | 45 453 | 12 188 | 294 266 |
| 1996 | 10 913 | 9 497 | 6 033 | 14 280 | 16 458 | 46 953 | 12 651 | 304 050 |
| 1997 | 11 459 | 9 355 | 6 340 | 14 908 | 16 886 | 48 549 | 13 043 | 316 288 |
| 1998 | 11 791 | 9 317 | 6 600 | 15 504 | 16 819 | 50 103 | 13 669 | 327 084 |
| 1999 | 11 567 | 9 308 | 7 889 | 16 000 | 16 903 | 52 207 | 14 598 | 335 989 |
| 2000 | 12 134 | 9 411 | 7 500 | 16 400 | 16 835 | 53 826 | 15 299 | 338 835 |
| 2001 | 12 449 | 9 693 | 7 725 | 16 450 | 16 970 | 55 494 | 15 988 | 355 482 |

Table 4b. **GDP Levels in 47 Latin American Countries, 1820-1949**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Total 8 core countries* | *Total 15 countries* | *Total 24 small Caribbean countries* | *Total 47 countries* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 11 275 | 3 240 | 509 | 15 024 |
| 1850 | | | | |
| 1870 | 22 273 | 4 620 | 626 | 27 519 |
| 1900 | 60 619 | 9 974 | 1 217 | 71 810 |
| 1901 | 65 206 | | | |
| 1902 | 64 327 | | | |
| 1903 | 69 334 | | | |
| 1904 | 72 078 | | | |
| 1905 | 77 152 | | | |
| 1906 | 80 087 | | | |
| 1907 | 82 530 | | | |
| 1908 | 85 216 | | | |
| 1909 | 89 036 | | | |
| 1910 | 92 580 | | | |
| 1911 | 95 596 | | | |
| 1912 | 99 922 | | | |
| 1913 | 101 419 | 16 670 | 1 782 | 119 871 |
| 1914 | 95 890 | | | |
| 1915 | 96 586 | | | |
| 1916 | 100 002 | | | |
| 1917 | 101 442 | | | |
| 1918 | 105 504 | | | |
| 1919 | 108 632 | | | |
| 1920 | 114 811 | | | |
| 1921 | 113 737 | | | |
| 1922 | 120 740 | | | |
| 1923 | 131 691 | | | |
| 1924 | 136 541 | | | |
| 1925 | 139 169 | | | |
| 1926 | 146 603 | | | |
| 1927 | 153 420 | | | |
| 1928 | 165 312 | | | |
| 1929 | 170 305 | | | |
| 1930 | 163 253 | | | |
| 1931 | 152 202 | | | |
| 1932 | 146 991 | | | |
| 1933 | 159 469 | | | |
| 1934 | 172 594 | | | |
| 1935 | 181 108 | | | |
| 1936 | 191 168 | | | |
| 1937 | 201 068 | | | |
| 1938 | 205 978 | | | |
| 1939 | 213 820 | | | |
| 1940 | 216 077 | | | |
| 1941 | 227 302 | | | |
| 1942 | 226 013 | | | |
| 1943 | 236 058 | | | |
| 1944 | 256 245 | | | |
| 1945 | 265 235 | | | |
| 1946 | 290 028 | | | |
| 1947 | 308 001 | | | |
| 1948 | 327 784 | | | |
| 1949 | 339 572 | | | |

Table 4b. **GDP Levels in 47 Latin American Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Total 8 core countries* | *Total 15 countries* | *Total 24 small Caribbean countries* | *Total 47 countries* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 355 334 | 56 490 | 4 083 | 415 907 |
| 1951 | 374 715 | 59 213 | 4 313 | 438 241 |
| 1952 | 386 495 | 62 557 | 4 556 | 453 608 |
| 1953 | 402 327 | 62 146 | 4 813 | 469 286 |
| 1954 | 429 335 | 64 808 | 5 083 | 499 226 |
| 1955 | 457 615 | 67 906 | 5 370 | 530 891 |
| 1956 | 475 609 | 72 273 | 5 671 | 553 553 |
| 1957 | 512 754 | 77 145 | 5 991 | 595 890 |
| 1958 | 539 756 | 79 652 | 6 328 | 625 736 |
| 1959 | 553 915 | 80 312 | 6 685 | 640 912 |
| 1960 | 591 792 | 84 166 | 7 060 | 683 018 |
| 1961 | 621 094 | 87 025 | 7 458 | 715 577 |
| 1962 | 645 203 | 92 302 | 7 878 | 745 383 |
| 1963 | 662 526 | 97 028 | 8 321 | 767 875 |
| 1964 | 709 498 | 102 053 | 8 790 | 820 341 |
| 1965 | 744 892 | 107 298 | 9 285 | 861 475 |
| 1966 | 781 429 | 113 174 | 9 808 | 904 411 |
| 1967 | 815 031 | 119 905 | 10 359 | 945 295 |
| 1968 | 866 665 | 124 347 | 10 942 | 1 001 954 |
| 1969 | 925 041 | 130 284 | 11 558 | 1 066 883 |
| 1970 | 990 990 | 136 754 | 12 210 | 1 139 954 |
| 1971 | 1 050 692 | 144 319 | 12 897 | 1 207 908 |
| 1972 | 1 118 521 | 153 132 | 13 544 | 1 285 197 |
| 1973 | 1 209 969 | 164 668 | 14 392 | 1 389 029 |
| 1974 | 1 285 240 | 172 299 | 14 585 | 1 472 124 |
| 1975 | 1 324 638 | 177 008 | 14 783 | 1 516 429 |
| 1976 | 1 398 124 | 187 112 | 14 983 | 1 600 219 |
| 1977 | 1 463 153 | 198 040 | 15 187 | 1 676 380 |
| 1978 | 1 524 191 | 209 309 | 15 392 | 1 748 892 |
| 1979 | 1 628 061 | 215 400 | 15 601 | 1 859 062 |
| 1980 | 1 722 570 | 221 288 | 15 812 | 1 959 670 |
| 1981 | 1 728 257 | 227 176 | 16 026 | 1 971 459 |
| 1982 | 1 708 298 | 223 813 | 16 243 | 1 948 354 |
| 1983 | 1 660 164 | 222 905 | 16 462 | 1 899 531 |
| 1984 | 1 725 338 | 229 678 | 16 686 | 1 971 702 |
| 1985 | 1 782 514 | 232 140 | 16 912 | 2 031 566 |
| 1986 | 1 860 963 | 236 349 | 17 142 | 2 114 454 |
| 1987 | 1 924 001 | 239 604 | 17 374 | 2 180 979 |
| 1988 | 1 936 851 | 246 703 | 17 611 | 2 201 165 |
| 1989 | 1 956 548 | 254 427 | 17 851 | 2 228 826 |
| 1990 | 1 961 787 | 259 934 | 18 094 | 2 239 815 |
| 1991 | 2 040 047 | 263 770 | 18 545 | 2 322 362 |
| 1992 | 2 107 718 | 268 698 | 19 007 | 2 395 423 |
| 1993 | 2 184 924 | 273 504 | 19 481 | 2 477 909 |
| 1994 | 2 301 164 | 283 114 | 19 966 | 2 604 244 |
| 1995 | 2 327 753 | 294 266 | 20 464 | 2 642 483 |
| 1996 | 2 408 994 | 304 050 | 20 975 | 2 734 019 |
| 1997 | 2 539 749 | 316 288 | 21 497 | 2 877 534 |
| 1998 | 2 594 017 | 327 084 | 22 033 | 2 943 134 |
| 1999 | 2 591 451 | 335 989 | 22 634 | 2 950 074 |
| 2000 | 2 695 411 | 338 835 | 22 846 | 3 057 092 |
| 2001 | 2 707 961 | 355 482 | 23 563 | 3 087 006 |

# Per Capita GDP in Latin America

Table 4c. **Per Capita GDP in 8 Latin American Countries, 1820-1913**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Argentina* | *Brazil* | *Chile* | *Colombia* | *Mexico* | *Peru* | *Uruguay* | *Venezuela* | *Average* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | 646 | | | 759 | | | | 713 |
| 1850 | | 686 | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | 1 311 | 713 | | | 674 | | 2 181 | 569 | 749 |
| 1871 | | 717 | | | | | 2 178 | | |
| 1872 | | 721 | | | | | 2 632 | | |
| 1873 | | 724 | | | | | 2 601 | | |
| 1874 | | 728 | | | | | 2 315 | | |
| 1875 | | 732 | | | | | 1 942 | | |
| 1876 | | 736 | | | | | 2 105 | | |
| 1877 | | 740 | | | | | 2 123 | | |
| 1878 | | 744 | | | | | 2 247 | | |
| 1879 | | 748 | | | | | 1 949 | | |
| 1880 | | 752 | | | | | 2 082 | | |
| 1881 | | 756 | | | | | 1 932 | | |
| 1882 | | 760 | | | | | 2 080 | | |
| 1883 | | 764 | | | | | 2 397 | | |
| 1884 | | 768 | | | | | 2 324 | | |
| 1885 | | 773 | | | | | 2 569 | | |
| 1886 | | 777 | | | | | 2 608 | | |
| 1887 | | 781 | | | | | 2 267 | | |
| 1888 | | 785 | | | | | 2 718 | | |
| 1889 | | 789 | | | | | 2 415 | | |
| 1890 | 2 152 | 794 | | | 1 011 | | 2 147 | | |
| 1891 | | 773 | | | | | 2 290 | | |
| 1892 | | 730 | | | | | 2 294 | | |
| 1893 | | 622 | | | | | 2 437 | | |
| 1894 | | 621 | | | | | 2 657 | | |
| 1895 | | 783 | | | 1 132 | | 2 568 | | |
| 1896 | | 710 | | | | | 2 644 | | |
| 1897 | | 699 | | | | | 2 493 | | |
| 1898 | | 717 | | | | | 2 250 | | |
| 1899 | | 703 | | | | | 2 261 | | |
| 1900 | 2 756 | 678 | 1 949 | 973 | 1 366 | 817 | 2 219 | 821 | 1 200 |
| 1901 | 2 880 | 730 | 1 990 | 1 022 | 1 466 | 858 | 2 233 | 797 | 1 267 |
| 1902 | 2 717 | 715 | 2 033 | 1 020 | 1 348 | 855 | 2 572 | 856 | 1 228 |
| 1903 | 2 992 | 714 | 2 074 | 1 030 | 1 483 | 864 | 2 615 | 913 | 1 300 |
| 1904 | 3 191 | 713 | 2 120 | 1 039 | 1 492 | 872 | 2 640 | 876 | 1 327 |
| 1905 | 3 479 | 718 | 2 164 | 1 053 | 1 630 | 884 | 2 334 | 861 | 1 395 |
| 1906 | 3 518 | 770 | 2 210 | 1 103 | 1 594 | 925 | 2 533 | 799 | 1 422 |
| 1907 | 3 459 | 755 | 2 257 | 1 101 | 1 669 | 924 | 2 757 | 793 | 1 439 |
| 1908 | 3 657 | 734 | 2 303 | 1 096 | 1 649 | 920 | 2 973 | 841 | 1 460 |
| 1909 | 3 699 | 776 | 2 313 | 1 131 | 1 680 | 949 | 2 957 | 865 | 1 498 |
| 1910 | 3 822 | 769 | 2 472 | 1 162 | 1 694 | 975 | 3 136 | 886 | 1 533 |
| 1911 | 3 746 | 836 | 2 420 | 1 201 | 1 707 | 1 008 | 2 957 | 937 | 1 558 |
| 1912 | 3 904 | 809 | 2 656 | 1 236 | 1 718 | 1 037 | 3 508 | 962 | 1 603 |
| 1913 | 3 797 | 811 | 2 653 | 1 236 | 1 732 | 1 037 | 3 310 | 1 104 | 1 601 |

Table 4c. **Per Capita GDP in 8 Latin American Countries, 1914-1949**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Argentina* | *Brazil* | *Chile* | *Colombia* | *Mexico* | *Peru* | *Uruguay* | *Venezuela* | *Average* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 3 302 | 780 | 2 440 | 1 163 | 1 744 | 927 | 2 654 | 956 | 1 489 |
| 1915 | 3 244 | 798 | 2 238 | 1 129 | 1 757 | 974 | 2 470 | 980 | 1 478 |
| 1916 | 3 091 | 804 | 2 620 | 1 222 | 1 770 | 1 255 | 2 508 | 921 | 1 509 |
| 1917 | 2 790 | 842 | 2 794 | 1 292 | 1 783 | 1 198 | 2 717 | 1 069 | 1 509 |
| 1918 | 3 248 | 808 | 2 763 | 1 252 | 1 796 | 1 154 | 2 828 | 1 057 | 1 547 |
| 1919 | 3 307 | 895 | 2 155 | 1 253 | 1 810 | 1 318 | 3 135 | 983 | 1 570 |
| 1920 | 3 473 | 963 | 2 430 | 1 255 | 1 823 | 1 331 | 2 674 | 1 173 | 1 635 |
| 1921 | 3 471 | 859 | 2 064 | 1 255 | 1 836 | 926 | 2 751 | 1 214 | 1 594 |
| 1922 | 3 636 | 1 009 | 2 179 | 1 255 | 1 850 | 1 035 | 3 078 | 1 241 | 1 659 |
| 1923 | 3 898 | 1 046 | 2 676 | 1 255 | 1 884 | 1 318 | 3 170 | 1 420 | 1 773 |
| 1924 | 4 055 | 1 024 | 2 880 | 1 255 | 1 825 | 1 318 | 3 397 | 1 630 | 1 801 |
| 1925 | 3 919 | 1 007 | 2 876 | 1 255 | 1 908 | 1 157 | 3 188 | 2 081 | 1 800 |
| 1926 | 3 994 | 1 008 | 2 767 | 1 340 | 1 991 | 1 272 | 3 398 | 2 487 | 1 859 |
| 1927 | 4 156 | 1 060 | 2 618 | 1 424 | 1 875 | 1 410 | 3 797 | 2 761 | 1 907 |
| 1928 | 4 291 | 1 158 | 3 136 | 1 490 | 1 857 | 1 487 | 3 906 | 3 057 | 2 014 |
| 1929 | 4 367 | 1 137 | 3 396 | 1 505 | 1 757 | 1 619 | 3 847 | 3 426 | 2 034 |
| 1930 | 4 080 | 1 048 | 3 143 | 1 474 | 1 618 | 1 417 | 4 301 | 3 444 | 1 914 |
| 1931 | 3 712 | 1 004 | 2 333 | 1 448 | 1 643 | 1 228 | 3 500 | 2 754 | 1 752 |
| 1932 | 3 522 | 1 018 | 2 274 | 1 511 | 1 373 | 1 148 | 3 196 | 2 613 | 1 662 |
| 1933 | 3 621 | 1 076 | 2 652 | 1 577 | 1 501 | 1 524 | 2 750 | 2 831 | 1 772 |
| 1934 | 3 845 | 1 142 | 2 976 | 1 526 | 1 574 | 1 753 | 3 221 | 2 995 | 1 884 |
| 1935 | 3 950 | 1 150 | 2 987 | 1 677 | 1 660 | 1 772 | 3 356 | 3 181 | 1 943 |
| 1936 | 3 912 | 1 235 | 3 056 | 1 744 | 1 768 | 1 822 | 3 459 | 3 449 | 2 017 |
| 1937 | 4 125 | 1 250 | 3 241 | 1 751 | 1 796 | 1 832 | 3 462 | 3 896 | 2 084 |
| 1938 | 4 072 | 1 276 | 3 139 | 1 843 | 1 794 | 1 757 | 3 676 | 4 144 | 2 098 |
| 1939 | 4 148 | 1 263 | 3 178 | 1 905 | 1 858 | 1 884 | 3 692 | 4 305 | 2 136 |
| 1940 | 4 161 | 1 250 | 3 259 | 1 895 | 1 852 | 1 823 | 3 661 | 4 045 | 2 119 |
| 1941 | 4 304 | 1 307 | 3 205 | 1 877 | 1 949 | 1 998 | 3 682 | 3 903 | 2 180 |
| 1942 | 4 284 | 1 229 | 3 322 | 1 832 | 2 032 | 1 757 | 3 338 | 3 347 | 2 119 |
| 1943 | 4 182 | 1 368 | 3 400 | 1 792 | 2 051 | 1 643 | 3 331 | 3 575 | 2 164 |
| 1944 | 4 579 | 1 386 | 3 388 | 1 863 | 2 159 | 1 835 | 3 705 | 4 309 | 2 296 |
| 1945 | 4 356 | 1 390 | 3 630 | 1 899 | 2 134 | 2 005 | 3 764 | 5 102 | 2 315 |
| 1946 | 4 665 | 1 501 | 3 786 | 2 017 | 2 211 | 2 046 | 4 083 | 5 948 | 2 473 |
| 1947 | 5 089 | 1 518 | 3 470 | 2 042 | 2 221 | 2 066 | 4 313 | 6 894 | 2 564 |
| 1948 | 5 252 | 1 596 | 3 806 | 2 050 | 2 248 | 2 094 | 4 405 | 7 394 | 2 663 |
| 1949 | 5 047 | 1 659 | 3 715 | 2 107 | 2 304 | 2 199 | 4 504 | 7 544 | 2 690 |

Table 4c. **Per Capita GDP in 8 Latin American Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Argentina* | *Brazil* | *Chile* | *Colombia* | *Mexico* | *Peru* | *Uruguay* | *Venezuela* | *Average* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 4 987 | 1 672 | 3 821 | 2 153 | 2 365 | 2 263 | 4 659 | 7 462 | 2 700 |
| 1951 | 5 073 | 1 702 | 3 883 | 2 150 | 2 477 | 2 385 | 4 955 | 7 663 | 2 770 |
| 1952 | 4 717 | 1 752 | 4 024 | 2 214 | 2 504 | 2 473 | 4 957 | 7 992 | 2 779 |
| 1953 | 4 874 | 1 784 | 4 159 | 2 277 | 2 439 | 2 539 | 5 139 | 7 956 | 2 814 |
| 1954 | 4 980 | 1 848 | 4 101 | 2 358 | 2 605 | 2 634 | 5 391 | 8 417 | 2 921 |
| 1955 | 5 237 | 1 926 | 4 016 | 2 373 | 2 742 | 2 689 | 5 352 | 8 750 | 3 027 |
| 1956 | 5 285 | 1 896 | 3 954 | 2 391 | 2 843 | 2 731 | 5 360 | 9 124 | 3 059 |
| 1957 | 5 461 | 1 994 | 4 269 | 2 400 | 2 965 | 2 836 | 5 333 | 10 058 | 3 205 |
| 1958 | 5 698 | 2 111 | 4 282 | 2 383 | 3 025 | 2 746 | 5 402 | 9 816 | 3 278 |
| 1959 | 5 241 | 2 221 | 4 155 | 2 473 | 3 016 | 2 768 | 4 860 | 9 997 | 3 269 |
| 1960 | 5 559 | 2 335 | 4 320 | 2 497 | 3 155 | 3 023 | 4 960 | 9 646 | 3 392 |
| 1961 | 5 862 | 2 437 | 4 418 | 2 540 | 3 172 | 3 154 | 5 036 | 9 002 | 3 460 |
| 1962 | 5 677 | 2 511 | 4 518 | 2 594 | 3 211 | 3 321 | 4 858 | 9 058 | 3 494 |
| 1963 | 5 455 | 2 463 | 4 694 | 2 597 | 3 343 | 3 345 | 4 820 | 9 134 | 3 488 |
| 1964 | 5 926 | 2 472 | 4 693 | 2 675 | 3 594 | 3 462 | 4 858 | 9 562 | 3 632 |
| 1965 | 6 371 | 2 448 | 4 631 | 2 689 | 3 702 | 3 532 | 4 860 | 9 841 | 3 708 |
| 1966 | 6 321 | 2 527 | 5 042 | 2 750 | 3 813 | 3 723 | 4 974 | 9 677 | 3 784 |
| 1967 | 6 399 | 2 554 | 5 105 | 2 784 | 3 922 | 3 757 | 4 721 | 9 922 | 3 841 |
| 1968 | 6 578 | 2 704 | 5 188 | 2 874 | 4 073 | 3 666 | 4 747 | 10 249 | 3 976 |
| 1969 | 7 037 | 2 860 | 5 281 | 2 976 | 4 185 | 3 698 | 4 991 | 10 262 | 4 131 |
| 1970 | 7 302 | 3 057 | 5 293 | 3 094 | 4 320 | 3 807 | 5 184 | 10 672 | 4 309 |
| 1971 | 7 530 | 3 279 | 5 663 | 3 194 | 4 363 | 3 857 | 5 130 | 10 446 | 4 450 |
| 1972 | 7 635 | 3 539 | 5 492 | 3 355 | 4 597 | 3 858 | 4 945 | 10 245 | 4 618 |
| 1973 | 7 962 | 3 882 | 5 093 | 3 499 | 4 845 | 3 952 | 4 974 | 10 625 | 4 872 |
| 1974 | 8 334 | 4 083 | 5 050 | 3 618 | 5 003 | 4 200 | 5 123 | 10 507 | 5 049 |
| 1975 | 8 122 | 4 190 | 4 323 | 3 622 | 5 146 | 4 226 | 5 421 | 10 472 | 5 080 |
| 1976 | 7 965 | 4 472 | 4 398 | 3 716 | 5 228 | 4 195 | 5 608 | 10 929 | 5 236 |
| 1977 | 8 304 | 4 568 | 4 755 | 3 797 | 5 275 | 4 103 | 5 639 | 11 251 | 5 353 |
| 1978 | 7 807 | 4 681 | 5 069 | 4 047 | 5 573 | 4 008 | 5 903 | 11 164 | 5 450 |
| 1979 | 8 227 | 4 892 | 5 407 | 4 184 | 5 941 | 4 131 | 6 234 | 10 920 | 5 690 |
| 1980 | 8 206 | 5 198 | 5 738 | 4 265 | 6 289 | 4 205 | 6 577 | 10 139 | 5 886 |
| 1981 | 7 603 | 4 852 | 5 956 | 4 263 | 6 683 | 4 283 | 6 668 | 9 841 | 5 772 |
| 1982 | 7 243 | 4 765 | 5 017 | 4 212 | 6 489 | 4 176 | 6 000 | 9 356 | 5 578 |
| 1983 | 7 383 | 4 500 | 4 898 | 4 185 | 6 082 | 3 559 | 5 614 | 8 745 | 5 305 |
| 1984 | 7 425 | 4 646 | 5 125 | 4 239 | 6 174 | 3 633 | 5 520 | 8 623 | 5 401 |
| 1985 | 6 834 | 4 917 | 5 168 | 4 282 | 6 218 | 3 631 | 5 567 | 8 521 | 5 471 |
| 1986 | 7 224 | 5 205 | 5 375 | 4 446 | 5 865 | 3 879 | 6 023 | 8 725 | 5 598 |
| 1987 | 7 299 | 5 273 | 5 590 | 4 589 | 5 854 | 4 103 | 6 461 | 8 805 | 5 674 |
| 1988 | 7 056 | 5 158 | 5 901 | 4 682 | 5 810 | 3 680 | 6 422 | 9 080 | 5 601 |
| 1989 | 6 523 | 5 227 | 6 377 | 4 739 | 5 936 | 3 183 | 6 462 | 8 094 | 5 550 |
| 1990 | 6 436 | 4 923 | 6 402 | 4 840 | 6 119 | 2 955 | 6 474 | 8 313 | 5 465 |
| 1991 | 6 980 | 4 893 | 6 753 | 4 821 | 6 258 | 2 960 | 6 614 | 8 965 | 5 584 |
| 1992 | 7 497 | 4 802 | 7 374 | 4 909 | 6 366 | 2 868 | 7 055 | 9 373 | 5 669 |
| 1993 | 7 827 | 4 939 | 7 738 | 5 028 | 6 372 | 2 965 | 7 224 | 9 137 | 5 776 |
| 1994 | 8 367 | 5 163 | 8 010 | 5 240 | 6 536 | 3 296 | 7 567 | 8 620 | 5 982 |
| 1995 | 8 005 | 5 296 | 8 612 | 5 418 | 6 027 | 3 505 | 7 365 | 8 950 | 5 951 |
| 1996 | 8 253 | 5 366 | 9 080 | 5 428 | 6 230 | 3 514 | 7 681 | 8 747 | 6 060 |
| 1997 | 8 803 | 5 488 | 9 586 | 5 409 | 6 541 | 3 742 | 8 009 | 9 155 | 6 289 |
| 1998 | 9 123 | 5 422 | 9 756 | 5 350 | 6 745 | 3 675 | 8 317 | 8 977 | 6 326 |
| 1999 | 8 711 | 5 392 | 9 539 | 5 042 | 6 877 | 3 640 | 8 024 | 8 288 | 6 227 |
| 2000 | 8 544 | 5 556 | 9 841 | 5 096 | 7 218 | 3 686 | 7 859 | 8 415 | 6 385 |
| 2001 | 8 137 | 5 570 | 10 001 | 5 087 | 7 089 | 3 630 | 7 557 | 8 507 | 6 327 |

Table 4b. **Per Capita GDP in 15 Latin American Countries, 1820-1949**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bolivia* | *Costa Rica* | *Cuba* | *Dominican Republic* | *Ecuador* | *El Salvador* | *Guatemala* | *Haiti* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | | | | | | | |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | | | | | | | |
| 1913 | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | | 1 624 | | | | 932 | 1 272 | |
| 1921 | | 1 553 | | | | 919 | 1 382 | |
| 1922 | | 1 691 | | | | 950 | 1 291 | |
| 1923 | | 1 527 | | | | 974 | 1 405 | |
| 1924 | | 1 709 | | | | 1 017 | 1 504 | |
| 1925 | | 1 665 | | | | 925 | 1 460 | |
| 1926 | | 1 802 | | | | 1 069 | 1 460 | |
| 1927 | | 1 636 | | | | 926 | 1 539 | |
| 1928 | | 1 685 | | | | 1 055 | 1 557 | |
| 1929 | | 1 582 | 1 639 | | | 1 041 | 1 720 | |
| 1930 | | 1 626 | 1 505 | | | 1 045 | 1 776 | |
| 1931 | | 1 575 | 1 241 | | | 924 | 1 620 | |
| 1932 | | 1 421 | 977 | | | 823 | 1 380 | |
| 1933 | | 1 660 | 1 038 | | | 922 | 1 358 | |
| 1934 | | 1 437 | 1 982 | | | 940 | 1 512 | |
| 1935 | | 1 527 | 1 371 | | | 1 021 | 1 712 | |
| 1936 | | 1 600 | 1 573 | | | 985 | 2 305 | |
| 1937 | | 1 802 | 1 779 | | | 1 065 | 2 206 | |
| 1938 | | 1 876 | 1 358 | | | 977 | 2 224 | |
| 1939 | | 1 867 | 1 411 | | 1 301 | 1 035 | 2 457 | |
| 1940 | | 1 763 | 1 208 | | 1 356 | 1 111 | 2 742 | |
| 1941 | | 1 943 | 1 599 | | 1 323 | 1 074 | 2 825 | |
| 1942 | | 1 688 | 1 321 | | 1 360 | 1 146 | 2 800 | |
| 1943 | | 1 659 | 1 442 | | 1 494 | 1 235 | 1 835 | |
| 1944 | | 1 459 | 1 631 | | 1 474 | 1 151 | 1 741 | |
| 1945 | 1 690 | 1 614 | 1 776 | | 1 443 | 1 091 | 1 732 | 1 045 |
| 1946 | 1 700 | 1 759 | 1 893 | | 1 574 | 1 095 | 2 002 | 1 042 |
| 1947 | 1 710 | 2 036 | 2 121 | | 1 700 | 1 362 | 1 975 | 1 048 |
| 1948 | 1 727 | 2 095 | 1 842 | | 1 880 | 1 707 | 1 988 | 1 046 |
| 1949 | 1 743 | 2 123 | 1 958 | | 1 861 | 1 525 | 2 111 | 1 046 |

Table 4b. **Per Capita GDP in 15 Latin American Countries, 1820-1949**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Honduras* | *Jamaica* | *Nicaragua* | *Panama* | *Paraguay* | *Puerto Rico* | *Trinidad and Tobago* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | 700 | | | | | | 636 |
| 1850 | | 522 | | | | | | |
| 1870 | | 535 | | | | | | 486 |
| 1913 | | 620 | | | | | | 1 038 |
| 1914 | | | | | | | | |
| 1915 | | | | | | | | |
| 1916 | | | | | | | | |
| 1917 | | | | | | | | |
| 1918 | | | | | | | | |
| 1919 | | | | | | | | |
| 1920 | 1 274 | | 1 264 | | | | | |
| 1921 | 1 253 | | 1 313 | | | | | |
| 1922 | 1 309 | | 1 183 | | | | | |
| 1923 | 1 253 | | 1 266 | | | | | |
| 1924 | 1 141 | | 1 321 | | | | | |
| 1925 | 1 329 | | 1 459 | | | | | |
| 1926 | 1 295 | | 1 249 | | | | | |
| 1927 | 1 407 | | 1 255 | | | | | |
| 1928 | 1 547 | | 1 590 | | | | | |
| 1929 | 1 499 | | 1 750 | | | | | |
| 1930 | 1 563 | | 1 415 | | | | | |
| 1931 | 1 564 | | 1 304 | | | | | |
| 1932 | 1 373 | | 1 174 | | | | | |
| 1933 | 1 262 | | 1 456 | | | | | |
| 1934 | 1 211 | | 1 303 | | | | | |
| 1935 | 1 135 | | 1 288 | | | | | |
| 1936 | 1 133 | | 997 | | | | | |
| 1937 | 1 063 | | 1 053 | | | | | |
| 1938 | 1 105 | 972 | 1 076 | | | | | |
| 1939 | 1 115 | | 1 286 | | 1 894 | | | |
| 1940 | 1 160 | | 1 372 | | 1 752 | | | |
| 1941 | 1 138 | | 1 483 | | 1 741 | | | |
| 1942 | 1 014 | 970 | 1 395 | | 1 800 | | | |
| 1943 | 1 007 | 1 150 | 1 495 | | 1 796 | | | |
| 1944 | 1 006 | | 1 448 | | 1 792 | | | |
| 1945 | 1 219 | | 1 423 | 2 113 | 1 690 | | | |
| 1946 | 1 281 | 1 649 | 1 497 | 2 155 | 1 815 | | | |
| 1947 | 1 333 | 1 512 | 1 455 | 2 200 | 1 542 | | | |
| 1948 | 1 331 | | 1 550 | 2 024 | 1 524 | | | |
| 1949 | 1 311 | | 1 478 | 2 031 | 1 740 | | | |

Table 4b. **Per Capita GDP in 15 Latin American Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bolivia* | *Costa Rica* | *Cuba* | *Dominican Republic* | *Ecuador* | *El Salvador* | *Guatemala* | *Haiti* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 919 | 1 963 | 2 046 | 1 027 | 1 863 | 1 489 | 2 085 | 1 051 |
| 1951 | 2 013 | 1 951 | 2 176 | 1 117 | 1 835 | 1 480 | 2 054 | 1 049 |
| 1952 | 2 031 | 2 114 | 2 207 | 1 172 | 2 009 | 1 550 | 2 037 | 1 090 |
| 1953 | 1 800 | 2 353 | 1 900 | 1 123 | 1 998 | 1 616 | 2 051 | 1 037 |
| 1954 | 1 799 | 2 289 | 1 957 | 1 150 | 2 103 | 1 589 | 2 029 | 1 102 |
| 1955 | 1 853 | 2 460 | 2 005 | 1 183 | 2 101 | 1 624 | 2 019 | 1 039 |
| 1956 | 1 706 | 2 301 | 2 145 | 1 260 | 2 121 | 1 701 | 2 140 | 1 108 |
| 1957 | 1 614 | 2 406 | 2 406 | 1 296 | 2 156 | 1 740 | 2 195 | 1 023 |
| 1958 | 1 616 | 2 605 | 2 363 | 1 320 | 2 159 | 1 725 | 2 231 | 1 082 |
| 1959 | 1 575 | 2 598 | 2 067 | 1 284 | 2 211 | 1 748 | 2 273 | 1 011 |
| 1960 | 1 606 | 2 715 | 2 052 | 1 302 | 2 289 | 1 764 | 2 262 | 1 055 |
| 1961 | 1 603 | 2 723 | 2 050 | 1 232 | 2 279 | 1 769 | 2 292 | 991 |
| 1962 | 1 654 | 2 785 | 2 046 | 1 394 | 2 331 | 1 920 | 2 307 | 1 064 |
| 1963 | 1 720 | 2 919 | 2 032 | 1 437 | 2 320 | 1 941 | 2 456 | 974 |
| 1964 | 1 762 | 2 961 | 2 009 | 1 484 | 2 411 | 2 058 | 2 498 | 931 |
| 1965 | 1 806 | 3 127 | 1 988 | 1 259 | 2 566 | 2 101 | 2 534 | 922 |
| 1966 | 1 891 | 3 258 | 2 051 | 1 384 | 2 556 | 2 172 | 2 600 | 897 |
| 1967 | 1 962 | 3 349 | 2 248 | 1 387 | 2 612 | 2 216 | 2 631 | 860 |
| 1968 | 2 079 | 3 497 | 2 080 | 1 349 | 2 675 | 2 210 | 2 782 | 875 |
| 1969 | 2 120 | 3 622 | 2 021 | 1 453 | 2 739 | 2 206 | 2 830 | 884 |
| 1970 | 2 176 | 3 754 | 1 917 | 1 561 | 2 845 | 2 187 | 2 905 | 906 |
| 1971 | 2 204 | 3 889 | 2 037 | 1 680 | 2 922 | 2 222 | 2 974 | 955 |
| 1972 | 2 260 | 4 118 | 2 096 | 1 837 | 3 012 | 2 298 | 3 096 | 979 |
| 1973 | 2 357 | 4 319 | 2 245 | 2 005 | 3 290 | 2 342 | 3 204 | 1 013 |
| 1974 | 2 418 | 4 430 | 2 324 | 2 067 | 3 383 | 2 436 | 3 303 | 1 066 |
| 1975 | 2 516 | 4 396 | 2 404 | 2 111 | 3 459 | 2 504 | 3 263 | 1 032 |
| 1976 | 2 647 | 4 506 | 2 439 | 2 198 | 3 687 | 2 532 | 3 395 | 1 111 |
| 1977 | 2 691 | 4 769 | 2 520 | 2 250 | 3 810 | 2 613 | 3 546 | 1 106 |
| 1978 | 2 715 | 4 870 | 2 650 | 2 248 | 3 961 | 2 715 | 3 607 | 1 149 |
| 1979 | 2 652 | 4 959 | 2 695 | 2 289 | 4 060 | 2 605 | 3 661 | 1 221 |
| 1980 | 2 572 | 4 911 | 2 644 | 2 372 | 4 129 | 2 354 | 3 681 | 1 304 |
| 1981 | 2 547 | 4 681 | 2 847 | 2 413 | 4 181 | 2 186 | 3 579 | 1 259 |
| 1982 | 2 394 | 4 235 | 2 890 | 2 400 | 4 114 | 2 084 | 3 352 | 1 202 |
| 1983 | 2 249 | 4 230 | 2 944 | 2 450 | 3 922 | 2 076 | 3 187 | 1 189 |
| 1984 | 2 234 | 4 432 | 3 020 | 2 403 | 3 975 | 2 091 | 3 117 | 1 168 |
| 1985 | 2 181 | 4 340 | 3 045 | 2 292 | 4 036 | 2 105 | 3 011 | 1 146 |
| 1986 | 2 074 | 4 446 | 3 022 | 2 311 | 4 048 | 2 089 | 2 930 | 1 120 |
| 1987 | 2 089 | 4 530 | 2 975 | 2 432 | 3 697 | 2 105 | 2 947 | 1 088 |
| 1988 | 2 124 | 4 561 | 3 002 | 2 399 | 3 988 | 2 106 | 2 973 | 1 074 |
| 1989 | 2 138 | 4 698 | 2 982 | 2 649 | 3 894 | 2 092 | 3 003 | 1 063 |
| 1990 | 2 197 | 4 747 | 2 948 | 2 474 | 3 903 | 2 119 | 3 009 | 1 041 |
| 1991 | 2 262 | 4 736 | 2 582 | 2 446 | 4 002 | 2 142 | 3 034 | 1 025 |
| 1992 | 2 246 | 4 957 | 2 209 | 2 555 | 4 025 | 2 259 | 3 093 | 870 |
| 1993 | 2 287 | 5 129 | 1 844 | 2 563 | 4 018 | 2 362 | 3 127 | 835 |
| 1994 | 2 343 | 5 237 | 1 871 | 2 629 | 4 099 | 2 459 | 3 164 | 753 |
| 1995 | 2 400 | 5 242 | 1 925 | 2 703 | 4 126 | 2 564 | 3 229 | 777 |
| 1996 | 2 453 | 5 186 | 2 083 | 2 850 | 4 115 | 2 561 | 3 232 | 795 |
| 1997 | 2 523 | 5 372 | 2 142 | 3 037 | 4 163 | 2 621 | 3 269 | 803 |
| 1998 | 2 601 | 5 718 | 2 160 | 3 208 | 4 090 | 2 669 | 3 340 | 808 |
| 1999 | 2 562 | 6 146 | 2 297 | 3 412 | 3 712 | 2 708 | 3 370 | 816 |
| 2000 | 2 575 | 6 174 | 2 414 | 3 663 | 3 101 | 2 716 | 3 396 | 810 |
| 2001 | 2 559 | 6 126 | 2 477 | 3 651 | 3 849 | 2 713 | 3 363 | 785 |

Table 4b. **Per Capita GDP in 15 Latin American Countries,1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Honduras* | *Jamaica* | *Nicaragua* | *Panama* | *Paraguay* | *Puerto Rico* | *Trinidad and Tobago* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 313 | 1 327 | 1 616 | 1 916 | 1 584 | 2 144 | 3 674 | 1 750 |
| 1951 | 1 344 | 1 412 | 1 674 | 1 851 | 1 573 | 2 205 | 3 894 | 1 794 |
| 1952 | 1 356 | 1 504 | 1 900 | 1 901 | 1 506 | 2 341 | 3 941 | 1 854 |
| 1953 | 1 421 | 1 691 | 1 888 | 1 969 | 1 509 | 2 471 | 3 954 | 1 802 |
| 1954 | 1 300 | 1 858 | 2 002 | 1 993 | 1 495 | 2 561 | 3 914 | 1 835 |
| 1955 | 1 293 | 2 020 | 2 072 | 2 055 | 1 523 | 2 649 | 4 316 | 1 876 |
| 1956 | 1 354 | 2 190 | 2 008 | 2 108 | 1 547 | 2 840 | 5 059 | 1 950 |
| 1957 | 1 372 | 2 468 | 2 111 | 2 270 | 1 578 | 2 968 | 5 344 | 2 032 |
| 1958 | 1 370 | 2 458 | 2 052 | 2 241 | 1 625 | 3 002 | 5 609 | 2 046 |
| 1959 | 1 360 | 2 541 | 2 019 | 2 322 | 1 581 | 3 239 | 5 743 | 2 011 |
| 1960 | 1 398 | 2 654 | 1 983 | 2 391 | 1 555 | 3 421 | 6 251 | 2 054 |
| 1961 | 1 387 | 2 702 | 2 065 | 2 574 | 1 588 | 3 677 | 6 371 | 2 072 |
| 1962 | 1 421 | 2 722 | 2 219 | 2 710 | 1 657 | 3 881 | 6 514 | 2 143 |
| 1963 | 1 427 | 2 757 | 2 382 | 2 882 | 1 659 | 4 201 | 6 718 | 2 195 |
| 1964 | 1 452 | 2 904 | 2 578 | 2 920 | 1 687 | 4 401 | 6 801 | 2 246 |
| 1965 | 1 526 | 3 070 | 2 734 | 3 085 | 1 739 | 4 719 | 7 030 | 2 299 |
| 1966 | 1 563 | 3 129 | 2 736 | 3 219 | 1 712 | 4 993 | 7 234 | 2 362 |
| 1967 | 1 599 | 3 178 | 2 835 | 3 388 | 1 774 | 5 264 | 7 327 | 2 440 |
| 1968 | 1 639 | 3 284 | 2 783 | 3 531 | 1 789 | 5 463 | 7 684 | 2 469 |
| 1969 | 1 599 | 3 480 | 2 875 | 3 699 | 1 810 | 5 840 | 7 897 | 2 523 |
| 1970 | 1 601 | 3 849 | 2 812 | 3 814 | 1 872 | 6 349 | 8 244 | 2 588 |
| 1971 | 1 613 | 3 803 | 2 856 | 4 012 | 1 902 | 6 642 | 8 272 | 2 668 |
| 1972 | 1 618 | 3 858 | 2 862 | 4 111 | 1 946 | 6 930 | 8 628 | 2 763 |
| 1973 | 1 642 | 4 130 | 2 921 | 4 250 | 2 038 | 7 302 | 8 685 | 2 903 |
| 1974 | 1 574 | 3 908 | 3 236 | 4 232 | 2 144 | 7 247 | 9 053 | 2 968 |
| 1975 | 1 570 | 3 845 | 3 129 | 4 198 | 2 220 | 6 946 | 9 118 | 2 980 |
| 1976 | 1 687 | 3 564 | 3 187 | 4 167 | 2 315 | 7 093 | 9 847 | 3 082 |
| 1977 | 1 815 | 3 451 | 3 350 | 4 102 | 2 506 | 7 422 | 10 296 | 3 190 |
| 1978 | 1 942 | 3 439 | 3 023 | 4 424 | 2 719 | 7 819 | 11 319 | 3 300 |
| 1979 | 1 977 | 3 336 | 2 152 | 4 518 | 2 954 | 8 164 | 11 649 | 3 324 |
| 1980 | 1 930 | 3 121 | 2 155 | 5 091 | 3 304 | 8 183 | 12 380 | 3 354 |
| 1981 | 1 916 | 3 162 | 2 195 | 5 194 | 3 498 | 8 195 | 12 794 | 3 380 |
| 1982 | 1 833 | 3 150 | 2 119 | 5 372 | 3 285 | 7 848 | 11 888 | 3 269 |
| 1983 | 1 774 | 3 188 | 2 169 | 5 301 | 3 097 | 7 797 | 10 794 | 3 193 |
| 1984 | 1 795 | 3 128 | 2 076 | 5 172 | 3 104 | 8 283 | 11 273 | 3 224 |
| 1985 | 1 825 | 2 953 | 1 946 | 5 306 | 3 135 | 8 373 | 10 664 | 3 193 |
| 1986 | 1 793 | 2 973 | 1 865 | 5 370 | 3 042 | 8 974 | 10 192 | 3 185 |
| 1987 | 1 849 | 3 178 | 1 810 | 5 394 | 3 085 | 9 330 | 9 631 | 3 163 |
| 1988 | 1 903 | 3 249 | 1 571 | 4 465 | 3 191 | 9 850 | 9 202 | 3 192 |
| 1989 | 1 919 | 3 449 | 1 512 | 4 361 | 3 282 | 10 246 | 9 112 | 3 225 |
| 1990 | 1 871 | 3 609 | 1 454 | 4 476 | 3 287 | 10 539 | 9 271 | 3 225 |
| 1991 | 1 873 | 3 588 | 1 384 | 4 786 | 3 274 | 10 706 | 9 641 | 3 206 |
| 1992 | 1 930 | 3 648 | 1 348 | 5 083 | 3 237 | 11 123 | 9 603 | 3 202 |
| 1993 | 2 011 | 3 684 | 1 308 | 5 259 | 3 273 | 11 542 | 9 560 | 3 197 |
| 1994 | 1 919 | 3 722 | 1 324 | 5 329 | 3 277 | 11 913 | 10 032 | 3 246 |
| 1995 | 1 935 | 3 753 | 1 348 | 5 333 | 3 331 | 12 341 | 10 503 | 3 310 |
| 1996 | 1 951 | 3 668 | 1 376 | 5 363 | 3 282 | 12 606 | 10 989 | 3 355 |
| 1997 | 1 994 | 3 588 | 1 411 | 5 512 | 3 276 | 12 914 | 11 426 | 3 426 |
| 1998 | 1 998 | 3 550 | 1 435 | 5 647 | 3 176 | 13 251 | 12 036 | 3 478 |
| 1999 | 1 914 | 3 526 | 1 676 | 5 731 | 3 107 | 13 738 | 12 908 | 3 510 |
| 2000 | 1 957 | 3 548 | 1 558 | 5 782 | 3 014 | 14 106 | 13 598 | 3 478 |
| 2001 | 1 958 | 3 636 | 1 571 | 5 715 | 2 959 | 14 452 | 14 295 | 3 586 |

Table 4c. **Per Capita GDP in 47 Latin American Countries, 1820-1949**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Average 8 core countries* | *Average 15 countries* | *Average 24 small Caribbean countries* | *Average 47 countries* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 713 | 636 | 636 | 692 |
| 1850 | | | | |
| 1870 | 749 | 486 | 549 | 681 |
| 1900 | 1 200 | 778 | 880 | 1 110 |
| 1901 | 1 267 | | | |
| 1902 | 1 228 | | | |
| 1903 | 1 300 | | | |
| 1904 | 1 327 | | | |
| 1905 | 1 395 | | | |
| 1906 | 1 422 | | | |
| 1907 | 1 439 | | | |
| 1908 | 1 460 | | | |
| 1909 | 1 498 | | | |
| 1910 | 1 533 | | | |
| 1911 | 1 558 | | | |
| 1912 | 1 603 | | | |
| 1913 | 1 601 | 1 038 | 1 174 | 1 481 |
| 1914 | 1 489 | | | |
| 1915 | 1 478 | | | |
| 1916 | 1 509 | | | |
| 1917 | 1 509 | | | |
| 1918 | 1 547 | | | |
| 1919 | 1 570 | | | |
| 1920 | 1 635 | | | |
| 1921 | 1 594 | | | |
| 1922 | 1 659 | | | |
| 1923 | 1 773 | | | |
| 1924 | 1 801 | | | |
| 1925 | 1 800 | | | |
| 1926 | 1 859 | | | |
| 1927 | 1 907 | | | |
| 1928 | 2 014 | | | |
| 1929 | 2 034 | | | |
| 1930 | 1 914 | | | |
| 1931 | 1 752 | | | |
| 1932 | 1 662 | | | |
| 1933 | 1 772 | | | |
| 1934 | 1 884 | | | |
| 1935 | 1 943 | | | |
| 1936 | 2 017 | | | |
| 1937 | 2 084 | | | |
| 1938 | 2 098 | | | |
| 1939 | 2 136 | | | |
| 1940 | 2 119 | | | |
| 1941 | 2 180 | | | |
| 1942 | 2 119 | | | |
| 1943 | 2 164 | | | |
| 1944 | 2 296 | | | |
| 1945 | 2 315 | | | |
| 1946 | 2 473 | | | |
| 1947 | 2 564 | | | |
| 1948 | 2 663 | | | |
| 1949 | 2 690 | | | |

Table 4c. **Per Capita GDP in 47 Latin American Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Average 8 core countries* | *Average 15 countries* | *Average 24 small Caribbean countries* | *Average 47 countries* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 2 700 | 1 750 | 1 980 | 2 506 |
| 1951 | 2 770 | 1 794 | 2 043 | 2 572 |
| 1952 | 2 779 | 1 854 | 2 109 | 2 592 |
| 1953 | 2 814 | 1 802 | 2 177 | 2 612 |
| 1954 | 2 921 | 1 835 | 2 242 | 2 705 |
| 1955 | 3 027 | 1 876 | 2 311 | 2 799 |
| 1956 | 3 059 | 1 950 | 2 385 | 2 840 |
| 1957 | 3 205 | 2 032 | 2 460 | 2 974 |
| 1958 | 3 278 | 2 046 | 2 537 | 3 037 |
| 1959 | 3 269 | 2 011 | 2 616 | 3 024 |
| 1960 | 3 392 | 2 054 | 2 701 | 3 133 |
| 1961 | 3 460 | 2 072 | 2 801 | 3 192 |
| 1962 | 3 494 | 2 143 | 2 905 | 3 234 |
| 1963 | 3 488 | 2 195 | 2 992 | 3 241 |
| 1964 | 3 632 | 2 246 | 3 094 | 3 367 |
| 1965 | 3 708 | 2 299 | 3 201 | 3 439 |
| 1966 | 3 784 | 2 362 | 3 315 | 3 514 |
| 1967 | 3 841 | 2 440 | 3 437 | 3 576 |
| 1968 | 3 976 | 2 469 | 3 563 | 3 691 |
| 1969 | 4 131 | 2 523 | 3 703 | 3 828 |
| 1970 | 4 309 | 2 588 | 3 859 | 3 986 |
| 1971 | 4 450 | 2 668 | 4 012 | 4 117 |
| 1972 | 4 618 | 2 763 | 4 150 | 4 271 |
| 1973 | 4 872 | 2 903 | 4 350 | 4 504 |
| 1974 | 5 049 | 2 968 | 4 366 | 4 659 |
| 1975 | 5 080 | 2 980 | 4 415 | 4 687 |
| 1976 | 5 236 | 3 082 | 4 471 | 4 833 |
| 1977 | 5 353 | 3 190 | 4 512 | 4 948 |
| 1978 | 5 450 | 3 300 | 4 547 | 5 047 |
| 1979 | 5 690 | 3 324 | 4 589 | 5 247 |
| 1980 | 5 886 | 3 354 | 4 636 | 5 412 |
| 1981 | 5 772 | 3 380 | 4 665 | 5 327 |
| 1982 | 5 578 | 3 269 | 4 686 | 5 152 |
| 1983 | 5 305 | 3 193 | 4 704 | 4 918 |
| 1984 | 5 401 | 3 224 | 4 721 | 5 002 |
| 1985 | 5 471 | 3 193 | 4 738 | 5 052 |
| 1986 | 5 598 | 3 185 | 4 759 | 5 154 |
| 1987 | 5 674 | 3 163 | 4 784 | 5 212 |
| 1988 | 5 601 | 3 192 | 4 808 | 5 158 |
| 1989 | 5 550 | 3 225 | 4 833 | 5 123 |
| 1990 | 5 465 | 3 225 | 4 855 | 5 053 |
| 1991 | 5 584 | 3 206 | 4 937 | 5 145 |
| 1992 | 5 669 | 3 202 | 5 016 | 5 213 |
| 1993 | 5 776 | 3 197 | 5 095 | 5 299 |
| 1994 | 5 982 | 3 246 | 5 177 | 5 474 |
| 1995 | 5 951 | 3 310 | 5 261 | 5 460 |
| 1996 | 6 060 | 3 355 | 5 347 | 5 556 |
| 1997 | 6 289 | 3 426 | 5 434 | 5 753 |
| 1998 | 6 326 | 3 478 | 5 532 | 5 793 |
| 1999 | 6 223 | 3 510 | 5 632 | 5 718 |
| 2000 | 6 378 | 3 478 | 5 634 | 5 838 |
| 2001 | 6 314 | 3 586 | 5 759 | 5 811 |

# HS–5: Asia

Estimates for Asia are shown in three groups. The first consists of 16 East Asian countries which produced 88 per cent of Asian GDP and had 89 per cent of Asian population in 2001. For these countries the GDP estimates are well documented and of reasonable quality for 1950 onwards and scholars have been active in developing historical accounts for earlier years. There have been major problems for China where official estimates of GDP exaggerate growth and understate its level. Maddison (1998), *Chinese Economic Performance in the Long Run*, OECD, Paris, provides a detailed examination of these problems and makes adjustments to provide a close approximation to Western SNA accounting practice. Chinese official statisticians adopted SNA norms several years ago. Misstatement is not deliberate, but is a transitional problem in moving away from a detailed reporting practice inherited from the long period in which the norms of the Soviet material product system (MPS) prevailed.

The second group consists of 26 East Asian countries, which produced 1.6 per cent of Asian GDP and had 4.3 per cent of Asian population in 2001.

The third group consists of 15 West Asian countries, which produced about 10 per cent of Asian GDP and had 6.5 per cent of Asian population in 2001. The biggest countries in this group, in terms of GDP are Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia.

Eight independent Asian countries emerged from the collapse of the former Soviet Union in 1991, and a third of the GDP of the Russian Federation is generated in Asia. It is not possible to construct satisfactory GDP estimates for this area before 1973, because the problem of disaggregating the former USSR is compounded by the difficulty of converting from an MPS to an SNA basis. Estimates for 1973–2001 are shown in HS–3. Inclusion of the 8 new states would have added 1.9 per cent to our Asian GDP for 2001.

## 16 East Asian Countries

**Population:** 1820–1949 as in Maddison (2001) and Maddison (1995), except as specified below. 1950 onwards revised and updated from International Programs Center, US Bureau of the Census (October 2002), except for China, India and Indonesia where estimates were derived from sources specified below.

**GDP:** 1820–1993 movement from Maddison (2001) revised and updated to 2001 from IMF, *World Economic Outlook,* April 2002, except as specified below. Benchmark 1990 levels in international Geary–Khamis dollars were derived as shown in Maddison (2001), pp. 174, 219–20.

**China:** Population and GDP 1820–1998 from Maddison (1998), pp. 155–9, 167–170. 1933 GDP level from Maddison (1998), p. 158, and annual volume movement 1929–38 from Maddison (1995), p. 158. Updating to 2001 from *China Statistical Yearbook,* Beijing, (2001) with adjustment of growth rate to conform to SNA measurement procedure as indicated in Maddison (2001), p. 202, and described in detail in Maddison (1998). Unfortunately the IMF and many journalists continue to cite the official growth rates or levels without caveat or correction. One also finds frequent references to

Japan being the world's second biggest economy. My estimates show a GDP growth rate for China about threequarters the official estimate and a GDP level about 70 per cent higher than in Japan (when converted by purchasing power parity rather than exchange rates). See Xu Xianchun, Ye Yanfei and Derek Blades (2000), *National Accounts for China: Sources and Methods,* OECD, Paris and Maddison (1998).

**India:** 1900–1990 real GDP and population from Siva Sivasubramonian, *The National Income of India in the Twentieth Century,* Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000, updated from his posthumous work, *The Sources of Economic Growth in India,* 1950 to 1999, OUP, Delhi, forthcoming. GDP movement 1820–1900 from Maddison 2001, pp. 202–3, annual movement 1884–99 from Alan Heston, in Kumar and Desai, eds., *Cambridge Economic History of India,* vol. 2, 1983, pp. 397–8. The present estimates refer to undivided India until 1946, and to the Indian Union since 1947. The GDP and population estimates are centred on October 1st (the middle of the fiscal year). The following table shows the population breakdown for India, Bangladesh and Pakistan for 1820–1946. Population figures for 1932–46 were misplaced in Maddison (2001), p. 203 and have been corrected. Per capita GDP in 1946 in undivided India was 622 in 1990 Geary–Khamis dollars, 624 in the Indian Union, 566 in Bangladesh, and 672 in Pakistan.

Table 5-1. **Population of Undivided India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, 1820-1946**
(000s)

| | *Undivided India* | *Indian Union* | *Bangladesh* | *Pakistan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 209 000 | 175 349 | 20 000 | 13 651 |
| 1870 | 253 000 | 212 189 | 24 721 | 16 090 |
| 1913 | 303 700 | 251 906 | 31 786 | 20 008 |
| 1929 | 333 100 | 275 861 | 34 427 | 22 812 |
| 1941 | 391 700 | 321 565 | 41 966 | 28 169 |
| 1946 | 415 200 | 340 857 | 41 660 | 32 683 |

*Source:* Maddison (1995), pp. 109, 114-5, and 232. Population of Bangladesh and Pakistan for benchmark year 1941 from M.W.M Yeatts, *Census of India 1941, vol. 1, Part I. Tables, Delhi, 1943,* pp. 62-3. Bangladesh assumed to move (with intercensal interpolation) as in prepartition Bengal (plus native states and agencies); Pakistan as in the prepartition total for Punjab (province, states, etc.), Sind and North West Frontier Province. Rough estimates 1946 for areas of Bangladesh and Pakistan when they were "wings" of undivided Pakistan from *20 Years of Pakistan in Statistics1947-1967, Karachi,* 1968. Figures are for 1st October, the midpoint of the fiscal year.

**Indonesia:** Population and GDP 1820–70 from Maddison (1989) "Dutch Income in and from Indonesia, 1700–1938", *Modern Asian Studies,* pp. 645–70; 1870–1993 supplied by Pierre van der Eng (see Maddison, 2001, p. 204). Estimates include East Timor.

**Japan:** GDP 1820–1990 from Maddison (2001), pp. 204–7, revised and updated 1990–2001 from OECD, *Quarterly National Accounts,* vol. 2002/2.

**Malaysia:** The estimates refer to modern Malaysia (old federated and unfederated Malay states, Sabah and Sarawak) excluding Brunei and Singapore. Population 1820–1913 supplied by Don Hoerr, 1913–49 by Pierre van der Eng. Annual GDP estimates 1911–90 supplied by Pierre van der Eng. They are an extension of the estimates by industry of origin for West Malaysia of V.V. Bhanoji Rao, *National Accounts of West Malaysia, 1947–1971,* Heinemann, Kuala Lumpur, 1976, adjusted to include Sabah and Sarawak. New estimates for West Malaysia, by type of expenditure, are under preparation by a research team at the Asia–Europe Institute, University of Malaya. The preliminary results for 1900–1939 were presented by HRH Raja Nazrin at the International Economic History Congress in Buenos Aires, July 2002.

**Philippines:** GDP movement 1902–50 from unpublished estimates of Richard Hooley. They are a substantially revised version of R.W. Hooley, "Long term Growth of the Philippine Economy 1902–1961", *The Philippine Economic Journal* (1968). GDP movement 1950–90 from the National Statistical Coordination Board, Manila, updated from Asian Development Bank (ADB) *Key Indicators,* see Maddison (2001), p. 205.

**South Korea:** Population movement, 1820–1910, for the whole of Korea from T.H. Kwon and Y.–H. Shin, "On Population Estimates of the Yi Dynasty, 1392–1910", *Tong–a Munhwa,* 14, 1977, p. 328 linked to 1910–44 level estimates of S.–C. Suh, *Growth and Structural Change in the Korean Economy,* 1910–1940, Harvard, 1978, p. 41. Suh, p. 132 gives a breakdown of population in the North and South for 1925–44; in 1925, South Korea had 68.375 per cent of total population. I assumed this ratio applied for 1820–1924. 1944–49 from *UN Demographic Yearbook 1960,* p. 142. GDP movement 1911–53 from Maddison (1995), pp. 146, 158–9, 1953–70 from *National Income in Korea 1975*, Bank of Korea, pp. 142–3, 1970–90 from OECD *National Accounts 1960–97,* vol.1, Paris, 1999. 1990–2001 from OECD *Quarterly National Accounts,* vol. 2002/2.

Table 5-2. **Population of Korea, North and South, 1820-1950**
(000s)

| | *Korea* | *South* | *North* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 13 740 | 9 395 | 4 345 |
| 1870 | 14 264 | 9 753 | 4 511 |
| 1910 | 14 766 | 10 096 | 4 670 |
| 1913 | 15 486 | 10 589 | 4 897 |
| 1925 | 19 020 | 13 005 | 6 014 |
| 1930 | 20 438 | 13 900 | 6 537 |
| 1935 | 22 280 | 15 020 | 7 187 |
| 1940 | 23 547 | 15 627 | 7 920 |
| 1944 | 25 133 | 16 574 | 8 558 |
| 1950 | 30 317 | 20 846 | 9 471 |

*Source:* 1910-44 total from Suh (1978), p. 41,linked to 1820-1910 population movement from Kwon and Shin (1977), p. 328. The latter estimates are an upward adjustment of the old household registers. Suh used the population censuses which began in 1925, as the basis of his estimates. For the overlap year, 1910, Kwon and Shin show a higher level than Suh. I assume that their upward adjustment was too big, but this should not affect their 1820-1910 growth rate.

**Sri Lanka:** New annual estimates of population, 1820–1949, and GDP, 1820–1990, were supplied by Pierre van der Eng. His GDP estimates are by industry of origin for 11 major sectors, with considerable commodity detail for agriculture. He draws to some extent on the statistical appendix in D.R. Snodgrass, *Ceylon: An Export Economy in Transition,* Irwin, Illinois, 1966, and on N.K. Sarkar, *The Demography of Ceylon,* Colombo, 1957, but there is substantial new research, significant revision, and a much more complete annual coverage.

**Thailand:** GDP movement 1870–1951 from Maddison (2001), pp. 208 and 298, with slight revision.

**Taiwan:** GDP movement 1912–90 from expenditure estimates of Toshiyuki Mizoguchi, *Long Term Economic Statistics of Taiwan 1905–1990,* Institute of Economic Research, Hitotsubashi University, 1999, pp. 22–4.; the 1939–45 gap in these estimates was filled by Hsing's figures as cited by S.P.S. Ho, *Economic Development of Taiwan,1860–1970,* Yale, 1978, pp. 298–9; 1945–9 interpolated assuming equal percentage growth each year. GDP movement from 1990 onwards from ADB, *Key Indicators.*

**Bangladesh, Burma, Hong Kong, Nepal, Pakistan, and Singapore:** as indicated in Maddison (2001).

**Conjectures to Fill Gaps in the Estimates:** There are no gaps for population for benchmark years 1820, 1870 and 1913, but several countries for which GDP estimates are not available. As the objective is to provide a picture for the world as a whole, it was necessary to fill gaps in the dataset by conjectures (see Table 5–3).

Table 5-3. **16 East Asian Countries: GDP Conjectures and Estimates, 1820-1913**

| | *GDP (million international $)* | | | *GDP Per Capita (1990 int. $)* | | | *Population (000)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***1820*** | ***1870*** | ***1913*** | ***1820*** | ***1870*** | ***1913*** | ***1820*** | ***1870*** | ***1913*** |
| Burma | *1 767* | *2 139* | | *504* | *504* | | 3 506 | 4 245 | |
| HongKong | *12* | *84* | *623* | *615* | *682* | *1 279* | 20 | 123 | 487 |
| Malaysia | *173* | *530* | | *603* | *663* | | 287 | 800 | |
| Nepal | *1 541* | *1 865* | *3 039* | *397* | *397* | *539* | 3 881 | 4 698 | 5 639 |
| Philippines | *1 532* | *3 929* | | *704* | *776* | | 2 176 | 5 063 | |
| Singapore | *18* | *57* | | *615* | *682* | | 30 | 84 | |
| South Korea | *5 637* | *5 891* | | *600* | *604* | | 9 395 | 9 753 | |
| Taiwan | *998* | *1 290* | | *499* | *550* | | 2 000 | 2 345 | |
| Thailand | *3 014* | | | *646* | | | 4 665 | | |
| *Total Conjectures* | *14 693* | *15 785* | *3 661* | *567* | *582* | *598* | 25 960 | 27 111 | 6 126 |
| **East Asia Sample** | **372 323** | **375 428** | **608 413** | **581** | **550** | **680** | **640 140** | **682 920** | **895 121** |
| **16 East Asia Total** | **387 016** | **391 213** | **612 074** | **581** | **551** | **679** | **666 100** | **710 031** | **901 247** |

For 1913, there were two gaps. I assumed the 1913–50 per capita GDP movement in Hong Kong was parallel to that in Singapore; in Nepal parallel to India.

For 1870, there were eight gaps. For Hong Kong and Singapore I assumed 1870–1913 per capita GDP movement was proportionately the same as in Japan. For the other six countries (Burma, South Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines and Taiwan), per capita GDP was assumed to move parallel to the average 1870–1913 for Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

For 1820, there were nine gaps. Per capita GDP in Korea was taken to be the same as in China. Per capita GDP in Burma and Nepal was assumed to have been stagnant between 1820 and 1870 as it was in India. Average per capita GDP movement for the other six countries was assumed to be parallel to that in Japan.

For 1820, the proxy estimates represented 3.8 per cent of the total GDP of the 16 countries, 4 per cent in 1870, and 0.6 per cent in 1913. In the basic tables the proxy entries are shown in italics.

## Other East Asian Countries

GDP for 1950 onwards from Maddison (2001) updated from IMF, *World Economic Outlook,* 1/2002 wherever possible. Revisions and updating for 6 of the small countries (Bhutan, Brunei, Fiji, Macao, Maldives and Papua New Guinea) are shown in Table 5–4, with consolidated figures for the other 14 (American Samoa, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, and Western Samoa). Population from US Bureau of the Census (October 2002).

Table 5-4. **Population and GDP in 20 Small East Asian Countries, 1950–2001**

| | *Population (000 at mid–year)* | | | | *GDP (million 1990 international dollars)* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***1950*** | ***1973*** | ***1990*** | ***2001*** | ***1950*** | ***1973*** | ***1990*** | ***2001*** |
| Bhutan | 734 | 1 111 | 1 598 | 2 049 | 369 | 645 | 1 407 | 2 511 |
| Brunei | 45 | 145 | 258 | 344 | 224 | 1 156 | 1 663 | 2 030 |
| Macao | 205 | 259 | 352 | 454 | 127 | 735 | 3 078 | 4 935 |
| Maldives | 79 | 126 | 216 | 311 | 43 | 107 | 497 | 993 |
| Total 4 Countries | 1 063 | 1 641 | 2 424 | 3 158 | 763 | 2 641 | 6 645 | 10 469 |
| Fiji | 287 | 556 | 738 | 844 | 851 | 2 348 | 3 440 | 4 961 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1 412 | 2 477 | 3 825 | 5 049 | 1 356 | 4 847 | 5 865 | 8 893 |
| 14 Other Pacific Islands | 649 | 1 210 | 1 782 | 2 014 | 875 | 2 296 | 3 496 | 4 729 |
| 16 Pacific Islands Total | 2 279 | 4 104 | 6 164 | 7 924 | 3 082 | 9 491 | 12 711 | 18 582 |
| 20 Small Countries | 3 342 | 5 748 | 8 588 | 11 082 | 3 845 | 11 952 | 19 356 | 29 051 |

Table 5-5. **26 East Asian Countries: Conjectures and Estimates for GDP, 1820-1913**

| | *Population (000)* | | | *GDP (million international $)* | | | *Per Capita GDP (1990 int. $)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***1820*** | ***1870*** | ***1913*** | ***1820*** | ***1870*** | ***1913*** | ***1820*** | ***1870*** | ***1913*** |
| Afghanistan | 3 280 | 4 207 | 5 730 | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 2 090 | 2 340 | 3 070 | | | | | | |
| Laos | 470 | 755 | 1 387 | | | | | | |
| Mongolia | 619 | 668 | 725 | | | | | | |
| 20 Small Countries | 1 798 | 1 903 | 2 237 | | | | | | |
| Total | 8 257 | 9 873 | 13 149 | *4 591* | *5 282* | *9 796* | *556* | *535* | *745* |
| North Korea | 4 345 | 4 511 | 4 670 | *2 607* | *2 725* | *3 829* | *600* | *604* | *820* |
| Vietnam | 6 551 | 10 528 | 19 339 | 3 453 | 5 321 | 14 062 | 527 | 505 | *727* |
| North Korea + Vietnam | 10 896 | 15 039 | 24 009 | 6 060 | 8 046 | 17 891 | 556 | 535 | 745 |
| Grand Total | 19 153 | 24 912 | 37 158 | 10 651 | 13 328 | 27 687 | 556 | 535 | 745 |

For 1820–1913, provisional estimates of Vietnamese GDP volume movement were supplied by Jean–Pascal Bassino; North Korea was assumed to have the same per capita GDP as South Korea. For other countries no GDP estimates were available. I assumed the average per capita GDP, 1820–1913, for the whole group was the same as the average for North Korea and Vietnam (see Table 5–5). Population levels from McEvedy and Jones (1978), except for Vietnam, where I used Maks Banens' provisional estimate for 1913, with 1820–1913 population movement from McEvedy and Jones. See Table 5–5.

## West Asian Countries

GDP for 1950 onwards from Maddison (2001) updated for 1993–2002 for 11 countries from ESCWA, *National Accounts Bulletin,* No. 21, Beirut, (November, 2002), Iran and Israel from IMF, *World Economic Outlook,* 2/2002, Turkey 1991–2000 from OECD *National Accounts, 1989–2000,* thereafter from IMF. No estimates were available for the West Bank and Gaza where the assumed volume increase 1998/9 was the same as 1997–8, with no change between 1999–2000, and 20 per cent falls in 2001 and 2002. Population 1950 onwards from US Bureau of the Census (October 2002).

Before the First World War, most of this area was part the Ottoman Empire. It accounted for 28 million of the 1913 population. The other 11 million lived in Iran. The 1820, 1870 and 1913 population figures shown in Table 5–6 are from Colin McEvedy and Richard Jones, *Atlas of World Population History,* Penguin (1978), pp. 133–154.

Sevket Pamuk has recently made tentative estimates of per capita GDP for several countries which permit estimates for the region much better than those in Maddison (2001), pp. 210–215. See Pamuk, "Economic Growth in Southeastern Europe and the Middle East since 1820", European Historical Economics Society Conference, Oxford, September 2001. They were derived from a variety of evidence in Ottoman archives and other research material on the region. He linked them to the Maddison (2001) estimates for later years and used the same numeraire, i.e. 1990 international Geary–Khamis dollars.

Table 5–6 contains estimates for three groups of countries in the region. For the countries in Arabia no GDP estimates are available before the second world war. They have now been transformed by the discovery and development of oil resources, but production did not start until the inter–war period. However, in the nineteenth century there was significant income from trade in the Persian Gulf, Southern Arabia and the Red Sea coast. Oman controlled large trading territories on the East African littoral. Yemen was a major exporter of coffee. For this group, I assumed a modest increase in per capita income from $550 to $600 between 1820 and 1913, as world trade expanded.

Table 5-6. **West Asian Population, GDP and Per Capita GDP, 1820-1913**

| | ***Population (000)*** | | | ***GDP (million international $)*** | | | ***Per Capita GDP (1990 int. $)*** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***1820*** | ***1870*** | ***1913*** | ***1820*** | ***1870*** | ***1913*** | ***1820*** | ***1870*** | ***1913*** |
| Gulf Coast (a) | 200 | 200 | 254 | | | | | | |
| Oman | 318 | 367 | 444 | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 2 091 | 2 338 | 2 676 | | | | | | |
| Yemen | 2 593 | 2 840 | 3 284 | | | | | | |
| Total Arabia (a) | 5 202 | 5 745 | 6 658 | *2 861* | *3 303* | *3 995* | *550* | *575* | *600* |
| Iraq | 1 093 | 1 580 | 2 613 | 643 | 1 136 | 2 613 | 588 | 719 | 1 000 |
| Jordan | 217 | 266 | 348 | 128 | 191 | 348 | 588 | 719 | 1 000 |
| Palestine-Israel | 332 | 429 | 700 | 204 | 322 | 875 | 613 | 750 | 1 250 |
| Syria | 1 337 | 1 582 | 1 994 | 880 | 1 335 | 2 692 | 658 | 844 | 1 350 |
| Lebanon | 332 | 476 | 649 | 218 | 402 | 876 | 658 | 844 | 1 350 |
| Total 5 countries | 3 311 | 4 333 | 6 304 | 2 073 | 3 386 | 7 404 | 626 | 781 | 1 174 |
| Iran | 6 560 | 8 415 | 10 994 | *3 857* | *6 050* | *10 994* | *588* | *719* | *1 000* |
| Turkey | 10 074 | 11 793 | 15 000 | 6 478 | 9 729 | 18 195 | 643 | 825 | 1 213 |
| Grand Total | 25 147 | 30 286 | 38 956 | 15 269 | 22 468 | 40 588 | 607 | 742 | 1 042 |

a) Includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and UAE.
*Source:* Population from McEvedy and Jones (1978) pp. 133-154. Turkish GDP as shown below, otherwise derived from Sevket Pamuk (2001).

The second group consists of five more prosperous countries (Iraq, Jordan, Palestine, Syria and Lebanon) with an ancient history as sophisticated traders with East Asia, Africa and Europe. Pamuk provides per capita estimates for Syria, which I assumed valid for Lebanon as well. His estimate for Jordan was taken to be valid for Iraq and Iran. I used his estimate for Palestine.

For Turkey see Table 5–7. The GDP benchmark for 1990 is from Maddison (2001), p. 219. GDP volume movement for 1948 onwards from OECD *National Accounts,* various issues, 1923–48 from T. Bulutay, Y.S. Tezel and N. Yilderim, *Turkiye Milli Geliri* 1923–48, Ankara, 1974, with 1913 per capita GDP assumed to be the same as in 1929. I linked the 1913 level to the per capita volume movement for 1820–1913 shown in Pamuk (2001). His major source was V. Eldem, *Osmanli Imparatorlugunun Iktisadi sartlari Hakkinda Bir Tetkik* (A Study of Economic Conditions in the Ottoman Empire), Is Bank, Istanbul, (1970). Population is from McEvedy and Jones (1978).

Table 5-7. **Turkish Population, GDP and Per Capita GDP, 1820-1950**

| | *Population (000s)* | *GDP (million 1990 int. $)* | *Per Capita GDP (1990 int. $)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 10 074 | 6 478 | 643 |
| 1870 | 11 793 | 9 729 | 825 |
| 1913 | 15 000 | 18 195 | 1 213 |
| 1923 | 13 877 | 9 882 | 712 |
| 1924 | 13 968 | 11 819 | 846 |
| 1925 | 14 059 | 13 159 | 936 |
| 1926 | 14 151 | 15 275 | 1 079 |
| 1927 | 14 250 | 13 886 | 974 |
| 1928 | 14 476 | 15 388 | 1 063 |
| 1929 | 14 705 | 17 842 | 1 213 |
| 1930 | 14 928 | 18 649 | 1 249 |
| 1931 | 15 174 | 19 763 | 1 302 |
| 1932 | 15 414 | 18 568 | 1 205 |
| 1933 | 15 658 | 21 007 | 1 342 |
| 1934 | 15 906 | 21 491 | 1 351 |
| 1935 | 16 158 | 21 927 | 1 357 |
| 1936 | 16 434 | 26 093 | 1 588 |
| 1937 | 16 725 | 26 965 | 1 612 |
| 1938 | 17 016 | 29 338 | 1 724 |
| 1939 | 17 517 | 31 776 | 1 814 |
| 1940 | 17 821 | 29 855 | 1 675 |
| 1941 | 18 011 | 27 158 | 1 508 |
| 1942 | 18 203 | 28 337 | 1 557 |
| 1943 | 18 396 | 25 721 | 1 398 |
| 1944 | 18 592 | 24 623 | 1 324 |
| 1945 | 18 790 | 21 297 | 1 133 |
| 1946 | 19 235 | 27 514 | 1 430 |
| 1947 | 19 690 | 29 064 | 1 476 |
| 1948 | 20 156 | 33 003 | 1 637 |
| 1949 | 20 634 | 31 340 | 1 519 |
| 1950 | 21 122 | 34 279 | 1 623 |

## Summary Totals for Asia, 1820–1913

Table 5–8 shows the regional components and the totals for the 57 Asian countries, 1820–1913. Estimates for 1700 and earlier years in Maddison (2001) are unchanged (see tables in HS–8).

Table 5-8. **Total Asian Population, GDP and Per Capita GDP, 1820-1913**

| | *Population (000s)* | | | *GDP (million 1990 int. $)* | | | *Per Capita GDP (1990 int. $)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1820* | *1870* | *1913* | *1820* | *1870* | *1913* | *1820* | *1870* | *1913* |
| 16 East Asia | 666 100 | 710 031 | 901 247 | 387 016 | 391 213 | 612 074 | 581 | 551 | 679 |
| 26 East Asia | 19 153 | 24 912 | 37 158 | 10 651 | 13 328 | 27 687 | 556 | 535 | 745 |
| 15 West Asia | 25 147 | 30 286 | 38 956 | 15 269 | 22 468 | 40 588 | 607 | 742 | 1 042 |
| 57 Asia | 710 400 | 765 229 | 977 361 | 412 936 | 427 009 | 680 349 | 581 | 558 | 696 |

# Population, GDP Levels and Per Capita GDP in Asia

Table 5a. **Population of 16 East Asian Countries, 1820-1913**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *China* | *India* | *Indonesia* | *Japan* | *Philippines* | *South Korea* | *Thailand* | *Taiwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 381 000 | 209 000 | 17 927 | 31 000 | 2 176 | 9 395 | 4 665 | 2 000 |
| 1850 | 412 000 | 235 800 | 22 977 | 32 000 | 3 612 | 9 545 | 5 230 | 2 200 |
| 1870 | 358 000 | 253 000 | 28 922 | 34 437 | 5 063 | 9 753 | 5 775 | 2 345 |
| 1871 | 358 988 | 253 417 | 29 463 | 34 648 | | | | |
| 1872 | 359 978 | 253 834 | 30 060 | 34 859 | | | | |
| 1873 | 360 971 | 254 253 | 30 555 | 35 070 | | | | |
| 1874 | 361 967 | 254 672 | 30 962 | 35 235 | | | | |
| 1875 | 362 966 | 255 091 | 31 197 | 35 436 | | | | |
| 1876 | 363 967 | 255 512 | 31 394 | 35 713 | | | | |
| 1877 | 364 971 | 255 933 | 31 740 | 36 018 | | | | |
| 1878 | 365 978 | 256 354 | 32 035 | 36 315 | | | | |
| 1879 | 366 988 | 256 777 | 32 293 | 36 557 | | | | |
| 1880 | 368 000 | 257 200 | 32 876 | 36 807 | | | | |
| 1881 | 369 183 | 259 359 | 33 213 | 37 112 | | | | |
| 1882 | 370 369 | 261 536 | 33 394 | 37 414 | | | | |
| 1883 | 371 560 | 263 732 | 33 816 | 37 766 | | | | |
| 1884 | 372 754 | 265 946 | 34 162 | 38 138 | | | | |
| 1885 | 373 952 | 268 179 | 34 790 | 38 427 | | | | |
| 1886 | 375 154 | 270 430 | 35 402 | 38 622 | | | | |
| 1887 | 376 359 | 272 700 | 35 898 | 38 866 | | | | |
| 1888 | 377 569 | 274 990 | 36 345 | 39 251 | | | | |
| 1889 | 378 783 | 277 298 | 36 662 | 39 688 | | | | |
| 1890 | 380 000 | 279 626 | 37 579 | 40 077 | 6 476 | 9 848 | 6 670 | 2 500 |
| 1891 | 381 979 | 280 110 | 37 792 | 40 380 | | | | |
| 1892 | 383 969 | 280 594 | 38 288 | 40 684 | | | | |
| 1893 | 385 969 | 281 079 | 38 263 | 41 001 | | | | |
| 1894 | 387 979 | 281 565 | 38 782 | 41 350 | | | | |
| 1895 | 390 000 | 282 052 | 39 476 | 41 775 | | | | |
| 1896 | 391 980 | 282 540 | 39 936 | 42 196 | | | | |
| 1897 | 393 970 | 283 029 | 40 620 | 42 643 | | | | |
| 1898 | 395 970 | 283 518 | 41 316 | 43 145 | | | | |
| 1899 | 397 980 | 284 009 | 42 025 | 43 626 | | | | |
| 1900 | 400 000 | 284 500 | 42 746 | 44 103 | 7 324 | 9 896 | 7 320 | 2 864 |
| 1901 | 402 243 | 286 200 | 43 275 | 44 662 | 7 465 | | 7 413 | 2 903 |
| 1902 | 404 498 | 288 000 | 43 810 | 45 255 | 7 609 | | 7 507 | 2 942 |
| 1903 | 406 766 | 289 700 | 44 352 | 45 841 | 7 755 | | 7 602 | 2 982 |
| 1904 | 409 047 | 291 500 | 44 901 | 46 378 | 7 904 | | 7 699 | 3 022 |
| 1905 | 411 340 | 293 300 | 45 457 | 46 829 | 8 056 | | 7 797 | 3 085 |
| 1906 | 413 646 | 295 100 | 45 993 | 47 227 | 8 211 | | 7 896 | 3 140 |
| 1907 | 415 965 | 296 900 | 46 535 | 47 691 | 8 369 | | 7 996 | 3 172 |
| 1908 | 418 297 | 298 700 | 47 085 | 48 260 | 8 530 | | 8 098 | 3 200 |
| 1909 | 420 642 | 300 500 | 47 642 | 48 869 | 8 694 | | 8 201 | 3 232 |
| 1910 | 423 000 | 302 100 | 48 206 | 49 518 | 8 861 | 10 096 | 8 305 | 3 275 |
| 1911 | 427 662 | 303 100 | 48 778 | 50 215 | 9 032 | 10 258 | 8 431 | 3 334 |
| 1912 | 432 375 | 303 400 | 49 358 | 50 941 | 9 206 | 10 422 | 8 559 | 3 402 |
| 1913 | 437 140 | 303 700 | 49 934 | 51 672 | 9 384 | 10 589 | 8 689 | 3 469 |

Table 5a. **Population of 16 East Asian Countries, 1820-1913**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Bangladesh* | *Burma* | *Hong Kong* | *Malaysia* | *Nepal* | *Pakistan* | *Singapore* | *Sri Lanka* | *16 country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | 3 506 | 20 | 287 | 3 881 | | 30 | 1 213 | 666 100 |
| 1850 | | 3 932 | 33 | 530 | 4 352 | | 56 | 2 217 | 734 484 |
| 1870 | | 4 245 | 123 | 800 | 4 698 | | 84 | 2 786 | 710 031 |
| 1871 | | | | | | | | 2 820 | |
| 1872 | | | | | | | | 2 842 | |
| 1873 | | | | | | | | 2 863 | |
| 1874 | | | | | | | | 2 885 | |
| 1875 | | | | | | | | 2 908 | |
| 1876 | | | | | | | | 2 930 | |
| 1877 | | | | | | | | 2 952 | |
| 1878 | | | | | | | | 2 975 | |
| 1879 | | | | | | | | 2 998 | |
| 1880 | | | | | | | | 3 021 | |
| 1881 | | | | | | | | 3 044 | |
| 1882 | | | | | | | | 3 073 | |
| 1883 | | | | | | | | 3 107 | |
| 1884 | | | | | | | | 3 144 | |
| 1885 | | | | | | | | 3 170 | |
| 1886 | | | | | | | | 3 194 | |
| 1887 | | | | | | | | 3 221 | |
| 1888 | | | | | | | | 3 261 | |
| 1889 | | | | | | | | 3 311 | |
| 1890 | | 7 489 | 214 | 1 585 | 5 192 | | 157 | 3 343 | 780 756 |
| 1891 | | | | | | | | 3 404 | |
| 1892 | | | | | | | | 3 470 | |
| 1893 | | | | | | | | 3 524 | |
| 1894 | | | | | | | | 3 584 | |
| 1895 | | | | | | | | 3 626 | |
| 1896 | | | | | | | | 3 693 | |
| 1897 | | | | | | | | 3 752 | |
| 1898 | | | | | | | | 3 820 | |
| 1899 | | | | | | | | 3 874 | |
| 1900 | | 10 174 | 306 | 2 232 | 5 283 | | 215 | 3 912 | 804 251 |
| 1901 | | 10 490 | | 2 288 | | | | 4 031 | |
| 1902 | | 10 642 | | 2 345 | | | | 4 071 | |
| 1903 | | 10 796 | | 2 404 | | | | 4 156 | |
| 1904 | | 10 953 | | 2 467 | | | | 4 233 | |
| 1905 | | 11 112 | | 2 532 | | | | 4 383 | |
| 1906 | | 11 273 | | 2 601 | | | | 4 458 | |
| 1907 | | 11 437 | | 2 672 | | | | 4 467 | |
| 1908 | | 11 603 | | 2 745 | | | | 4 520 | |
| 1909 | | 11 771 | | 2 821 | | | | 4 585 | |
| 1910 | | 11 942 | | 2 893 | | | | 4 668 | |
| 1911 | | 12 115 | | 2 967 | | | | 4 757 | |
| 1912 | | 12 220 | | 3 025 | | | | 4 784 | |
| 1913 | | 12 326 | 487 | 3 084 | 5 639 | | 323 | 4 811 | 901 247 |

Table 5a. **Population of 16 East Asian Countries, 1914-1949**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *China* | *India* | *Indonesia* | *Japan* | *Philippines* | *South Korea* | *Thailand* | *Taiwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 441 958 | 304 000 | 50 517 | 52 396 | 9 565 | 10 764 | 8 822 | 3 528 |
| 1915 | 446 829 | 304 200 | 51 108 | 53 124 | 9 749 | 10 911 | 8 957 | 3 562 |
| 1916 | 451 753 | 304 500 | 51 705 | 53 815 | 9 937 | 11 086 | 9 094 | 3 583 |
| 1917 | 456 732 | 304 800 | 52 083 | 54 437 | 10 128 | 11 263 | 9 232 | 3 621 |
| 1918 | 461 766 | 305 100 | 52 334 | 54 886 | 10 323 | 11 443 | 9 418 | 3 658 |
| 1919 | 466 855 | 305 300 | 53 027 | 55 253 | 10 522 | 11 627 | 9 608 | 3 692 |
| 1920 | 472 000 | 305 600 | 53 723 | 55 818 | 10 725 | 11 804 | 9 802 | 3 736 |
| 1921 | 473 673 | 307 300 | 54 367 | 56 490 | 10 932 | 12 040 | 10 000 | 3 797 |
| 1922 | 475 352 | 310 400 | 55 020 | 57 209 | 11 143 | 12 281 | 10 202 | 3 870 |
| 1923 | 477 037 | 313 600 | 55 683 | 57 937 | 11 358 | 12 526 | 10 435 | 3 940 |
| 1924 | 478 728 | 316 700 | 56 354 | 58 686 | 11 577 | 12 777 | 10 673 | 4 009 |
| 1925 | 480 425 | 319 900 | 57 036 | 59 522 | 11 800 | 13 005 | 10 916 | 4 095 |
| 1926 | 482 128 | 323 200 | 57 727 | 60 490 | 12 026 | 13 179 | 11 165 | 4 195 |
| 1927 | 483 837 | 326 400 | 58 429 | 61 430 | 12 305 | 13 356 | 11 419 | 4 289 |
| 1928 | 485 552 | 329 700 | 59 140 | 62 361 | 12 543 | 13 535 | 11 734 | 4 388 |
| 1929 | 487 273 | 333 100 | 59 863 | 63 244 | 12 890 | 13 716 | 12 058 | 4 493 |
| 1930 | 489 000 | 336 400 | 60 596 | 64 203 | 13 194 | 13 900 | 12 392 | 4 614 |
| 1931 | 492 640 | 341 000 | 61 496 | 65 205 | 13 507 | 14 117 | 12 735 | 4 742 |
| 1932 | 496 307 | 345 800 | 62 400 | 66 189 | 13 829 | 14 338 | 13 087 | 4 867 |
| 1933 | 500 000 | 350 700 | 63 314 | 67 182 | 14 158 | 14 562 | 13 399 | 4 995 |
| 1934 | 502 639 | 355 600 | 64 246 | 68 090 | 14 497 | 14 789 | 13 718 | 5 128 |
| 1935 | 505 292 | 360 600 | 65 192 | 69 238 | 14 843 | 15 020 | 14 045 | 5 255 |
| 1936 | 507 959 | 365 700 | 66 154 | 70 171 | 15 199 | 15 139 | 14 379 | 5 384 |
| 1937 | 510 640 | 370 900 | 67 136 | 71 278 | 15 563 | 15 260 | 14 721 | 5 530 |
| 1938 | 513 336 | 376 100 | 68 131 | 71 879 | 15 934 | 15 381 | 14 980 | 5 678 |
| 1939 | 516 046 | 381 400 | 69 145 | 72 364 | 16 275 | 15 504 | 15 244 | 5 821 |
| 1940 | 518 770 | 386 800 | 70 175 | 72 967 | 16 585 | 15 627 | 15 513 | 5 987 |
| 1941 | 521 508 | 391 700 | 71 316 | 74 005 | 16 902 | 15 859 | 15 787 | 6 163 |
| 1942 | 524 261 | 396 300 | 72 475 | 75 029 | 17 169 | 16 094 | 16 060 | 6 339 |
| 1943 | 527 028 | 400 900 | 73 314 | 76 005 | 17 552 | 16 332 | 16 462 | 6 507 |
| 1944 | 529 810 | 405 600 | 73 565 | 77 178 | 17 887 | 16 574 | 16 868 | 6 520 |
| 1945 | 532 607 | 410 400 | 73 332 | 76 224 | 18 228 | 17 917 | 17 284 | 6 533 |
| 1946 | 535 418 | 415 200 | 74 132 | 77 199 | 18 775 | 19 369 | 17 710 | 6 546 |
| 1947 | 538 244 | 346 000 | 75 146 | 78 119 | 19 338 | 19 886 | 18 148 | 6 346 |
| 1948 | 541 085 | 350 000 | 76 289 | 80 155 | 19 918 | 20 027 | 18 569 | 6 697 |
| 1949 | 543 941 | 355 000 | 77 654 | 81 971 | 20 516 | 20 208 | 19 000 | 7 280 |

Table 5a. **Population of 16 East Asian Countries, 1914-1949**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Bangladesh* | *Burma* | *Hong Kong* | *Malaysia* | *Nepal* | *Pakistan* | *Singapore* | *Sri Lanka* | *16 country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | | 12 433 | 507 | 3 144 | | | 331 | 4 838 | |
| 1915 | | 12 541 | 528 | 3 207 | | | 341 | 4 905 | |
| 1916 | | 12 650 | 550 | 3 271 | | | 351 | 4 971 | |
| 1917 | | 12 760 | 573 | 3 337 | | | 360 | 5 040 | |
| 1918 | | 12 871 | 597 | 3 404 | | | 370 | 5 109 | |
| 1919 | | 12 893 | 622 | 3 473 | | | 380 | 5 179 | |
| 1920 | | 13 096 | 648 | 3 545 | | | 391 | 5 250 | |
| 1921 | | 13 212 | 625 | 3 618 | | | 418 | 5 304 | |
| 1922 | | 13 351 | 638 | 3 698 | | | 436 | 5 367 | |
| 1923 | | 13 491 | 668 | 3 779 | | | 458 | 5 426 | |
| 1924 | | 13 633 | 696 | 3 863 | | | 469 | 5 452 | |
| 1925 | | 13 776 | 725 | 3 949 | | | 492 | 5 505 | |
| 1926 | | 13 921 | 710 | 4 038 | | | 511 | 5 545 | |
| 1927 | | 14 067 | 725 | 4 128 | | | 532 | 5 591 | |
| 1928 | | 14 215 | 753 | 4 221 | | | 553 | 5 730 | |
| 1929 | | 14 364 | 785 | 4 316 | | | 575 | 5 669 | |
| 1930 | | 14 515 | 821 | 4 413 | | | 596 | 5 707 | |
| 1931 | | 14 667 | 840 | 4 513 | | | 563 | 5 748 | |
| 1932 | | 14 870 | 901 | 4 604 | | | 580 | 5 788 | |
| 1933 | | 15 075 | 923 | 4 697 | | | 515 | 5 825 | |
| 1934 | | 15 283 | 944 | 4 793 | | | 525 | 5 872 | |
| 1935 | | 15 494 | 966 | 4 890 | | | 572 | 5 897 | |
| 1936 | | 15 708 | 988 | 4 993 | | | 603 | 5 943 | |
| 1937 | | 15 925 | 1 282 | 5 099 | | | 651 | 5 989 | |
| 1938 | | 16 145 | 1 479 | 5 207 | | | 710 | 6 045 | |
| 1939 | | 16 368 | 1 750 | 5 317 | | | 728 | 6 095 | |
| 1940 | | 16 594 | 1 786 | 5 434 | | | 751 | 6 134 | |
| 1941 | | 16 824 | 1 639 | 5 554 | | | 769 | 6 169 | |
| 1942 | | 16 727 | | 5 592 | | | | 6 191 | |
| 1943 | | 16 908 | | 5 630 | | | | 6 296 | |
| 1944 | | 17 090 | | 5 668 | | | | 6 442 | |
| 1945 | | 17 272 | | 5 707 | | | | 6 650 | |
| 1946 | | 17 454 | 1 550 | 5 746 | | | | 6 854 | |
| 1947 | | 17 636 | 1 750 | 5 786 | | | 938 | 7 037 | |
| 1948 | | 17 818 | 1 800 | 5 922 | | | 961 | 7 244 | |
| 1949 | | 18 000 | 1 857 | 6 061 | | | 979 | 7 455 | |

Table 5a. **Population of 16 East Asian Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *China* | *India* | *Indonesia* | *Japan* | *Philippines* | *South Korea* | *Thailand* | *Taiwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 546 815 | 359 000 | 79 043 | 83 805 | 21 131 | 20 846 | 20 042 | 7 981 |
| 1951 | 557 480 | 365 000 | 80 525 | 85 164 | 21 775 | 20 876 | 20 653 | 8 251 |
| 1952 | 568 910 | 372 000 | 82 052 | 86 459 | 22 439 | 20 948 | 21 289 | 8 550 |
| 1953 | 581 390 | 379 000 | 83 611 | 87 655 | 23 122 | 21 060 | 21 964 | 8 850 |
| 1954 | 595 310 | 386 000 | 85 196 | 88 754 | 23 827 | 21 259 | 22 685 | 9 160 |
| 1955 | 608 655 | 393 000 | 86 807 | 89 815 | 24 553 | 21 552 | 23 451 | 9 486 |
| 1956 | 621 465 | 401 000 | 88 456 | 90 766 | 25 301 | 22 031 | 24 244 | 9 825 |
| 1957 | 637 408 | 409 000 | 90 124 | 91 563 | 26 072 | 22 612 | 25 042 | 10 164 |
| 1958 | 653 235 | 418 000 | 91 821 | 92 389 | 26 867 | 23 254 | 25 845 | 10 500 |
| 1959 | 666 005 | 426 000 | 93 565 | 93 297 | 27 685 | 23 981 | 26 667 | 10 853 |
| 1960 | 667 070 | 434 000 | 95 254 | 94 092 | 28 529 | 24 784 | 27 513 | 11 209 |
| 1961 | 660 330 | 444 000 | 97 085 | 94 943 | 29 410 | 25 614 | 28 376 | 11 563 |
| 1962 | 665 770 | 454 000 | 99 028 | 95 832 | 30 325 | 26 420 | 29 263 | 11 919 |
| 1963 | 682 335 | 464 000 | 101 009 | 96 812 | 31 273 | 27 211 | 30 174 | 12 277 |
| 1964 | 698 355 | 474 000 | 103 031 | 97 826 | 32 254 | 27 984 | 31 107 | 12 631 |
| 1965 | 715 185 | 485 000 | 105 093 | 98 883 | 33 268 | 28 705 | 32 062 | 12 978 |
| 1966 | 735 400 | 495 000 | 107 197 | 99 790 | 34 304 | 29 436 | 33 036 | 13 321 |
| 1967 | 754 550 | 506 000 | 109 343 | 100 825 | 35 357 | 30 131 | 34 024 | 13 649 |
| 1968 | 774 510 | 518 000 | 111 532 | 101 961 | 36 424 | 30 838 | 35 028 | 13 962 |
| 1969 | 796 025 | 529 000 | 113 765 | 103 172 | 37 507 | 31 544 | 36 050 | 14 282 |
| 1970 | 818 315 | 541 000 | 116 044 | 104 345 | 38 604 | 32 241 | 37 091 | 14 598 |
| 1971 | 841 105 | 554 000 | 118 368 | 105 697 | 39 718 | 32 883 | 38 202 | 14 918 |
| 1972 | 862 030 | 567 000 | 121 282 | 107 188 | 40 850 | 33 505 | 39 276 | 15 226 |
| 1973 | 881 940 | 580 000 | 124 271 | 108 707 | 41 998 | 34 073 | 40 302 | 15 526 |
| 1974 | 900 350 | 593 000 | 127 338 | 110 162 | 43 162 | 34 692 | 41 306 | 15 824 |
| 1975 | 916 395 | 607 000 | 130 485 | 111 573 | 44 337 | 35 281 | 42 272 | 16 122 |
| 1976 | 930 685 | 620 000 | 133 713 | 112 775 | 45 574 | 35 860 | 43 221 | 16 450 |
| 1977 | 943 455 | 634 000 | 137 026 | 113 872 | 46 851 | 36 436 | 44 148 | 16 785 |
| 1978 | 956 165 | 648 000 | 140 425 | 114 913 | 48 172 | 37 019 | 45 057 | 17 112 |
| 1979 | 969 005 | 664 000 | 143 912 | 115 890 | 49 537 | 37 534 | 46 004 | 17 450 |
| 1980 | 981 235 | 679 000 | 147 490 | 116 807 | 50 940 | 38 124 | 47 026 | 17 848 |
| 1981 | 993 861 | 692 000 | 150 657 | 117 648 | 52 195 | 38 723 | 47 941 | 18 177 |
| 1982 | 1 000 281 | 708 000 | 153 894 | 118 455 | 53 457 | 39 326 | 48 837 | 18 501 |
| 1983 | 1 023 288 | 723 000 | 157 204 | 119 270 | 54 698 | 39 910 | 49 709 | 18 803 |
| 1984 | 1 036 825 | 739 000 | 160 588 | 120 035 | 55 964 | 40 406 | 50 553 | 19 083 |
| 1985 | 1 051 040 | 755 000 | 164 047 | 120 754 | 57 288 | 40 806 | 51 367 | 19 337 |
| 1986 | 1 066 790 | 771 000 | 166 976 | 121 492 | 58 649 | 41 214 | 52 160 | 19 556 |
| 1987 | 1 084 035 | 788 000 | 169 959 | 122 091 | 60 018 | 41 622 | 52 946 | 19 758 |
| 1988 | 1 101 630 | 805 000 | 172 999 | 122 613 | 61 385 | 42 031 | 53 725 | 19 976 |
| 1989 | 1 118 650 | 822 000 | 176 094 | 123 108 | 62 814 | 42 449 | 54 493 | 20 208 |
| 1990 | 1 135 185 | 839 000 | 179 248 | 123 537 | 64 318 | 42 869 | 55 250 | 20 279 |
| 1991 | 1 150 780 | 856 000 | 182 223 | 123 946 | 65 789 | 43 313 | 55 982 | 20 493 |
| 1992 | 1 164 970 | 872 000 | 185 259 | 124 329 | 67 186 | 43 795 | 56 718 | 20 687 |
| 1993 | 1 178 440 | 891 000 | 188 359 | 124 668 | 68 611 | 44 279 | 57 449 | 20 883 |
| 1994 | 1 191 835 | 908 000 | 191 524 | 125 014 | 70 112 | 44 758 | 58 173 | 21 088 |
| 1995 | 1 204 855 | 927 000 | 194 755 | 125 341 | 71 717 | 45 236 | 58 894 | 21 283 |
| 1996 | 1 217 550 | 943 000 | 198 025 | 125 645 | 73 386 | 45 695 | 59 608 | 21 449 |
| 1997 | 1 230 075 | 959 000 | 201 350 | 125 956 | 75 013 | 46 131 | 60 311 | 21 629 |
| 1998 | 1 242 700 | 975 000 | 204 390 | 126 246 | 76 576 | 46 535 | 61 003 | 21 823 |
| 1999 | 1 252 704 | 991 691 | 207 429 | 126 494 | 78 134 | 46 903 | 61 684 | 21 993 |
| 2000 | 1 264 093 | 1 007 702 | 210 875 | 126 700 | 79 740 | 47 261 | 62 352 | 22 151 |
| 2001 | 1 275 392 | 1 023 590 | 214 303 | 126 892 | 81 370 | 47 619 | 63 007 | 22 304 |
| 2002 | | | | 127 066 | 82 995 | 47 963 | 63 645 | 22 454 |
| 2003 | | | | 127 214 | 84 620 | 48 289 | 64 265 | 22 603 |

Table 5a. **Population of 16 East Asian Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Bangladesh* | *Burma* | *Hong Kong* | *Malaysia* | *Nepal* | *Pakistan* | *Singapore* | *Sri Lanka* | *16 country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 45 646 | 19 488 | 2 237 | 6 434 | 8 990 | 39 448 | 1 022 | 7 533 | 1 269 461 |
| 1951 | 46 152 | 19 788 | 2 015 | 6 582 | 9 086 | 40 382 | 1 068 | 7 752 | 1 292 551 |
| 1952 | 46 887 | 20 093 | 2 126 | 6 748 | 9 183 | 41 347 | 1 127 | 7 982 | 1 318 140 |
| 1953 | 47 660 | 20 403 | 2 242 | 6 929 | 9 280 | 42 342 | 1 192 | 8 221 | 1 344 923 |
| 1954 | 48 603 | 20 721 | 2 365 | 7 118 | 9 379 | 43 372 | 1 248 | 8 457 | 1 373 454 |
| 1955 | 49 602 | 21 049 | 2 490 | 7 312 | 9 479 | 44 434 | 1 306 | 8 679 | 1 401 669 |
| 1956 | 50 478 | 21 385 | 2 615 | 7 520 | 9 580 | 45 536 | 1 372 | 8 898 | 1 430 473 |
| 1957 | 51 365 | 21 732 | 2 736 | 7 739 | 9 682 | 46 680 | 1 446 | 9 129 | 1 462 494 |
| 1958 | 52 399 | 22 088 | 2 854 | 7 966 | 9 789 | 47 869 | 1 519 | 9 362 | 1 495 757 |
| 1959 | 53 485 | 22 456 | 2 967 | 8 196 | 9 906 | 49 104 | 1 587 | 9 610 | 1 525 365 |
| 1960 | 54 622 | 22 836 | 3 075 | 8 428 | 10 035 | 50 387 | 1 646 | 9 879 | 1 543 360 |
| 1961 | 55 741 | 23 229 | 3 168 | 8 663 | 10 176 | 51 719 | 1 702 | 10 152 | 1 555 872 |
| 1962 | 56 839 | 23 634 | 3 305 | 8 906 | 10 332 | 53 101 | 1 750 | 10 422 | 1 580 848 |
| 1963 | 58 226 | 24 053 | 3 421 | 9 148 | 10 500 | 54 524 | 1 795 | 10 687 | 1 617 447 |
| 1964 | 59 403 | 24 486 | 3 505 | 9 397 | 10 677 | 55 988 | 1 842 | 10 942 | 1 653 429 |
| 1965 | 60 332 | 24 933 | 3 598 | 9 648 | 10 862 | 57 495 | 1 887 | 11 202 | 1 691 130 |
| 1966 | 61 548 | 25 394 | 3 630 | 9 900 | 11 057 | 59 046 | 1 934 | 11 470 | 1 731 464 |
| 1967 | 62 822 | 25 870 | 3 723 | 10 155 | 11 262 | 60 642 | 1 978 | 11 737 | 1 772 067 |
| 1968 | 64 133 | 26 362 | 3 803 | 10 409 | 11 473 | 62 282 | 2 012 | 12 010 | 1 814 741 |
| 1969 | 65 483 | 26 867 | 3 864 | 10 662 | 11 692 | 63 970 | 2 043 | 12 275 | 1 858 201 |
| 1970 | 67 403 | 27 386 | 3 959 | 10 910 | 11 919 | 65 706 | 2 075 | 12 532 | 1 904 127 |
| 1971 | 69 227 | 27 919 | 4 045 | 11 171 | 12 155 | 67 491 | 2 113 | 12 776 | 1 951 789 |
| 1972 | 70 759 | 28 466 | 4 116 | 11 441 | 12 413 | 69 326 | 2 152 | 13 017 | 1 998 048 |
| 1973 | 72 471 | 29 227 | 4 213 | 11 712 | 12 685 | 71 121 | 2 193 | 13 246 | 2 043 683 |
| 1974 | 74 679 | 29 799 | 4 320 | 11 986 | 12 973 | 72 912 | 2 230 | 13 450 | 2 088 182 |
| 1975 | 76 253 | 30 357 | 4 396 | 12 267 | 13 278 | 74 712 | 2 263 | 13 660 | 2 130 651 |
| 1976 | 77 928 | 30 929 | 4 518 | 12 554 | 13 599 | 76 456 | 2 293 | 13 887 | 2 170 444 |
| 1977 | 80 428 | 31 514 | 4 584 | 12 845 | 13 933 | 78 153 | 2 325 | 14 117 | 2 210 473 |
| 1978 | 82 936 | 32 024 | 4 668 | 13 139 | 14 280 | 80 051 | 2 354 | 14 371 | 2 250 684 |
| 1979 | 85 492 | 32 611 | 4 930 | 13 444 | 14 641 | 82 374 | 2 384 | 14 649 | 2 293 856 |
| 1980 | 88 077 | 33 283 | 5 063 | 13 764 | 15 016 | 85 219 | 2 414 | 14 900 | 2 336 207 |
| 1981 | 90 666 | 33 884 | 5 183 | 14 097 | 15 403 | 88 417 | 2 533 | 15 152 | 2 376 537 |
| 1982 | 93 074 | 34 490 | 5 265 | 14 442 | 15 796 | 91 257 | 2 647 | 15 410 | 2 413 132 |
| 1983 | 95 384 | 35 103 | 5 345 | 14 793 | 16 200 | 93 720 | 2 681 | 15 618 | 2 464 726 |
| 1984 | 97 612 | 35 699 | 5 398 | 15 157 | 16 613 | 96 284 | 2 732 | 15 810 | 2 507 760 |
| 1985 | 99 753 | 36 257 | 5 456 | 15 545 | 17 038 | 99 053 | 2 736 | 16 021 | 2 551 498 |
| 1986 | 101 769 | 36 783 | 5 525 | 15 941 | 17 472 | 101 955 | 2 733 | 16 256 | 2 596 270 |
| 1987 | 103 764 | 37 277 | 5 585 | 16 332 | 17 917 | 104 893 | 2 775 | 16 495 | 2 643 467 |
| 1988 | 105 771 | 37 735 | 5 628 | 16 729 | 18 374 | 107 863 | 2 846 | 16 735 | 2 691 040 |
| 1989 | 107 807 | 38 152 | 5 661 | 17 118 | 18 843 | 110 883 | 2 931 | 16 971 | 2 738 182 |
| 1990 | 109 897 | 38 526 | 5 688 | 17 504 | 19 325 | 113 975 | 3 016 | 17 193 | 2 784 811 |
| 1991 | 111 936 | 38 855 | 5 752 | 17 906 | 19 819 | 117 001 | 3 097 | 17 391 | 2 830 283 |
| 1992 | 113 705 | 39 073 | 5 834 | 18 320 | 20 326 | 118 975 | 3 179 | 17 587 | 2 871 942 |
| 1993 | 115 448 | 39 336 | 5 944 | 18 748 | 20 846 | 121 009 | 3 268 | 17 826 | 2 916 114 |
| 1994 | 117 280 | 39 750 | 6 083 | 19 180 | 21 373 | 123 858 | 3 367 | 18 075 | 2 959 469 |
| 1995 | 119 186 | 40 166 | 6 247 | 19 611 | 21 907 | 126 630 | 3 481 | 18 304 | 3 004 613 |
| 1996 | 121 189 | 40 539 | 6 420 | 20 045 | 22 450 | 129 538 | 3 610 | 18 510 | 3 046 659 |
| 1997 | 123 315 | 40 876 | 6 607 | 20 476 | 23 001 | 132 485 | 3 741 | 18 699 | 3 088 664 |
| 1998 | 125 573 | 41 193 | 6 813 | 20 912 | 23 560 | 135 471 | 3 871 | 18 885 | 3 130 552 |
| 1999 | 127 943 | 41 491 | 6 992 | 21 354 | 24 127 | 138 496 | 4 008 | 19 065 | 3 175 945 |
| 2000 | 130 407 | 41 772 | 7 116 | 21 793 | 24 702 | 141 554 | 4 152 | 19 239 | 3 211 608 |
| 2001 | 132 975 | 42 035 | 7 211 | 22 229 | 25 284 | 144 617 | 4 300 | 19 409 | 3 252 537 |
| 2002 | 135 657 | 42 282 | 7 303 | 22 662 | 25 874 | 147 663 | 4 453 | 19 577 | |
| 2003 | 138 448 | 42 511 | 7 394 | 23 093 | 26 470 | 150 695 | 4 609 | 19 742 | |

Table 5a. **Population of 15 West Asian Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Bahrain* | *Iran* | *Iraq* | *Israel* | *Jordan* | *Kuwait* | *Lebanon* | *Oman* | *Qatar* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 115 | 16 357 | 5 163 | 1 286 | 561 | 145 | 1 364 | 489 | 25 |
| 1951 | 118 | 16 809 | 5 300 | 1 490 | 584 | 152 | 1 401 | 498 | 27 |
| 1952 | 120 | 17 272 | 5 442 | 1 621 | 608 | 160 | 1 440 | 508 | 29 |
| 1953 | 123 | 17 742 | 5 589 | 1 667 | 633 | 168 | 1 479 | 517 | 31 |
| 1954 | 127 | 18 226 | 5 743 | 1 712 | 659 | 177 | 1 519 | 528 | 33 |
| 1955 | 130 | 18 729 | 5 903 | 1 772 | 687 | 187 | 1 561 | 539 | 35 |
| 1956 | 134 | 19 249 | 6 073 | 1 850 | 716 | 197 | 1 604 | 550 | 37 |
| 1957 | 139 | 19 792 | 6 249 | 1 944 | 747 | 213 | 1 647 | 562 | 39 |
| 1958 | 144 | 20 362 | 6 433 | 2 025 | 779 | 235 | 1 692 | 573 | 41 |
| 1959 | 150 | 20 958 | 6 625 | 2 082 | 813 | 262 | 1 739 | 586 | 43 |
| 1960 | 157 | 21 577 | 6 822 | 2 141 | 849 | 292 | 1 786 | 599 | 45 |
| 1961 | 164 | 22 214 | 7 026 | 2 217 | 887 | 325 | 1 836 | 614 | 49 |
| 1962 | 172 | 22 874 | 7 240 | 2 311 | 934 | 358 | 1 887 | 628 | 53 |
| 1963 | 179 | 23 554 | 7 468 | 2 407 | 975 | 394 | 1 940 | 645 | 58 |
| 1964 | 186 | 24 264 | 7 711 | 2 498 | 1 017 | 433 | 1 996 | 662 | 64 |
| 1965 | 191 | 25 000 | 7 971 | 2 578 | 1 061 | 476 | 2 058 | 679 | 70 |
| 1966 | 197 | 25 764 | 8 240 | 2 641 | 1 107 | 523 | 2 122 | 697 | 77 |
| 1967 | 202 | 26 538 | 8 519 | 2 694 | 1 255 | 575 | 2 187 | 715 | 85 |
| 1968 | 208 | 27 321 | 8 808 | 2 747 | 1 383 | 632 | 2 254 | 735 | 94 |
| 1969 | 214 | 28 119 | 9 106 | 2 817 | 1 454 | 690 | 2 320 | 756 | 103 |
| 1970 | 220 | 28 933 | 9 414 | 2 903 | 1 503 | 748 | 2 383 | 779 | 113 |
| 1971 | 225 | 29 763 | 9 732 | 2 997 | 1 556 | 793 | 2 529 | 803 | 122 |
| 1972 | 231 | 30 614 | 10 062 | 3 096 | 1 614 | 842 | 2 680 | 829 | 132 |
| 1973 | 239 | 31 491 | 10 402 | 3 197 | 1 674 | 894 | 2 825 | 857 | 142 |
| 1974 | 248 | 32 412 | 10 754 | 3 286 | 1 738 | 948 | 2 988 | 884 | 153 |
| 1975 | 259 | 33 379 | 11 118 | 3 354 | 1 803 | 1 007 | 3 098 | 913 | 165 |
| 1976 | 274 | 34 381 | 11 494 | 3 424 | 1 870 | 1 072 | 3 119 | 956 | 177 |
| 1977 | 297 | 35 473 | 11 883 | 3 496 | 1 938 | 1 140 | 3 116 | 1 005 | 189 |
| 1978 | 323 | 36 634 | 12 317 | 3 570 | 2 007 | 1 214 | 3 109 | 1 059 | 202 |
| 1979 | 336 | 37 963 | 12 768 | 3 653 | 2 077 | 1 292 | 3 099 | 1 116 | 216 |
| 1980 | 348 | 39 548 | 13 233 | 3 737 | 2 163 | 1 370 | 3 086 | 1 175 | 231 |
| 1981 | 363 | 41 270 | 13 703 | 3 801 | 2 254 | 1 432 | 3 081 | 1 238 | 242 |
| 1982 | 378 | 43 016 | 14 173 | 3 858 | 2 347 | 1 497 | 3 087 | 1 301 | 252 |
| 1983 | 393 | 44 764 | 14 652 | 3 927 | 2 440 | 1 566 | 3 090 | 1 363 | 284 |
| 1984 | 408 | 46 542 | 15 161 | 4 005 | 2 533 | 1 637 | 3 090 | 1 424 | 315 |
| 1985 | 424 | 48 344 | 15 694 | 4 075 | 2 628 | 1 733 | 3 088 | 1 482 | 345 |
| 1986 | 440 | 50 162 | 16 247 | 4 137 | 2 724 | 1 811 | 3 087 | 1 538 | 375 |
| 1987 | 455 | 51 983 | 16 543 | 4 203 | 2 820 | 1 891 | 3 089 | 1 594 | 402 |
| 1988 | 469 | 53 650 | 17 038 | 4 272 | 2 917 | 1 973 | 3 096 | 1 652 | 430 |
| 1989 | 485 | 55 355 | 17 568 | 4 344 | 3 019 | 2 057 | 3 107 | 1 712 | 457 |
| 1990 | 500 | 57 551 | 18 135 | 4 512 | 3 262 | 2 142 | 3 147 | 1 773 | 481 |
| 1991 | 515 | 59 590 | 17 472 | 4 756 | 3 631 | 954 | 3 193 | 1 843 | 505 |
| 1992 | 529 | 60 800 | 17 862 | 4 937 | 3 867 | 1 418 | 3 220 | 1 915 | 529 |
| 1993 | 544 | 61 001 | 18 405 | 5 062 | 3 984 | 1 484 | 3 252 | 1 989 | 557 |
| 1994 | 558 | 61 133 | 18 970 | 5 185 | 4 082 | 1 551 | 3 291 | 2 059 | 585 |
| 1995 | 573 | 61 925 | 19 557 | 5 305 | 4 202 | 1 621 | 3 335 | 2 131 | 613 |
| 1996 | 586 | 62 768 | 20 162 | 5 420 | 4 364 | 1 693 | 3 382 | 2 206 | 641 |
| 1997 | 599 | 63 655 | 20 776 | 5 531 | 4 526 | 1 765 | 3 430 | 2 284 | 667 |
| 1998 | 611 | 64 487 | 21 398 | 5 639 | 4 686 | 1 836 | 3 479 | 2 364 | 694 |
| 1999 | 623 | 65 240 | 22 031 | 5 743 | 4 843 | 1 905 | 3 529 | 2 447 | 719 |
| 2000 | 634 | 66 006 | 22 676 | 5 842 | 4 999 | 1 974 | 3 578 | 2 533 | 744 |
| 2001 | 645 | 66 791 | 23 332 | 5 938 | 5 153 | 2 042 | 3 628 | 2 622 | 769 |
| 2002 | 656 | 67 538 | 24 002 | 6 030 | 5 307 | 2 112 | 3 678 | 2 713 | 793 |
| 2003 | 667 | 68 279 | 24 683 | 6 117 | 5 460 | 2 183 | 3 728 | 2 807 | 817 |

Table 5a. **Population of 15 West Asian Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Saudi Arabia* | *Syria* | *Turkey* | *UAE* | *Yemen* | *West Bank and Gaza* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 3 860 | 3 495 | 21 122 | 72 | 4 777 | 1 017 | 59 847 |
| 1951 | 3 932 | 3 577 | 21 669 | 73 | 4 869 | 1 022 | 61 522 |
| 1952 | 4 006 | 3 662 | 22 236 | 75 | 4 964 | 1 031 | 63 172 |
| 1953 | 4 082 | 3 750 | 22 831 | 77 | 5 061 | 1 040 | 64 792 |
| 1954 | 4 160 | 3 842 | 23 464 | 80 | 5 162 | 1 049 | 66 482 |
| 1955 | 4 243 | 3 938 | 24 145 | 83 | 5 265 | 1 054 | 68 271 |
| 1956 | 4 329 | 4 041 | 24 877 | 86 | 5 380 | 1 061 | 70 184 |
| 1957 | 4 420 | 4 150 | 25 671 | 89 | 5 498 | 1 070 | 72 230 |
| 1958 | 4 514 | 4 268 | 26 506 | 93 | 5 619 | 1 078 | 74 361 |
| 1959 | 4 614 | 4 395 | 27 356 | 98 | 5 744 | 1 101 | 76 563 |
| 1960 | 4 718 | 4 533 | 28 217 | 103 | 5 872 | 1 113 | 78 825 |
| 1961 | 4 828 | 4 681 | 29 030 | 109 | 5 994 | 1 110 | 81 083 |
| 1962 | 4 943 | 4 835 | 29 789 | 116 | 6 120 | 1 133 | 83 392 |
| 1963 | 5 065 | 4 993 | 30 509 | 124 | 6 248 | 1 156 | 85 716 |
| 1964 | 5 192 | 5 157 | 31 227 | 133 | 6 378 | 1 182 | 88 101 |
| 1965 | 5 327 | 5 326 | 31 951 | 144 | 6 510 | 1 211 | 90 554 |
| 1966 | 5 469 | 5 500 | 32 678 | 157 | 6 625 | 1 236 | 93 033 |
| 1967 | 5 618 | 5 681 | 33 411 | 172 | 6 741 | 1 143 | 95 535 |
| 1968 | 5 775 | 5 867 | 34 165 | 191 | 6 859 | 1 000 | 98 038 |
| 1969 | 5 939 | 6 059 | 34 952 | 218 | 6 978 | 1 006 | 100 731 |
| 1970 | 6 109 | 6 258 | 35 758 | 249 | 7 098 | 1 032 | 103 500 |
| 1971 | 6 287 | 6 479 | 36 580 | 288 | 7 251 | 1 060 | 106 467 |
| 1972 | 6 473 | 6 701 | 37 493 | 336 | 7 407 | 1 090 | 109 598 |
| 1973 | 6 667 | 6 931 | 38 503 | 391 | 7 580 | 1 124 | 112 918 |
| 1974 | 6 868 | 7 169 | 39 513 | 453 | 7 755 | 1 167 | 116 336 |
| 1975 | 7 199 | 7 416 | 40 530 | 523 | 7 934 | 1 201 | 119 899 |
| 1976 | 7 608 | 7 670 | 41 485 | 598 | 8 171 | 1 228 | 123 525 |
| 1977 | 8 108 | 7 933 | 42 404 | 684 | 8 404 | 1 261 | 127 330 |
| 1978 | 8 680 | 8 203 | 43 317 | 779 | 8 641 | 1 296 | 131 349 |
| 1979 | 9 307 | 8 484 | 44 223 | 884 | 8 883 | 1 330 | 135 631 |
| 1980 | 9 949 | 8 774 | 45 121 | 1 000 | 9 133 | 1 360 | 140 226 |
| 1981 | 10 565 | 9 073 | 46 222 | 1 100 | 9 390 | 1 389 | 145 126 |
| 1982 | 11 179 | 9 410 | 47 329 | 1 204 | 9 658 | 1 426 | 150 116 |
| 1983 | 11 822 | 9 757 | 48 440 | 1 316 | 9 936 | 1 475 | 155 225 |
| 1984 | 12 502 | 10 114 | 49 554 | 1 438 | 10 229 | 1 525 | 160 477 |
| 1985 | 13 208 | 10 481 | 50 669 | 1 570 | 10 540 | 1 576 | 165 856 |
| 1986 | 13 858 | 10 857 | 51 780 | 1 714 | 10 870 | 1 630 | 171 230 |
| 1987 | 14 461 | 11 243 | 52 881 | 1 778 | 11 219 | 1 691 | 176 255 |
| 1988 | 15 055 | 11 632 | 53 966 | 1 839 | 11 591 | 1 758 | 181 339 |
| 1989 | 15 631 | 12 018 | 55 031 | 1 897 | 11 986 | 1 821 | 186 488 |
| 1990 | 15 847 | 12 436 | 56 085 | 1 951 | 12 416 | 1 897 | 192 136 |
| 1991 | 16 075 | 12 849 | 57 135 | 2 002 | 12 882 | 1 997 | 195 399 |
| 1992 | 16 692 | 13 219 | 58 179 | 2 049 | 13 368 | 2 105 | 200 689 |
| 1993 | 17 324 | 13 579 | 59 213 | 2 093 | 13 886 | 2 216 | 204 589 |
| 1994 | 17 970 | 13 939 | 60 221 | 2 136 | 14 395 | 2 346 | 208 421 |
| 1995 | 18 632 | 14 310 | 61 189 | 2 176 | 14 859 | 2 502 | 212 929 |
| 1996 | 19 290 | 14 691 | 62 128 | 2 216 | 15 327 | 2 666 | 217 539 |
| 1997 | 19 946 | 15 081 | 63 048 | 2 254 | 15 826 | 2 826 | 222 216 |
| 1998 | 20 620 | 15 481 | 63 946 | 2 293 | 16 352 | 2 932 | 226 816 |
| 1999 | 21 311 | 15 889 | 64 820 | 2 331 | 16 905 | 3 041 | 231 376 |
| 2000 | 22 024 | 16 306 | 65 667 | 2 369 | 17 479 | 3 152 | 235 983 |
| 2001 | 22 757 | 16 729 | 66 494 | 2 407 | 18 078 | 3 269 | 240 655 |
| 2002 | 23 513 | 17 156 | 67 309 | 2 446 | 18 701 | 3 390 | 245 344 |
| 2003 | 24 294 | 17 586 | 68 109 | 2 485 | 19 350 | 3 512 | 250 077 |

Table 5a. **Population of 26 East Asian Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Afghanistan* | *Cambodia* | *Laos* | *Mongolia* | *North Korea* | *Vietnam* | *20 small countries* | *26 country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 8 150 | 4 163 | 1 886 | 779 | 9 471 | 25 348 | 3 342 | 53 139 |
| 1951 | 8 284 | 4 266 | 1 921 | 789 | 9 162 | 25 794 | 3 401 | 53 617 |
| 1952 | 8 425 | 4 371 | 1 957 | 801 | 8 865 | 26 247 | 3 461 | 54 127 |
| 1953 | 8 573 | 4 478 | 1 995 | 814 | 8 580 | 26 724 | 3 530 | 54 695 |
| 1954 | 8 728 | 4 589 | 2 035 | 828 | 8 572 | 27 210 | 3 599 | 55 561 |
| 1955 | 8 891 | 4 702 | 2 077 | 844 | 8 839 | 27 738 | 3 675 | 56 766 |
| 1956 | 9 062 | 4 827 | 2 121 | 862 | 9 116 | 28 327 | 3 755 | 58 070 |
| 1957 | 9 241 | 4 956 | 2 166 | 882 | 9 411 | 28 999 | 3 833 | 59 488 |
| 1958 | 9 429 | 5 088 | 2 213 | 904 | 9 727 | 29 775 | 3 922 | 61 059 |
| 1959 | 9 625 | 5 224 | 2 261 | 929 | 10 054 | 30 683 | 4 013 | 62 788 |
| 1960 | 9 829 | 5 364 | 2 309 | 955 | 10 392 | 31 656 | 4 106 | 64 612 |
| 1961 | 10 043 | 5 511 | 2 359 | 982 | 10 651 | 32 701 | 4 205 | 66 453 |
| 1962 | 10 267 | 5 761 | 2 409 | 1 010 | 10 917 | 33 796 | 4 315 | 68 476 |
| 1963 | 10 501 | 5 914 | 2 460 | 1 031 | 11 210 | 34 932 | 4 434 | 70 482 |
| 1964 | 10 744 | 6 071 | 2 512 | 1 061 | 11 528 | 36 099 | 4 547 | 72 562 |
| 1965 | 10 998 | 6 232 | 2 565 | 1 090 | 11 869 | 37 258 | 4 670 | 74 683 |
| 1966 | 11 262 | 6 396 | 2 619 | 1 119 | 12 232 | 38 378 | 4 799 | 76 807 |
| 1967 | 11 538 | 6 565 | 2 674 | 1 150 | 12 617 | 39 464 | 4 923 | 78 930 |
| 1968 | 11 825 | 6 738 | 2 730 | 1 181 | 13 024 | 40 512 | 5 055 | 81 065 |
| 1969 | 12 123 | 6 917 | 2 787 | 1 214 | 13 455 | 41 542 | 5 186 | 83 223 |
| 1970 | 12 431 | 6 984 | 2 845 | 1 248 | 13 912 | 42 577 | 5 332 | 85 327 |
| 1971 | 12 749 | 7 011 | 2 904 | 1 283 | 14 365 | 43 614 | 5 483 | 87 410 |
| 1972 | 13 079 | 7 110 | 2 964 | 1 321 | 14 781 | 44 655 | 5 617 | 89 528 |
| 1973 | 13 421 | 7 205 | 3 027 | 1 360 | 15 161 | 45 736 | 5 748 | 91 658 |
| 1974 | 13 772 | 7 294 | 3 092 | 1 403 | 15 501 | 46 902 | 5 866 | 93 831 |
| 1975 | 14 132 | 7 188 | 3 161 | 1 446 | 15 801 | 48 075 | 5 999 | 95 802 |
| 1976 | 14 501 | 6 915 | 3 176 | 1 487 | 16 069 | 49 273 | 6 131 | 97 553 |
| 1977 | 14 880 | 6 679 | 3 208 | 1 528 | 16 325 | 50 534 | 6 270 | 99 425 |
| 1978 | 15 269 | 6 472 | 3 248 | 1 572 | 16 580 | 51 663 | 6 417 | 101 220 |
| 1979 | 15 556 | 6 436 | 3 268 | 1 617 | 16 840 | 52 668 | 6 571 | 102 956 |
| 1980 | 14 985 | 6 586 | 3 293 | 1 662 | 17 114 | 53 661 | 6 733 | 104 034 |
| 1981 | 14 087 | 6 801 | 3 337 | 1 709 | 17 384 | 54 792 | 6 893 | 105 002 |
| 1982 | 13 645 | 7 064 | 3 411 | 1 756 | 17 648 | 55 972 | 7 060 | 106 556 |
| 1983 | 13 709 | 7 347 | 3 495 | 1 805 | 17 918 | 57 204 | 7 240 | 108 718 |
| 1984 | 13 826 | 7 535 | 3 577 | 1 856 | 18 196 | 58 466 | 7 425 | 110 880 |
| 1985 | 13 898 | 7 695 | 3 657 | 1 908 | 18 481 | 59 730 | 7 608 | 112 977 |
| 1986 | 13 936 | 7 965 | 3 762 | 1 961 | 18 772 | 61 006 | 7 796 | 115 199 |
| 1987 | 14 071 | 8 277 | 3 869 | 2 015 | 19 068 | 62 320 | 7 986 | 117 606 |
| 1988 | 14 326 | 8 599 | 3 980 | 2 071 | 19 371 | 63 630 | 8 177 | 120 153 |
| 1989 | 14 635 | 8 930 | 4 094 | 2 159 | 19 688 | 65 206 | 8 378 | 123 090 |
| 1990 | 14 750 | 9 271 | 4 210 | 2 216 | 20 019 | 66 637 | 8 588 | 125 692 |
| 1991 | 14 939 | 9 622 | 4 331 | 2 268 | 20 361 | 68 008 | 8 798 | 128 326 |
| 1992 | 16 589 | 10 068 | 4 454 | 2 313 | 20 711 | 69 321 | 9 014 | 132 470 |
| 1993 | 18 840 | 10 569 | 4 581 | 2 349 | 21 064 | 70 633 | 9 233 | 137 270 |
| 1994 | 20 319 | 10 950 | 4 712 | 2 383 | 21 340 | 71 935 | 9 453 | 141 091 |
| 1995 | 21 489 | 11 240 | 4 846 | 2 421 | 21 562 | 73 172 | 9 676 | 144 406 |
| 1996 | 22 429 | 11 510 | 4 971 | 2 459 | 21 649 | 74 341 | 9 901 | 147 260 |
| 1997 | 23 234 | 11 754 | 5 099 | 2 495 | 21 585 | 75 448 | 10 131 | 149 745 |
| 1998 | 24 065 | 11 982 | 5 229 | 2 531 | 21 455 | 76 487 | 10 365 | 152 113 |
| 1999 | 24 961 | 12 208 | 5 362 | 2 566 | 21 445 | 77 497 | 10 602 | 154 640 |
| 2000 | 25 889 | 12 433 | 5 498 | 2 601 | 21 648 | 78 518 | 10 841 | 157 426 |
| 2001 | 26 813 | 12 660 | 5 636 | 2 637 | 21 940 | 79 544 | 11 082 | 160 312 |
| 2002 | 27 756 | 12 890 | 5 778 | 2 674 | 22 215 | 80 577 | 11 326 | 163 217 |
| 2003 | 28 717 | 13 125 | 5 922 | 2 712 | 22 466 | 81 625 | 11 571 | 166 138 |

Table 5a. **Population of 57 Asian Countries, 1820-2001**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *16 East Asia* | *26 East Asia* | *15 West Asia* | *Total 57 Asia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 666 100 | 19 153 | 25 147 | 710 400 |
| 1870 | 710 031 | 24 912 | 30 286 | 765 229 |
| 1900 | 804 251 | 32 972 | 36 101 | 873 324 |
| 1913 | 901 247 | 37 158 | 38 956 | 977 361 |
| 1950 | 1 269 461 | 53 139 | 59 847 | 1 382 447 |
| 1951 | 1 292 551 | 53 617 | 61 522 | 1 407 689 |
| 1952 | 1 318 140 | 54 127 | 63 172 | 1 435 439 |
| 1953 | 1 344 923 | 54 695 | 64 792 | 1 464 409 |
| 1954 | 1 373 454 | 55 561 | 66 482 | 1 495 497 |
| 1955 | 1 401 669 | 56 766 | 68 271 | 1 526 707 |
| 1956 | 1 430 473 | 58 070 | 70 184 | 1 558 727 |
| 1957 | 1 462 494 | 59 488 | 72 230 | 1 594 212 |
| 1958 | 1 495 757 | 61 059 | 74 361 | 1 631 177 |
| 1959 | 1 525 365 | 62 788 | 76 563 | 1 664 717 |
| 1960 | 1 543 360 | 64 612 | 78 825 | 1 686 796 |
| 1961 | 1 555 872 | 66 453 | 81 083 | 1 703 409 |
| 1962 | 1 580 848 | 68 476 | 83 392 | 1 732 716 |
| 1963 | 1 617 447 | 70 482 | 85 716 | 1 773 645 |
| 1964 | 1 653 429 | 72 562 | 88 101 | 1 814 092 |
| 1965 | 1 691 130 | 74 683 | 90 554 | 1 856 366 |
| 1966 | 1 731 464 | 76 807 | 93 033 | 1 901 303 |
| 1967 | 1 772 067 | 78 930 | 95 535 | 1 946 533 |
| 1968 | 1 814 741 | 81 065 | 98 038 | 1 993 844 |
| 1969 | 1 858 201 | 83 223 | 100 731 | 2 042 155 |
| 1970 | 1 904 127 | 85 327 | 103 500 | 2 092 954 |
| 1971 | 1 951 789 | 87 410 | 106 467 | 2 145 665 |
| 1972 | 1 998 048 | 89 528 | 109 598 | 2 197 174 |
| 1973 | 2 043 683 | 91 658 | 112 918 | 2 248 260 |
| 1974 | 2 088 182 | 93 831 | 116 336 | 2 298 349 |
| 1975 | 2 130 651 | 95 802 | 119 899 | 2 346 352 |
| 1976 | 2 170 444 | 97 553 | 123 525 | 2 391 522 |
| 1977 | 2 210 473 | 99 425 | 127 330 | 2 437 228 |
| 1978 | 2 250 684 | 101 220 | 131 349 | 2 483 253 |
| 1979 | 2 293 856 | 102 956 | 135 631 | 2 532 444 |
| 1980 | 2 336 207 | 104 034 | 140 226 | 2 580 468 |
| 1981 | 2 376 537 | 105 002 | 145 126 | 2 626 665 |
| 1982 | 2 413 132 | 106 556 | 150 116 | 2 669 803 |
| 1983 | 2 464 726 | 108 718 | 155 225 | 2 728 669 |
| 1984 | 2 507 760 | 110 880 | 160 477 | 2 779 117 |
| 1985 | 2 551 498 | 112 977 | 165 856 | 2 830 331 |
| 1986 | 2 596 270 | 115 199 | 171 230 | 2 882 699 |
| 1987 | 2 643 467 | 117 606 | 176 255 | 2 937 328 |
| 1988 | 2 691 040 | 120 153 | 181 339 | 2 992 532 |
| 1989 | 2 738 182 | 123 090 | 186 488 | 3 047 760 |
| 1990 | 2 784 811 | 125 692 | 192 136 | 3 102 638 |
| 1991 | 2 830 283 | 128 326 | 195 399 | 3 154 008 |
| 1992 | 2 871 942 | 132 470 | 200 689 | 3 205 102 |
| 1993 | 2 916 114 | 137 270 | 204 589 | 3 257 972 |
| 1994 | 2 959 469 | 141 091 | 208 421 | 3 308 981 |
| 1995 | 3 004 613 | 144 406 | 212 929 | 3 361 948 |
| 1996 | 3 046 659 | 147 260 | 217 539 | 3 411 457 |
| 1997 | 3 088 664 | 149 745 | 222 216 | 3 460 624 |
| 1998 | 3 130 552 | 152 113 | 226 816 | 3 509 481 |
| 1999 | 3 175 945 | 154 640 | 231 376 | 3 561 961 |
| 2000 | 3 211 608 | 157 426 | 235 983 | 3 605 017 |
| 2001 | 3 252 537 | 160 312 | 240 655 | 3 653 504 |

Table 5b. **GDP Levels in 16 East Asian Countries, 1820-1913**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *China* | *India* | *Indonesia* | *Japan* | *Philippines* | *South Korea* | *Thailand* | *Taiwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 228 600 | 111 417 | 10 970 | 20 739 | ***1 532*** | ***5 637*** | ***3 014*** | ***998*** |
| 1850 | 247 200 | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | 189 740 | 134 882 | 18 929 | 25 393 | ***3 929*** | ***5 891*** | 4 112 | ***1 290*** |
| 1871 | | | 19 021 | 25 709 | | | | |
| 1872 | | | 19 158 | 26 005 | | | | |
| 1873 | | | 19 660 | 26 338 | | | | |
| 1874 | | | 20 162 | 26 644 | | | | |
| 1875 | | | 20 481 | 28 698 | | | | |
| 1876 | | | 21 028 | 28 019 | | | | |
| 1877 | | | 21 302 | 28 910 | | | | |
| 1878 | | | 21 028 | 28 825 | | | | |
| 1879 | | | 21 439 | 30 540 | | | | |
| 1880 | | | 21 758 | 31 779 | | | | |
| 1881 | | | 23 218 | 30 777 | | | | |
| 1882 | | | 22 443 | 31 584 | | | | |
| 1883 | | | 22 214 | 31 618 | | | | |
| 1884 | | 146 409 | 24 495 | 31 872 | | | | |
| 1885 | | 151 985 | 24 815 | 33 052 | | | | |
| 1886 | | 148 134 | 24 678 | 35 395 | | | | |
| 1887 | | 155 899 | 24 951 | 36 982 | | | | |
| 1888 | | 158 358 | 25 179 | 35 310 | | | | |
| 1889 | | 155 063 | 25 316 | 37 016 | | | | |
| 1890 | 205 304 | 163 341 | 24 815 | 40 556 | | | 5 229 | |
| 1891 | | 148 317 | 25 362 | 38 621 | | | | |
| 1892 | | 160 224 | 26 411 | 41 200 | | | | |
| 1893 | | 164 280 | 27 187 | 41 344 | | | | |
| 1894 | | 166 799 | 27 643 | 46 288 | | | | |
| 1895 | | 162 696 | 28 281 | 46 933 | | | | |
| 1896 | | 150 699 | 28 099 | 44 353 | | | | |
| 1897 | | 178 236 | 28 509 | 45 285 | | | | |
| 1898 | | 178 599 | 28 874 | 53 883 | | | | |
| 1899 | | 164 690 | 30 608 | 49 870 | | | | |
| 1900 | 218 074 | 170 466 | 31 748 | 52 020 | | | | |
| 1901 | | 173 957 | 31 352 | 53 883 | | | | |
| 1902 | | 188 504 | 30 904 | 51 089 | 5 320 | | | |
| 1903 | | 191 141 | 32 637 | 54 671 | 6 450 | | | |
| 1904 | | 192 060 | 33 314 | 55 101 | 5 979 | | | |
| 1905 | | 188 587 | 33 823 | 54 170 | 5 979 | | | |
| 1906 | | 193 979 | 34 869 | 61 263 | 6 322 | | | |
| 1907 | | 182 234 | 35 698 | 63 198 | 6 648 | | | |
| 1908 | | 184 844 | 35 800 | 63 628 | 6 834 | | | |
| 1909 | | 210 241 | 37 659 | 63 556 | 6 944 | | | |
| 1910 | | 210 439 | 40 180 | 64 559 | 7 984 | | | |
| 1911 | | 209 354 | 42 442 | 68 070 | 8 539 | 7 966 | | |
| 1912 | | 208 946 | 42 818 | 70 507 | 8 969 | 8 148 | | 2 456 |
| 1913 | 241 344 | 204 242 | 45 152 | 71 653 | 9 877 | 8 678 | 7 304 | 2 591 |

Table 5b. **GDP Levels in 16 East Asian Countries, 1820-1913**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bangladesh* | *Burma* | *Hong Kong* | *Malaysia* | *Nepal* | *Pakistan* | *Singapore* | *Sri Lanka* | *16 country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | ***1 767*** | ***12*** | ***173*** | ***1 541*** | | ***18*** | 597 | 387 016 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | 1 250 | |
| 1870 | | ***2 139*** | ***84*** | ***530*** | ***1 865*** | | ***57*** | 2 372 | 391 213 |
| 1871 | | | | | | | | 2 332 | |
| 1872 | | | | | | | | 2 230 | |
| 1873 | | | | | | | | 2 257 | |
| 1874 | | | | | | | | 2 235 | |
| 1875 | | | | | | | | 2 270 | |
| 1876 | | | | | | | | 2 311 | |
| 1877 | | | | | | | | 2 341 | |
| 1878 | | | | | | | | 2 135 | |
| 1879 | | | | | | | | 2 307 | |
| 1880 | | | | | | | | 2 509 | |
| 1881 | | | | | | | | 2 699 | |
| 1882 | | | | | | | | 2 874 | |
| 1883 | | | | | | | | 2 925 | |
| 1884 | | | | | | | | 2 844 | |
| 1885 | | | | | | | | 2 670 | |
| 1886 | | | | | | | | 2 588 | |
| 1887 | | | | | | | | 3 044 | |
| 1888 | | | | | | | | 3 004 | |
| 1889 | | | | | | | | 2 985 | |
| 1890 | | | | | | | | 3 494 | |
| 1891 | | | | | | | | 3 529 | |
| 1892 | | | | | | | | 3 651 | |
| 1893 | | | | | | | | 3 709 | |
| 1894 | | | | | | | | 3 739 | |
| 1895 | | | | | | | | 3 934 | |
| 1896 | | | | | | | | 4 018 | |
| 1897 | | | | | | | | 4 221 | |
| 1898 | | | | | | | | 4 461 | |
| 1899 | | | | | | | | 4 779 | |
| 1900 | | | | | | | | 5 048 | 500 686 |
| 1901 | | 7 332 | | | | | | 4 804 | |
| 1902 | | | | | | | | 4 785 | |
| 1903 | | | | | | | | 5 093 | |
| 1904 | | | | | | | | 5 144 | |
| 1905 | | | | | | | | 5 167 | |
| 1906 | | 6 385 | | | | | | 5 307 | |
| 1907 | | | | | | | | 5 509 | |
| 1908 | | | | | | | | 5 520 | |
| 1909 | | | | | | | | 5 286 | |
| 1910 | | | | | | | | 5 639 | |
| 1911 | | 7 348 | | 2 376 | | | | 5 519 | |
| 1912 | | | | 2 486 | | | | 5 533 | |
| 1913 | | 8 445 | ***623*** | 2 776 | ***3 039*** | | 413 | 5 938 | 612 075 |

Table 5b. **GDP Levels in 16 East Asian Countries, 1914-1949**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *China* | *India* | *Indonesia* | *Japan* | *Philippines* | *South Korea* | *Thailand* | *Taiwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | | 215 400 | 45 076 | 69 503 | 9 713 | 9 276 | | 2 634 |
| 1915 | | 210 110 | 45 647 | 75 952 | 9 017 | 10 535 | | 2 725 |
| 1916 | | 216 245 | 46 350 | 87 703 | 10 332 | 10 743 | | 3 449 |
| 1917 | | 212 341 | 46 513 | 90 641 | 11 924 | 11 498 | | 3 826 |
| 1918 | | 185 202 | 47 597 | 91 573 | 13 649 | 12 435 | | 3 384 |
| 1919 | | 210 730 | 51 402 | 100 959 | 13 400 | 12 201 | | 3 624 |
| 1920 | | 194 051 | 50 779 | 94 654 | 13 826 | 11 914 | | 3 581 |
| 1921 | | 208 785 | 51 212 | 105 043 | | 12 654 | | 3 316 |
| 1922 | | 217 594 | 52 033 | 104 757 | | 12 496 | | 3 793 |
| 1923 | | 210 511 | 52 858 | 104 828 | | 12 904 | | 4 046 |
| 1924 | | 220 763 | 55 683 | 107 766 | | 13 095 | | 4 110 |
| 1925 | | 223 375 | 57 610 | 112 209 | 16 361 | 13 216 | | 4 502 |
| 1926 | | 230 410 | 60 781 | 113 212 | 17 170 | 13 685 | | 4 314 |
| 1927 | | 230 426 | 64 989 | 114 860 | 17 732 | 14 500 | | 4 337 |
| 1928 | | 232 745 | 68 099 | 124 246 | 18 483 | 14 171 | | 5 315 |
| 1929 | 273 991 | 242 409 | 70 015 | 128 116 | 19 363 | 13 902 | 9 568 | 5 149 |
| 1930 | 277 467 | 244 097 | 70 525 | 118 801 | 19 478 | 14 179 | | 5 073 |
| 1931 | 280 292 | 242 489 | 65 218 | 119 804 | 19 481 | 13 980 | | 5 055 |
| 1932 | 289 200 | 245 209 | 64 461 | 129 835 | 21 154 | 14 570 | | 5 747 |
| 1933 | 289 200 | 245 433 | 64 035 | 142 589 | 20 628 | 16 670 | | 5 288 |
| 1934 | 263 996 | 247 712 | 64 400 | 142 876 | 21 567 | 16 488 | | 5 677 |
| 1935 | 285 300 | 245 361 | 66 674 | 146 817 | 18 730 | 18 648 | | 6 807 |
| 1936 | 303 324 | 254 896 | 71 517 | 157 493 | 21 373 | 19 915 | | 6 639 |
| 1937 | 295 937 | 250 768 | 78 485 | 165 017 | 23 335 | 22 614 | | 6 986 |
| 1938 | 288 549 | 251 375 | 80 044 | 176 051 | 24 252 | 22 440 | 12 380 | 7 395 |
| 1939 | | 256 924 | 80 861 | 203 781 | 26 130 | 20 115 | | 8 094 |
| 1940 | | 265 455 | 86 682 | 209 728 | 26 326 | 22 536 | | 8 064 |
| 1941 | | 270 531 | 89 316 | 212 594 | | 22 848 | | 8 871 |
| 1942 | | 269 278 | | 211 448 | | 22 718 | | 9 524 |
| 1943 | | 279 898 | | 214 457 | | 23 048 | | 6 492 |
| 1944 | | 276 954 | | 205 214 | | 22 050 | | 4 459 |
| 1945 | | 272 503 | | 102 607 | | 11 029 | | 4 849 |
| 1946 | | 258 164 | | 111 492 | 12 131 | 11 984 | | 5 274 |
| 1947 | | 213 680 | | 120 377 | 16 922 | 12 886 | | 5 736 |
| 1948 | | 215 927 | | 138 290 | 19 772 | 13 867 | | 6 238 |
| 1949 | | 221 631 | 61 872 | 147 534 | 21 022 | 14 917 | | 6 784 |

Table 5b. **GDP Levels in 16 East Asian Countries, 1914-1949**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bangladesh* | *Burma* | *Hong Kong* | *Malaysia* | *Nepal* | *Pakistan* | *Singapore* | *Sri Lanka* | *16 country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | | | | 2 893 | | | | 5 853 | |
| 1915 | | | | 3 007 | | | | 5 574 | |
| 1916 | | 10 405 | | 3 258 | | | | 5 829 | |
| 1917 | | | | 3 449 | | | | 6 137 | |
| 1918 | | | | 3 300 | | | | 5 658 | |
| 1919 | | | | 4 020 | | | | 6 041 | |
| 1920 | | | | 3 936 | | | | 5 733 | |
| 1921 | | 9 392 | | 3 889 | | | | 5 617 | |
| 1922 | | | | 4 259 | | | | 5 831 | |
| 1923 | | | | 4 194 | | | | 5 782 | |
| 1924 | | | | 4 095 | | | | 6 148 | |
| 1925 | | | | 4 743 | | | | 6 534 | |
| 1926 | | 11 326 | | 5 316 | | | | 7 022 | |
| 1927 | | | | 5 165 | | | | 7 053 | |
| 1928 | | | | 5 865 | | | | 7 202 | |
| 1929 | | | | 7 261 | | | | 7 571 | |
| 1930 | | | | 7 219 | | | | 7 220 | |
| 1931 | | 13 235 | | 6 988 | | | | 6 914 | |
| 1932 | | | | 6 431 | | | | 6 604 | |
| 1933 | | | | 6 762 | | | | 6 699 | |
| 1934 | | | | 7 380 | | | | 7 397 | |
| 1935 | | | | 6 672 | | | | 6 982 | |
| 1936 | | 13 167 | | 7 380 | | | | 6 981 | |
| 1937 | | | | 6 672 | | | | 7 466 | |
| 1938 | | 11 942 | | 7 089 | | | | 7 407 | |
| 1939 | | | | 8 557 | | | | 7 230 | |
| 1940 | | | | 6 945 | | | | 7 673 | |
| 1941 | | | | 6 878 | | | | 7 875 | |
| 1942 | | | | 9 354 | | | | 8 189 | |
| 1943 | | | | | | | | 8 085 | |
| 1944 | | | | | | | | 7 437 | |
| 1945 | | | | | | | | 7 420 | |
| 1946 | | | | | | | | 7 199 | |
| 1947 | | | | 6 186 | | | | 7 554 | |
| 1948 | 25 197 | | | 7 017 | | 23 477 | | 8 397 | |
| 1949 | 23 266 | | | 9 277 | | 23 764 | | 8 939 | |

Table 5b. **GDP Levels in 16 East Asian Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *China* | *India* | *Indonesia* | *Japan* | *Philippines* | *South Korea* | *Thailand* | *Taiwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 239 903 | 222 222 | 66 358 | 160 966 | 22 616 | 16 045 | 16 375 | 7 378 |
| 1951 | 267 228 | 227 362 | 71 304 | 181 025 | 25 054 | 14 810 | 17 532 | 8 179 |
| 1952 | 305 742 | 234 148 | 74 679 | 202 005 | 26 609 | 15 772 | 18 503 | 9 093 |
| 1953 | 321 919 | 248 963 | 78 394 | 216 889 | 28 988 | 20 345 | 20 542 | 10 092 |
| 1954 | 332 326 | 259 262 | 83 283 | 229 151 | 31 168 | 21 539 | 20 381 | 10 927 |
| 1955 | 350 115 | 265 527 | 85 571 | 248 855 | 33 331 | 22 708 | 22 162 | 11 853 |
| 1956 | 384 842 | 280 978 | 86 700 | 267 567 | 35 670 | 22 815 | 22 540 | 12 481 |
| 1957 | 406 222 | 277 924 | 92 631 | 287 130 | 37 599 | 24 575 | 22 792 | 13 360 |
| 1958 | 452 654 | 299 137 | 89 293 | 303 857 | 38 900 | 25 863 | 23 616 | 14 510 |
| 1959 | 464 006 | 305 499 | 93 129 | 331 570 | 41 548 | 26 865 | 26 457 | 15 871 |
| 1960 | 448 727 | 326 910 | 97 082 | 375 090 | 42 114 | 27 398 | 29 665 | 16 725 |
| 1961 | 368 021 | 336 744 | 103 446 | 420 246 | 44 480 | 28 782 | 31 210 | 17 931 |
| 1962 | 368 032 | 344 204 | 103 332 | 457 742 | 46 603 | 29 654 | 33 636 | 19 453 |
| 1963 | 403 732 | 361 442 | 99 371 | 496 514 | 49 893 | 32 268 | 36 360 | 22 150 |
| 1964 | 452 558 | 389 262 | 103 043 | 554 449 | 51 613 | 35 054 | 38 841 | 24 971 |
| 1965 | 505 099 | 373 814 | 104 070 | 586 744 | 54 331 | 37 166 | 41 933 | 26 688 |
| 1966 | 553 676 | 377 207 | 104 089 | 649 189 | 56 736 | 41 641 | 46 654 | 29 378 |
| 1967 | 536 987 | 408 349 | 101 739 | 721 132 | 59 756 | 44 670 | 50 552 | 32 688 |
| 1968 | 525 204 | 418 907 | 111 662 | 813 984 | 62 712 | 50 371 | 54 695 | 35 447 |
| 1969 | 574 669 | 446 872 | 125 408 | 915 556 | 65 632 | 58 007 | 58 980 | 38 651 |
| 1970 | 640 949 | 469 584 | 138 612 | 1 013 602 | 68 102 | 62 988 | 62 842 | 43 509 |
| 1971 | 671 780 | 474 338 | 146 200 | 1 061 230 | 71 799 | 82 932 | 65 886 | 49 591 |
| 1972 | 691 449 | 472 766 | 162 748 | 1 150 516 | 75 710 | 85 811 | 68 666 | 57 358 |
| 1973 | 740 048 | 494 832 | 186 900 | 1 242 932 | 82 464 | 96 794 | 75 511 | 63 519 |
| 1974 | 752 734 | 500 146 | 196 374 | 1 227 706 | 85 398 | 104 605 | 78 894 | 62 384 |
| 1975 | 800 876 | 544 683 | 196 374 | 1 265 661 | 90 150 | 111 548 | 82 799 | 63 818 |
| 1976 | 793 092 | 551 402 | 213 675 | 1 315 966 | 98 090 | 124 664 | 90 391 | 75 108 |
| 1977 | 844 157 | 593 834 | 230 338 | 1 373 741 | 103 585 | 137 531 | 99 304 | 84 267 |
| 1978 | 935 884 | 625 695 | 240 853 | 1 446 165 | 108 942 | 150 442 | 109 112 | 94 833 |
| 1979 | 1 007 734 | 594 510 | 253 961 | 1 525 477 | 115 086 | 161 172 | 114 828 | 101 759 |
| 1980 | 1 046 781 | 637 202 | 275 805 | 1 568 457 | 121 012 | 156 846 | 120 116 | 104 753 |
| 1981 | 1 096 587 | 675 882 | 294 768 | 1 618 185 | 125 154 | 166 581 | 127 211 | 113 222 |
| 1982 | 1 192 494 | 697 705 | 283 922 | 1 667 653 | 129 648 | 179 220 | 134 020 | 119 254 |
| 1983 | 1 294 304 | 753 942 | 295 296 | 1 706 380 | 132 115 | 199 828 | 141 504 | 132 294 |
| 1984 | 1 447 661 | 783 042 | 315 677 | 1 773 223 | 122 440 | 217 167 | 149 644 | 148 650 |
| 1985 | 1 599 201 | 814 344 | 323 451 | 1 851 315 | 113 493 | 231 386 | 156 598 | 156 878 |
| 1986 | 1 703 671 | 848 990 | 342 452 | 1 904 918 | 117 371 | 258 122 | 165 264 | 177 721 |
| 1987 | 1 849 563 | 886 154 | 359 323 | 1 984 142 | 122 432 | 287 854 | 180 996 | 190 493 |
| 1988 | 2 000 236 | 978 822 | 379 917 | 2 107 060 | 130 699 | 320 301 | 205 047 | 192 229 |
| 1989 | 2 044 100 | 1 043 912 | 414 090 | 2 208 858 | 138 809 | 340 751 | 230 043 | 195 311 |
| 1990 | 2 109 400 | 1 098 100 | 450 901 | 2 321 153 | 143 025 | 373 150 | 255 732 | 200 477 |
| 1991 | 2 232 306 | 1 112 340 | 473 680 | 2 393 300 | 142 191 | 407 899 | 277 618 | 215 622 |
| 1992 | 2 444 569 | 1 169 301 | 524 482 | 2 415 691 | 142 668 | 429 817 | 300 059 | 230 203 |
| 1993 | 2 683 336 | 1 238 272 | 560 544 | 2 425 642 | 145 704 | 453 340 | 325 215 | 244 747 |
| 1994 | 2 950 104 | 1 328 047 | 602 585 | 2 450 521 | 152 115 | 490 762 | 354 484 | 262 124 |
| 1995 | 3 196 343 | 1 425 623 | 651 997 | 2 487 838 | 159 264 | 534 599 | 387 097 | 278 900 |
| 1996 | 3 433 255 | 1 537 439 | 704 156 | 2 574 912 | 168 507 | 570 952 | 409 936 | 295 913 |
| 1997 | 3 657 242 | 1 610 621 | 735 844 | 2 619 694 | 177 264 | 599 285 | 404 197 | 315 739 |
| 1998 | 3 873 352 | 1 716 369 | 639 448 | 2 592 327 | 176 200 | 559 190 | 361 756 | 330 263 |
| 1999 | 4 082 513 | 1 825 709 | 644 564 | 2 609 742 | 182 191 | 620 135 | 377 673 | 348 097 |
| 2000 | 4 329 913 | 1 924 297 | 675 503 | 2 669 450 | 190 207 | 677 871 | 395 046 | 368 635 |
| 2001 | 4 569 790 | 2 003 193 | 697 794 | 2 624 523 | 196 294 | 698 721 | 402 157 | 361 631 |

Table 5b. **GDP Levels in 16 East Asian Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bangladesh* | *Burma* | *Hong Kong* | *Malaysia* | *Nepal* | *Pakistan* | *Singapore* | *Sri Lanka* | *16 country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 24 628 | 7 711 | 4 962 | 10 032 | 4 462 | 25 366 | 2 268 | 9 438 | 840 730 |
| 1951 | 24 974 | 8 834 | 4 626 | 9 478 | 4 591 | 24 534 | 2 406 | 10 025 | 901 962 |
| 1952 | 25 706 | 9 028 | 5 054 | 9 930 | 4 748 | 24 625 | 2 569 | 10 485 | 978 696 |
| 1953 | 26 072 | 9 265 | 5 515 | 9 977 | 5 038 | 26 983 | 2 758 | 10 688 | 1 042 428 |
| 1954 | 26 581 | 8 690 | 6 021 | 10 607 | 5 145 | 27 603 | 2 896 | 10 979 | 1 086 559 |
| 1955 | 25 177 | 9 822 | 6 564 | 10 677 | 5 248 | 28 238 | 3 078 | 11 621 | 1 140 547 |
| 1956 | 27 821 | 10 472 | 7 136 | 11 320 | 5 484 | 29 069 | 3 200 | 11 698 | 1 219 793 |
| 1957 | 27 231 | 11 089 | 7 729 | 11 257 | 5 484 | 30 339 | 3 352 | 11 869 | 1 270 583 |
| 1958 | 26 702 | 10 785 | 8 345 | 11 256 | 5 792 | 30 762 | 3 485 | 12 214 | 1 357 171 |
| 1959 | 28 126 | 12 457 | 8 981 | 12 026 | 5 957 | 31 095 | 3 470 | 12 385 | 1 419 442 |
| 1960 | 29 733 | 12 871 | 9 637 | 12 899 | 6 091 | 32 621 | 3 803 | 12 841 | 1 484 207 |
| 1961 | 31 421 | 13 183 | 10 276 | 13 794 | 6 238 | 34 602 | 4 123 | 13 104 | 1 477 601 |
| 1962 | 31 258 | 14 332 | 12 072 | 14 578 | 6 385 | 37 111 | 4 411 | 13 575 | 1 536 378 |
| 1963 | 34 573 | 14 737 | 13 968 | 15 271 | 6 537 | 39 439 | 4 848 | 13 856 | 1 644 959 |
| 1964 | 34 939 | 14 999 | 15 165 | 16 235 | 6 689 | 42 417 | 4 680 | 14 515 | 1 799 430 |
| 1965 | 36 647 | 15 379 | 17 360 | 17 405 | 6 849 | 44 307 | 5 033 | 14 971 | 1 887 796 |
| 1966 | 37 115 | 14 737 | 17 659 | 18 278 | 7 331 | 47 919 | 5 593 | 14 804 | 2 022 006 |
| 1967 | 36 302 | 15 151 | 17 959 | 18 587 | 7 216 | 49 718 | 6 255 | 16 157 | 2 123 218 |
| 1968 | 39 678 | 16 148 | 18 557 | 20 217 | 7 265 | 53 195 | 7 123 | 17 362 | 2 252 527 |
| 1969 | 40 227 | 16 815 | 20 652 | 21 382 | 7 590 | 56 642 | 8 098 | 18 053 | 2 473 234 |
| 1970 | 42 403 | 17 575 | 22 548 | 22 684 | 7 787 | 62 522 | 9 209 | 18 912 | 2 703 828 |
| 1971 | 40 552 | 18 149 | 24 144 | 24 359 | 7 693 | 62 824 | 10 362 | 18 752 | 2 830 591 |
| 1972 | 35 732 | 18 284 | 26 639 | 26 195 | 7 934 | 63 323 | 11 752 | 19 147 | 2 974 030 |
| 1973 | 35 997 | 18 352 | 29 931 | 29 982 | 7 894 | 67 828 | 13 108 | 19 922 | 3 206 014 |
| 1974 | 40 817 | 19 323 | 30 629 | 32 222 | 8 393 | 70 141 | 13 994 | 20 570 | 3 244 330 |
| 1975 | 40 308 | 20 125 | 30 729 | 32 489 | 8 518 | 73 043 | 14 549 | 21 047 | 3 396 717 |
| 1976 | 42 098 | 21 350 | 35 718 | 36 536 | 8 893 | 76 898 | 15 588 | 21 669 | 3 521 138 |
| 1977 | 42 525 | 22 625 | 39 908 | 39 513 | 9 161 | 79 951 | 16 797 | 23 082 | 3 740 319 |
| 1978 | 45 657 | 24 086 | 43 300 | 42 970 | 9 563 | 86 406 | 18 245 | 24 523 | 4 006 676 |
| 1979 | 47 846 | 25 222 | 48 289 | 46 469 | 9 790 | 89 580 | 19 932 | 26 125 | 4 187 780 |
| 1980 | 48 239 | 27 381 | 53 177 | 50 333 | 9 563 | 98 907 | 21 865 | 27 550 | 4 367 987 |
| 1981 | 49 877 | 28 930 | 58 066 | 53 901 | 9 563 | 106 753 | 23 960 | 29 302 | 4 577 942 |
| 1982 | 50 487 | 30 499 | 59 662 | 57 102 | 10 749 | 114 852 | 25 601 | 30 788 | 4 783 656 |
| 1983 | 52 961 | 31 827 | 63 055 | 60 588 | 10 433 | 122 649 | 27 695 | 32 366 | 5 057 237 |
| 1984 | 55 833 | 33 397 | 69 340 | 65 290 | 11 441 | 127 518 | 30 006 | 33 951 | 5 384 280 |
| 1985 | 57 519 | 34 349 | 69 639 | 64 617 | 12 146 | 138 632 | 29 451 | 35 381 | 5 688 400 |
| 1986 | 60 011 | 33 986 | 77 122 | 65 434 | 12 664 | 147 421 | 29 975 | 37 163 | 5 982 285 |
| 1987 | 62 521 | 32 624 | 87 099 | 68 898 | 13 164 | 155 994 | 32 817 | 37 529 | 6 351 603 |
| 1988 | 64 329 | 28 921 | 94 083 | 74 982 | 14 199 | 166 031 | 36 491 | 38 520 | 6 831 867 |
| 1989 | 65 948 | 29 989 | 96 478 | 81 996 | 14 525 | 174 001 | 39 857 | 39 543 | 7 158 211 |
| 1990 | 70 320 | 30 834 | 99 770 | 89 823 | 15 609 | 182 014 | 43 330 | 42 089 | 7 525 727 |
| 1991 | 72 629 | 30 633 | 104 858 | 97 545 | 16 603 | 192 138 | 45 832 | 44 118 | 7 859 312 |
| 1992 | 76 245 | 33 593 | 111 343 | 105 151 | 17 285 | 206 957 | 49 399 | 46 050 | 8 302 813 |
| 1993 | 79 722 | 35 622 | 118 227 | 113 927 | 17 950 | 211 653 | 55 622 | 49 235 | 8 758 758 |
| 1994 | 83 309 | 38 044 | 124 611 | 124 408 | 19 425 | 220 966 | 61 963 | 51 992 | 9 315 460 |
| 1995 | 87 308 | 40 783 | 129 471 | 136 600 | 20 099 | 231 793 | 66 920 | 54 852 | 9 889 487 |
| 1996 | 91 674 | 43 394 | 135 297 | 150 260 | 21 170 | 238 515 | 72 073 | 56 936 | 10 504 389 |
| 1997 | 96 532 | 45 867 | 142 062 | 161 229 | 22 025 | 242 808 | 78 271 | 60 580 | 10 969 260 |
| 1998 | 102 324 | 48 527 | 134 533 | 149 298 | 22 435 | 250 335 | 78 193 | 63 427 | 11 097 977 |
| 1999 | 107 850 | 53 817 | 138 569 | 158 406 | 23 175 | 260 599 | 83 588 | 66 155 | 11 582 783 |
| 2000 | 113 890 | 56 508 | 152 980 | 171 553 | 24 681 | 271 805 | 92 198 | 70 124 | 12 184 661 |
| 2001 | 119 242 | 59 220 | 153 286 | 172 411 | 25 989 | 281 590 | 90 354 | 69 142 | 12 525 337 |

Table 5b. **GDP Levels in 15 West Asian Countries, 1950-2002**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bahrain* | *Iran* | *Iraq* | *Israel* | *Jordan* | *Kuwait* | *Lebanon* | *Oman* | *Qatar* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 242 | 28 128 | 7 041 | 3 623 | 933 | 4 181 | 3 313 | 304 | 763 |
| 1951 | 257 | 28 128 | 7 661 | 4 707 | 990 | 4 532 | 2 972 | 324 | 827 |
| 1952 | 273 | 28 128 | 8 470 | 4 910 | 1 049 | 4 804 | 3 157 | 344 | 876 |
| 1953 | 290 | 28 156 | 11 899 | 4 852 | 1 112 | 5 280 | 3 634 | 366 | 963 |
| 1954 | 309 | 28 156 | 14 145 | 5 776 | 1 178 | 5 882 | 4 171 | 389 | 1 073 |
| 1955 | 328 | 28 156 | 13 568 | 6 558 | 1 116 | 6 020 | 4 506 | 413 | 1 099 |
| 1956 | 349 | 30 659 | 14 511 | 7 142 | 1 532 | 6 464 | 4 399 | 439 | 1 180 |
| 1957 | 371 | 34 939 | 14 370 | 7 761 | 1 571 | 6 693 | 4 476 | 467 | 1 223 |
| 1958 | 394 | 39 013 | 16 039 | 8 319 | 1 729 | 7 024 | 3 840 | 496 | 1 282 |
| 1959 | 419 | 42 360 | 16 715 | 9 370 | 1 858 | 7 747 | 4 164 | 528 | 1 415 |
| 1960 | 445 | 46 467 | 18 658 | 9 986 | 1 977 | 8 420 | 4 274 | 560 | 1 496 |
| 1961 | 474 | 50 405 | 20 806 | 11 077 | 2 381 | 8 495 | 4 555 | 567 | 1 497 |
| 1962 | 504 | 51 389 | 21 841 | 12 171 | 2 446 | 9 474 | 4 731 | 681 | 1 555 |
| 1963 | 536 | 57 043 | 21 447 | 13 461 | 2 582 | 9 984 | 4 771 | 711 | 1 657 |
| 1964 | 571 | 61 178 | 24 024 | 14 780 | 3 032 | 10 962 | 5 059 | 712 | 1 712 |
| 1965 | 607 | 68 688 | 26 206 | 16 171 | 3 379 | 11 205 | 5 569 | 715 | 1 837 |
| 1966 | 646 | 75 579 | 27 593 | 16 349 | 3 474 | 12 584 | 5 950 | 752 | 2 493 |
| 1967 | 688 | 84 102 | 26 953 | 16 758 | 3 839 | 12 885 | 5 668 | 1 250 | 3 014 |
| 1968 | 732 | 96 759 | 31 740 | 19 320 | 3 696 | 14 089 | 6 381 | 2 274 | 3 474 |
| 1969 | 779 | 109 304 | 32 818 | 21 755 | 4 031 | 14 474 | 6 520 | 2 858 | 3 706 |
| 1970 | 832 | 120 865 | 32 691 | 23 520 | 3 600 | 22 944 | 6 950 | 2 957 | 3 756 |
| 1971 | 898 | 135 829 | 34 712 | 26 107 | 3 682 | 24 537 | 7 590 | 2 983 | 4 665 |
| 1972 | 969 | 157 909 | 33 430 | 29 342 | 3 800 | 25 503 | 8 514 | 3 262 | 5 263 |
| 1973 | 1 046 | 171 466 | 39 042 | 30 839 | 3 999 | 23 847 | 8 915 | 2 809 | 6 228 |
| 1974 | 1 136 | 186 655 | 41 133 | 32 941 | 4 355 | 20 799 | 10 465 | 3 132 | 5 661 |
| 1975 | 1 015 | 195 684 | 47 977 | 34 038 | 4 657 | 18 287 | 10 724 | 3 897 | 5 823 |
| 1976 | 1 180 | 229 241 | 57 735 | 34 480 | 5 789 | 19 466 | 10 989 | 4 397 | 6 263 |
| 1977 | 1 322 | 226 315 | 59 320 | 34 480 | 6 166 | 18 722 | 11 260 | 4 410 | 5 586 |
| 1978 | 1 424 | 199 481 | 70 127 | 36 144 | 7 462 | 20 072 | 11 539 | 4 326 | 6 114 |
| 1979 | 1 419 | 182 267 | 86 258 | 38 416 | 8 142 | 22 827 | 10 873 | 4 511 | 6 364 |
| 1980 | 1 525 | 156 643 | 84 392 | 41 053 | 9 689 | 18 178 | 10 879 | 4 784 | 6 816 |
| 1981 | 1 568 | 151 918 | 69 078 | 43 173 | 10 147 | 14 737 | 10 366 | 5 599 | 5 834 |
| 1982 | 1 669 | 175 826 | 68 501 | 43 948 | 10 897 | 13 006 | 9 680 | 6 245 | 4 731 |
| 1983 | 1 785 | 199 031 | 62 544 | 45 496 | 11 115 | 14 039 | 9 584 | 7 288 | 4 246 |
| 1984 | 1 860 | 202 379 | 62 699 | 45 905 | 12 071 | 14 775 | 9 786 | 8 507 | 4 143 |
| 1985 | 1 854 | 207 245 | 61 714 | 47 489 | 12 493 | 14 148 | 10 028 | 9 697 | 3 699 |
| 1986 | 1 897 | 187 780 | 61 073 | 49 760 | 13 626 | 15 352 | 9 581 | 9 906 | 3 130 |
| 1987 | 1 935 | 184 939 | 62 812 | 53 344 | 13 997 | 14 733 | 6 705 | 10 699 | 3 192 |
| 1988 | 2 003 | 174 532 | 49 540 | 54 417 | 13 853 | 15 247 | 6 099 | 11 018 | 3 240 |
| 1989 | 2 053 | 181 227 | 45 160 | 54 895 | 12 387 | 16 389 | 6 106 | 11 481 | 3 275 |
| 1990 | 2 054 | 199 819 | 44 583 | 58 511 | 12 371 | 13 111 | 6 099 | 11 487 | 3 276 |
| 1991 | 2 148 | 220 999 | 16 540 | 61 848 | 12 656 | 7 735 | 8 429 | 12 176 | 3 263 |
| 1992 | 2 316 | 234 472 | 21 370 | 66 051 | 14 807 | 13 723 | 8 808 | 13 211 | 3 566 |
| 1993 | 2 508 | 239 395 | 21 370 | 68 298 | 15 666 | 18 416 | 9 425 | 14 017 | 3 552 |
| 1994 | 2 502 | 244 901 | 20 306 | 74 172 | 16 445 | 19 970 | 10 179 | 14 556 | 3 635 |
| 1995 | 2 600 | 252 983 | 18 475 | 79 215 | 17 495 | 20 186 | 10 841 | 15 259 | 3 742 |
| 1996 | 2 707 | 267 403 | 20 799 | 82 938 | 17 861 | 19 518 | 11 274 | 15 700 | 3 922 |
| 1997 | 2 791 | 280 773 | 19 996 | 85 675 | 18 409 | 19 708 | 11 725 | 16 671 | 4 865 |
| 1998 | 2 924 | 285 827 | 22 993 | 88 246 | 18 950 | 19 354 | 12 077 | 17 121 | 5 275 |
| 1999 | 3 050 | 296 117 | 24 948 | 87 903 | 19 530 | 19 173 | 12 198 | 16 954 | 5 443 |
| 2000 | 3 212 | 312 995 | 27 692 | 94 408 | 20 288 | 20 151 | 12 198 | 17 462 | 5 987 |
| 2001 | 3 341 | 328 019 | 30 185 | 93 558 | 20 896 | 20 654 | 12 442 | 18 161 | 6 359 |
| 2002 | 3 454 | 347 044 | 32 297 | 92 155 | 21 732 | 21 068 | 12 753 | 18 796 | 6 740 |

Table 5b. **GDP Levels in 15 West Asian Countries, 1950-2002**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Saudi Arabia* | *Syria* | *Turkey* | *UAE* | *Yemen* | *West Bank and Gaza* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 8 610 | 8 418 | 34 279 | 1 130 | 4 353 | 965 | 106 283 |
| 1951 | 9 334 | 8 098 | 38 667 | 1 225 | 4 468 | 1 009 | 113 196 |
| 1952 | 9 893 | 10 202 | 43 295 | 1 298 | 4 584 | 1 055 | 122 340 |
| 1953 | 10 875 | 11 566 | 48 128 | 1 427 | 4 708 | 1 104 | 134 360 |
| 1954 | 12 115 | 13 266 | 46 757 | 1 590 | 4 831 | 1 157 | 140 794 |
| 1955 | 12 399 | 11 970 | 50 528 | 1 628 | 4 959 | 1 206 | 144 454 |
| 1956 | 13 312 | 14 175 | 52 173 | 1 749 | 5 091 | 1 260 | 154 435 |
| 1957 | 13 785 | 15 051 | 56 321 | 1 812 | 5 228 | 1 321 | 165 389 |
| 1958 | 14 465 | 12 972 | 58 892 | 1 902 | 5 367 | 1 380 | 173 113 |
| 1959 | 15 955 | 13 460 | 61 600 | 2 097 | 5 510 | 1 462 | 184 660 |
| 1960 | 17 548 | 13 704 | 63 417 | 2 312 | 5 660 | 1 534 | 196 458 |
| 1961 | 19 632 | 14 832 | 64 480 | 2 526 | 5 810 | 1 588 | 209 125 |
| 1962 | 21 974 | 18 351 | 68 422 | 2 809 | 5 970 | 1 683 | 223 998 |
| 1963 | 23 885 | 18 342 | 74 866 | 3 097 | 6 148 | 1 783 | 240 313 |
| 1964 | 25 986 | 18 755 | 77 951 | 3 414 | 6 307 | 1 891 | 256 333 |
| 1965 | 29 137 | 18 704 | 80 008 | 3 762 | 6 486 | 2 010 | 274 485 |
| 1966 | 33 374 | 17 265 | 89 366 | 4 147 | 6 674 | 2 130 | 298 375 |
| 1967 | 36 310 | 18 696 | 93 377 | 4 570 | 6 868 | 2 045 | 317 024 |
| 1968 | 39 547 | 19 394 | 99 650 | 5 037 | 7 052 | 1 859 | 351 005 |
| 1969 | 42 578 | 23 031 | 104 929 | 5 554 | 7 260 | 1 931 | 381 528 |
| 1970 | 46 573 | 22 155 | 110 071 | 6 123 | 8 731 | 2 044 | 413 812 |
| 1971 | 53 289 | 24 352 | 120 046 | 7 147 | 10 253 | 2 169 | 458 258 |
| 1972 | 61 469 | 30 447 | 127 931 | 8 343 | 11 070 | 2 306 | 509 558 |
| 1973 | 73 601 | 27 846 | 133 858 | 9 739 | 12 431 | 2 455 | 548 120 |
| 1974 | 84 700 | 34 563 | 144 829 | 12 894 | 13 152 | 2 632 | 599 047 |
| 1975 | 84 924 | 41 306 | 157 855 | 13 307 | 14 152 | 2 797 | 636 442 |
| 1976 | 92 251 | 45 834 | 171 601 | 15 308 | 16 363 | 2 958 | 713 856 |
| 1977 | 106 191 | 45 254 | 179 005 | 17 978 | 18 167 | 3 137 | 737 313 |
| 1978 | 112 511 | 49 202 | 184 113 | 17 557 | 19 711 | 3 332 | 743 114 |
| 1979 | 120 028 | 50 986 | 182 536 | 21 926 | 20 805 | 3 531 | 760 889 |
| 1980 | 132 160 | 57 097 | 181 165 | 27 717 | 20 918 | 3 732 | 756 749 |
| 1981 | 142 630 | 62 527 | 189 014 | 28 492 | 22 191 | 3 940 | 761 214 |
| 1982 | 144 989 | 63 857 | 198 495 | 26 145 | 22 563 | 4 176 | 794 728 |
| 1983 | 129 404 | 64 766 | 205 811 | 24 833 | 23 856 | 4 465 | 808 263 |
| 1984 | 129 258 | 62 131 | 217 637 | 25 893 | 24 778 | 4 769 | 826 592 |
| 1985 | 120 605 | 65 928 | 228 744 | 25 287 | 24 578 | 5 094 | 838 601 |
| 1986 | 113 260 | 62 670 | 244 752 | 19 919 | 25 115 | 5 446 | 823 267 |
| 1987 | 118 495 | 63 865 | 266 108 | 20 631 | 26 135 | 5 834 | 853 424 |
| 1988 | 122 284 | 72 342 | 276 460 | 20 580 | 27 249 | 6 265 | 855 130 |
| 1989 | 126 701 | 65 860 | 279 614 | 22 766 | 28 203 | 6 706 | 862 823 |
| 1990 | 144 438 | 70 894 | 305 395 | 25 496 | 28 212 | 7 222 | 932 968 |
| 1991 | 156 571 | 75 927 | 308 227 | 25 547 | 28 297 | 7 853 | 948 217 |
| 1992 | 160 955 | 81 318 | 326 672 | 26 237 | 29 683 | 8 555 | 1 011 745 |
| 1993 | 159 989 | 89 938 | 352 945 | 26 001 | 30 544 | 9 308 | 1 061 372 |
| 1994 | 160 811 | 96 821 | 333 688 | 28 228 | 31 205 | 10 189 | 1 067 608 |
| 1995 | 161 564 | 102 698 | 357 688 | 30 459 | 34 594 | 11 234 | 1 119 033 |
| 1996 | 163 815 | 109 904 | 382 743 | 32 356 | 36 631 | 12 381 | 1 179 952 |
| 1997 | 167 106 | 112 640 | 411 555 | 34 517 | 39 592 | 13 573 | 1 239 596 |
| 1998 | 169 987 | 121 201 | 424 282 | 35 916 | 41 532 | 14 807 | 1 280 492 |
| 1999 | 168 674 | 119 012 | 404 302 | 37 296 | 43 067 | *16 153* | 1 273 820 |
| 2000 | 176 233 | 121 988 | 433 220 | 39 233 | 45 229 | *16 153* | 1 346 449 |
| 2001 | 182 402 | 126 258 | 401 162 | 39 626 | 46 889 | *12 922* | 1 342 874 |
| 2002 | 186 961 | 130 046 | 416 807 | 40 577 | 48 862 | *10 338* | 1 389 630 |

Table 5b. **GDP Levels in 26 East Asian Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Afghanistan* | *Cambodia* | *Laos* | *Mongolia* | *North Korea* | *Vietnam* | *20 small countries* | *26 country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 5 255 | 2 155 | 1 156 | 339 | 7 293 | 16 681 | 3 845 | 36 724 |
| 1951 | 5 408 | 2 228 | 1 192 | 353 | 6 496 | 17 445 | 3 987 | 37 109 |
| 1952 | 5 591 | 2 368 | 1 229 | 370 | 6 675 | 18 209 | 4 225 | 38 667 |
| 1953 | 5 933 | 2 392 | 1 267 | 387 | 8 288 | 19 034 | 4 316 | 41 617 |
| 1954 | 6 059 | 2 670 | 1 306 | 406 | 8 683 | 19 920 | 4 471 | 43 515 |
| 1955 | 6 180 | 2 614 | 1 347 | 426 | 9 316 | 20 806 | 4 636 | 45 325 |
| 1956 | 6 458 | 2 963 | 1 388 | 448 | 9 444 | 21 631 | 4 820 | 47 152 |
| 1957 | 6 458 | 3 163 | 1 431 | 473 | 10 230 | 22 486 | 5 012 | 49 253 |
| 1958 | 6 821 | 3 322 | 1 476 | 499 | 10 816 | 23 372 | 5 200 | 51 506 |
| 1959 | 7 016 | 3 646 | 1 521 | 528 | 11 260 | 24 289 | 5 403 | 53 663 |
| 1960 | 7 268 | 3 863 | 1 568 | 559 | 11 483 | 25 297 | 5 640 | 55 678 |
| 1961 | 7 331 | 3 827 | 1 617 | 592 | 11 972 | 26 554 | 5 938 | 57 831 |
| 1962 | 7 457 | 4 139 | 1 667 | 627 | 12 249 | 29 917 | 6 130 | 62 186 |
| 1963 | 7 594 | 4 451 | 1 718 | 660 | 13 295 | 30 821 | 6 496 | 65 035 |
| 1964 | 7 741 | 4 331 | 1 772 | 699 | 14 445 | 32 322 | 6 794 | 68 104 |
| 1965 | 7 914 | 4 538 | 1 826 | 740 | 15 370 | 32 666 | 7 172 | 70 226 |
| 1966 | 7 993 | 4 744 | 1 883 | 782 | 17 308 | 32 975 | 7 561 | 73 246 |
| 1967 | 8 214 | 4 988 | 1 941 | 828 | 18 711 | 28 829 | 7 854 | 71 365 |
| 1968 | 8 508 | 5 214 | 2 001 | 876 | 21 268 | 28 329 | 8 347 | 74 543 |
| 1969 | 8 645 | 5 292 | 2 063 | 927 | 24 743 | 30 702 | 8 750 | 81 122 |
| 1970 | 8 819 | 4 785 | 2 127 | 982 | 27 184 | 31 295 | 9 581 | 84 773 |
| 1971 | 8 398 | 4 546 | 2 193 | 1 041 | 36 229 | 32 889 | 10 376 | 95 672 |
| 1972 | 8 240 | 4 301 | 2 261 | 1 103 | 37 854 | 35 815 | 10 939 | 100 513 |
| 1973 | 9 181 | 5 858 | 2 331 | 1 170 | 43 072 | 38 238 | 11 952 | 111 802 |
| 1974 | 9 680 | 5 007 | 2 403 | 1 243 | 44 038 | 36 744 | 12 594 | 111 709 |
| 1975 | 10 184 | 4 342 | 2 477 | 1 319 | 44 891 | 34 130 | 12 765 | 110 108 |
| 1976 | 10 694 | 4 650 | 2 554 | 1 396 | 45 652 | 39 879 | 13 181 | 118 006 |
| 1977 | 9 959 | 5 016 | 2 633 | 1 479 | 46 379 | 41 343 | 13 403 | 120 212 |
| 1978 | 10 752 | 5 484 | 2 714 | 1 567 | 47 104 | 41 622 | 14 102 | 123 345 |
| 1979 | 10 715 | 5 593 | 2 798 | 1 661 | 47 842 | 41 873 | 15 175 | 125 657 |
| 1980 | 10 427 | 5 705 | 2 885 | 1 758 | 48 621 | 40 671 | 14 880 | 124 947 |
| 1981 | 10 547 | 5 774 | 2 974 | 1 905 | 49 388 | 42 103 | 14 965 | 127 656 |
| 1982 | 10 726 | 6 218 | 3 066 | 2 064 | 50 138 | 45 526 | 15 226 | 132 964 |
| 1983 | 11 157 | 6 660 | 3 161 | 2 184 | 50 905 | 48 042 | 15 662 | 137 771 |
| 1984 | 11 336 | 7 106 | 3 258 | 2 314 | 51 695 | 52 355 | 15 899 | 143 963 |
| 1985 | 11 299 | 7 554 | 3 359 | 2 446 | 52 505 | 55 481 | 16 565 | 149 209 |
| 1986 | 12 161 | 7 998 | 3 463 | 2 675 | 53 331 | 57 056 | 17 368 | 154 052 |
| 1987 | 10 064 | 7 839 | 3 570 | 2 768 | 54 172 | 59 127 | 17 984 | 155 524 |
| 1988 | 9 228 | 8 035 | 3 681 | 2 909 | 55 033 | 62 685 | 18 633 | 160 204 |
| 1989 | 9 284 | 8 233 | 3 795 | 3 031 | 55 934 | 65 615 | 19 306 | 165 198 |
| 1990 | 8 861 | 8 235 | 3 912 | 2 954 | 56 874 | 68 959 | 19 356 | 169 151 |
| 1991 | 8 932 | 8 860 | 4 031 | 2 681 | 57 846 | 72 963 | 20 212 | 175 525 |
| 1992 | 9 021 | 9 482 | 4 245 | 2 426 | 53 391 | 79 312 | 21 107 | 178 984 |
| 1993 | 8 741 | 9 870 | 4 674 | 2 354 | 53 552 | 85 718 | 22 041 | 186 950 |
| 1994 | 8 479 | 10 258 | 4 964 | 2 408 | 39 468 | 93 292 | 23 016 | 181 885 |
| 1995 | 10 700 | 10 940 | 5 230 | 2 560 | 32 758 | 102 192 | 24 034 | 188 414 |
| 1996 | 11 342 | 11 543 | 5 355 | 2 620 | 27 091 | 111 736 | 25 098 | 194 785 |
| 1997 | 12 023 | 11 846 | 5 636 | 2 726 | 25 249 | 120 845 | 26 208 | 204 533 |
| 1998 | 12 744 | 11 998 | 5 806 | 2 821 | 25 130 | 127 851 | 26 662 | 213 012 |
| 1999 | *13 508* | 12 826 | 6 096 | *2 821* | *25 310* | 133 221 | 28 797 | 222 579 |
| 2000 | *13 508* | 13 518 | 6 450 | *2 821* | *25 310* | 140 548 | 28 820 | 230 975 |
| 2001 | *12 157* | 14 235 | 6 785 | *2 821* | *25 310* | 147 154 | 29 051 | 237 513 |

Table 5b. **GDP Levels in 57 Asian Countries, 1820-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *16 East Asia* | *26 East Asia* | *15 West Asia* | *Total 57 Asia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 387 016 | 10 651 | 15 269 | 412 936 |
| 1870 | 391 213 | 13 328 | 22 468 | 427 009 |
| 1900 | 500 686 | 22 224 | 33 935 | 556 845 |
| 1913 | 612 074 | 27 687 | 40 588 | 680 349 |
| 1950 | 840 730 | 36 724 | 106 283 | 983 737 |
| 1951 | 901 962 | 37 109 | 113 196 | 1 052 267 |
| 1952 | 978 696 | 38 667 | 122 340 | 1 139 703 |
| 1953 | 1 042 428 | 41 617 | 134 360 | 1 218 405 |
| 1954 | 1 086 559 | 43 515 | 140 794 | 1 270 868 |
| 1955 | 1 140 547 | 45 325 | 144 454 | 1 330 326 |
| 1956 | 1 219 793 | 47 152 | 154 435 | 1 421 380 |
| 1957 | 1 270 583 | 49 253 | 165 389 | 1 485 225 |
| 1958 | 1 357 171 | 51 506 | 173 113 | 1 581 790 |
| 1959 | 1 419 442 | 53 663 | 184 660 | 1 657 765 |
| 1960 | 1 484 207 | 55 678 | 196 458 | 1 736 343 |
| 1961 | 1 477 601 | 57 831 | 209 125 | 1 744 557 |
| 1962 | 1 536 378 | 62 186 | 223 998 | 1 822 562 |
| 1963 | 1 644 959 | 65 035 | 240 313 | 1 950 307 |
| 1964 | 1 799 430 | 68 104 | 256 333 | 2 123 867 |
| 1965 | 1 887 796 | 70 226 | 274 485 | 2 232 507 |
| 1966 | 2 022 006 | 73 246 | 298 375 | 2 393 627 |
| 1967 | 2 123 218 | 71 365 | 317 024 | 2 511 607 |
| 1968 | 2 252 527 | 74 543 | 351 005 | 2 678 075 |
| 1969 | 2 473 234 | 81 122 | 381 528 | 2 935 884 |
| 1970 | 2 703 828 | 84 773 | 413 812 | 3 202 413 |
| 1971 | 2 830 591 | 95 672 | 458 258 | 3 384 521 |
| 1972 | 2 974 030 | 100 513 | 509 558 | 3 584 101 |
| 1973 | 3 206 014 | 111 802 | 548 120 | 3 865 936 |
| 1974 | 3 244 330 | 111 709 | 599 047 | 3 955 086 |
| 1975 | 3 396 717 | 110 108 | 636 442 | 4 143 267 |
| 1976 | 3 521 138 | 118 006 | 713 856 | 4 353 000 |
| 1977 | 3 740 319 | 120 212 | 737 313 | 4 597 844 |
| 1978 | 4 006 676 | 123 345 | 743 114 | 4 873 135 |
| 1979 | 4 187 780 | 125 657 | 760 889 | 5 074 326 |
| 1980 | 4 367 987 | 124 947 | 756 749 | 5 249 683 |
| 1981 | 4 577 942 | 127 656 | 761 214 | 5 466 812 |
| 1982 | 4 783 656 | 132 964 | 794 728 | 5 711 348 |
| 1983 | 5 057 237 | 137 771 | 808 263 | 6 003 271 |
| 1984 | 5 384 280 | 143 963 | 826 592 | 6 354 835 |
| 1985 | 5 688 400 | 149 209 | 838 601 | 6 676 210 |
| 1986 | 5 982 285 | 154 052 | 823 267 | 6 959 604 |
| 1987 | 6 351 603 | 155 524 | 853 424 | 7 360 551 |
| 1988 | 6 831 867 | 160 204 | 855 130 | 7 847 201 |
| 1989 | 7 158 211 | 165 198 | 862 823 | 8 186 232 |
| 1990 | 7 525 727 | 169 151 | 932 968 | 8 627 846 |
| 1991 | 7 859 312 | 175 525 | 948 217 | 8 983 054 |
| 1992 | 8 302 813 | 178 984 | 1 011 745 | 9 493 542 |
| 1993 | 8 758 758 | 186 950 | 1 061 372 | 10 007 080 |
| 1994 | 9 315 460 | 181 885 | 1 067 608 | 10 564 953 |
| 1995 | 9 889 487 | 188 414 | 1 119 033 | 11 196 934 |
| 1996 | 10 504 389 | 194 785 | 1 179 952 | 11 879 126 |
| 1997 | 10 969 260 | 204 533 | 1 239 596 | 12 413 389 |
| 1998 | 11 097 977 | 213 012 | 1 280 492 | 12 591 481 |
| 1999 | 11 582 783 | 222 579 | 1 273 820 | 13 079 182 |
| 2000 | 12 184 661 | 230 975 | 1 346 449 | 13 762 085 |
| 2001 | 12 525 337 | 237 513 | 1 342 874 | 14 105 724 |

Table 5c. **Per Capita GDP in 16 East Asian Countries, 1820-1913**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *China* | *India* | *Indonesia* | *Japan* | *Philippines* | *South Korea* | *Thailand* | *Taiwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 600 | 533 | 612 | 669 | ***704*** | ***600*** | ***646*** | ***499*** |
| 1850 | 600 | | | | | | | |
| 1870 | 530 | 533 | 654 | 737 | ***776*** | ***604*** | 712 | ***550*** |
| 1871 | | | 646 | 742 | | | | |
| 1872 | | | 637 | 746 | | | | |
| 1873 | | | 643 | 751 | | | | |
| 1874 | | | 651 | 756 | | | | |
| 1875 | | | 657 | 810 | | | | |
| 1876 | | | 670 | 785 | | | | |
| 1877 | | | 671 | 803 | | | | |
| 1878 | | | 656 | 794 | | | | |
| 1879 | | | 664 | 835 | | | | |
| 1880 | | | 662 | 863 | | | | |
| 1881 | | | 699 | 829 | | | | |
| 1882 | | | 672 | 844 | | | | |
| 1883 | | | 657 | 837 | | | | |
| 1884 | | 551 | 717 | 836 | | | | |
| 1885 | | 567 | 713 | 860 | | | | |
| 1886 | | 548 | 697 | 916 | | | | |
| 1887 | | 572 | 695 | 952 | | | | |
| 1888 | | 576 | 693 | 900 | | | | |
| 1889 | | 559 | 691 | 933 | | | | |
| 1890 | 540 | 584 | 660 | 1 012 | | | 784 | |
| 1891 | | 529 | 671 | 956 | | | | |
| 1892 | | 571 | 690 | 1 013 | | | | |
| 1893 | | 584 | 711 | 1 008 | | | | |
| 1894 | | 592 | 713 | 1 119 | | | | |
| 1895 | | 577 | 716 | 1 123 | | | | |
| 1896 | | 533 | 704 | 1 051 | | | | |
| 1897 | | 630 | 702 | 1 062 | | | | |
| 1898 | | 630 | 699 | 1 249 | | | | |
| 1899 | | 580 | 728 | 1 143 | | | | |
| 1900 | 545 | 599 | 743 | 1 180 | | | | |
| 1901 | | 608 | 724 | 1 206 | | | | |
| 1902 | | 655 | 705 | 1 129 | 699 | | | |
| 1903 | | 660 | 736 | 1 193 | 832 | | | |
| 1904 | | 659 | 742 | 1 188 | 756 | | | |
| 1905 | | 643 | 744 | 1 157 | 742 | | | |
| 1906 | | 657 | 758 | 1 297 | 770 | | | |
| 1907 | | 614 | 767 | 1 325 | 794 | | | |
| 1908 | | 619 | 760 | 1 318 | 801 | | | |
| 1909 | | 700 | 790 | 1 301 | 799 | | | |
| 1910 | | 697 | 834 | 1 304 | 901 | | | |
| 1911 | | 691 | 870 | 1 356 | 945 | 777 | | |
| 1912 | | 689 | 867 | 1 384 | 974 | 782 | | 722 |
| 1913 | 552 | 673 | 904 | 1 387 | 1 053 | 820 | 841 | 747 |

Table 5c. **Per Capita GDP in 16 East Asian Countries, 1820-1913**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bangladesh* | *Burma* | *Hong Kong* | *Malaysia* | *Nepal* | *Pakistan* | *Singapore* | *Sri Lanka* | *16 country average* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | *504* | *615* | *603* | *397* | | *615* | 492 | 581 |
| 1850 | | | | | | | | 564 | |
| 1870 | | *504* | *683* | *663* | *397* | | *682* | 851 | 551 |
| 1871 | | | | | | | | 827 | |
| 1872 | | | | | | | | 785 | |
| 1873 | | | | | | | | 788 | |
| 1874 | | | | | | | | 775 | |
| 1875 | | | | | | | | 781 | |
| 1876 | | | | | | | | 789 | |
| 1877 | | | | | | | | 793 | |
| 1878 | | | | | | | | 718 | |
| 1879 | | | | | | | | 770 | |
| 1880 | | | | | | | | 831 | |
| 1881 | | | | | | | | 887 | |
| 1882 | | | | | | | | 935 | |
| 1883 | | | | | | | | 941 | |
| 1884 | | | | | | | | 905 | |
| 1885 | | | | | | | | 842 | |
| 1886 | | | | | | | | 810 | |
| 1887 | | | | | | | | 945 | |
| 1888 | | | | | | | | 921 | |
| 1889 | | | | | | | | 902 | |
| 1890 | | | | | | | | 1 045 | |
| 1891 | | | | | | | | 1 037 | |
| 1892 | | | | | | | | 1 052 | |
| 1893 | | | | | | | | 1 052 | |
| 1894 | | | | | | | | 1 043 | |
| 1895 | | | | | | | | 1 085 | |
| 1896 | | | | | | | | 1 088 | |
| 1897 | | | | | | | | 1 125 | |
| 1898 | | | | | | | | 1 168 | |
| 1899 | | | | | | | | 1 234 | |
| 1900 | | | | | | | | 1 290 | 623 |
| 1901 | | | | | | | | 1 192 | |
| 1902 | | | | | | | | 1 175 | |
| 1903 | | | | | | | | 1 225 | |
| 1904 | | | | | | | | 1 215 | |
| 1905 | | | | | | | | 1 179 | |
| 1906 | | | | | | | | 1 190 | |
| 1907 | | | | | | | | 1 233 | |
| 1908 | | | | | | | | 1 221 | |
| 1909 | | | | | | | | 1 153 | |
| 1910 | | | | | | | | 1 208 | |
| 1911 | | | | 801 | | | | 1 160 | |
| 1912 | | | | 822 | | | | 1 157 | |
| 1913 | | 685 | *1 279* | 900 | *539* | | 1 279 | 1 234 | 679 |

Table 5c. **Per Capita GDP in 16 East Asian Countries, 1914-1949**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *China* | *India* | *Indonesia* | *Japan* | *Philippines* | *South Korea* | *Thailand* | *Taiwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | | 709 | 892 | 1 327 | 1 015 | 862 | | 747 |
| 1915 | | 691 | 893 | 1 430 | 925 | 966 | | 765 |
| 1916 | | 710 | 896 | 1 630 | 1 040 | 969 | | 963 |
| 1917 | | 697 | 893 | 1 665 | 1 177 | 1 021 | | 1 057 |
| 1918 | | 607 | 909 | 1 668 | 1 322 | 1 087 | | 925 |
| 1919 | | 690 | 969 | 1 827 | 1 274 | 1 049 | | 982 |
| 1920 | | 635 | 945 | 1 696 | 1 289 | 1 009 | | 959 |
| 1921 | | 679 | 942 | 1 860 | | 1 051 | | 873 |
| 1922 | | 701 | 946 | 1 831 | | 1 018 | | 980 |
| 1923 | | 671 | 949 | 1 809 | | 1 030 | | 1 027 |
| 1924 | | 697 | 988 | 1 836 | | 1 025 | | 1 025 |
| 1925 | | 698 | 1 010 | 1 885 | 1 387 | 1 016 | | 1 099 |
| 1926 | | 713 | 1 053 | 1 872 | 1 428 | 1 038 | | 1 028 |
| 1927 | | 706 | 1 112 | 1 870 | 1 441 | 1 086 | | 1 011 |
| 1928 | | 706 | 1 151 | 1 992 | 1 474 | 1 047 | | 1 211 |
| 1929 | 562 | 728 | 1 170 | 2 026 | 1 502 | 1 014 | 793 | 1 146 |
| 1930 | 567 | 726 | 1 164 | 1 850 | 1 476 | 1 020 | | 1 099 |
| 1931 | 569 | 711 | 1 061 | 1 837 | 1 442 | 990 | | 1 066 |
| 1932 | 583 | 709 | 1 033 | 1 962 | 1 530 | 1 016 | | 1 181 |
| 1933 | 578 | 700 | 1 011 | 2 122 | 1 457 | 1 145 | | 1 059 |
| 1934 | 525 | 697 | 1 002 | 2 098 | 1 488 | 1 115 | | 1 107 |
| 1935 | 565 | 680 | 1 023 | 2 120 | 1 262 | 1 242 | | 1 295 |
| 1936 | 597 | 697 | 1 081 | 2 244 | 1 406 | 1 315 | | 1 233 |
| 1937 | 580 | 676 | 1 169 | 2 315 | 1 499 | 1 482 | | 1 263 |
| 1938 | 562 | 668 | 1 175 | 2 449 | 1 522 | 1 459 | 826 | 1 302 |
| 1939 | | 674 | 1 169 | 2 816 | 1 606 | 1 297 | | 1 390 |
| 1940 | | 686 | 1 235 | 2 874 | 1 587 | 1 442 | | 1 347 |
| 1941 | | 691 | 1 252 | 2 873 | | 1 441 | | 1 439 |
| 1942 | | 679 | | 2 818 | | 1 412 | | 1 502 |
| 1943 | | 698 | | 2 822 | | 1 411 | | 998 |
| 1944 | | 683 | | 2 659 | | 1 330 | | 684 |
| 1945 | | 664 | | 1 346 | | 616 | | 742 |
| 1946 | | 622 | | 1 444 | 646 | 619 | | 806 |
| 1947 | | 618 | | 1 541 | 875 | 648 | | 904 |
| 1948 | | 617 | | 1 725 | 993 | 692 | | 931 |
| 1949 | | 624 | 797 | 1 800 | 1 025 | 738 | | 932 |

Table 5c. **Per Capita GDP in 16 East Asian Countries, 1914-1949**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bangladesh* | *Burma* | *Hong Kong* | *Malaysia* | *Nepal* | *Pakistan* | *Singapore* | *Sri Lanka* | *16 country average* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | | | | 920 | | | | 1 210 | |
| 1915 | | | | 938 | | | | 1 136 | |
| 1916 | | 823 | | 996 | | | | 1 173 | |
| 1917 | | | | 1 034 | | | | 1 218 | |
| 1918 | | | | 969 | | | | 1 107 | |
| 1919 | | | | 1 158 | | | | 1 166 | |
| 1920 | | | | 1 110 | | | | 1 092 | |
| 1921 | | 711 | | 1 075 | | | | 1 059 | |
| 1922 | | | | 1 152 | | | | 1 086 | |
| 1923 | | | | 1 110 | | | | 1 066 | |
| 1924 | | | | 1 060 | | | | 1 128 | |
| 1925 | | | | 1 201 | | | | 1 187 | |
| 1926 | | 814 | | 1 316 | | | | 1 266 | |
| 1927 | | | | 1 251 | | | | 1 261 | |
| 1928 | | | | 1 389 | | | | 1 257 | |
| 1929 | | | | 1 682 | | | | 1 336 | |
| 1930 | | | | 1 636 | | | | 1 265 | |
| 1931 | | 902 | | 1 548 | | | | 1 203 | |
| 1932 | | | | 1 397 | | | | 1 141 | |
| 1933 | | | | 1 440 | | | | 1 150 | |
| 1934 | | | | 1 540 | | | | 1 260 | |
| 1935 | | | | 1 364 | | | | 1 184 | |
| 1936 | | 838 | | 1 478 | | | | 1 175 | |
| 1937 | | | | 1 308 | | | | 1 247 | |
| 1938 | | 740 | | 1 361 | | | | 1 225 | |
| 1939 | | | | 1 609 | | | | 1 186 | |
| 1940 | | | | 1 278 | | | | 1 251 | |
| 1941 | | | | 1 238 | | | | 1 277 | |
| 1942 | | | | 1 673 | | | | 1 323 | |
| 1943 | | | | | | | | 1 284 | |
| 1944 | | | | | | | | 1 154 | |
| 1945 | | | | | | | | 1 116 | |
| 1946 | | | | | | | | 1 050 | |
| 1947 | | | | 1 069 | | | | 1 073 | |
| 1948 | | | | 1 185 | | | | 1 159 | |
| 1949 | | | | 1 531 | | | | 1 199 | |

Table 5c. **Per Capita GDP in 16 East Asian Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *China* | *India* | *Indonesia* | *Japan* | *Philippines* | *South Korea* | *Thailand* | *Taiwan* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 439 | 619 | 840 | 1 921 | 1 070 | 770 | 817 | 924 |
| 1951 | 479 | 623 | 885 | 2 126 | 1 151 | 709 | 849 | 991 |
| 1952 | 537 | 629 | 910 | 2 336 | 1 186 | 753 | 869 | 1 063 |
| 1953 | 554 | 657 | 938 | 2 474 | 1 254 | 966 | 935 | 1 140 |
| 1954 | 558 | 672 | 978 | 2 582 | 1 308 | 1 013 | 898 | 1 193 |
| 1955 | 575 | 676 | 986 | 2 771 | 1 358 | 1 054 | 945 | 1 250 |
| 1956 | 619 | 701 | 980 | 2 948 | 1 410 | 1 036 | 930 | 1 270 |
| 1957 | 637 | 680 | 1 028 | 3 136 | 1 442 | 1 087 | 910 | 1 314 |
| 1958 | 693 | 716 | 972 | 3 289 | 1 448 | 1 112 | 914 | 1 382 |
| 1959 | 697 | 717 | 995 | 3 554 | 1 501 | 1 120 | 992 | 1 462 |
| 1960 | 673 | 753 | 1 019 | 3 986 | 1 476 | 1 105 | 1 078 | 1 492 |
| 1961 | 557 | 758 | 1 066 | 4 426 | 1 512 | 1 124 | 1 100 | 1 551 |
| 1962 | 553 | 758 | 1 043 | 4 777 | 1 537 | 1 122 | 1 149 | 1 632 |
| 1963 | 592 | 779 | 984 | 5 129 | 1 595 | 1 186 | 1 205 | 1 804 |
| 1964 | 648 | 821 | 1 000 | 5 668 | 1 600 | 1 253 | 1 249 | 1 977 |
| 1965 | 706 | 771 | 990 | 5 934 | 1 633 | 1 295 | 1 308 | 2 056 |
| 1966 | 753 | 762 | 971 | 6 506 | 1 654 | 1 415 | 1 412 | 2 205 |
| 1967 | 712 | 807 | 930 | 7 152 | 1 690 | 1 483 | 1 486 | 2 395 |
| 1968 | 678 | 809 | 1 001 | 7 983 | 1 722 | 1 633 | 1 561 | 2 539 |
| 1969 | 722 | 845 | 1 102 | 8 874 | 1 750 | 1 839 | 1 636 | 2 706 |
| 1970 | 783 | 868 | 1 194 | 9 714 | 1 764 | 1 954 | 1 694 | 2 980 |
| 1971 | 799 | 856 | 1 235 | 10 040 | 1 808 | 2 522 | 1 725 | 3 324 |
| 1972 | 802 | 834 | 1 342 | 10 734 | 1 853 | 2 561 | 1 748 | 3 767 |
| 1973 | 839 | 853 | 1 504 | 11 434 | 1 964 | 2 841 | 1 874 | 4 091 |
| 1974 | 836 | 843 | 1 542 | 11 145 | 1 979 | 3 015 | 1 910 | 3 942 |
| 1975 | 874 | 897 | 1 505 | 11 344 | 2 033 | 3 162 | 1 959 | 3 958 |
| 1976 | 852 | 889 | 1 598 | 11 669 | 2 152 | 3 476 | 2 091 | 4 566 |
| 1977 | 895 | 937 | 1 681 | 12 064 | 2 211 | 3 775 | 2 249 | 5 020 |
| 1978 | 979 | 966 | 1 715 | 12 585 | 2 262 | 4 064 | 2 422 | 5 542 |
| 1979 | 1 040 | 895 | 1 765 | 13 163 | 2 323 | 4 294 | 2 496 | 5 831 |
| 1980 | 1 067 | 938 | 1 870 | 13 428 | 2 376 | 4 114 | 2 554 | 5 869 |
| 1981 | 1 103 | 977 | 1 957 | 13 754 | 2 398 | 4 302 | 2 653 | 6 229 |
| 1982 | 1 192 | 985 | 1 845 | 14 078 | 2 425 | 4 557 | 2 744 | 6 446 |
| 1983 | 1 265 | 1 043 | 1 878 | 14 307 | 2 415 | 5 007 | 2 847 | 7 036 |
| 1984 | 1 396 | 1 060 | 1 966 | 14 773 | 2 188 | 5 375 | 2 960 | 7 790 |
| 1985 | 1 522 | 1 079 | 1 972 | 15 331 | 1 981 | 5 670 | 3 049 | 8 113 |
| 1986 | 1 597 | 1 101 | 2 051 | 15 679 | 2 001 | 6 263 | 3 168 | 9 088 |
| 1987 | 1 706 | 1 125 | 2 114 | 16 251 | 2 040 | 6 916 | 3 418 | 9 641 |
| 1988 | 1 816 | 1 216 | 2 196 | 17 185 | 2 129 | 7 621 | 3 817 | 9 623 |
| 1989 | 1 827 | 1 270 | 2 352 | 17 942 | 2 210 | 8 027 | 4 222 | 9 665 |
| 1990 | 1 858 | 1 309 | 2 516 | 18 789 | 2 224 | 8 704 | 4 629 | 9 886 |
| 1991 | 1 940 | 1 299 | 2 599 | 19 309 | 2 161 | 9 417 | 4 959 | 10 522 |
| 1992 | 2 098 | 1 341 | 2 831 | 19 430 | 2 123 | 9 814 | 5 290 | 11 128 |
| 1993 | 2 277 | 1 390 | 2 976 | 19 457 | 2 124 | 10 238 | 5 661 | 11 720 |
| 1994 | 2 475 | 1 463 | 3 146 | 19 602 | 2 170 | 10 965 | 6 094 | 12 430 |
| 1995 | 2 653 | 1 538 | 3 348 | 19 849 | 2 221 | 11 818 | 6 573 | 13 104 |
| 1996 | 2 820 | 1 630 | 3 556 | 20 494 | 2 296 | 12 495 | 6 877 | 13 796 |
| 1997 | 2 973 | 1 679 | 3 655 | 20 798 | 2 363 | 12 991 | 6 702 | 14 598 |
| 1998 | 3 117 | 1 760 | 3 129 | 20 534 | 2 301 | 12 016 | 5 930 | 15 134 |
| 1999 | 3 259 | 1 841 | 3 107 | 20 631 | 2 332 | 13 222 | 6 123 | 15 827 |
| 2000 | 3 425 | 1 910 | 3 203 | 21 069 | 2 385 | 14 343 | 6 336 | 16 642 |
| 2001 | 3 583 | 1 957 | 3 256 | 20 683 | 2 412 | 14 673 | 6 383 | 16 214 |

Table 5c. **Per Capita GDP in 16 East Asian Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bangladesh* | *Burma* | *Hong Kong* | *Malaysia* | *Nepal* | *Pakistan* | *Singapore* | *Sri Lanka* | *16 country average* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 540 | 396 | 2 218 | 1 559 | 496 | 643 | 2 219 | 1 253 | 662 |
| 1951 | 541 | 446 | 2 295 | 1 440 | 505 | 608 | 2 253 | 1 293 | 698 |
| 1952 | 548 | 449 | 2 377 | 1 471 | 517 | 596 | 2 280 | 1 314 | 742 |
| 1953 | 547 | 454 | 2 460 | 1 440 | 543 | 637 | 2 314 | 1 300 | 775 |
| 1954 | 547 | 419 | 2 546 | 1 490 | 549 | 636 | 2 320 | 1 298 | 791 |
| 1955 | 508 | 467 | 2 636 | 1 460 | 554 | 635 | 2 358 | 1 339 | 814 |
| 1956 | 551 | 490 | 2 729 | 1 505 | 572 | 638 | 2 333 | 1 315 | 853 |
| 1957 | 530 | 510 | 2 825 | 1 455 | 566 | 650 | 2 318 | 1 300 | 869 |
| 1958 | 510 | 488 | 2 924 | 1 413 | 592 | 643 | 2 295 | 1 305 | 907 |
| 1959 | 526 | 555 | 3 027 | 1 467 | 601 | 633 | 2 186 | 1 289 | 931 |
| 1960 | 544 | 564 | 3 134 | 1 530 | 607 | 647 | 2 310 | 1 300 | 962 |
| 1961 | 564 | 568 | 3 244 | 1 592 | 613 | 669 | 2 422 | 1 291 | 950 |
| 1962 | 550 | 606 | 3 652 | 1 637 | 618 | 699 | 2 520 | 1 303 | 972 |
| 1963 | 594 | 613 | 4 083 | 1 669 | 623 | 723 | 2 701 | 1 297 | 1 017 |
| 1964 | 588 | 613 | 4 327 | 1 728 | 626 | 758 | 2 541 | 1 326 | 1 088 |
| 1965 | 607 | 617 | 4 825 | 1 804 | 631 | 771 | 2 667 | 1 336 | 1 116 |
| 1966 | 603 | 580 | 4 865 | 1 846 | 663 | 812 | 2 891 | 1 291 | 1 168 |
| 1967 | 578 | 586 | 4 824 | 1 830 | 641 | 820 | 3 163 | 1 377 | 1 198 |
| 1968 | 619 | 613 | 4 880 | 1 942 | 633 | 854 | 3 540 | 1 446 | 1 241 |
| 1969 | 614 | 626 | 5 345 | 2 005 | 649 | 885 | 3 965 | 1 471 | 1 331 |
| 1970 | 629 | 642 | 5 695 | 2 079 | 653 | 952 | 4 439 | 1 509 | 1 420 |
| 1971 | 586 | 650 | 5 968 | 2 180 | 633 | 931 | 4 904 | 1 468 | 1 450 |
| 1972 | 505 | 642 | 6 473 | 2 289 | 639 | 913 | 5 460 | 1 471 | 1 488 |
| 1973 | 497 | 628 | 7 105 | 2 560 | 622 | 954 | 5 977 | 1 504 | 1 569 |
| 1974 | 547 | 648 | 7 091 | 2 688 | 647 | 962 | 6 276 | 1 529 | 1 554 |
| 1975 | 529 | 663 | 6 991 | 2 648 | 642 | 978 | 6 430 | 1 541 | 1 594 |
| 1976 | 540 | 690 | 7 906 | 2 910 | 654 | 1 006 | 6 797 | 1 560 | 1 622 |
| 1977 | 529 | 718 | 8 707 | 3 076 | 657 | 1 023 | 7 224 | 1 635 | 1 692 |
| 1978 | 551 | 752 | 9 277 | 3 271 | 670 | 1 079 | 7 752 | 1 706 | 1 780 |
| 1979 | 560 | 773 | 9 796 | 3 457 | 669 | 1 087 | 8 362 | 1 783 | 1 826 |
| 1980 | 548 | 823 | 10 503 | 3 657 | 637 | 1 161 | 9 058 | 1 849 | 1 870 |
| 1981 | 550 | 854 | 11 202 | 3 824 | 621 | 1 207 | 9 460 | 1 934 | 1 926 |
| 1982 | 542 | 884 | 11 333 | 3 954 | 680 | 1 259 | 9 674 | 1 998 | 1 982 |
| 1983 | 555 | 907 | 11 797 | 4 096 | 644 | 1 309 | 10 330 | 2 072 | 2 052 |
| 1984 | 572 | 936 | 12 846 | 4 307 | 689 | 1 324 | 10 982 | 2 147 | 2 147 |
| 1985 | 577 | 947 | 12 763 | 4 157 | 713 | 1 400 | 10 764 | 2 208 | 2 229 |
| 1986 | 590 | 924 | 13 960 | 4 105 | 725 | 1 446 | 10 966 | 2 286 | 2 304 |
| 1987 | 603 | 875 | 15 597 | 4 219 | 735 | 1 487 | 11 827 | 2 275 | 2 403 |
| 1988 | 608 | 766 | 16 716 | 4 482 | 773 | 1 539 | 12 821 | 2 302 | 2 539 |
| 1989 | 612 | 786 | 17 043 | 4 790 | 771 | 1 569 | 13 599 | 2 330 | 2 614 |
| 1990 | 640 | 800 | 17 541 | 5 132 | 808 | 1 597 | 14 365 | 2 448 | 2 702 |
| 1991 | 649 | 788 | 18 230 | 5 447 | 838 | 1 642 | 14 801 | 2 537 | 2 777 |
| 1992 | 671 | 860 | 19 084 | 5 740 | 850 | 1 740 | 15 537 | 2 618 | 2 891 |
| 1993 | 691 | 906 | 19 889 | 6 077 | 861 | 1 749 | 17 018 | 2 762 | 3 004 |
| 1994 | 710 | 957 | 20 486 | 6 486 | 909 | 1 784 | 18 404 | 2 876 | 3 148 |
| 1995 | 733 | 1 015 | 20 726 | 6 965 | 917 | 1 830 | 19 225 | 2 997 | 3 291 |
| 1996 | 756 | 1 070 | 21 075 | 7 496 | 943 | 1 841 | 19 963 | 3 076 | 3 448 |
| 1997 | 783 | 1 122 | 21 503 | 7 874 | 958 | 1 833 | 20 921 | 3 240 | 3 551 |
| 1998 | 815 | 1 178 | 19 748 | 7 139 | 952 | 1 848 | 20 198 | 3 359 | 3 545 |
| 1999 | 843 | 1 297 | 19 819 | 7 418 | 961 | 1 882 | 20 854 | 3 470 | 3 647 |
| 2000 | 873 | 1 353 | 21 499 | 7 872 | 999 | 1 920 | 22 207 | 3 645 | 3 794 |
| 2001 | 897 | 1 409 | 21 259 | 7 756 | 1 028 | 1 947 | 21 011 | 3 562 | 3 851 |

Table 5c. **Per Capita GDP in 15 West Asian Countries, 1950-2002**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Bahrain* | *Iran* | *Iraq* | *Israel* | *Jordan* | *Kuwait* | *Lebanon* | *Oman* | *Qatar* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 2 104 | 1 720 | 1 364 | 2 817 | 1 663 | 28 878 | 2 429 | 623 | 30 387 |
| 1951 | 2 185 | 1 673 | 1 445 | 3 159 | 1 695 | 29 777 | 2 121 | 650 | 30 550 |
| 1952 | 2 267 | 1 629 | 1 557 | 3 029 | 1 726 | 30 023 | 2 193 | 677 | 30 161 |
| 1953 | 2 351 | 1 587 | 2 129 | 2 910 | 1 757 | 31 361 | 2 457 | 707 | 31 002 |
| 1954 | 2 436 | 1 545 | 2 463 | 3 374 | 1 787 | 33 200 | 2 745 | 736 | 32 418 |
| 1955 | 2 518 | 1 503 | 2 298 | 3 701 | 1 625 | 32 257 | 2 886 | 766 | 31 277 |
| 1956 | 2 599 | 1 593 | 2 389 | 3 860 | 2 139 | 32 876 | 2 744 | 799 | 31 933 |
| 1957 | 2 674 | 1 765 | 2 300 | 3 992 | 2 104 | 31 447 | 2 717 | 831 | 31 547 |
| 1958 | 2 739 | 1 916 | 2 493 | 4 109 | 2 220 | 29 907 | 2 269 | 866 | 31 620 |
| 1959 | 2 796 | 2 021 | 2 523 | 4 501 | 2 287 | 29 568 | 2 395 | 900 | 33 161 |
| 1960 | 2 843 | 2 154 | 2 735 | 4 663 | 2 330 | 28 813 | 2 393 | 935 | 33 104 |
| 1961 | 2 882 | 2 269 | 2 961 | 4 996 | 2 685 | 26 112 | 2 482 | 923 | 30 737 |
| 1962 | 2 931 | 2 247 | 3 017 | 5 267 | 2 620 | 26 443 | 2 507 | 1 084 | 29 362 |
| 1963 | 2 994 | 2 422 | 2 872 | 5 593 | 2 649 | 25 331 | 2 459 | 1 103 | 28 505 |
| 1964 | 3 073 | 2 521 | 3 115 | 5 916 | 2 981 | 25 303 | 2 534 | 1 075 | 26 799 |
| 1965 | 3 173 | 2 748 | 3 288 | 6 272 | 3 183 | 23 533 | 2 706 | 1 053 | 26 132 |
| 1966 | 3 283 | 2 934 | 3 349 | 6 190 | 3 137 | 24 050 | 2 804 | 1 080 | 32 239 |
| 1967 | 3 402 | 3 169 | 3 164 | 6 222 | 3 059 | 22 409 | 2 592 | 1 749 | 35 393 |
| 1968 | 3 520 | 3 542 | 3 604 | 7 033 | 2 674 | 22 300 | 2 831 | 3 094 | 36 982 |
| 1969 | 3 646 | 3 887 | 3 604 | 7 723 | 2 773 | 20 963 | 2 810 | 3 782 | 35 884 |
| 1970 | 3 788 | 4 177 | 3 473 | 8 101 | 2 395 | 30 695 | 2 917 | 3 799 | 33 160 |
| 1971 | 3 983 | 4 564 | 3 567 | 8 711 | 2 366 | 30 930 | 3 001 | 3 716 | 38 182 |
| 1972 | 4 198 | 5 158 | 3 323 | 9 478 | 2 355 | 30 291 | 3 177 | 3 934 | 39 933 |
| 1973 | 4 376 | 5 445 | 3 753 | 9 645 | 2 388 | 26 689 | 3 155 | 3 279 | 43 806 |
| 1974 | 4 574 | 5 759 | 3 825 | 10 025 | 2 506 | 21 934 | 3 503 | 3 541 | 36 914 |
| 1975 | 3 922 | 5 862 | 4 315 | 10 148 | 2 583 | 18 162 | 3 461 | 4 267 | 35 198 |
| 1976 | 4 313 | 6 668 | 5 023 | 10 071 | 3 096 | 18 166 | 3 524 | 4 597 | 35 424 |
| 1977 | 4 444 | 6 380 | 4 992 | 9 863 | 3 182 | 16 417 | 3 614 | 4 390 | 29 562 |
| 1978 | 4 415 | 5 445 | 5 693 | 10 125 | 3 718 | 16 539 | 3 711 | 4 086 | 30 278 |
| 1979 | 4 222 | 4 801 | 6 756 | 10 515 | 3 919 | 17 675 | 3 508 | 4 044 | 29 491 |
| 1980 | 4 388 | 3 961 | 6 377 | 10 984 | 4 480 | 13 271 | 3 526 | 4 072 | 29 552 |
| 1981 | 4 313 | 3 681 | 5 041 | 11 357 | 4 502 | 10 290 | 3 364 | 4 523 | 24 061 |
| 1982 | 4 414 | 4 087 | 4 833 | 11 390 | 4 643 | 8 685 | 3 136 | 4 800 | 18 750 |
| 1983 | 4 542 | 4 446 | 4 269 | 11 586 | 4 556 | 8 966 | 3 102 | 5 346 | 14 955 |
| 1984 | 4 557 | 4 348 | 4 136 | 11 461 | 4 767 | 9 024 | 3 167 | 5 976 | 13 163 |
| 1985 | 4 374 | 4 287 | 3 932 | 11 654 | 4 754 | 8 165 | 3 247 | 6 545 | 10 718 |
| 1986 | 4 316 | 3 743 | 3 759 | 12 028 | 5 002 | 8 475 | 3 104 | 6 442 | 8 345 |
| 1987 | 4 257 | 3 558 | 3 797 | 12 691 | 4 963 | 7 789 | 2 170 | 6 712 | 7 938 |
| 1988 | 4 267 | 3 253 | 2 908 | 12 739 | 4 750 | 7 727 | 1 970 | 6 670 | 7 540 |
| 1989 | 4 235 | 3 274 | 2 571 | 12 637 | 4 103 | 7 968 | 1 965 | 6 708 | 7 173 |
| 1990 | 4 104 | 3 472 | 2 458 | 12 968 | 3 792 | 6 121 | 1 938 | 6 479 | 6 804 |
| 1991 | 4 170 | 3 709 | 947 | 13 003 | 3 486 | 8 108 | 2 640 | 6 606 | 6 467 |
| 1992 | 4 374 | 3 856 | 1 196 | 13 380 | 3 829 | 9 677 | 2 735 | 6 898 | 6 737 |
| 1993 | 4 611 | 3 924 | 1 161 | 13 492 | 3 932 | 12 412 | 2 898 | 7 048 | 6 377 |
| 1994 | 4 481 | 4 006 | 1 070 | 14 305 | 4 029 | 12 872 | 3 093 | 7 071 | 6 210 |
| 1995 | 4 540 | 4 085 | 945 | 14 932 | 4 164 | 12 454 | 3 251 | 7 161 | 6 103 |
| 1996 | 4 619 | 4 260 | 1 032 | 15 302 | 4 093 | 11 529 | 3 333 | 7 117 | 6 123 |
| 1997 | 4 663 | 4 411 | 962 | 15 489 | 4 067 | 11 164 | 3 418 | 7 300 | 7 290 |
| 1998 | 4 787 | 4 432 | 1 075 | 15 649 | 4 044 | 10 542 | 3 471 | 7 242 | 7 605 |
| 1999 | 4 899 | 4 539 | 1 132 | 15 307 | 4 033 | 10 063 | 3 457 | 6 928 | 7 567 |
| 2000 | 5 065 | 4 742 | 1 221 | 16 159 | 4 059 | 10 210 | 3 409 | 6 893 | 8 042 |
| 2001 | 5 177 | 4 911 | 1 294 | 15 756 | 4 055 | 10 115 | 3 430 | 6 926 | 8 268 |
| 2002 | 5 262 | 5 138 | 1 346 | 15 284 | 4 095 | 9 977 | 3 468 | 6 927 | 8 496 |

Table 5c. **Per Capita GDP in 15 West Asian Countries, 1950-2002**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Saudi Arabia* | *Syria* | *Turkey* | *UAE* | *Yemen* | *West Bank and Gaza* | *15 country Average* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 2 231 | 2 409 | 1 623 | 15 798 | 911 | 949 | 1 776 |
| 1951 | 2 374 | 2 264 | 1 784 | 16 709 | 918 | 987 | 1 840 |
| 1952 | 2 470 | 2 786 | 1 947 | 17 246 | 924 | 1 024 | 1 937 |
| 1953 | 2 664 | 3 084 | 2 108 | 18 418 | 930 | 1 061 | 2 074 |
| 1954 | 2 912 | 3 453 | 1 993 | 19 884 | 936 | 1 103 | 2 118 |
| 1955 | 2 922 | 3 039 | 2 093 | 19 683 | 942 | 1 144 | 2 116 |
| 1956 | 3 075 | 3 508 | 2 097 | 20 377 | 946 | 1 187 | 2 200 |
| 1957 | 3 119 | 3 627 | 2 194 | 20 282 | 951 | 1 234 | 2 290 |
| 1958 | 3 204 | 3 039 | 2 222 | 20 372 | 955 | 1 280 | 2 328 |
| 1959 | 3 458 | 3 062 | 2 252 | 21 426 | 959 | 1 328 | 2 412 |
| 1960 | 3 719 | 3 023 | 2 247 | 22 433 | 964 | 1 378 | 2 492 |
| 1961 | 4 066 | 3 168 | 2 221 | 23 180 | 969 | 1 431 | 2 579 |
| 1962 | 4 445 | 3 796 | 2 297 | 24 250 | 975 | 1 485 | 2 686 |
| 1963 | 4 715 | 3 673 | 2 454 | 25 025 | 984 | 1 542 | 2 804 |
| 1964 | 5 005 | 3 637 | 2 496 | 25 676 | 989 | 1 600 | 2 910 |
| 1965 | 5 469 | 3 512 | 2 504 | 26 164 | 996 | 1 660 | 3 031 |
| 1966 | 6 102 | 3 139 | 2 735 | 26 483 | 1 007 | 1 724 | 3 207 |
| 1967 | 6 463 | 3 291 | 2 795 | 26 610 | 1 019 | 1 790 | 3 318 |
| 1968 | 6 848 | 3 306 | 2 917 | 26 374 | 1 028 | 1 858 | 3 580 |
| 1969 | 7 170 | 3 801 | 3 002 | 25 495 | 1 040 | 1 919 | 3 788 |
| 1970 | 7 624 | 3 540 | 3 078 | 24 552 | 1 230 | 1 980 | 3 998 |
| 1971 | 8 475 | 3 759 | 3 282 | 24 806 | 1 414 | 2 046 | 4 304 |
| 1972 | 9 497 | 4 544 | 3 412 | 24 806 | 1 495 | 2 116 | 4 649 |
| 1973 | 11 040 | 4 017 | 3 477 | 24 887 | 1 640 | 2 184 | 4 854 |
| 1974 | 12 333 | 4 821 | 3 665 | 28 449 | 1 696 | 2 256 | 5 149 |
| 1975 | 11 797 | 5 570 | 3 895 | 25 465 | 1 784 | 2 329 | 5 308 |
| 1976 | 12 126 | 5 976 | 4 136 | 25 598 | 2 003 | 2 408 | 5 779 |
| 1977 | 13 097 | 5 705 | 4 221 | 26 296 | 2 162 | 2 488 | 5 791 |
| 1978 | 12 963 | 5 998 | 4 250 | 22 545 | 2 281 | 2 571 | 5 658 |
| 1979 | 12 897 | 6 010 | 4 128 | 24 802 | 2 342 | 2 656 | 5 610 |
| 1980 | 13 284 | 6 508 | 4 015 | 27 709 | 2 290 | 2 744 | 5 397 |
| 1981 | 13 500 | 6 891 | 4 089 | 25 894 | 2 363 | 2 837 | 5 245 |
| 1982 | 12 969 | 6 786 | 4 194 | 21 721 | 2 336 | 2 929 | 5 294 |
| 1983 | 10 946 | 6 638 | 4 249 | 18 870 | 2 401 | 3 028 | 5 207 |
| 1984 | 10 339 | 6 143 | 4 392 | 18 007 | 2 422 | 3 128 | 5 151 |
| 1985 | 9 131 | 6 290 | 4 514 | 16 104 | 2 332 | 3 231 | 5 056 |
| 1986 | 8 173 | 5 772 | 4 727 | 11 624 | 2 311 | 3 340 | 4 808 |
| 1987 | 8 194 | 5 681 | 5 032 | 11 601 | 2 329 | 3 450 | 4 842 |
| 1988 | 8 122 | 6 219 | 5 123 | 11 189 | 2 351 | 3 564 | 4 716 |
| 1989 | 8 106 | 5 480 | 5 081 | 12 003 | 2 353 | 3 683 | 4 627 |
| 1990 | 9 115 | 5 701 | 5 445 | 13 070 | 2 272 | 3 806 | 4 856 |
| 1991 | 9 740 | 5 909 | 5 395 | 12 764 | 2 197 | 3 932 | 4 853 |
| 1992 | 9 643 | 6 152 | 5 615 | 12 806 | 2 220 | 4 065 | 5 041 |
| 1993 | 9 235 | 6 623 | 5 961 | 12 420 | 2 200 | 4 200 | 5 188 |
| 1994 | 8 949 | 6 946 | 5 541 | 13 216 | 2 168 | 4 344 | 5 122 |
| 1995 | 8 671 | 7 177 | 5 846 | 13 995 | 2 328 | 4 490 | 5 255 |
| 1996 | 8 492 | 7 481 | 6 161 | 14 604 | 2 390 | 4 644 | 5 424 |
| 1997 | 8 378 | 7 469 | 6 528 | 15 312 | 2 502 | 4 803 | 5 578 |
| 1998 | 8 244 | 7 829 | 6 635 | 15 666 | 2 540 | 5 050 | 5 646 |
| 1999 | 7 915 | 7 490 | 6 237 | 16 001 | 2 548 | 5 312 | 5 505 |
| 2000 | 8 002 | 7 481 | 6 597 | 16 560 | 2 588 | 5 124 | 5 706 |
| 2001 | 8 015 | 7 547 | 6 033 | 16 460 | 2 594 | 3 953 | 5 580 |
| 2002 | 7 951 | 7 580 | 6 192 | 16 589 | 2 613 | 3 050 | 5 664 |

Table 5c. **Per Capita GDP in 57 Asian Countries, 1820-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *16 East Asia* | *26 East Asia* | *15 West Asia* | *Average 57 Asia* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 581 | 556 | 607 | 581 |
| 1870 | 551 | 535 | 742 | 558 |
| 1910 | 623 | 674 | 940 | 638 |
| 1913 | 679 | 745 | 1 042 | 696 |
| 1950 | 662 | 691 | 1 854 | 712 |
| 1951 | 698 | 692 | 1 926 | 748 |
| 1952 | 742 | 714 | 2 030 | 794 |
| 1953 | 775 | 761 | 2 175 | 832 |
| 1954 | 791 | 783 | 2 214 | 850 |
| 1955 | 814 | 798 | 2 217 | 871 |
| 1956 | 853 | 812 | 2 302 | 912 |
| 1957 | 869 | 828 | 2 398 | 932 |
| 1958 | 907 | 844 | 2 437 | 970 |
| 1959 | 931 | 855 | 2 521 | 996 |
| 1960 | 962 | 862 | 2 602 | 1 029 |
| 1961 | 950 | 870 | 2 688 | 1 024 |
| 1962 | 972 | 908 | 2 799 | 1 052 |
| 1963 | 1 017 | 923 | 2 923 | 1 100 |
| 1964 | 1 088 | 939 | 3 033 | 1 171 |
| 1965 | 1 116 | 940 | 3 153 | 1 203 |
| 1966 | 1 168 | 954 | 3 339 | 1 259 |
| 1967 | 1 198 | 904 | 3 453 | 1 290 |
| 1968 | 1 241 | 920 | 3 720 | 1 343 |
| 1969 | 1 331 | 975 | 3 932 | 1 438 |
| 1970 | 1 420 | 994 | 4 146 | 1 530 |
| 1971 | 1 450 | 1 095 | 4 421 | 1 577 |
| 1972 | 1 488 | 1 123 | 4 781 | 1 631 |
| 1973 | 1 569 | 1 220 | 4 972 | 1 720 |
| 1974 | 1 554 | 1 191 | 5 241 | 1 721 |
| 1975 | 1 594 | 1 149 | 5 381 | 1 766 |
| 1976 | 1 622 | 1 210 | 5 880 | 1 820 |
| 1977 | 1 692 | 1 209 | 5 882 | 1 887 |
| 1978 | 1 780 | 1 219 | 5 732 | 1 962 |
| 1979 | 1 826 | 1 220 | 5 689 | 2 004 |
| 1980 | 1 870 | 1 201 | 5 453 | 2 034 |
| 1981 | 1 926 | 1 216 | 5 310 | 2 081 |
| 1982 | 1 982 | 1 248 | 5 344 | 2 139 |
| 1983 | 2 052 | 1 267 | 5 276 | 2 200 |
| 1984 | 2 147 | 1 298 | 5 235 | 2 287 |
| 1985 | 2 229 | 1 321 | 5 132 | 2 359 |
| 1986 | 2 304 | 1 337 | 4 884 | 2 414 |
| 1987 | 2 403 | 1 322 | 4 936 | 2 506 |
| 1988 | 2 539 | 1 333 | 4 782 | 2 622 |
| 1989 | 2 614 | 1 342 | 4 680 | 2 686 |
| 1990 | 2 702 | 1 346 | 4 911 | 2 781 |
| 1991 | 2 777 | 1 368 | 4 903 | 2 848 |
| 1992 | 2 891 | 1 351 | 5 084 | 2 962 |
| 1993 | 3 004 | 1 362 | 5 211 | 3 072 |
| 1994 | 3 148 | 1 289 | 5 066 | 3 193 |
| 1995 | 3 291 | 1 305 | 5 148 | 3 330 |
| 1996 | 3 448 | 1 323 | 5 273 | 3 482 |
| 1997 | 3 551 | 1 366 | 5 398 | 3 587 |
| 1998 | 3 545 | 1 400 | 5 407 | 3 588 |
| 1999 | 3 647 | 1 439 | 5 417 | 3 672 |
| 2000 | 3 794 | 1 467 | 5 426 | 3 817 |
| 2001 | 3 851 | 1 482 | 5 435 | 3 861 |

# HS–6: Africa

## Contours of African Development

As the long–term economic development of Africa is difficult to quantify with any precision, it is useful to consider the broad contours and salient features I had in mind when making conjectures about the development of per capita income.

There is a marked difference between the historical experience of the lands North of the Sahara and the rest of the continent. For most of the past two millennia, there were higher levels of income and urbanisation, more sophisticated economic and political institutions in the North than in the South. North African history is reasonably well documented because there are substantial written records. Knowledge of the South is based on archaeological or linguistic evidence until the ninth century when written evidence of northern visitors becomes available.

Over the long run, population growth was much more dynamic South of the Sahara. Two thousand years ago, about half lived in the north; by 1820, four–fifths in the south. Between the first century AD and 1820, the population of the North had increased by a third (with many intervening setbacks). In the South it increased nearly eightfold (see Table 6–1). In terms of extensive growth (i.e. capacity to accommodate population increase), the south clearly had the edge. In terms of per capita real income, it seems likely that the average Northern level was lower in 1820 than in the first century. South of the Sahara, it is probable that it increased modestly (see Table 6–2).

The greater demographic dynamism of the south is surprising, because of its substantial losses from the slave trade. There seem to be three reasons for this: *a)* in Egypt and the Maghreb, plague seems to have been endemic from the sixth to the early nineteenth century. It does not seem to have crossed the Sahara; *b)* before the eighth century, there was virtually no contact between North and South. Possibilities for trade across the Sahara were revolutionised by the introduction of camels between the fifth and eighth centuries. They could carry about a third of a ton of freight, go without food for several days, and without water for up to 15 days. The growth in trade benefitted both parties. The partial Islamisation of black Africa increased the sophistication and organisational ability of the ruling elites in the Sahel and savannah lands of West Africa south of the Sahara; c) probably the most important was the spread of improved agricultural technology and new crops. Two thousand years ago, much of black Africa was inhabited by hunter–gatherers using stone–age technology. By 1820, they had been pushed aside and were a fraction of the population. The proportion of agriculturalists and pastoralists with iron–age tools and weapons increased dramatically. Land productivity was also helped by the introduction and gradual diffusion of maize, cassava and sweet potatoes from the Americas from 1500 onwards.

## Egypt

In the first century AD, all of North Africa was under Roman rule. The Mediterranean was a Roman lake with magnificent ports in Italy and Alexandria and substantial flows of trade between Africa, Europe and the Middle East. Egypt was the most prosperous area, with a relatively large urban population, a sedentary agriculture, a substantially monetised economy, a significant industrial and

Table 6-1. **African Population, 1-2001 AD**
(000)

| | *1* | *1000* | *1500* | *1600* | *1700* | *1820* | *2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Egypt | 4 000 | 5 000 | 4 000 | 5 000 | 4 500 | 4 194 | 71 902 |
| Morocco | 1 000 | 2 000 | 1 500 | 2 250 | 1 750 | 2 689 | 30 645 |
| Algeria | 2 000 | 2 000 | 1 500 | 2 250 | 1 750 | 2 689 | 31 736 |
| Tunisia | 800 | 1 000 | 800 | 1 000 | 800 | 875 | 9 705 |
| Libya | 400 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 538 | 5 241 |
| **Total North Africa** | **8 200** | **10 500** | **8 300** | **11 000** | **9 300** | **10 985** | **149 229** |
| Sahel | 1 000 | 2 000 | 3 000 | 3 500 | 4 000 | 4 887 | 32 885 |
| Other West Africa | 3 000 | 7 000 | 11 000 | 14 000 | 18 000 | 20 777 | 218 393 |
| **Total West Africa** | **4 000** | **9 000** | **14 000** | **17 500** | **22 000** | **25 664** | **251 278** |
| Ethiopia and Eritrea | 500 | 1 000 | 2 000 | 2 250 | 2 500 | 3 154 | 68 208 |
| Sudan | 2 000 | 3 000 | 4 000 | 4 200 | 4 400 | 5 156 | 36 080 |
| Somalia | 200 | 400 | 800 | 800 | 950 | 1 000 | 7 489 |
| Other East Africa | 300 | 3 000 | 6 000 | 7 000 | 8 000 | 10 389 | 103 338 |
| **Total East Africa** | **3 000** | **7 400** | **12 800** | **14 250** | **15 850** | **19 699** | **215 115** |
| **Angola, Zaire, Equatoria** | **1 000** | **4 000** | **8 000** | **8 500** | **9 000** | **10 757** | **87 235** |
| Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe | 75 | 500 | 1 000 | 1 100 | 1 200 | 1 345 | 33 452 |
| Mozambique | 50 | 300 | 1 000 | 1 250 | 1 500 | 2 096 | 17 142 |
| South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho | 100 | 300 | 600 | 700 | 1 000 | 1 550 | 45 562 |
| Namibia and Botswana | 75 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 219 | 3 444 |
| Madagascar | 0 | 200 | 700 | 800 | 1 000 | 1 683 | 15 983 |
| Indian Ocean | 0 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 238 | 2 648 |
| **Southern Africa** | **300** | **1 400** | **3 510** | **4 070** | **4 930** | **7 131** | **118 231** |
| **Total Africa** | **16 500** | **32 300** | **46 610** | **55 320** | **61 080** | **74 236** | **821 088** |

*Source:* 1-1820 from McEvedy and Jones (1978), 2001 from US Bureau of Census. **Sahel** includes Chad, Mauritania, Mali, Niger. **Other West Africa** includes Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cape Verde, W. Sahara. **Equatoria** includes Cameroon, Central African Rep., Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé & Principe. **Indian Ocean** includes Comoros, Mauritius, Mayotte, Reunion, Seychelles. **Other East Africa** includes Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda.

commercial sector, and a very long history as an organised state. Its natural waterways lowered the cost of transporting freight and passengers through its most densely populated area. As the prevailing winds blew from the North, one could sail upstream and float downstream. Agricultural productivity was high because of the abundant and reliable flow of Nile water and the annual renewal of topsoil in the form of silt.

Egypt produced a surplus that the Pharoahs and the Ptolemies used to support a brilliant civilisation. From the first to the tenth century, it was siphoned off; first to Rome, then to Constantinople. After the Muslim conquest, it was redirected by the authorities in Damascus then Baghdad. Under the Fatimid, Ayyubid and Mamluk regimes, tribute ceased, but in 1516 Egypt became a provincial backwater under a Turkish viceroy, paying tribute to the Ottoman sultan. Foreign rule generally impeded trade through the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean which had flourished in the first and second centuries, and was restored from the tenth to the fifteenth century. Virtually all trade with Europe disappeared from the fourth until the twelfth century. The entrepot trade, manufactured exports and population of Alexandria withered away.

Table 6-2. **Tentative Conjectures for African Per Capita GDP and GDP, 1-1820 AD**

| | *1* | *1000* | *1500* | *1600* | *1700* | *1820* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (per cent of African Population) | | | |
| Egypt | 24.2 | 15.5 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 5.7 |
| Morocco | 6.1 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| Other North Africa | 19.4 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| **Total North Africa** | **49.7** | **32.5** | **17.8** | **19.9** | **15.3** | **14.8** |
| Sahel and West Africa | 24.2 | 27.9 | 30.0 | 31.6 | 36.0 | 34.6 |
| Rest of Africa | 24.1 | 39.6 | 52.2 | 48.5 | 48.7 | 50.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | | (Conjectured per capita GDP in 1990 international $) | | | |
| Egypt | 500 | 500 | 475 | 475 | 475 | 475 |
| Morocco | 400 | 430 | 430 | 430 | 430 | 430 |
| Other North Africa | 430 | 430 | 430 | 430 | 430 | 430 |
| **Average North Africa** | **460** | **463** | **452** | **451** | **452** | **447** |
| Sahel and West Africa | 400 | 415 | 415 | 415 | 415 | 415 |
| Rest of Africa | 400 | 400 | 400 | 415 | 415 | 415 |
| Average Africa | 430 | 425 | 414 | 422 | 421 | 420 |
| | | | (Estimated GDP in million 1990 international $) | | | |
| Egypt | 2 000 | 2 500 | 1 900 | 2 375 | 2 138 | 1 992 |
| Morocco | 400 | 860 | 645 | 968 | 753 | 1 156 |
| Other North Africa | 1 376 | 1 505 | 1 204 | 1 613 | 1 312 | 1 764 |
| **Total North Africa** | **3 776** | **4 865** | **3 749** | **4 956** | **4 203** | **4 912** |
| Sahel and West Africa | 1 600 | 3 735 | 5 810 | 7 263 | 9 130 | 10 650 |
| Rest of Africa | 1 720 | 5 120 | 9 724 | 11 130 | 12 359 | 15 599 |
| Total Africa | 7 096 | 13 720 | 19 283 | 23 349 | 25 692 | 31 161 |

*Source:* The stylised conjectures are for per capita income in each of the five regions at different points of time; GDP is derivative (i.e. per capita conjectures are multiplied by population estimates in Table 6-1). The rationale for the conjectures is derived from the analysis of main currents in African history in the following text. In the first century AD, North Africa belonged to the Roman Empire. Egypt was the richest part of the Roman world because of the special character of its agriculture, which had yielded a large surplus for governance and monuments in Pharaonic times, and was generally siphoned off as tribute by Roman and Arab rulers. Libya and most of the Maghreb (except Morocco) had a prosperous and urbanised coastal fringe in Roman times, with Berber tribes between them and the Sahara. There was no contact then with black Africa which I assume had an average income only slightly above subsistence ($400 in my *numeraire*). After the Arab conquest of North Africa in the seventh century, camel transport permitted trade across the Sahara, permitting a rise in per capita income in Morocco, the Sahel and West Africa. I assume that the gradual transition within Black Africa from a hunter-gatherer to an agricultural mode of production permitted greatly increased density of settlement with higher per capita labour inputs, but had little impact on per capita income.

By 1820, the Egyptian population was below its level in the eleventh century and the same is likely to have been true for per capita income. In the same period, Western Europe trebled its per capita income and increased its population more than fivefold.

## The Maghreb

In West Africa, Roman ships did not venture beyond Cape Bojador (just south of the Canary Islands), because the prevailing winds made it impossible for them to make the return journey. Overland trade between the western provinces of Africa and the lands to the south was negligible. Roman settlement was essentially coastal except in Tunisia where large irrigated estates were worked mainly by tenant farmers. Exports from these provinces were heavily concentrated on grain shipped to Italy from Carthage and olive oil from Tripolitania. Roman economic activity in Morocco was vestigial.

When the Arabs conquered the Maghreb they severed the Mediterranean trading links which had previously existed and explored new opportunities across the desert. They established camel caravan routes from Tunisia and Libya deep into the Sahara to places where it was possible to trade horses for black slaves. Bigger profits could be derived from the gold trade with ancient Ghana (about 800 kilometres north–west of modern Ghana, between the Senegal and Niger rivers, just inside the southern boundary of modern Mauretania), which had a lengthy history as state before the Arabs established contact in the early eighth century. The most direct route was through Morocco, the area which received the greatest stimulus from the new contacts with black Africa. Muslim merchants on these new routes were active in making converts to Islam. Early in the eleventh century, ancient Ghana was the first of the black African states to convert to Islam.

Gold production increased steadily in West Africa from the eighth century onwards. Until the twelfth century most of the output circulated within the Muslim world, but from then onwards there was increasing demand from Europe, mainly from Genoa, Venice, Pisa, Florence and Marseilles. European traders conducted their operations in Muslim ports on the Mediterranean coast. They had only minimal contact with African gold producing areas until the second half of the fifteenth century when Portugal gained access to the West African coast.

From the eighth to the twelfth century, the main market for Muslim traders was Awdaghast in Ghana. The goldfield was at Bambuk, somewhat further south, but its exact whereabouts was kept secret. Most exports were in the form of gold dust which was melted and moulded into ingots. In the fourteenth century, pressure of demand was such that production was started further south at the Akan mines (in present–day Ghana). In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the main trading centre for gold was Timbuktu in the empire of Songhay. Mining wealth was the main reason why ancient Ghana, Mali and Songhay were able to emerge as powerful states. Income from gold produced an economic surplus which allowed the rulers to maintain the attributes of power. It made it possible for them to import horses and weapons and maintain cavalry forces.

The main barter transactions between the Maghreb and black Africa were exchange of salt for gold. In the Sahel region, salt was very scarce, but was a necessity for people doing heavy work. Some of the salt came from maritime sources on the Atlantic coast. But it was much easier to transport rock salt. From the eleventh to the sixteenth century, the main source was in the Sahara at Taghaza, where it was mined by slave labour, cut into large blocks, and transported south by camel. Salt was not the only trade item in this north–south trade. There was also a lively exchange between trading centres within the Sahel and West Africa, particularly in kola nuts — the African equivalent of coffee or tobacco. Further east, Kanem was the main centre of the slave trade. At a later stage there was a diversity of gold routes to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt and from Mediterranean ports to European customers. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, Muslim countries were the only ones to mint gold coins. Marseilles first issued them in 1227, Florence in 1252, and Venice in 1284.

## Black Africa

In spite of the advance beyond hunter–gatherer techniques, the agriculture of black Africa contrasted sharply with that of Egypt. There was an abundance of land in relation to population, but soils were poor, and were not regenerated by manure, crop rotation, natural or human provision of irrigation. As a consequence, there was an extensive, shifting cultivation, with land being left fallow for a decade or more after the first crops. Nomadic pastoralists were generally transhumant over wide areas for the same reason — poor soils. The main agricultural implements were digging sticks, iron hoes for tillage, axes and machetes for clearing trees and bush. There were no ploughs (except in Ethiopia) and virtually no use of traction animals in agriculture. There were no wheeled vehicles, no water mills, windmills or other instruments of water management.

There were no individual property rights in land. Tribes, kin–groups or other communities had customary rights to farm or graze in the areas where they lived, but collective property rights and boundaries were vague. Chiefs and rulers did not collect rents, land taxes, or feudal levies. Their main instrument of exploitation was slavery. Slaves were generally acquired by raids on neighbouring groups. Hence there was a substantial beggar–your–neighbour element in inter–group relations.

It is not clear how widespread slavery was before contact with Muslim Africa, but the contact certainly reinforced the institution because it made it possible to derive a substantial income from export of slaves across the Sahara. The traffic was organised by Muslim traders from the North. The flow from north to south was negligible. Slaves usually walked through the desert with a caravan of camels carrying food, water, slave drivers and other passengers.

Transport facilities in black Africa were poor. Camels thrived in the dry heat of the desert but could not function further south. Muslim Africa had ships which could navigate and trade in the Mediterranean, and in Egypt there was substantial and relatively safe travel on the sailing boats of the Nile. In the Sahel and West Africa, there were partially navigable rivers, particularly the Niger, the Senegal and Gambia, but river traffic moved in rather primitive paddle–boats made of hollowed–out tree trunks and the frequency of cataracts meant that merchandise frequently had to be trans–shipped by head porterage. Horses were very expensive and had a short life expectation, because of the climate and the fact that they were highly sensitive to tsetse flies. They were used almost exclusively for military and prestige purposes by the ruling groups and their lightly armed cavalry (horses and riders wore padded armour as a defence against arrows).

A striking feature of black Africa before contact with the Islamic world, was universal illiteracy and absence of written languages (except in Ethiopia). This made it difficult to transmit knowledge across generations and between African societies. Contact with Islam brought obvious advantages. The Arabs who came as traders had a written language, and an evangelising bent. They included sophisticated members of the Muslim intelligentsia (*ulama*), who were able to promote knowledge of property institutions, law, and techniques of governance as well cutting business deals. Before the Moroccan conquest of Songhay in 1591, Muslim visitors were generally peaceful and posed no threat to African chiefs and rulers. They saw clear advantages in Islamisation which helped them build bigger empires and acquire stronger instruments of coercion. They were able to exchange gold and slaves for horses and weapons (steel sword blades and tips for spears, and, at a later stage, guns and gunpowder). Black African traders also saw the advantages of conversion. As converts (*dyulas*) they became members of an œcumene with free access to markets well beyond their previous horizons. Thus there was a gradual spread of hybrid Islam in black Africa from the eleventh century onwards. Conversion had its main effect on the ruling groups whose insignia and sanctions of power were a mix of Islam and tradition, whilst most of their subjects continued to be animists.

Analysts of state formation in black Africa make a distinction between complex and acephalous groups (see Goody, 1971). There were a great variety of polities within black Africa. The differentiation grew wider as a result of the varying degree of contact with Islam. Slave traders were generally the most Islamised. Slaves tended to be taken from the acephalous, stateless, and least Islamised groups. There were two reasons for this. The Muslim states tended to have the most powerful armed forces, and they generally avoided enslaving Muslims.

## The European Encounter with Africa

Between the eleventh and the fourteenth centuries, European contact with Africa took place in the Mediterranean. European merchants were able to buy Asian spices in Alexandria and African gold on the Tunisian coast until the Ottomans captured Egypt and most of North Africa early in the sixteenth century.

Table 6-3. **World Gold Output by Major Region, 1493-1925**
(million fine ounces)

| | *1493-1600* | *1601-1700* | *1701-1800* | *1801-50* | *1851-1900* | *1901-25* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | 8.153 | 6.430 | 5.466 | 2.025 | 23.810 | 200.210 |
| Americas | 8.976 | 19.043 | 52.014 | 22.623 | 140.047 | 152.463 |
| Europe | 4.758 | 3.215 | 3.480 | 6.034 | 17.379 | 8.296 |
| Asia | | | 0.085 | 6.855 | 49.150 | 51.900 |
| Australasia | | | | | 104.859 | 62.658 |
| Other | 1.080 | 0.161 | 0.161 | 0.498 | 0.986 | |
| World | 22.968 | 28.849 | 61.206 | 38.036 | 336.231 | 477.527 |

*Note:* There are 32 150 fine ounces in a metric ton.
*Source:* R.H. Rigway, *Summarised Data of Gold Production*, US Dept of Commerce, 1929, p. 6.

Table 6-4. **Akan (Ghanaian) Gold Production and Exports, 1400-1900**
(million fine ounces)

| | *1400-1500* | *1501-1600* | *1601-1700* | *1701-1800* | *1801-1900* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Production | 1.350 | 2.700 | 4.200 | 3.100 | 2.650 |
| Exports to Maghreb | 0.750 | 1.450 | 1.000 | 0.800 | 0.250 |
| Exports to Europe | 0.550 | 1.150 | 3.000 | 2.000 | 2.650 |

*Note:* There are 32 150 fine ounces in a metric ton.
*Source:* T.F. Garrard, *Akan Weights and the Gold Trade*, Longman, London, 1980, pp. 163-6.

Table 6-5. **Slave Exports from Black Africa, 650-1900, by Destination**
(000)

| | *650-1500* | *1500-1800* | *1800-1900* | *650-1900* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Americas | 81 | 7 766 | 3 314 | 11 159 |
| Trans-Sahara | 4 270 | 1 950 | 1 200 | 7 420 |
| Asia | 2 200 | 1 000 | 934 | 4 134 |
| **Total** | **6 551** | **10 716** | **5 448** | **22 713** |

*Source:* P.E. Lovejoy (2000), *Transformations in Slavery*, CUP, pp. 19, 26, 47, 142 and 147. His figures for the Americas are bigger than those of Curtin (see Table 4-4). Curtin's total for 1500-1870 is 9.4 million compared to more than 11 here. Part of the difference is that Curtin shows arrivals whereas Lovejoy does not allow for deaths in transit. The difference is also due to Lovejoy's use of the Du Bois archive in Harvard. So far, this appears to be available only as a CDROM, without the meticulously documented description of the source material which Curtin provided.

Portugal attacked Morocco in 1415 with intent to conquer and get access to African gold. It captured Ceuta, and, by 1521, established several bases on its Atlantic coast, but Moroccan forces recaptured these in 1541 and in 1578 annihilated a Portuguese invasion force. However, Portuguese innovations in the design of ships and navigational instruments made it possible to circumnavigate Africa and trade directly with India and other Asian destinations from 1497 onwards.

They created a trading base at Arquim on the Mauretanian coast in 1445, where they exchanged cloth, horses, trinkets and salt for gold. In 1482, a strongly fortified base was created at Elmina, on the coast of present day Ghana, which gave better access to the Ashanti gold mines. They succeeded in diverting a substantial part of West African gold exports from the Maghreb (see Table 6–4), and got smaller amounts in East Africa from Mutapa in Northern Zimbabwe. The Portuguese discovered quickly that the disease environment in sub–Saharan Africa was very hostile to European settlement. It was, in fact, the reverse of the situation in the Americas. Europeans had very high mortality from African diseases, but Africans were not particularly susceptible to European diseases.

Portugal created an island settlement at São Tomé (in the Bight of Guinea), where sugar production was developed with slave labour. Portuguese also acted as intermediaries in the slave trade, buying and selling between African coastal markets. With the discovery of the Americas, it became more profitable and healthier for Europeans to expand sugar production in Brazil than in Africa. Portugal became the major slave–trader across the Atlantic.

Although the Portuguese pioneered the export of African slaves for plantation agriculture in the Americas, they did not invent African slavery. Between 650 and 1500, 6.5 million slaves had been shipped from black Africa across the Sahara; to Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and India (see Table 6–5). However the Atlantic trade led to a massive increase in enslavement.

In the course of the seventeenth century, Portuguese slaving activity in Africa met fierce competition from the Dutch, British and French. The British exported more than 2.5 million slaves; most of them from Sierra Leone and the Guinea coast. The French took 1.2 million from the Senegal–Gambia region and the Dutch about half a million, mainly from the Gold Coast. The Portuguese were driven out of these regions and concentrated on shipments from Angola to Brazil and Spanish America. Their total shipments from 1500 to 1870 were about 4.5 million.

In the majority of cases, African traders controlled the slaves until the moment of sale. They brought them to the coast or the riverbanks where they were sold to European traders. Within Africa, slaves were acquired in several ways. Some were the offspring of slaves. A large proportion were captured in wars or were supplied as tribute by subject or dependent tribes. Criminals of various kinds were a steady source. There was large–scale raiding of poorly armed tribes without strong central authorities, and kidnapping of individual victims.

The flow across the Atlantic rose from an average of 9 000 a year in 1662–80 to a peak of 76 000 in 1760–89. Lovejoy shows the average price per slave in constant (1601) prices for 1663–1775. In 1663–82, the average price was £2.9 and £15.4 in 1733–75. African income from slavery therefore appears to have risen more than 40–fold from the end of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century. At their peak, in the late eighteenth century, H.S. Klein (1999), *The Atlantic Slave Trade,* CUP, p. 125, suggests that it probably represented less than 5 per cent of West African income.

The demographic losses were concentrated on tribes and people who were least able to protect themselves. Population growth in black Africa was certainly reduced by slave exports. Between 1500 and 1820 it grew about 0.16 per cent a year compared with 0.26 in Western Europe and 0.29 in Asia. The disruption caused by slavery reduced income in the areas from which slaves were seized. The trade goods which slave exporters received in exchange raised consumption but had little impact on production potential. In the eighteenth century, they included Indian textiles made specially for the West African market, tobacco and alcohol, jewellery, bar iron, weapons, gunpowder and cowrie shells from the Maldives.

Slavery within black Africa rose substantially after the abolition movement reduced the Atlantic flow and the price of slaves dropped. The momentum of enslavement continued, and a much larger proportion of the captives were absorbed within Africa. Lovejoy (2000), pp. 191–210 estimates that, at the end of the nineteenth century, 30–50 per cent of the population of the western, central and Nilotic Sudan were slaves. In the 1850s half the people in the caliphate of Sokoto in northern Nigeria

were slaves. In Zanzibar, the slave population rose from 15 000 in 1818 to 100 000 in the 1860s. There was a large increase of slave employment in peasant and plantation agriculture producing palm oil products, peanuts, cloves and cotton for export. In the Belgian Congo, Southeast and South Africa there was a rapid expansion of mining activity at the end of the century, with a servile labour force, whose *de facto* situation was equivalent to slavery.

An important result of Portuguese contact with black Africa was the introduction of crops from the Americas. The most important for the food supply and capacity to expand population were roots and tubers. Cassava (manioc) was brought from Brazil to the Congo, the Niger delta and the Bight of Benin early in the sixteenth century. It had high yields, was rich in starch, calcium, iron and vitamin C. It was a perennial plant, tolerant of a wide variety of soils, invulnerable to locusts, drought resistant and easy to cultivate. It could be left in reserve, unharvested, for long periods in good condition after ripening. Cassava flour could be made into cakes for long distance travel and was a staple food for slaves in transit across the Atlantic. Maize was an American crop which the Portuguese introduced on the west and east African coasts. By the seventeenth century it was present in Senegal, the Congo basin, South Africa and Zanzibar. Sweet potatoes were another significant addition to Africa's food supply.

Over the centuries these crops were widely diffused. In the mid–1960s, threequarters (43 million tons) of African output of roots and tubers came from cassava and sweet potatoes (see FAO, *Production Yearbook,* 1966). Maize (15 million tons) represented a third of black Africa's cereal output, the traditional millet and sorghum 47 per cent, rice 12 per cent and other cereals 8 per cent. Other significant American plants which were important in the long term were beans, peanuts, tobacco and cocoa. Bananas and plantains were Asian crops widely diffused in East Africa before the Portuguese arrived; coffee, tea, rubber and cloves were later introductions from Asia.

European countries did nothing to transmit technical knowledge to Africa, nor did they attempt to promote education, printing, development of alphabets etc. China had printing in the ninth century, Western Europe from 1453, Mexico in 1539, Peru 1584, and the north American colonies from the beginning of the seventeenth century. The first printing press in Africa was established in Cairo in 1822.

In 1820, there were only 50 thousand people of European descent in Africa (half of them at the Cape), compared to 13.4 million in the Americas. Africa had diseases which caused very high rates of mortality to Europeans, though Africans were not particularly susceptible to European diseases. Africans had much better weapons to defend themselves than the indigenous population of the Americas. The situation changed in the nineteenth century. Due to improvements in European weaponry, transport (steamboats and railways) and medicine (quinine), the number of European origin in Africa rose to 2.5 million in 1913.

We should note some African institutions which hindered development, but were not due to European influence. One of these, on which Ibn Khaldun commented at length, was the fragility of the states which emerged in the Muslim world (a point which applies *a fortiori* to black Africa). He demonstrated the persistence of tribal affiliations and lineages, and the continuence of nomadic traditions destructive of attempts to develop sedentary agriculture and urban civilisation. He stressed the cyclical rise and fall of Muslim regimes and saw no measure of progress from the seventh to the fourteenth century in which he lived.

African societies failed to secure property rights. The power elite were autocratic and predatory, which inhibited accumulation of capital and willingness to take business risks. This was very obvious in the Mamluk regime in Egypt. There were few countervailing forces in African societies. Goitein's (1967–93) detailed scrutiny of the Cairo Geniza archive led him to be very upbeat about the emergence of a commercial business class in Fatimid Egypt, but freedom of enterprise was snuffed out in later dynasties. The most striking example of deficient property rights was slavery itself, which was closely linked with the polgygamous family structure and limitation on the rights of women. These two institutions were probably the major impediment to physical and human capital formation.

## Evidence and Conjectures on the Pace of Development, 1820–1950

**Six Country Sample:** Maddison (2001) contained pre–1950 estimates for Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and South Africa. I have added Algeria and Tunisia, and extended the estimates for Egypt and Ghana. Sources for the sample countries were as follows:

**Egypt:** Population to 1870 from McEvedy and Jones (1978); 1886–1945 from D.C. Mead (1967), *Growth and Structural Change in the Egyptian Economy,* Irwin, Illinois, pp. 295 and 302. GDP 1945–50 from Mead, p.286; 1913–45 from B. Hansen and G.A. Marzouk (1965) *Development and Economic Policy in the UAR* (Egypt), North Holland, Amsterdam, p. 3 for 1913–39, p. 318 for 1939–45; 1886/7–1912 movement of per capita GDP from B. Hansen (1979), "Income and Consumption in Egypt, 1886/1887 to 1937", *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies,* no. 10, p. 29. 1929–39 GDP movement from B. Hansen (1991), *The Political Economy of Poverty, Equity and Growth: Egypt and Turkey,* OUP, New York, p. 6. Per capita estimate for 1870 derived by logarithmic interpolation between the 1886/7 estimate and my conjecture for 1820.

The last column of Table 6–6 compares my results with the proxy estimates of Tarik Yousef (2002), "Egypt's Growth Performance under Economic Liberalism: A Reassessment with New GDP Estimates, 1886–1945", *Review of Income and Wealth,* 48/4 December, pp. 561–79. He derives nominal GDP by a regression procedure using the money supply and assumed velocity of its circulation. He deflates it with a price index and divides by population. I show his per capita GDP movement linked to my estimate of the 1945 level. Yousef cites a miscellany of sources (including those I have used) to show that the broad contours of his proxy estimates are congruent with direct estimates for the first half of the twentieth century. However, there is a big discrepancy between his 1886–1913 per capita movement and mine. His 1886/7 level seems implausibly low, given the substantial expansion in agricultural output, exports and infrastructure investment between 1820 and the 1880s (which he acknowledges at the beginning of his article).

Table 6-6. **Egyptian Population, GDP and Per Capita GDP, 1820-2001**

| | *Population (000)* | *GDP (million 1990 int. $)* | *Per capita GDP (1990 int. $)* | *Yousef Proxy per capita GDP (1990 int. $)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 4 194 | 1 992 | 475 | |
| 1870 | 7 049 | 4 573 | 649 | |
| 1886/7 | 7 572 | 5 443 | 719 | 452 |
| 1913 | 12 144 | 10 950 | 902 | 825 |
| 1929 | 14 602 | 12 744 | 873 | 828 |
| 1939 | 16 588 | 14 790 | 892 | 812 |
| 1945 | 18 460 | 14 790 | 801 | 801 |
| 1950 | 21 198 | 19 288 | 910 | |
| 2001 | 71 902 | 215 109 | 2 992 | |

**Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia:** GDP from Samir Amin (1966), *l'Économie du Maghreb,* Editions de Minuit, Paris, pp. 104–5. For Algeria, Amin's estimates cover benchmark years between 1880 and 1955. I linked his GDP volume movement to my estimate of the 1955 level in 1990 international dollars; 1870 per capita GDP derived by logarithmic interpolation between his 1880 estimate and my conjecture for 1820, 1913 by interpolation between his figures for 1910 and 1920. I followed a similar procedure for Tunisia and Morocco, where his measures covered 1910–55 and 1920–55 respectively. Algerian population 1820–1930, Tunisian 1820–1913 and Moroccan 1820–1870 from McEvedy and Jones (1978), p. 223.

Table 6.7. **Algerian Population, GDP and Per Capita GDP, 1820-2001**

| | *Population (000)* | *GDP (million 1990 int. $)* | *Per Capita GDP (1990 int. $)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 2 689 | *1 157* | *430* |
| 1870 | 3 776 | *2 700* | *715* |
| 1880 | 4 183 | 3 312 | 792 |
| 1910 | 5 378 | 6 040 | 1 123 |
| 1913 | 5 497 | 6 395 | 1 163 |
| 1920 | 5 785 | 7 307 | 1 263 |
| 1930 | 6 507 | 8 963 | 1 377 |
| 1950 | 8 893 | 12 136 | 1 365 |
| 1955 | 9 842 | 14 224 | 1 445 |
| 2001 | 31 736 | 89 286 | 2 813 |

**Ghana:** R. Szereszewski (1965), *Structural Changes in the Economy of Ghana,* Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London, pp. 74, 92–3, 126, and 149 presents detailed estimates of GDP and population for 1891–1911, and 1960. Table 6–8 links his GDP movement to the 1960 level in 1990 international dollars. 1913 GDP is an extrapolation of his 1901–11 sector growth rates; the 1870 per capita level an interpolation between 1891 and my conjecture for 1820. Population 1820-1870 derived from McEvedy and Jones (1978), p. 245.

Table 6-8. **Ghanaian Population, GDP and Per Capita GDP, 1820-2001**

| | *Population (000)* | *GDP (million 1990 int. $)* | *Per Capita GDP (1990 int. $)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 1 374 | 570 | 415 |
| 1870 | 1 500 | 693 | 462 |
| 1891 | 1 650 | 798 | 484 |
| 1901 | 1 800 | 960 | 533 |
| 1911 | 2 000 | 1 393 | 697 |
| 1913 | 2 043 | 1 595 | 781 |
| 1950 | 5 297 | 5 943 | 1 122 |
| 1960 | 6 958 | 9 591 | 1 378 |
| 2001 | 19 843 | 26 012 | 1 311 |

Szereszewski distinguished between the traditional and modern sectors. He assumed the traditional sector expanded in line with population from 1891–1911 and rose about half in per capita terms from 1911 to 1960. The new components rose nearly 8 per cent a year in the two decades he scrutinised in detail. Cocoa exports rose from 80 lbs. in 1891 to 89 million in 1911, when 600 thousand acres and 185 thousand man–years were absorbed in its production. To a large degree the cocoa boom was sustained by more intensive use of land and previously underemployed rural labour.

The second dynamic element was gold. It had been exported for centuries, and in the 1870s there was a beginning of modern operations. The discovery of huge reserves in South Africa in 1886 sparked an analogous euphoria and investment boom in Ghana. By 1901, 42 companies were operating, and by 1911, a railway connection had been built from the coast to Kumasi through the gold mining areas. There were also improvements in transport facilities from Accra to its cocoa– growing hinterland, investment in modern port facilities in Secondi and Accra, and development of internal river transport by steam launches. The export ratio rose from 8 to 19 per cent of GDP between 1891 and 1911. The main benefits of growth were felt by the locals. In 1911 there were 2 245 Europeans (about 0.1 per cent of the population). In Algeria at that time there were three–quarters of a million European settlers (about 14 per cent of the total).

**South Africa:** GDP movement 1912–20 from Bureau of Census and Statistics, *Union Statistics for Fifty Years,* Pretoria, 1960; 1920–50 from L.J. Fourie, "Contribution of Factors of Production and Productivity to South African Economic Growth" IARIW, processed, 1971. 1870 per capita GDP level was derived by interpolation of the direct estimate for 1913 and my conjecture for 1820. Although direct GDP estimates are not available, it seems clear that South Africa was the most dynamic of the sample countries from 1820 to 1913. The chief beneficiaries were white settlers. In 1820 they were 30 000 (2 per cent of the population) displacing relatively weak and thinly settled indigenous herdsmen and hunters (Khoisan) in the Cape settlement which was then mainly a staging post for trade with Asia. By 1870 there were quarter of a million whites who had fanned out East and North into Natal, the Orange Free State and Transvaal, taken the best land and water supplies from Xhosa, Zulu and other indigenous groups and exploited various forms of semi–servile labour. In the next twenty years the discovery of diamonds and gold created a boom in investment and immigration. By 1913, there were 1.3 million whites (22 per cent of the population), with an elaborate system of social segregation to buttress their privileged position. Table 6–9 on the expansion of the rail network per head of population provides a clue to the comparative dynamics of African development.

Table 6-9. **Length of Railway Line in Service, 1870-1913**
(kilometres per million population)

| | ***1870*** | ***1913*** |
|---|---|---|
| Algeria | 70 | 632 |
| Egypt | 168 | 359 |
| Ghana | 0 | 165 |
| Morocco | 0 | 84 |
| Tunisia | 0 | 1 105 |
| South Africa | 0 | 2 300 |
| Argentina | 408 | 4 374 |
| Australia | 861 | 6 944 |
| India | 38 | 184 |
| United Kingdom | 685 | 715 |
| United States | 2 117 | 9 989 |

*Source:* *International Historical Statistics*: *Africa and Asia,* Macmillan, London, 1982 and Maddison, 1995, p. 64.

The top panel of Table 6–10 shows population in the 6 sample countries 1820–2001, the total for the non–sample countries and for Africa as a whole. The pace of population growth, 1820–1950, was about twice as fast in the sample as in the other countries, 1.19 per cent a year compared with 0.77 per cent. Average per capita income in the sample countries in 1950 was more than twice the level in the rest of Africa, as can be seen from the bottom panel, and in 2001, it was more than three times as high.

Table 6-10. **African GDP and Population Movement, 1820-2001**[a]

| | 1820 | 1870 | 1913 | 1950 | 2001 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Population (000)* | | |
| Algeria | 2 689 | 3 776 | 5 497 | 8 893 | 31 736 |
| Egypt | 4 194 | 7 049 | 12 144 | 21 198 | 71 902 |
| Ghana | 1 374 | 1 500 | 2 043 | 5 297 | 19 843 |
| Morocco | 2 689 | 3 776 | 5 111 | 9 343 | 30 645 |
| Tunisia | 875 | 1 176 | 1 870 | 3 517 | 9 705 |
| South Africa | 1 550 | 2 547 | 6 153 | 13 596 | 42 573 |
| 6 country total | 13 371 | 19 824 | 32 818 | 61 844 | 206 404 |
| 51 other countries | 60 865 | 70 642 | 91 879 | 165 489 | 614 684 |
| African Total | 74 236 | 90 466 | 124 697 | 227 333 | 821 088 |
| | | | *GDP (million 1990 international Geary-Khamis $)* | | |
| Algeria | *1 157* | *2 700* | 6 395 | 12 136 | 89 286 |
| Egypt | *1 992* | *4 573* | 10 950 | 19 288 | 215 109 |
| Ghana | *570* | *693* | 1 595 | 5 943 | 26 012 |
| Morocco | *1 156* | *2 126* | *3 630* | 13 598 | 82 255 |
| Tunisia | *376* | *744* | 1 651 | 3 920 | 45 714 |
| South Africa | *643* | *2 185* | 9 857 | 34 465 | 179 162 |
| 6 country total | *5 894* | *13 021* | *34 078* | 89 350 | 637 538 |
| 51 other countries | *25 267* | *32 213* | *45 408* | 113 781 | 585 038 |
| African Total | *31 161* | *45 234* | *79 486* | 203 131 | 1 222 577 |
| | | | *Per Capita GDP (1990 international Geary-Khamis $)* | | |
| Algeria | *430* | *715* | 1 163 | 1 365 | 2 813 |
| Egypt | *475* | *649* | 902 | 910 | 2 992 |
| Ghana | *415* | *462* | 781 | 1 122 | 1 311 |
| Morocco | *430* | *563* | *710* | 1 455 | 2 782 |
| Tunisia | *430* | *633* | 883 | 1 115 | 4 710 |
| South Africa | *415* | *858* | 1 602 | 2 535 | 4 208 |
| 6 country average | *441* | *657* | 1 038 | 1 445 | 3 089 |
| 51 other countries | *415* | *456* | *494* | 688 | 952 |
| African Average | *420* | *500* | *637* | 894 | 1 489 |

a) Conjectures are in italics.

Per capita income was assumed to increase at the same pace in the non–sample as the average for the sample countries between 1913 and 1950. Non–sample per capita GDP in 1870 is an interpolation between the conjecture for 1820 and that for 1913.

## Updates for 1950–2001

Annual estimates for 1950–2001 are an update and revision of those for 1950–1998 in Maddison (2001), pp. 310–327; with detail for another nine countries. Population 1950–2001 is from International Programs Center, US Bureau of the Census, October 2002 (USBC at www.census.gov). GDP volume movement 1950–2001 revised and updated for 1993 onwards from IMF, *World Economic Outlook,* September, 2000.

I amalgamated Eritrea and Ethiopia. Eritrea became part of a federation with Ethiopia in 1952. Ten years later it was annexed as a province. It seceded in 1991, and independence was approved in a 1993 referendum. There was a border war 1998–2000. Eritrean population was 6.5 per cent of the total for the two countries in 1950, 6.2 per cent in 2001.

1990 benchmark GDP levels in million 1990 international Geary–Khamis dollars were derived from Penn World Tables version 5.6 in Maddison (2001). Here (see Table 6–11), I have used the new PWT 6.1 (October 2002) and raised the 1990 GDP level for Burkina Faso (from $5 482 to $6 748 million), Burundi (from $3 520 to $3 879), Egypt (from $112 873 to $143 000), Ethiopia and Eritrea (from $18 964 to $29 593), Lesotho (from $1 828 to $2 033), and Zaire from ($17 304 to $19 922).

Table 6-11. **Alternative Estimates of African 1990 GDP Levels by ICP and PWT**
(million international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | ***PWT 5.5*** | ***PWT 5.6*** | ***PWT 6.1*** | ***ICP 5*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benin | 5 248 | 5 347 | 4 333 | 6 629 |
| Botswana | 5 479 | 4 178 | *6 382* | 5 662 |
| Cameroon | 17 115 | 14 393 | *21 881* | 41 534 |
| Congo | 5 972 | 5 394 | 3 578 | 5 358 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 14 568 | 16 330 | *20 009* | 18 528 |
| Egypt | 105 684 | 112 873 | *143 000* | 194 267 |
| Ethiopia | 17 891 | 18 964 | *26 496* | 18 622 |
| Gabon | 3 639 | 4 500 | *7 736* | n.a. |
| Guinea | 3 087 | 3 304 | *13 351* | n.a. |
| Kenya | 26 028 | 26 093 | 24 354 | 31 855 |
| Madagascar | 9 093 | 9 210 | 8 949 | 8 531 |
| Malawi | 4 840 | 5 146 | 4 719 | 6 173 |
| Mali | 5 059 | 6 040 | 5 878 | 5 314 |
| Mauritius | 7 211 | 7 652 | *8 646* | 7 671 |
| Morocco | 60 193 | 64 082 | *72 464* | 83 696 |
| Nigeria | 96 521 | 107 459 | 94 572 | 139 453 |
| Rwanda | 5 360 | 6 125 | 6 050 | 5 040 |
| Senegal | 9 351 | 10 032 | *10 298* | 12 139 |
| Sierra Leone | 4 041 | 4 325 | *4 571* | 3 021 |
| Swaziland | 1 580 | 2 154 | n.a. | 2 181 |
| Tanzania | 14 676 | 13 852 | 11 043 | 13 199 |
| Tunisia | 26 421 | 27 387 | *35 131* | 35 312 |
| Zambia | 6 935 | 6 432 | *7 879* | 10 684 |
| Zimbabwe | 14 913 | 13 766 | *24 712* | 20 391 |

*Source:* This table compares three sets of PWT estimates with ICP5 results (which are available for only 22 African countries). Col. 1 from annex to R.S. Summers and A. Heston, "The Penn World Table (Mark 5): An Expanded Set of International Comparisons, 1950–1988", *Quarterly Journal of Economics,* May 1991. Col. 2 from their January 1995 diskette. Col. 3 from Alan Heston, Robert Summers and Bettina Aten, PWT Version 6.1, Center for International Comparisons at the University of Pennsylvania (CICUP), October 2002 (http://pwt.econ.upenn.edu). In some cases PWT 5.6 referred to a year before 1990, and in Maddison (2001) I updated using the volume movement of GDP, and the change in the US GDP deflator between that year and 1990. I also made proxy estimates for Libya, Equatorial Guinea, Mayotte, St. Helena, São Tomé & Principe, and W. Sahara. Although some PWT 6.1 estimates are lower than those of 5.6, the overall result for the 45 countries now available is to raise African GDP by 28 percent. Italics indicate countries where the GDP level has been raised. Other striking cases are a 63 percent rise for South Africa and a 47 percent rise for Algeria. As some of the changes are very large, I prefer to wait until a further PWT round is available before adopting the new African estimates *en bloc*. I have adopted 6.1 estimates for Burkina Faso, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Lesotho and Zaire, as PWT 5.6 estimates seemed implausibly low. ICP 5 from UN/Eurostat, *World Comparisons of Real GDP and Purchasing Power 1985,* New York, 1994, p. 5. adjusted to a 1990 basis.

Table 6a. **Population of 57 African Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Algeria* | *Angola* | *Benin* | *Botswana* | *Burkina Faso* | *Burundi* | *Cameroon* | *Cape Verde* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 8 893 | 4 118 | 1 673 | 430 | 4 376 | 2 363 | 4 888 | 146 |
| 1951 | 9 073 | 4 173 | 1 705 | 436 | 4 423 | 2 403 | 4 947 | 151 |
| 1952 | 9 280 | 4 232 | 1 738 | 442 | 4 470 | 2 445 | 5 009 | 155 |
| 1953 | 9 532 | 4 294 | 1 773 | 448 | 4 518 | 2 487 | 5 074 | 160 |
| 1954 | 9 611 | 4 358 | 1 809 | 455 | 4 566 | 2 531 | 5 141 | 164 |
| 1955 | 9 842 | 4 423 | 1 846 | 461 | 4 614 | 2 575 | 5 211 | 169 |
| 1956 | 10 057 | 4 491 | 1 885 | 468 | 4 664 | 2 619 | 5 284 | 174 |
| 1957 | 10 271 | 4 561 | 1 925 | 475 | 4 713 | 2 665 | 5 360 | 180 |
| 1958 | 10 485 | 4 636 | 1 967 | 482 | 4 764 | 2 712 | 5 439 | 185 |
| 1959 | 10 696 | 4 715 | 2 010 | 489 | 4 814 | 2 760 | 5 522 | 191 |
| 1960 | 10 909 | 4 797 | 2 055 | 497 | 4 866 | 2 812 | 5 609 | 197 |
| 1961 | 11 122 | 4 752 | 2 102 | 505 | 4 920 | 2 890 | 5 699 | 203 |
| 1962 | 11 001 | 4 826 | 2 152 | 513 | 4 978 | 2 957 | 5 794 | 210 |
| 1963 | 11 273 | 4 920 | 2 203 | 521 | 5 041 | 3 003 | 5 892 | 217 |
| 1964 | 11 613 | 5 026 | 2 256 | 530 | 5 109 | 3 083 | 5 996 | 224 |
| 1965 | 11 963 | 5 135 | 2 311 | 538 | 5 182 | 3 164 | 6 104 | 232 |
| 1966 | 12 339 | 5 201 | 2 368 | 546 | 5 261 | 3 247 | 6 217 | 239 |
| 1967 | 12 760 | 5 247 | 2 427 | 554 | 5 344 | 3 323 | 6 336 | 247 |
| 1968 | 13 146 | 5 350 | 2 489 | 562 | 5 434 | 3 393 | 6 460 | 254 |
| 1969 | 13 528 | 5 472 | 2 553 | 572 | 5 529 | 3 451 | 6 590 | 262 |
| 1970 | 13 932 | 5 606 | 2 620 | 584 | 5 626 | 3 513 | 6 727 | 269 |
| 1971 | 14 335 | 5 751 | 2 689 | 600 | 5 726 | 3 587 | 6 870 | 273 |
| 1972 | 14 761 | 5 891 | 2 761 | 620 | 5 833 | 3 520 | 7 021 | 275 |
| 1973 | 15 198 | 6 021 | 2 836 | 645 | 5 947 | 3 529 | 7 179 | 277 |
| 1974 | 15 653 | 5 978 | 2 914 | 675 | 6 069 | 3 583 | 7 346 | 279 |
| 1975 | 16 140 | 5 879 | 2 996 | 709 | 6 199 | 3 664 | 7 522 | 280 |
| 1976 | 16 635 | 5 938 | 3 080 | 748 | 6 336 | 3 736 | 7 721 | 283 |
| 1977 | 17 153 | 6 161 | 3 168 | 789 | 6 478 | 3 821 | 7 960 | 286 |
| 1978 | 17 703 | 6 279 | 3 260 | 832 | 6 626 | 3 915 | 8 207 | 289 |
| 1979 | 18 266 | 6 450 | 3 355 | 874 | 6 780 | 4 013 | 8 451 | 292 |
| 1980 | 18 862 | 6 736 | 3 444 | 914 | 6 942 | 4 138 | 8 748 | 296 |
| 1981 | 19 484 | 6 877 | 3 540 | 950 | 7 111 | 4 214 | 9 024 | 300 |
| 1982 | 20 132 | 7 020 | 3 641 | 986 | 7 288 | 4 344 | 9 251 | 305 |
| 1983 | 20 803 | 7 143 | 3 748 | 1 023 | 7 474 | 4 531 | 9 522 | 309 |
| 1984 | 21 488 | 7 256 | 3 861 | 1 063 | 7 670 | 4 668 | 9 816 | 314 |
| 1985 | 22 182 | 7 399 | 3 980 | 1 103 | 7 876 | 4 809 | 10 130 | 319 |
| 1986 | 22 844 | 7 544 | 4 104 | 1 145 | 8 072 | 4 952 | 10 457 | 325 |
| 1987 | 23 485 | 7 669 | 4 234 | 1 189 | 8 275 | 5 110 | 10 779 | 331 |
| 1988 | 24 102 | 7 805 | 4 371 | 1 232 | 8 517 | 5 284 | 11 096 | 337 |
| 1989 | 24 722 | 7 919 | 4 513 | 1 273 | 8 799 | 5 459 | 11 390 | 343 |
| 1990 | 25 341 | 8 049 | 4 662 | 1 312 | 9 090 | 5 285 | 11 685 | 349 |
| 1991 | 25 958 | 8 237 | 4 817 | 1 349 | 9 390 | 5 393 | 12 006 | 356 |
| 1992 | 26 570 | 8 472 | 4 976 | 1 384 | 9 701 | 5 478 | 12 323 | 362 |
| 1993 | 27 176 | 8 689 | 5 140 | 1 418 | 10 005 | 5 590 | 12 635 | 368 |
| 1994 | 27 775 | 8 894 | 5 309 | 1 451 | 10 302 | 5 761 | 12 942 | 373 |
| 1995 | 28 364 | 9 218 | 5 484 | 1 481 | 10 608 | 5 392 | 13 245 | 379 |
| 1996 | 28 946 | 9 443 | 5 664 | 1 509 | 10 922 | 5 366 | 13 547 | 384 |
| 1997 | 29 521 | 9 560 | 5 848 | 1 533 | 11 242 | 5 405 | 13 853 | 388 |
| 1998 | 30 088 | 9 736 | 6 037 | 1 554 | 11 564 | 5 487 | 14 162 | 393 |
| 1999 | 30 646 | 9 922 | 6 230 | 1 569 | 11 889 | 5 603 | 14 475 | 397 |
| 2000 | 31 194 | 10 132 | 6 428 | 1 578 | 12 217 | 5 714 | 14 792 | 401 |
| 2001 | 31 736 | 10 342 | 6 630 | 1 581 | 12 549 | 5 838 | 15 110 | 405 |
| 2002 | 32 278 | 10 554 | 6 835 | 1 579 | 12 887 | 5 965 | 15 428 | 409 |
| 2003 | 32 819 | 10 766 | 7 041 | 1 573 | 13 228 | 6 096 | 15 746 | 412 |

Table 6a. **Population of 57 African Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Central African Rep.* | *Chad* | *Comoros* | *Congo* | *Côte d'Ivoire* | *Djibouti* | *Egypt* | *Eritrea and Ethiopia* | *Gabon* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 260 | 2 608 | 148 | 768 | 2 860 | 60 | 21 198 | 21 577 | 416 |
| 1951 | 1 275 | 2 644 | 151 | 781 | 2 918 | 62 | 21 704 | 21 939 | 418 |
| 1952 | 1 292 | 2 682 | 154 | 794 | 2 977 | 63 | 22 223 | 22 314 | 421 |
| 1953 | 1 309 | 2 722 | 157 | 809 | 3 037 | 65 | 22 755 | 22 703 | 423 |
| 1954 | 1 328 | 2 763 | 160 | 824 | 3 099 | 66 | 23 299 | 23 107 | 426 |
| 1955 | 1 348 | 2 805 | 164 | 840 | 3 164 | 68 | 23 856 | 23 526 | 429 |
| 1956 | 1 370 | 2 849 | 167 | 856 | 3 231 | 70 | 24 426 | 23 961 | 432 |
| 1957 | 1 392 | 2 895 | 171 | 874 | 3 300 | 72 | 25 010 | 24 412 | 435 |
| 1958 | 1 416 | 2 942 | 175 | 892 | 3 374 | 74 | 25 608 | 24 880 | 438 |
| 1959 | 1 441 | 2 991 | 179 | 911 | 3 463 | 76 | 26 220 | 25 364 | 442 |
| 1960 | 1 467 | 3 042 | 183 | 931 | 3 576 | 78 | 26 847 | 25 864 | 446 |
| 1961 | 1 495 | 3 095 | 187 | 952 | 3 700 | 84 | 27 523 | 26 380 | 450 |
| 1962 | 1 523 | 3 150 | 192 | 974 | 3 832 | 90 | 28 173 | 26 913 | 456 |
| 1963 | 1 553 | 3 208 | 196 | 996 | 3 985 | 96 | 28 821 | 27 464 | 461 |
| 1964 | 1 585 | 3 271 | 201 | 1 020 | 4 148 | 103 | 29 533 | 28 034 | 468 |
| 1965 | 1 628 | 3 345 | 206 | 1 044 | 4 327 | 111 | 30 265 | 28 621 | 474 |
| 1966 | 1 683 | 3 420 | 212 | 1 070 | 4 527 | 119 | 30 986 | 29 228 | 482 |
| 1967 | 1 729 | 3 496 | 217 | 1 097 | 4 745 | 128 | 31 681 | 29 839 | 489 |
| 1968 | 1 756 | 3 573 | 223 | 1 124 | 4 984 | 137 | 32 338 | 30 480 | 497 |
| 1969 | 1 785 | 3 650 | 230 | 1 153 | 5 235 | 147 | 32 966 | 31 154 | 504 |
| 1970 | 1 827 | 3 731 | 236 | 1 183 | 5 504 | 158 | 33 574 | 31 826 | 515 |
| 1971 | 1 869 | 3 814 | 243 | 1 214 | 5 786 | 169 | 34 184 | 32 519 | 526 |
| 1972 | 1 910 | 3 899 | 250 | 1 246 | 6 072 | 179 | 34 807 | 33 257 | 538 |
| 1973 | 1 945 | 3 989 | 257 | 1 279 | 6 352 | 189 | 35 480 | 34 028 | 561 |
| 1974 | 1 983 | 4 082 | 265 | 1 314 | 6 622 | 198 | 36 216 | 34 838 | 597 |
| 1975 | 2 031 | 4 180 | 273 | 1 360 | 6 889 | 208 | 36 952 | 35 673 | 648 |
| 1976 | 2 071 | 4 282 | 281 | 1 409 | 7 151 | 217 | 37 737 | 36 588 | 688 |
| 1977 | 2 111 | 4 389 | 305 | 1 461 | 7 419 | 229 | 38 784 | 37 443 | 706 |
| 1978 | 2 153 | 4 499 | 314 | 1 515 | 7 692 | 248 | 40 020 | 38 084 | 726 |
| 1979 | 2 197 | 4 544 | 324 | 1 571 | 7 973 | 263 | 41 258 | 38 568 | 722 |
| 1980 | 2 244 | 4 542 | 334 | 1 629 | 8 261 | 279 | 42 634 | 38 967 | 714 |
| 1981 | 2 291 | 4 648 | 341 | 1 691 | 8 558 | 294 | 44 196 | 39 555 | 731 |
| 1982 | 2 338 | 4 877 | 349 | 1 755 | 8 866 | 306 | 45 682 | 40 463 | 754 |
| 1983 | 2 385 | 5 074 | 357 | 1 822 | 9 185 | 316 | 47 093 | 41 565 | 779 |
| 1984 | 2 451 | 5 125 | 366 | 1 901 | 9 517 | 289 | 48 550 | 42 815 | 805 |
| 1985 | 2 516 | 5 170 | 375 | 1 955 | 9 864 | 297 | 50 052 | 43 448 | 833 |
| 1986 | 2 556 | 5 316 | 385 | 2 010 | 10 221 | 304 | 51 593 | 44 434 | 859 |
| 1987 | 2 600 | 5 502 | 395 | 2 067 | 10 585 | 311 | 52 799 | 45 816 | 881 |
| 1988 | 2 654 | 5 678 | 406 | 2 123 | 10 956 | 327 | 54 024 | 47 439 | 900 |
| 1989 | 2 728 | 5 834 | 417 | 2 181 | 11 361 | 350 | 55 263 | 49 174 | 919 |
| 1990 | 2 803 | 6 030 | 429 | 2 240 | 11 901 | 366 | 56 694 | 50 902 | 938 |
| 1991 | 2 882 | 6 242 | 441 | 2 298 | 12 421 | 375 | 58 139 | 53 199 | 961 |
| 1992 | 2 964 | 6 443 | 454 | 2 356 | 12 775 | 384 | 59 402 | 55 240 | 987 |
| 1993 | 3 053 | 6 675 | 468 | 2 415 | 13 185 | 393 | 60 677 | 56 537 | 1 014 |
| 1994 | 3 139 | 6 912 | 482 | 2 474 | 13 669 | 403 | 61 983 | 57 967 | 1 041 |
| 1995 | 3 204 | 7 138 | 497 | 2 532 | 14 115 | 409 | 63 322 | 59 511 | 1 070 |
| 1996 | 3 262 | 7 374 | 512 | 2 590 | 14 503 | 414 | 64 705 | 61 042 | 1 099 |
| 1997 | 3 322 | 7 619 | 528 | 2 647 | 14 830 | 418 | 66 134 | 62 536 | 1 129 |
| 1998 | 3 383 | 7 875 | 544 | 2 703 | 15 119 | 422 | 67 602 | 64 004 | 1 160 |
| 1999 | 3 442 | 8 144 | 561 | 2 757 | 15 475 | 427 | 69 067 | 65 502 | 1 191 |
| 2000 | 3 501 | 8 419 | 578 | 2 809 | 15 866 | 431 | 70 492 | 66 895 | 1 223 |
| 2001 | 3 562 | 8 693 | 596 | 2 860 | 16 234 | 438 | 71 902 | 68 208 | 1 255 |
| 2002 | 3 623 | 8 971 | 614 | 2 908 | 16 598 | 447 | 73 313 | 69 560 | 1 288 |
| 2003 | 3 684 | 9 253 | 633 | 2 954 | 16 962 | 457 | 74 719 | 70 920 | 1 322 |

Table 6a. **Population of 57 African Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Gambia* | *Ghana* | *Guinea* | *Guinea Bissau* | *Kenya* | *Lesotho* | *Liberia* | *Madagascar* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 271 | 5 297 | 2 586 | 573 | 6 121 | 726 | 824 | 4 620 |
| 1951 | 278 | 5 437 | 2 625 | 577 | 6 289 | 737 | 843 | 4 690 |
| 1952 | 284 | 5 581 | 2 664 | 581 | 6 464 | 749 | 863 | 4 763 |
| 1953 | 291 | 5 731 | 2 705 | 584 | 6 646 | 761 | 884 | 4 839 |
| 1954 | 299 | 5 887 | 2 745 | 588 | 6 836 | 773 | 906 | 4 919 |
| 1955 | 306 | 6 049 | 2 787 | 592 | 7 034 | 786 | 928 | 5 003 |
| 1956 | 315 | 6 217 | 2 831 | 596 | 7 240 | 800 | 952 | 5 090 |
| 1957 | 323 | 6 391 | 2 877 | 601 | 7 455 | 813 | 976 | 5 182 |
| 1958 | 332 | 6 573 | 2 925 | 606 | 7 679 | 828 | 1 001 | 5 277 |
| 1959 | 342 | 6 761 | 2 975 | 611 | 7 913 | 843 | 1 028 | 5 378 |
| 1960 | 352 | 6 958 | 3 028 | 617 | 8 157 | 859 | 1 055 | 5 482 |
| 1961 | 363 | 7 154 | 3 083 | 622 | 8 412 | 875 | 1 083 | 5 590 |
| 1962 | 374 | 7 355 | 3 140 | 628 | 8 679 | 893 | 1 113 | 5 703 |
| 1963 | 386 | 7 564 | 3 199 | 634 | 8 957 | 912 | 1 144 | 5 821 |
| 1964 | 399 | 7 782 | 3 259 | 610 | 9 248 | 932 | 1 175 | 5 944 |
| 1965 | 412 | 8 010 | 3 321 | 604 | 9 549 | 952 | 1 209 | 6 070 |
| 1966 | 426 | 8 245 | 3 385 | 598 | 9 864 | 974 | 1 243 | 6 200 |
| 1967 | 440 | 8 490 | 3 451 | 601 | 10 192 | 996 | 1 279 | 6 335 |
| 1968 | 454 | 8 744 | 3 519 | 611 | 10 532 | 1 019 | 1 317 | 6 473 |
| 1969 | 469 | 9 009 | 3 589 | 616 | 10 888 | 1 043 | 1 356 | 6 616 |
| 1970 | 485 | 8 789 | 3 661 | 620 | 11 272 | 1 067 | 1 397 | 6 766 |
| 1971 | 501 | 9 066 | 3 735 | 623 | 11 685 | 1 092 | 1 439 | 6 920 |
| 1972 | 517 | 9 354 | 3 811 | 625 | 12 126 | 1 117 | 1 483 | 7 082 |
| 1973 | 534 | 9 650 | 3 890 | 633 | 12 594 | 1 142 | 1 528 | 7 250 |
| 1974 | 552 | 9 905 | 3 970 | 640 | 13 090 | 1 169 | 1 575 | 7 424 |
| 1975 | 570 | 10 119 | 4 053 | 681 | 13 615 | 1 195 | 1 624 | 7 604 |
| 1976 | 589 | 10 333 | 4 139 | 733 | 14 171 | 1 223 | 1 675 | 7 805 |
| 1977 | 608 | 10 538 | 4 227 | 745 | 14 762 | 1 252 | 1 727 | 8 007 |
| 1978 | 628 | 10 721 | 4 318 | 758 | 15 386 | 1 281 | 1 780 | 8 217 |
| 1979 | 649 | 10 878 | 4 411 | 771 | 16 045 | 1 312 | 1 835 | 8 442 |
| 1980 | 671 | 11 016 | 4 508 | 789 | 16 698 | 1 344 | 1 892 | 8 677 |
| 1981 | 693 | 11 177 | 4 607 | 807 | 17 369 | 1 377 | 1 951 | 8 920 |
| 1982 | 716 | 11 401 | 4 710 | 826 | 18 059 | 1 412 | 2 011 | 9 171 |
| 1983 | 739 | 12 157 | 4 816 | 846 | 18 769 | 1 447 | 2 074 | 9 432 |
| 1984 | 767 | 12 829 | 5 046 | 865 | 19 499 | 1 484 | 2 138 | 9 702 |
| 1985 | 796 | 13 228 | 5 327 | 886 | 20 247 | 1 521 | 2 205 | 9 981 |
| 1986 | 827 | 13 778 | 5 504 | 906 | 21 006 | 1 559 | 2 274 | 10 270 |
| 1987 | 858 | 14 170 | 5 650 | 928 | 21 761 | 1 596 | 2 345 | 10 569 |
| 1988 | 891 | 14 569 | 5 800 | 950 | 22 504 | 1 631 | 2 418 | 10 877 |
| 1989 | 926 | 14 977 | 5 955 | 973 | 23 229 | 1 664 | 2 493 | 11 194 |
| 1990 | 962 | 15 400 | 6 280 | 996 | 23 934 | 1 693 | 2 189 | 11 522 |
| 1991 | 999 | 15 837 | 6 727 | 1 020 | 24 670 | 1 718 | 1 892 | 11 860 |
| 1992 | 1 036 | 16 278 | 6 988 | 1 051 | 25 524 | 1 740 | 1 985 | 12 210 |
| 1993 | 1 075 | 16 784 | 7 194 | 1 084 | 26 269 | 1 760 | 2 063 | 12 573 |
| 1994 | 1 115 | 17 272 | 7 429 | 1 116 | 26 852 | 1 778 | 2 057 | 12 950 |
| 1995 | 1 156 | 17 668 | 7 682 | 1 142 | 27 463 | 1 794 | 1 980 | 13 340 |
| 1996 | 1 197 | 18 046 | 7 949 | 1 165 | 28 074 | 1 807 | 2 025 | 13 746 |
| 1997 | 1 238 | 18 419 | 8 048 | 1 193 | 28 681 | 1 820 | 2 296 | 14 165 |
| 1998 | 1 281 | 18 795 | 8 176 | 1 221 | 29 266 | 1 830 | 2 655 | 14 598 |
| 1999 | 1 324 | 19 159 | 8 434 | 1 250 | 29 811 | 1 840 | 2 974 | 15 045 |
| 2000 | 1 367 | 19 509 | 8 642 | 1 278 | 30 310 | 1 847 | 3 149 | 15 506 |
| 2001 | 1 411 | 19 843 | 8 717 | 1 306 | 30 777 | 1 853 | 3 206 | 15 983 |
| 2002 | 1 456 | 20 163 | 8 816 | 1 333 | 31 223 | 1 858 | 3 262 | 16 473 |
| 2003 | 1 501 | 20 468 | 9 030 | 1 361 | 31 639 | 1 862 | 3 317 | 16 980 |

Table 6a. **Population of 57 African Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Malawi* | *Mali* | *Mauritania* | *Mauritius* | *Morocco* | *Mozambique* | *Namibia* | *Niger* | *Nigeria* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 2 817 | 3 688 | 1 006 | 481 | 9 343 | 6 250 | 464 | 2 482 | 31 797 |
| 1951 | 2 866 | 3 761 | 1 014 | 499 | 9 634 | 6 346 | 475 | 2 538 | 32 449 |
| 1952 | 2 918 | 3 835 | 1 023 | 517 | 9 939 | 6 446 | 486 | 2 597 | 33 119 |
| 1953 | 2 972 | 3 911 | 1 032 | 536 | 10 206 | 6 552 | 497 | 2 659 | 33 809 |
| 1954 | 3 029 | 3 988 | 1 042 | 554 | 10 487 | 6 664 | 509 | 2 723 | 34 632 |
| 1955 | 3 088 | 4 067 | 1 053 | 572 | 10 782 | 6 782 | 522 | 2 790 | 35 464 |
| 1956 | 3 152 | 4 148 | 1 065 | 592 | 11 089 | 6 906 | 535 | 2 859 | 36 311 |
| 1957 | 3 221 | 4 230 | 1 077 | 610 | 11 406 | 7 038 | 548 | 2 931 | 37 178 |
| 1958 | 3 295 | 4 314 | 1 090 | 628 | 11 735 | 7 177 | 562 | 3 007 | 38 068 |
| 1959 | 3 370 | 4 399 | 1 103 | 645 | 12 074 | 7 321 | 576 | 3 085 | 38 981 |
| 1960 | 3 450 | 4 486 | 1 117 | 663 | 12 423 | 7 472 | 591 | 3 168 | 39 920 |
| 1961 | 3 532 | 4 576 | 1 132 | 681 | 12 736 | 7 628 | 606 | 3 253 | 40 884 |
| 1962 | 3 629 | 4 668 | 1 147 | 701 | 13 057 | 7 789 | 621 | 3 343 | 41 876 |
| 1963 | 3 726 | 4 763 | 1 162 | 715 | 13 385 | 7 957 | 637 | 3 437 | 42 897 |
| 1964 | 3 816 | 4 862 | 1 178 | 736 | 13 722 | 8 127 | 654 | 3 533 | 43 946 |
| 1965 | 3 914 | 4 963 | 1 195 | 756 | 14 066 | 8 301 | 671 | 3 633 | 45 025 |
| 1966 | 4 023 | 5 068 | 1 212 | 774 | 14 415 | 8 486 | 689 | 3 735 | 46 143 |
| 1967 | 4 147 | 5 177 | 1 231 | 789 | 14 770 | 8 681 | 707 | 3 842 | 47 305 |
| 1968 | 4 264 | 5 289 | 1 249 | 804 | 15 137 | 8 884 | 725 | 3 951 | 48 515 |
| 1969 | 4 379 | 5 405 | 1 269 | 816 | 15 517 | 9 093 | 745 | 4 064 | 49 776 |
| 1970 | 4 489 | 5 525 | 1 289 | 830 | 15 909 | 9 304 | 765 | 4 182 | 51 113 |
| 1971 | 4 606 | 5 649 | 1 311 | 841 | 16 313 | 9 539 | 786 | 4 303 | 52 495 |
| 1972 | 4 731 | 5 777 | 1 333 | 851 | 16 661 | 9 810 | 808 | 4 429 | 53 914 |
| 1973 | 4 865 | 5 909 | 1 356 | 861 | 16 998 | 10 088 | 831 | 4 559 | 55 415 |
| 1974 | 5 031 | 6 046 | 1 380 | 873 | 17 335 | 10 370 | 854 | 4 695 | 57 084 |
| 1975 | 5 268 | 6 188 | 1 404 | 885 | 17 687 | 10 433 | 879 | 4 836 | 58 916 |
| 1976 | 5 473 | 6 334 | 1 430 | 898 | 18 043 | 10 770 | 905 | 4 984 | 60 819 |
| 1977 | 5 637 | 6 422 | 1 457 | 913 | 18 397 | 11 128 | 923 | 5 139 | 62 822 |
| 1978 | 5 792 | 6 517 | 1 485 | 929 | 18 758 | 11 466 | 935 | 5 294 | 64 953 |
| 1979 | 5 956 | 6 620 | 1 516 | 947 | 19 126 | 11 828 | 955 | 5 459 | 67 224 |
| 1980 | 6 129 | 6 731 | 1 550 | 964 | 19 487 | 12 103 | 975 | 5 629 | 69 629 |
| 1981 | 6 311 | 6 849 | 1 585 | 979 | 19 846 | 12 364 | 988 | 5 806 | 72 092 |
| 1982 | 6 503 | 6 975 | 1 622 | 992 | 20 199 | 12 588 | 1 011 | 5 988 | 74 538 |
| 1983 | 6 703 | 7 110 | 1 662 | 1 002 | 20 740 | 12 775 | 1 045 | 6 189 | 75 901 |
| 1984 | 6 909 | 7 255 | 1 703 | 1 012 | 21 296 | 12 926 | 1 080 | 6 389 | 77 544 |
| 1985 | 7 124 | 7 408 | 1 747 | 1 022 | 21 857 | 13 065 | 1 116 | 6 589 | 79 884 |
| 1986 | 7 391 | 7 569 | 1 793 | 1 032 | 22 422 | 13 143 | 1 154 | 6 802 | 81 971 |
| 1987 | 7 817 | 7 738 | 1 841 | 1 043 | 22 987 | 12 889 | 1 196 | 7 016 | 84 505 |
| 1988 | 8 327 | 7 884 | 1 892 | 1 052 | 23 555 | 12 517 | 1 256 | 7 237 | 87 115 |
| 1989 | 8 800 | 8 050 | 1 937 | 1 063 | 24 122 | 12 467 | 1 339 | 7 428 | 89 801 |
| 1990 | 9 215 | 8 228 | 1 984 | 1 074 | 24 686 | 12 649 | 1 409 | 7 630 | 92 566 |
| 1991 | 9 549 | 8 412 | 2 041 | 1 085 | 25 244 | 12 912 | 1 450 | 7 844 | 95 390 |
| 1992 | 9 871 | 8 565 | 2 119 | 1 096 | 25 798 | 13 149 | 1 491 | 8 069 | 98 270 |
| 1993 | 9 997 | 8 719 | 2 205 | 1 107 | 26 351 | 13 638 | 1 532 | 8 307 | 101 227 |
| 1994 | 9 767 | 8 911 | 2 279 | 1 118 | 26 901 | 14 663 | 1 575 | 8 557 | 104 260 |
| 1995 | 9 656 | 9 157 | 2 342 | 1 129 | 27 447 | 15 522 | 1 618 | 8 819 | 107 372 |
| 1996 | 9 855 | 9 452 | 2 389 | 1 139 | 27 990 | 15 898 | 1 661 | 9 085 | 110 552 |
| 1997 | 10 103 | 9 746 | 2 445 | 1 150 | 28 530 | 16 184 | 1 704 | 9 345 | 113 787 |
| 1998 | 10 356 | 10 054 | 2 515 | 1 160 | 29 066 | 16 453 | 1 746 | 9 611 | 117 072 |
| 1999 | 10 613 | 10 360 | 2 591 | 1 169 | 29 597 | 16 704 | 1 787 | 9 888 | 120 397 |
| 2000 | 10 874 | 10 665 | 2 668 | 1 179 | 30 122 | 16 934 | 1 826 | 10 174 | 123 750 |
| 2001 | 11 134 | 10 980 | 2 747 | 1 190 | 30 645 | 17 142 | 1 863 | 10 465 | 127 120 |
| 2002 | 11 393 | 11 300 | 2 829 | 1 200 | 31 168 | 17 324 | 1 897 | 10 760 | 130 500 |
| 2003 | 11 651 | 11 626 | 2 913 | 1 210 | 31 689 | 17 479 | 1 927 | 11 059 | 133 882 |

Table 6a. **Population of 57 African Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Reunion* | *Rwanda* | *Senegal* | *Seychelles* | *Sierra Leone* | *Somalia* | *South Africa* | *Sudan* | *Swaziland* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 244 | 2 439 | 2 654 | 33 | 2 087 | 2 438 | 13 596 | 8 051 | 277 |
| 1951 | 251 | 2 486 | 2 703 | 33 | 2 115 | 2 482 | 13 926 | 8 275 | 284 |
| 1952 | 258 | 2 535 | 2 756 | 33 | 2 143 | 2 527 | 14 265 | 8 505 | 290 |
| 1953 | 266 | 2 587 | 2 810 | 34 | 2 172 | 2 574 | 14 624 | 8 741 | 297 |
| 1954 | 274 | 2 641 | 2 867 | 35 | 2 202 | 2 623 | 14 992 | 8 984 | 304 |
| 1955 | 286 | 2 698 | 2 927 | 36 | 2 233 | 2 673 | 15 369 | 9 233 | 311 |
| 1956 | 296 | 2 759 | 2 989 | 38 | 2 264 | 2 726 | 15 755 | 9 490 | 319 |
| 1957 | 309 | 2 822 | 3 055 | 38 | 2 296 | 2 780 | 16 152 | 9 753 | 327 |
| 1958 | 318 | 2 889 | 3 123 | 39 | 2 328 | 2 837 | 16 558 | 10 024 | 335 |
| 1959 | 327 | 2 959 | 3 195 | 40 | 2 362 | 2 895 | 16 975 | 10 303 | 343 |
| 1960 | 338 | 3 032 | 3 270 | 42 | 2 396 | 2 956 | 17 417 | 10 589 | 352 |
| 1961 | 348 | 3 046 | 3 348 | 43 | 2 432 | 3 017 | 17 870 | 10 882 | 361 |
| 1962 | 359 | 3 051 | 3 430 | 44 | 2 468 | 3 080 | 18 357 | 11 183 | 370 |
| 1963 | 371 | 3 129 | 3 516 | 45 | 2 505 | 3 145 | 18 857 | 11 493 | 380 |
| 1964 | 384 | 3 184 | 3 636 | 47 | 2 543 | 3 213 | 19 371 | 11 801 | 389 |
| 1965 | 393 | 3 265 | 3 744 | 48 | 2 582 | 3 283 | 19 898 | 12 086 | 399 |
| 1966 | 403 | 3 358 | 3 857 | 49 | 2 622 | 3 354 | 20 440 | 12 377 | 410 |
| 1967 | 414 | 3 451 | 3 966 | 50 | 2 662 | 3 429 | 20 997 | 12 716 | 421 |
| 1968 | 425 | 3 548 | 4 074 | 51 | 2 704 | 3 506 | 21 569 | 13 059 | 432 |
| 1969 | 436 | 3 657 | 4 193 | 53 | 2 746 | 3 585 | 22 157 | 13 403 | 443 |
| 1970 | 445 | 3 769 | 4 318 | 54 | 2 789 | 3 667 | 22 740 | 13 788 | 455 |
| 1971 | 453 | 3 880 | 4 450 | 56 | 2 834 | 3 752 | 23 338 | 14 182 | 467 |
| 1972 | 462 | 3 992 | 4 589 | 57 | 2 879 | 3 840 | 23 936 | 14 597 | 480 |
| 1973 | 469 | 4 110 | 4 727 | 58 | 2 925 | 3 932 | 24 549 | 15 113 | 493 |
| 1974 | 475 | 4 226 | 4 872 | 59 | 2 974 | 4 027 | 25 179 | 15 571 | 507 |
| 1975 | 481 | 4 357 | 4 989 | 61 | 3 027 | 4 128 | 25 815 | 16 056 | 521 |
| 1976 | 487 | 4 502 | 5 101 | 62 | 3 083 | 4 238 | 26 468 | 16 570 | 536 |
| 1977 | 492 | 4 657 | 5 232 | 63 | 3 141 | 4 354 | 27 130 | 17 105 | 551 |
| 1978 | 497 | 4 819 | 5 365 | 64 | 3 201 | 4 678 | 27 809 | 17 712 | 568 |
| 1979 | 502 | 4 976 | 5 501 | 65 | 3 263 | 5 309 | 28 506 | 18 387 | 588 |
| 1980 | 507 | 5 139 | 5 640 | 66 | 3 327 | 5 791 | 29 252 | 19 064 | 611 |
| 1981 | 512 | 5 311 | 5 783 | 68 | 3 394 | 5 825 | 30 018 | 19 702 | 631 |
| 1982 | 518 | 5 510 | 5 930 | 68 | 3 465 | 5 829 | 30 829 | 20 367 | 650 |
| 1983 | 523 | 5 705 | 6 082 | 69 | 3 538 | 6 003 | 31 664 | 21 751 | 673 |
| 1984 | 533 | 5 868 | 6 239 | 70 | 3 615 | 6 207 | 32 523 | 22 543 | 697 |
| 1985 | 542 | 6 023 | 6 400 | 71 | 3 696 | 6 446 | 33 406 | 23 454 | 722 |
| 1986 | 551 | 6 186 | 6 568 | 71 | 3 781 | 6 700 | 34 156 | 24 171 | 751 |
| 1987 | 562 | 6 375 | 6 740 | 72 | 3 870 | 6 922 | 34 894 | 24 726 | 779 |
| 1988 | 574 | 6 584 | 6 918 | 72 | 3 963 | 6 900 | 35 640 | 25 240 | 817 |
| 1989 | 585 | 6 781 | 7 137 | 73 | 4 061 | 6 748 | 36 406 | 25 838 | 852 |
| 1990 | 597 | 6 962 | 7 362 | 73 | 4 226 | 6 675 | 37 191 | 26 627 | 885 |
| 1991 | 610 | 7 150 | 7 592 | 74 | 4 340 | 6 448 | 37 924 | 27 446 | 926 |
| 1992 | 622 | 7 328 | 7 821 | 75 | 4 270 | 6 100 | 38 656 | 28 228 | 963 |
| 1993 | 635 | 7 489 | 8 050 | 76 | 4 229 | 6 060 | 39 271 | 28 964 | 992 |
| 1994 | 647 | 6 441 | 8 284 | 76 | 4 332 | 6 178 | 39 762 | 29 771 | 997 |
| 1995 | 660 | 5 723 | 8 525 | 77 | 4 507 | 6 291 | 40 256 | 30 567 | 1 005 |
| 1996 | 672 | 6 008 | 8 774 | 78 | 4 633 | 6 461 | 40 723 | 31 307 | 1 031 |
| 1997 | 685 | 7 199 | 9 022 | 78 | 4 727 | 6 634 | 41 194 | 32 161 | 1 057 |
| 1998 | 697 | 7 159 | 9 273 | 78 | 4 895 | 6 843 | 41 658 | 33 108 | 1 080 |
| 1999 | 709 | 7 291 | 9 527 | 79 | 5 053 | 7 044 | 42 048 | 34 085 | 1 101 |
| 2000 | 721 | 7 405 | 9 784 | 79 | 5 203 | 7 253 | 42 351 | 35 080 | 1 120 |
| 2001 | 733 | 7 532 | 10 046 | 80 | 5 388 | 7 489 | 42 573 | 36 080 | 1 136 |
| 2002 | 744 | 7 668 | 10 311 | 80 | 5 565 | 7 753 | 42 716 | 37 090 | 1 150 |
| 2003 | 755 | 7 810 | 10 580 | 80 | 5 733 | 8 025 | 42 769 | 38 114 | 1 161 |

Table 6a. **Population of 57 African Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Tanzania* | *Togo* | *Tunisia* | *Uganda* | *Zaire* | *Zambia* | *Zimbabwe* | *6 Country Total* | *57 Country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 7 935 | 1 172 | 3 517 | 5 522 | 13 569 | 2 553 | 2 853 | 1 266 | 227 333 |
| 1951 | 8 125 | 1 195 | 3 583 | 5 671 | 13 819 | 2 611 | 2 951 | 1 299 | 232 068 |
| 1952 | 8 323 | 1 219 | 3 648 | 5 825 | 14 075 | 2 672 | 3 081 | 1 334 | 237 008 |
| 1953 | 8 529 | 1 244 | 3 713 | 5 983 | 14 335 | 2 734 | 3 191 | 1 370 | 242 086 |
| 1954 | 8 745 | 1 271 | 3 779 | 6 148 | 14 605 | 2 800 | 3 307 | 1 409 | 247 273 |
| 1955 | 8 971 | 1 298 | 3 846 | 6 317 | 14 886 | 2 869 | 3 409 | 1 451 | 252 759 |
| 1956 | 9 206 | 1 327 | 3 903 | 6 493 | 15 178 | 2 941 | 3 530 | 1 496 | 258 409 |
| 1957 | 9 453 | 1 357 | 3 951 | 6 676 | 15 481 | 3 016 | 3 646 | 1 543 | 264 222 |
| 1958 | 9 711 | 1 389 | 4 007 | 6 864 | 15 796 | 3 094 | 3 764 | 1 592 | 270 231 |
| 1959 | 9 979 | 1 422 | 4 075 | 7 059 | 16 123 | 3 173 | 3 887 | 1 645 | 276 454 |
| 1960 | 10 260 | 1 456 | 4 149 | 7 262 | 16 462 | 3 254 | 4 011 | 1 701 | 282 919 |
| 1961 | 10 555 | 1 491 | 4 216 | 7 472 | 16 798 | 3 337 | 4 140 | 1 760 | 289 385 |
| 1962 | 10 864 | 1 528 | 4 287 | 7 689 | 17 300 | 3 421 | 4 278 | 1 819 | 295 977 |
| 1963 | 11 185 | 1 566 | 4 374 | 7 914 | 17 819 | 3 508 | 4 412 | 1 882 | 303 251 |
| 1964 | 11 522 | 1 606 | 4 468 | 8 147 | 18 203 | 3 599 | 4 537 | 1 951 | 310 725 |
| 1965 | 11 870 | 1 648 | 4 566 | 8 389 | 18 604 | 3 694 | 4 685 | 2 022 | 318 478 |
| 1966 | 12 231 | 1 691 | 4 676 | 8 640 | 19 068 | 3 794 | 4 836 | 2 103 | 326 534 |
| 1967 | 12 607 | 1 736 | 4 787 | 8 900 | 19 640 | 3 900 | 4 995 | 2 179 | 334 945 |
| 1968 | 12 999 | 1 782 | 4 894 | 9 170 | 20 242 | 4 009 | 5 172 | 2 266 | 343 591 |
| 1969 | 13 412 | 1 830 | 4 996 | 9 450 | 20 822 | 4 123 | 5 353 | 2 368 | 352 457 |
| 1970 | 13 842 | 1 964 | 5 099 | 9 728 | 21 395 | 4 252 | 5 515 | 2 458 | 361 168 |
| 1971 | 14 285 | 2 019 | 5 198 | 9 984 | 21 969 | 4 376 | 5 684 | 2 546 | 370 534 |
| 1972 | 14 769 | 2 075 | 5 304 | 10 191 | 22 559 | 4 506 | 5 861 | 2 659 | 380 026 |
| 1973 | 15 279 | 2 133 | 5 426 | 10 386 | 23 186 | 4 643 | 6 002 | 2 783 | 390 034 |
| 1974 | 15 775 | 2 192 | 5 556 | 10 621 | 23 810 | 4 785 | 6 173 | 2 903 | 400 314 |
| 1975 | 16 258 | 2 254 | 5 704 | 10 891 | 24 467 | 4 924 | 6 342 | 2 992 | 410 827 |
| 1976 | 16 754 | 2 317 | 5 859 | 11 171 | 25 175 | 5 067 | 6 496 | 3 078 | 422 188 |
| 1977 | 17 276 | 2 382 | 6 005 | 11 459 | 25 776 | 5 217 | 6 642 | 3 148 | 433 995 |
| 1978 | 17 814 | 2 450 | 6 136 | 11 757 | 26 462 | 5 371 | 6 767 | 3 239 | 446 294 |
| 1979 | 18 355 | 2 521 | 6 280 | 12 034 | 27 418 | 5 532 | 6 887 | 3 413 | 459 413 |
| 1980 | 18 915 | 2 596 | 6 443 | 12 298 | 28 129 | 5 700 | 7 170 | 3 600 | 472 721 |
| 1981 | 19 496 | 2 686 | 6 606 | 12 597 | 28 821 | 5 885 | 7 429 | 3 772 | 486 060 |
| 1982 | 20 093 | 2 777 | 6 734 | 12 941 | 29 780 | 6 101 | 7 637 | 3 944 | 500 253 |
| 1983 | 20 718 | 2 875 | 6 860 | 13 323 | 30 536 | 6 339 | 7 930 | 4 110 | 515 235 |
| 1984 | 21 367 | 2 979 | 7 185 | 13 765 | 31 280 | 6 565 | 8 243 | 4 276 | 530 353 |
| 1985 | 22 036 | 3 088 | 7 362 | 14 232 | 32 260 | 6 783 | 8 562 | 4 347 | 545 742 |
| 1986 | 22 732 | 3 202 | 7 545 | 14 746 | 33 302 | 7 026 | 8 879 | 4 391 | 561 280 |
| 1987 | 23 485 | 3 321 | 7 725 | 15 348 | 34 409 | 7 268 | 9 217 | 4 509 | 577 158 |
| 1988 | 24 236 | 3 446 | 7 895 | 15 991 | 35 564 | 7 483 | 9 558 | 4 644 | 593 250 |
| 1989 | 24 946 | 3 574 | 8 053 | 16 633 | 36 742 | 7 683 | 9 865 | 4 779 | 609 818 |
| 1990 | 25 651 | 3 705 | 8 207 | 17 242 | 37 969 | 7 876 | 10 154 | 4 915 | 626 814 |
| 1991 | 26 376 | 3 837 | 8 364 | 17 857 | 39 270 | 8 068 | 10 439 | 5 051 | 644 889 |
| 1992 | 27 134 | 3 972 | 8 523 | 18 499 | 40 530 | 8 262 | 10 729 | 5 188 | 662 410 |
| 1993 | 28 029 | 3 960 | 8 680 | 19 193 | 41 844 | 8 452 | 10 997 | 5 324 | 679 567 |
| 1994 | 29 096 | 4 001 | 8 831 | 19 897 | 43 256 | 8 641 | 11 127 | 5 459 | 696 273 |
| 1995 | 30 016 | 4 229 | 8 972 | 20 455 | 45 706 | 8 827 | 11 233 | 5 554 | 713 856 |
| 1996 | 30 618 | 4 435 | 9 105 | 20 984 | 46 623 | 9 010 | 11 436 | 5 614 | 730 822 |
| 1997 | 31 282 | 4 612 | 9 234 | 21 599 | 47 451 | 9 206 | 11 643 | 5 715 | 748 865 |
| 1998 | 32 098 | 4 759 | 9 359 | 22 221 | 48 831 | 9 397 | 11 839 | 5 858 | 766 842 |
| 1999 | 32 920 | 4 897 | 9 479 | 22 855 | 50 288 | 9 590 | 12 022 | 6 006 | 785 235 |
| 2000 | 33 768 | 5 033 | 9 593 | 23 496 | 51 810 | 9 799 | 12 186 | 6 158 | 803 311 |
| 2001 | 34 583 | 5 167 | 9 705 | 24 170 | 53 455 | 9 986 | 12 332 | 6 313 | 821 088 |
| 2002 | 35 302 | 5 299 | 9 816 | 24 889 | 55 042 | 10 149 | 12 463 | 6 471 | 838 720 |
| 2003 | 35 922 | 5 429 | 9 925 | 25 633 | 56 625 | 10 307 | 12 577 | 6 633 | 856 261 |

Table 6a. **Population of 57 African Countries, 1950-2003**
(000 at mid-year)

| | *Equatorial Guinea* | *Libya* | *SãoTomé & Principe* | *Mayotte + St. Helena + W. Sahara* | *6 Country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 211 | 961 | 60 | 34 | 1 266 |
| 1951 | 214 | 990 | 60 | 36 | 1 299 |
| 1952 | 217 | 1 020 | 60 | 37 | 1 334 |
| 1953 | 220 | 1 052 | 60 | 39 | 1 370 |
| 1954 | 223 | 1 086 | 60 | 40 | 1 409 |
| 1955 | 226 | 1 122 | 60 | 42 | 1 451 |
| 1956 | 229 | 1 161 | 61 | 45 | 1 496 |
| 1957 | 233 | 1 202 | 61 | 47 | 1 543 |
| 1958 | 237 | 1 245 | 62 | 49 | 1 592 |
| 1959 | 240 | 1 290 | 63 | 52 | 1 645 |
| 1960 | 244 | 1 338 | 63 | 55 | 1 701 |
| 1961 | 248 | 1 389 | 64 | 59 | 1 760 |
| 1962 | 249 | 1 442 | 65 | 63 | 1 819 |
| 1963 | 250 | 1 499 | 66 | 67 | 1 882 |
| 1964 | 252 | 1 560 | 67 | 72 | 1 951 |
| 1965 | 253 | 1 624 | 69 | 77 | 2 022 |
| 1966 | 256 | 1 694 | 70 | 83 | 2 103 |
| 1967 | 260 | 1 759 | 71 | 90 | 2 179 |
| 1968 | 263 | 1 834 | 72 | 97 | 2 266 |
| 1969 | 267 | 1 923 | 73 | 105 | 2 368 |
| 1970 | 270 | 1 999 | 74 | 114 | 2 458 |
| 1971 | 274 | 2 077 | 75 | 120 | 2 546 |
| 1972 | 278 | 2 184 | 77 | 121 | 2 659 |
| 1973 | 271 | 2 312 | 78 | 121 | 2 783 |
| 1974 | 250 | 2 451 | 80 | 122 | 2 903 |
| 1975 | 213 | 2 570 | 82 | 128 | 2 992 |
| 1976 | 191 | 2 666 | 84 | 137 | 3 078 |
| 1977 | 193 | 2 722 | 87 | 147 | 3 148 |
| 1978 | 195 | 2 797 | 89 | 158 | 3 239 |
| 1979 | 221 | 2 929 | 92 | 171 | 3 413 |
| 1980 | 256 | 3 065 | 94 | 184 | 3 600 |
| 1981 | 272 | 3 204 | 96 | 199 | 3 772 |
| 1982 | 285 | 3 344 | 99 | 216 | 3 944 |
| 1983 | 300 | 3 485 | 101 | 225 | 4 110 |
| 1984 | 314 | 3 625 | 103 | 233 | 4 276 |
| 1985 | 325 | 3 675 | 106 | 242 | 4 347 |
| 1986 | 333 | 3 700 | 108 | 250 | 4 391 |
| 1987 | 341 | 3 800 | 111 | 258 | 4 509 |
| 1988 | 350 | 3 913 | 114 | 267 | 4 644 |
| 1989 | 359 | 4 027 | 116 | 277 | 4 779 |
| 1990 | 368 | 4 140 | 119 | 288 | 4 915 |
| 1991 | 378 | 4 252 | 123 | 298 | 5 051 |
| 1992 | 388 | 4 365 | 126 | 309 | 5 188 |
| 1993 | 398 | 4 476 | 129 | 321 | 5 324 |
| 1994 | 408 | 4 585 | 133 | 332 | 5 459 |
| 1995 | 418 | 4 654 | 137 | 344 | 5 554 |
| 1996 | 429 | 4 686 | 141 | 357 | 5 614 |
| 1997 | 440 | 4 760 | 146 | 369 | 5 715 |
| 1998 | 451 | 4 875 | 150 | 382 | 5 858 |
| 1999 | 463 | 4 993 | 155 | 395 | 6 006 |
| 2000 | 474 | 5 115 | 160 | 408 | 6 158 |
| 2001 | 486 | 5 241 | 165 | 421 | 6 313 |
| 2002 | 498 | 5 369 | 170 | 434 | 6 471 |
| 2003 | 510 | 5 499 | 176 | 448 | 6 633 |

# GDP Levels in Africa

Table 6b. **GDP Levels in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Algeria* | *Angola* | *Benin* | *Botswana* | *Burkina Faso* | *Burundi* | *Cameroon* | *Cape Verde* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 12 136 | 4 331 | 1 813 | 150 | 2 076 | 851 | 3 279 | 66 |
| 1951 | 12 221 | 4 491 | 1 813 | 155 | 2 155 | 899 | 3 401 | 69 |
| 1952 | 12 767 | 4 660 | 1 813 | 159 | 2 233 | 927 | 3 525 | 71 |
| 1953 | 13 046 | 4 833 | 1 762 | 164 | 2 314 | 965 | 3 653 | 75 |
| 1954 | 13 811 | 4 703 | 1 813 | 169 | 2 399 | 1 018 | 3 788 | 76 |
| 1955 | 14 224 | 5 080 | 1 813 | 174 | 2 489 | 1 050 | 3 929 | 78 |
| 1956 | 15 619 | 4 985 | 1 813 | 179 | 2 582 | 1 090 | 4 073 | 82 |
| 1957 | 17 391 | 5 461 | 1 813 | 184 | 2 676 | 1 132 | 4 224 | 81 |
| 1958 | 18 022 | 5 751 | 1 880 | 189 | 2 777 | 1 163 | 4 381 | 83 |
| 1959 | 21 323 | 5 777 | 1 950 | 195 | 2 877 | 1 230 | 4 542 | 93 |
| 1960 | 22 780 | 6 011 | 2 010 | 200 | 2 962 | 1 249 | 4 666 | 100 |
| 1961 | 20 013 | 6 635 | 2 075 | 207 | 3 080 | 1 078 | 4 722 | 107 |
| 1962 | 15 765 | 6 444 | 2 005 | 213 | 3 269 | 1 176 | 4 867 | 113 |
| 1963 | 19 928 | 6 791 | 2 097 | 220 | 3 228 | 1 224 | 5 047 | 120 |
| 1964 | 20 971 | 7 587 | 2 240 | 228 | 3 302 | 1 298 | 5 227 | 127 |
| 1965 | 22 367 | 8 194 | 2 356 | 235 | 3 429 | 1 347 | 5 332 | 133 |
| 1966 | 21 287 | 8 635 | 2 443 | 258 | 3 446 | 1 409 | 5 581 | 140 |
| 1967 | 23 277 | 9 064 | 2 467 | 284 | 3 749 | 1 537 | 5 736 | 147 |
| 1968 | 25 996 | 8 947 | 2 561 | 313 | 3 865 | 1 520 | 6 109 | 153 |
| 1969 | 28 484 | 9 255 | 2 637 | 344 | 3 942 | 1 501 | 6 411 | 160 |
| 1970 | 31 336 | 9 909 | 2 692 | 378 | 3 950 | 1 902 | 6 605 | 166 |
| 1971 | 28 666 | 9 943 | 2 704 | 448 | 4 106 | 2 052 | 6 801 | 155 |
| 1972 | 34 685 | 10 091 | 2 942 | 592 | 4 272 | 1 831 | 7 096 | 148 |
| 1973 | 35 814 | 10 784 | 3 011 | 722 | 4 045 | 1 963 | 7 201 | 147 |
| 1974 | 37 999 | 10 242 | 2 784 | 873 | 3 969 | 1 947 | 7 523 | 143 |
| 1975 | 40 705 | 6 314 | 2 904 | 862 | 3 798 | 1 966 | 7 910 | 147 |
| 1976 | 43 387 | 5 669 | 3 029 | 1 024 | 3 761 | 2 121 | 8 061 | 147 |
| 1977 | 47 319 | 5 799 | 3 199 | 1 061 | 4 027 | 2 383 | 8 520 | 148 |
| 1978 | 53 387 | 6 037 | 3 301 | 1 264 | 4 496 | 2 357 | 8 985 | 164 |
| 1979 | 58 193 | 6 184 | 3 565 | 1 391 | 4 542 | 2 404 | 9 474 | 182 |
| 1980 | 59 273 | 6 483 | 3 901 | 1 589 | 4 616 | 2 594 | 10 441 | 249 |
| 1981 | 60 766 | 6 353 | 4 122 | 1 736 | 4 820 | 2 877 | 12 222 | 271 |
| 1982 | 64 662 | 6 050 | 4 566 | 1 865 | 4 926 | 2 865 | 13 147 | 279 |
| 1983 | 68 012 | 5 851 | 4 366 | 2 159 | 4 870 | 2 954 | 14 068 | 306 |
| 1984 | 71 774 | 5 881 | 4 713 | 2 400 | 4 948 | 2 951 | 15 170 | 317 |
| 1985 | 75 512 | 5 911 | 5 068 | 2 577 | 5 596 | 3 295 | 16 528 | 345 |
| 1986 | 74 747 | 5 379 | 5 182 | 2 773 | 6 474 | 3 421 | 17 722 | 355 |
| 1987 | 74 225 | 5 985 | 5 104 | 3 017 | 6 364 | 3 562 | 16 839 | 380 |
| 1988 | 72 672 | 6 843 | 5 258 | 3 492 | 6 893 | 3 694 | 16 072 | 392 |
| 1989 | 75 123 | 6 959 | 5 144 | 3 944 | 6 814 | 3 747 | 14 632 | 413 |
| 1990 | 73 934 | 7 202 | 5 347 | 4 178 | 6 748 | 3 879 | 14 393 | 430 |
| 1991 | 73 047 | 7 252 | 5 598 | 4 379 | 7 423 | 4 073 | 13 846 | 283 |
| 1992 | 74 216 | 7 180 | 5 822 | 4 510 | 7 608 | 4 101 | 13 417 | 231 |
| 1993 | 72 583 | 5 241 | 6 026 | 4 600 | 7 548 | 3 859 | 12 987 | 434 |
| 1994 | 71 929 | 5 310 | 6 291 | 4 761 | 7 654 | 3 716 | 12 662 | 463 |
| 1995 | 74 663 | 5 861 | 6 581 | 4 975 | 7 999 | 3 445 | 13 081 | 499 |
| 1996 | 77 500 | 6 518 | 6 942 | 5 259 | 8 598 | 3 156 | 13 734 | 532 |
| 1997 | 78 353 | 7 033 | 7 338 | 5 611 | 9 010 | 3 169 | 14 435 | 573 |
| 1998 | 82 349 | 7 511 | 7 675 | 5 942 | 9 588 | 3 320 | 15 156 | 615 |
| 1999 | 84 984 | 7 759 | 8 037 | 6 317 | 10 191 | 3 287 | 15 823 | 668 |
| 2000 | 87 109 | 7 991 | 8 503 | 6 860 | 10 416 | 3 284 | 16 488 | 713 |
| 2001 | 89 286 | 8 247 | 8 928 | 7 196 | 11 007 | 3 362 | 17 362 | 734 |

Table 6b. **GDP Levels in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Central African Rep.* | *Chad* | *Comoros* | *Congo* | *Côte d'Ivoire* | *Djibouti* | *Egypt* | *Eritrea & Ethiopia* | *Gabon* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 972 | 1 240 | 83 | 990 | 2 977 | 90 | 19 288 | 8 417 | 1 292 |
| 1951 | 1 008 | 1 286 | 88 | 1 027 | 3 087 | 95 | 19 635 | 8 652 | 1 340 |
| 1952 | 1 045 | 1 333 | 90 | 1 064 | 3 201 | 98 | 20 001 | 8 896 | 1 389 |
| 1953 | 1 083 | 1 381 | 94 | 1 103 | 3 317 | 102 | 20 349 | 9 410 | 1 440 |
| 1954 | 1 123 | 1 432 | 99 | 1 144 | 3 439 | 108 | 20 715 | 9 410 | 1 493 |
| 1955 | 1 165 | 1 485 | 102 | 1 186 | 3 567 | 111 | 21 101 | 9 915 | 1 548 |
| 1956 | 1 207 | 1 540 | 106 | 1 230 | 3 698 | 115 | 22 104 | 10 243 | 1 605 |
| 1957 | 1 252 | 1 597 | 110 | 1 275 | 3 835 | 120 | 23 145 | 10 167 | 1 665 |
| 1958 | 1 299 | 1 657 | 113 | 1 323 | 3 978 | 123 | 24 245 | 10 504 | 1 727 |
| 1959 | 1 346 | 1 717 | 120 | 1 372 | 4 123 | 130 | 25 402 | 10 790 | 1 791 |
| 1960 | 1 358 | 1 730 | 130 | 1 419 | 4 493 | 139 | 26 617 | 11 346 | 1 866 |
| 1961 | 1 409 | 1 753 | 132 | 1 465 | 4 912 | 150 | 28 372 | 11 901 | 2 090 |
| 1962 | 1 373 | 1 846 | 144 | 1 513 | 5 130 | 158 | 30 263 | 12 389 | 2 153 |
| 1963 | 1 369 | 1 819 | 174 | 1 563 | 5 972 | 171 | 32 288 | 14 031 | 2 229 |
| 1964 | 1 391 | 1 773 | 188 | 1 616 | 7 041 | 182 | 34 448 | 14 721 | 2 268 |
| 1965 | 1 409 | 1 783 | 188 | 1 670 | 6 886 | 194 | 36 724 | 15 588 | 2 306 |
| 1966 | 1 420 | 1 752 | 208 | 1 757 | 7 431 | 209 | 36 936 | 16 194 | 2 409 |
| 1967 | 1 487 | 1 764 | 217 | 1 850 | 7 538 | 224 | 36 473 | 16 875 | 2 508 |
| 1968 | 1 494 | 1 756 | 218 | 1 948 | 8 714 | 239 | 37 052 | 17 162 | 2 572 |
| 1969 | 1 565 | 1 876 | 221 | 2 050 | 9 098 | 256 | 39 598 | 17 801 | 2 780 |
| 1970 | 1 638 | 1 912 | 238 | 2 158 | 10 087 | 327 | 42 105 | 18 811 | 3 020 |
| 1971 | 1 590 | 1 948 | 280 | 2 333 | 10 593 | 361 | 43 861 | 19 602 | 3 330 |
| 1972 | 1 557 | 1 815 | 258 | 2 523 | 11 179 | 385 | 44 690 | 20 604 | 3 708 |
| 1973 | 1 627 | 1 726 | 229 | 2 727 | 12 064 | 412 | 45 924 | 21 286 | 4 086 |
| 1974 | 1 580 | 1 963 | 279 | 2 947 | 12 412 | 412 | 47 680 | 21 547 | 5 699 |
| 1975 | 1 609 | 2 301 | 219 | 3 185 | 12 400 | 430 | 52 501 | 21 580 | 6 090 |
| 1976 | 1 679 | 2 267 | 194 | 3 199 | 13 886 | 468 | 60 622 | 22 170 | 8 487 |
| 1977 | 1 816 | 2 098 | 190 | 2 934 | 14 541 | 410 | 68 530 | 22 776 | 6 732 |
| 1978 | 1 848 | 2 088 | 197 | 2 883 | 15 982 | 427 | 73 795 | 22 523 | 4 883 |
| 1979 | 1 745 | 1 640 | 202 | 3 323 | 16 282 | 444 | 79 620 | 23 971 | 4 814 |
| 1980 | 1 730 | 1 541 | 215 | 3 891 | 17 539 | 464 | 88 223 | 25 023 | 4 837 |
| 1981 | 1 757 | 1 557 | 226 | 4 697 | 18 152 | 491 | 91 733 | 25 536 | 4 780 |
| 1982 | 1 790 | 1 640 | 235 | 5 072 | 18 188 | 513 | 101 531 | 25 940 | 4 685 |
| 1983 | 1 681 | 1 897 | 244 | 5 327 | 17 479 | 519 | 109 343 | 27 262 | 4 756 |
| 1984 | 1 803 | 1 937 | 252 | 5 667 | 16 902 | 521 | 116 016 | 26 698 | 4 946 |
| 1985 | 1 826 | 2 361 | 259 | 5 412 | 17 732 | 521 | 123 674 | 24 913 | 4 846 |
| 1986 | 1 859 | 2 264 | 266 | 5 044 | 18 262 | 521 | 126 933 | 26 529 | 4 603 |
| 1987 | 1 812 | 2 208 | 277 | 5 079 | 17 970 | 521 | 130 135 | 29 021 | 4 005 |
| 1988 | 1 845 | 2 551 | 289 | 5 089 | 17 646 | 521 | 135 593 | 29 585 | 4 086 |
| 1989 | 1 913 | 2 698 | 290 | 5 277 | 17 542 | 526 | 139 663 | 30 064 | 4 261 |
| 1990 | 1 982 | 2 537 | 294 | 5 394 | 16 330 | 530 | 143 000 | 29 593 | 4 500 |
| 1991 | 1 970 | 2 801 | 278 | 5 523 | 16 330 | 533 | 138 424 | 28 202 | 4 775 |
| 1992 | 1 844 | 2 868 | 302 | 5 667 | 16 297 | 532 | 142 992 | 26 764 | 4 617 |
| 1993 | 1 850 | 2 816 | 311 | 5 610 | 16 265 | 511 | 145 280 | 30 350 | 4 728 |
| 1994 | 1 972 | 2 971 | 294 | 5 301 | 16 590 | 506 | 151 052 | 30 835 | 4 903 |
| 1995 | 2 075 | 2 983 | 320 | 5 514 | 17 768 | 489 | 158 065 | 32 747 | 5 148 |
| 1996 | 1 919 | 3 075 | 316 | 5 751 | 19 136 | 464 | 165 950 | 36 219 | 5 333 |
| 1997 | 2 067 | 3 204 | 330 | 5 716 | 20 227 | 461 | 175 073 | 37 921 | 5 637 |
| 1998 | 2 147 | 3 451 | 333 | 5 928 | 21 198 | 461 | 185 115 | 37 389 | 5 835 |
| 1999 | 2 225 | 3 531 | 340 | 5 750 | 21 537 | 472 | 196 044 | 39 633 | 4 845 |
| 2000 | 2 265 | 3 566 | 336 | 6 221 | 21 042 | 475 | 205 845 | 41 774 | 4 753 |
| 2001 | 2 287 | 3 869 | 342 | 6 402 | 21 063 | 484 | 215 109 | 44 990 | 4 867 |

Table 6b. **GDP Levels in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Gambia* | *Ghana* | *Guinea* | *Guinea Bissau* | *Kenya* | *Lesotho* | *Liberia* | *Madagascar* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 165 | 5 943 | 784 | 166 | 3 982 | 258 | 869 | 4 394 |
| 1951 | 174 | 6 163 | 831 | 176 | 4 851 | 273 | 919 | 4 557 |
| 1952 | 180 | 6 050 | 857 | 187 | 4 313 | 281 | 947 | 4 724 |
| 1953 | 187 | 6 888 | 889 | 200 | 4 205 | 292 | 984 | 4 895 |
| 1954 | 197 | 7 755 | 941 | 240 | 4 695 | 308 | 1 039 | 5 075 |
| 1955 | 203 | 7 256 | 972 | 230 | 5 050 | 318 | 1 073 | 5 264 |
| 1956 | 211 | 7 684 | 1 009 | 262 | 5 329 | 331 | 1 113 | 5 457 |
| 1957 | 219 | 7 933 | 1 045 | 279 | 5 504 | 343 | 1 155 | 5 660 |
| 1958 | 225 | 7 803 | 1 077 | 288 | 5 563 | 356 | 1 188 | 5 870 |
| 1959 | 238 | 8 932 | 1 139 | 292 | 5 699 | 366 | 1 257 | 6 086 |
| 1960 | 254 | 9 591 | 1 187 | 309 | 5 918 | 393 | 1 297 | 6 169 |
| 1961 | 296 | 9 930 | 1 265 | 331 | 5 775 | 400 | 1 328 | 6 297 |
| 1962 | 292 | 10 412 | 1 359 | 353 | 6 085 | 462 | 1 345 | 6 442 |
| 1963 | 294 | 10 774 | 1 286 | 369 | 6 392 | 511 | 1 377 | 6 380 |
| 1964 | 314 | 11 006 | 1 370 | 392 | 7 013 | 553 | 1 447 | 6 635 |
| 1965 | 348 | 11 154 | 1 464 | 414 | 7 093 | 565 | 1 472 | 6 604 |
| 1966 | 406 | 11 166 | 1 496 | 436 | 8 005 | 562 | 1 751 | 6 741 |
| 1967 | 421 | 11 368 | 1 543 | 463 | 8 419 | 624 | 1 740 | 7 114 |
| 1968 | 427 | 11 529 | 1 590 | 485 | 9 028 | 622 | 1 823 | 7 597 |
| 1969 | 473 | 11 939 | 1 637 | 513 | 9 590 | 631 | 1 955 | 7 883 |
| 1970 | 426 | 12 515 | 1 694 | 540 | 10 291 | 645 | 2 083 | 8 296 |
| 1971 | 475 | 13 514 | 1 747 | 519 | 10 944 | 585 | 2 186 | 8 621 |
| 1972 | 509 | 13 109 | 1 783 | 552 | 11 509 | 697 | 2 269 | 8 511 |
| 1973 | 533 | 13 484 | 1 861 | 558 | 12 107 | 878 | 2 212 | 8 292 |
| 1974 | 638 | 14 411 | 1 992 | 584 | 12 704 | 931 | 2 375 | 8 459 |
| 1975 | 598 | 12 616 | 2 076 | 630 | 12 652 | 855 | 2 017 | 8 564 |
| 1976 | 668 | 12 171 | 2 280 | 661 | 13 162 | 996 | 2 096 | 8 300 |
| 1977 | 701 | 12 450 | 2 332 | 614 | 14 369 | 1 172 | 2 079 | 8 498 |
| 1978 | 665 | 13 508 | 2 394 | 694 | 15 663 | 1 351 | 2 161 | 8 274 |
| 1979 | 773 | 13 163 | 2 400 | 708 | 16 252 | 1 262 | 2 257 | 9 087 |
| 1980 | 697 | 12 747 | 2 484 | 595 | 17 160 | 1 351 | 2 149 | 9 157 |
| 1981 | 691 | 12 765 | 2 499 | 703 | 17 555 | 1 365 | 2 197 | 8 366 |
| 1982 | 779 | 11 879 | 2 546 | 745 | 18 614 | 1 414 | 2 134 | 8 213 |
| 1983 | 685 | 11 339 | 2 578 | 685 | 18 729 | 1 292 | 2 119 | 8 278 |
| 1984 | 665 | 12 319 | 2 651 | 713 | 19 056 | 1 402 | 2 100 | 7 975 |
| 1985 | 609 | 12 943 | 2 713 | 752 | 19 876 | 1 450 | 2 071 | 8 155 |
| 1986 | 641 | 13 621 | 2 782 | 747 | 21 302 | 1 479 | 2 131 | 8 213 |
| 1987 | 676 | 14 274 | 2 870 | 735 | 22 569 | 1 555 | 2 189 | 8 393 |
| 1988 | 747 | 15 077 | 3 043 | 765 | 23 927 | 1 754 | 2 189 | 8 525 |
| 1989 | 799 | 15 843 | 3 168 | 769 | 25 018 | 1 947 | 2 216 | 8 867 |
| 1990 | 833 | 16 372 | 3 304 | 794 | 26 093 | 2 033 | 2 245 | 9 210 |
| 1991 | 851 | 17 240 | 3 383 | 834 | 26 458 | 2 116 | 2 281 | 8 630 |
| 1992 | 889 | 17 912 | 3 502 | 844 | 26 247 | 2 214 | 2 321 | 8 733 |
| 1993 | 943 | 18 808 | 3 673 | 861 | 26 352 | 2 296 | 2 374 | 8 917 |
| 1994 | 979 | 19 429 | 3 820 | 889 | 27 064 | 2 287 | 2 426 | 8 917 |
| 1995 | 945 | 20 206 | 3 999 | 928 | 28 254 | 2 575 | 2 492 | 9 069 |
| 1996 | 1 003 | 21 135 | 4 203 | 970 | 29 441 | 2 819 | 2 541 | 9 259 |
| 1997 | 1 052 | 22 023 | 4 413 | 1 024 | 30 059 | 2 954 | 2 555 | 9 602 |
| 1998 | 1 089 | 23 058 | 4 625 | 736 | 30 540 | 2 866 | 2 580 | 9 976 |
| 1999 | 1 159 | 24 073 | 4 838 | 795 | 30 937 | 2 934 | 2 623 | 10 445 |
| 2000 | 1 224 | 24 963 | 4 939 | 870 | 30 906 | 3 037 | 2 667 | 10 946 |
| 2001 | 1 291 | 26 012 | 5 117 | 872 | 31 277 | 3 158 | 2 712 | 11 680 |

Table 6b. **GDP Levels in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Malawi* | *Mali* | *Mauritania* | *Mauritius* | *Morocco* | *Mozambique* | *Namibia* | *Niger* | *Nigeria* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 913 | 1 685 | 467 | 1 198 | 13 598 | 7 084 | 1 002 | 2 018 | 23 933 |
| 1951 | 951 | 1 747 | 484 | 1 267 | 14 046 | 7 332 | 1 033 | 2 093 | 25 728 |
| 1952 | 990 | 1 811 | 502 | 1 306 | 14 509 | 7 594 | 1 065 | 2 170 | 27 571 |
| 1953 | 1 031 | 1 879 | 520 | 1 356 | 14 987 | 7 857 | 1 106 | 2 248 | 28 217 |
| 1954 | 1 074 | 1 946 | 539 | 1 433 | 15 481 | 8 041 | 1 168 | 2 331 | 30 299 |
| 1955 | 1 093 | 2 018 | 559 | 1 479 | 15 991 | 8 537 | 1 206 | 2 418 | 31 089 |
| 1956 | 1 184 | 2 093 | 580 | 1 535 | 16 093 | 8 579 | 1 251 | 2 507 | 30 371 |
| 1957 | 1 233 | 2 170 | 601 | 1 594 | 16 195 | 8 770 | 1 299 | 2 600 | 31 615 |
| 1958 | 1 279 | 2 249 | 623 | 1 638 | 16 299 | 9 188 | 1 335 | 2 697 | 31 256 |
| 1959 | 1 324 | 2 333 | 647 | 1 733 | 16 402 | 9 684 | 1 412 | 2 797 | 32 621 |
| 1960 | 1 360 | 2 399 | 698 | 1 842 | 16 507 | 9 918 | 1 545 | 2 977 | 34 081 |
| 1961 | 1 428 | 2 414 | 817 | 2 261 | 17 085 | 10 202 | 1 562 | 3 100 | 35 229 |
| 1962 | 1 428 | 2 428 | 799 | 2 278 | 17 684 | 10 903 | 1 783 | 3 427 | 37 240 |
| 1963 | 1 403 | 2 591 | 750 | 2 595 | 18 303 | 10 513 | 1 961 | 3 766 | 40 734 |
| 1964 | 1 369 | 2 714 | 974 | 2 417 | 18 944 | 10 967 | 2 279 | 3 776 | 42 481 |
| 1965 | 1 554 | 2 753 | 1 109 | 2 495 | 19 608 | 11 215 | 2 433 | 4 061 | 45 353 |
| 1966 | 1 714 | 2 869 | 1 115 | 2 406 | 20 700 | 11 576 | 2 526 | 4 010 | 43 893 |
| 1967 | 1 889 | 2 964 | 1 154 | 2 510 | 21 853 | 12 369 | 2 424 | 4 029 | 37 072 |
| 1968 | 1 868 | 3 075 | 1 256 | 2 338 | 23 071 | 13 758 | 2 444 | 4 061 | 36 665 |
| 1969 | 1 988 | 3 060 | 1 237 | 2 453 | 24 356 | 15 394 | 2 529 | 3 940 | 46 502 |
| 1970 | 2 017 | 3 248 | 1 365 | 2 443 | 25 713 | 16 216 | 2 540 | 4 061 | 60 814 |
| 1971 | 2 307 | 3 361 | 1 378 | 2 563 | 27 154 | 17 321 | 2 627 | 4 291 | 67 970 |
| 1972 | 2 543 | 3 535 | 1 396 | 2 817 | 27 807 | 17 881 | 2 783 | 4 069 | 70 530 |
| 1973 | 2 756 | 3 449 | 1 309 | 3 169 | 28 800 | 18 894 | 2 895 | 3 377 | 76 585 |
| 1974 | 2 955 | 3 365 | 1 443 | 3 511 | 30 351 | 17 463 | 3 021 | 3 671 | 85 465 |
| 1975 | 3 117 | 3 831 | 1 351 | 3 514 | 32 385 | 14 643 | 3 052 | 3 570 | 82 904 |
| 1976 | 3 269 | 4 352 | 1 459 | 4 086 | 35 950 | 13 942 | 3 221 | 3 595 | 91 927 |
| 1977 | 3 437 | 4 648 | 1 440 | 4 353 | 37 711 | 14 055 | 3 424 | 3 873 | 95 277 |
| 1978 | 3 747 | 4 524 | 1 434 | 4 520 | 38 808 | 14 162 | 3 651 | 4 394 | 89 653 |
| 1979 | 3 919 | 5 612 | 1 500 | 4 679 | 40 584 | 14 367 | 3 806 | 4 709 | 95 852 |
| 1980 | 3 945 | 4 953 | 1 560 | 4 208 | 44 278 | 14 771 | 3 986 | 4 937 | 97 646 |
| 1981 | 3 746 | 4 787 | 1 619 | 4 455 | 43 054 | 15 040 | 4 110 | 4 995 | 89 820 |
| 1982 | 3 783 | 4 512 | 1 586 | 4 701 | 47 203 | 14 629 | 4 164 | 4 935 | 89 007 |
| 1983 | 3 945 | 4 711 | 1 663 | 4 719 | 46 930 | 13 581 | 4 057 | 4 844 | 83 000 |
| 1984 | 4 123 | 4 918 | 1 543 | 4 940 | 48 894 | 13 212 | 4 006 | 4 025 | 79 290 |
| 1985 | 4 446 | 5 029 | 1 587 | 5 285 | 51 955 | 12 022 | 4 023 | 4 095 | 86 302 |
| 1986 | 4 463 | 5 348 | 1 676 | 5 817 | 56 023 | 12 199 | 4 147 | 4 283 | 87 930 |
| 1987 | 4 572 | 5 449 | 1 727 | 6 408 | 54 762 | 12 639 | 4 268 | 4 130 | 87 284 |
| 1988 | 4 690 | 5 440 | 1 792 | 6 844 | 60 367 | 13 361 | 4 368 | 4 362 | 95 947 |
| 1989 | 4 923 | 5 995 | 1 852 | 7 145 | 61 748 | 13 900 | 4 738 | 4 368 | 102 146 |
| 1990 | 5 146 | 6 040 | 1 825 | 7 652 | 64 082 | 14 105 | 4 619 | 4 289 | 107 459 |
| 1991 | 5 594 | 5 986 | 1 872 | 8 142 | 68 504 | 14 796 | 4 882 | 4 396 | 113 907 |
| 1992 | 5 185 | 6 488 | 1 904 | 8 533 | 65 764 | 13 598 | 5 346 | 4 110 | 116 868 |
| 1993 | 5 688 | 6 333 | 2 009 | 9 104 | 65 106 | 14 781 | 5 239 | 4 168 | 119 439 |
| 1994 | 5 102 | 6 498 | 2 101 | 9 505 | 71 877 | 15 890 | 5 595 | 4 335 | 118 700 |
| 1995 | 5 954 | 6 952 | 2 198 | 9 837 | 67 133 | 16 573 | 5 830 | 4 447 | 121 809 |
| 1996 | 6 389 | 7 251 | 2 319 | 10 349 | 75 323 | 17 749 | 6 005 | 4 599 | 129 605 |
| 1997 | 6 632 | 7 737 | 2 393 | 10 970 | 73 566 | 19 720 | 6 257 | 4 727 | 133 363 |
| 1998 | 6 850 | 8 116 | 2 482 | 11 628 | 79 339 | 22 204 | 6 470 | 5 219 | 135 764 |
| 1999 | 7 124 | 8 660 | 2 583 | 12 244 | 79 259 | 23 870 | 6 703 | 5 188 | 137 122 |
| 2000 | 7 388 | 8 981 | 2 713 | 12 563 | 80 052 | 24 252 | 6 931 | 5 115 | 143 018 |
| 2001 | 7 499 | 9 115 | 2 837 | 13 467 | 85 255 | 27 623 | 7 104 | 5 504 | 147 022 |

Table 6b. **GDP Levels in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Reunion* | *Rwanda* | *Senegal* | *Seychelles* | *Sierra Leone* | *Somalia* | *South Africa* | *Sudan* | *Swaziland* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 485 | 1 334 | 3 341 | 63 | 1 370 | 2 576 | 34 465 | 6 609 | 200 |
| 1951 | 512 | 1 410 | 3 464 | 67 | 1 448 | 2 724 | 36 085 | 6 926 | 211 |
| 1952 | 528 | 1 454 | 3 591 | 69 | 1 493 | 2 810 | 37 360 | 7 270 | 218 |
| 1953 | 549 | 1 510 | 3 721 | 71 | 1 550 | 2 915 | 39 117 | 7 613 | 226 |
| 1954 | 580 | 1 596 | 3 858 | 75 | 1 638 | 3 083 | 41 427 | 7 983 | 239 |
| 1955 | 598 | 1 646 | 4 002 | 78 | 1 696 | 3 183 | 43 494 | 8 373 | 247 |
| 1956 | 621 | 1 709 | 4 149 | 81 | 1 760 | 3 301 | 45 907 | 9 259 | 256 |
| 1957 | 645 | 1 773 | 4 303 | 84 | 1 826 | 3 425 | 47 665 | 9 133 | 266 |
| 1958 | 663 | 1 824 | 4 463 | 86 | 1 878 | 3 520 | 48 664 | 9 510 | 273 |
| 1959 | 701 | 1 929 | 4 627 | 91 | 1 986 | 3 726 | 50 835 | 10 640 | 289 |
| 1960 | 756 | 1 989 | 4 724 | 99 | 2 050 | 3 775 | 52 972 | 10 838 | 329 |
| 1961 | 796 | 1 904 | 4 937 | 94 | 2 087 | 3 956 | 55 247 | 10 838 | 371 |
| 1962 | 859 | 2 120 | 5 101 | 101 | 2 182 | 4 130 | 58 349 | 11 592 | 449 |
| 1963 | 925 | 1 912 | 5 298 | 111 | 2 219 | 4 290 | 62 622 | 11 261 | 475 |
| 1964 | 1 004 | 1 673 | 5 452 | 116 | 2 245 | 3 826 | 66 827 | 11 142 | 545 |
| 1965 | 1 101 | 1 790 | 5 656 | 116 | 2 405 | 3 572 | 70 825 | 11 896 | 630 |
| 1966 | 1 170 | 1 916 | 5 816 | 119 | 2 559 | 4 079 | 73 892 | 11 717 | 657 |
| 1967 | 1 256 | 2 051 | 5 746 | 119 | 2 542 | 4 313 | 78 959 | 11 354 | 719 |
| 1968 | 1 347 | 2 193 | 6 107 | 129 | 2 791 | 4 388 | 82 371 | 12 048 | 686 |
| 1969 | 1 477 | 2 435 | 5 709 | 129 | 3 045 | 3 840 | 87 437 | 12 781 | 715 |
| 1970 | 1 540 | 2 702 | 6 197 | 139 | 3 149 | 4 174 | 91 986 | 12 246 | 926 |
| 1971 | 1 575 | 2 734 | 6 187 | 162 | 3 120 | 4 282 | 96 501 | 13 092 | 942 |
| 1972 | 1 757 | 2 742 | 6 588 | 172 | 3 086 | 4 717 | 98 362 | 12 814 | 1 057 |
| 1973 | 1 771 | 2 826 | 6 217 | 187 | 3 180 | 4 625 | 102 498 | 11 783 | 1 114 |
| 1974 | 1 876 | 2 959 | 6 478 | 190 | 3 309 | 3 682 | 108 254 | 12 966 | 1 238 |
| 1975 | 1 838 | 3 510 | 6 965 | 197 | 3 408 | 4 960 | 110 253 | 14 612 | 1 282 |
| 1976 | 1 636 | 3 450 | 7 587 | 217 | 3 305 | 4 944 | 112 941 | 17 302 | 1 324 |
| 1977 | 1 603 | 3 629 | 7 383 | 234 | 3 353 | 6 185 | 112 734 | 19 932 | 1 364 |
| 1978 | 1 730 | 3 985 | 7 092 | 250 | 3 363 | 6 500 | 116 077 | 19 621 | 1 399 |
| 1979 | 1 815 | 4 360 | 7 590 | 292 | 3 554 | 6 270 | 120 627 | 17 586 | 1 424 |
| 1980 | 1 869 | 4 892 | 7 339 | 284 | 3 721 | 6 005 | 128 416 | 17 758 | 1 466 |
| 1981 | 1 913 | 5 210 | 7 283 | 265 | 3 951 | 6 482 | 135 171 | 18 128 | 1 566 |
| 1982 | 2 057 | 5 646 | 8 388 | 260 | 4 019 | 6 716 | 134 619 | 20 421 | 1 656 |
| 1983 | 2 157 | 5 984 | 8 602 | 255 | 3 961 | 6 098 | 132 172 | 20 844 | 1 664 |
| 1984 | 2 181 | 5 730 | 8 205 | 265 | 4 014 | 6 306 | 138 893 | 19 800 | 1 698 |
| 1985 | 2 205 | 5 982 | 8 515 | 290 | 3 904 | 6 816 | 137 239 | 18 557 | 1 804 |
| 1986 | 2 230 | 6 309 | 8 926 | 297 | 3 767 | 7 056 | 137 307 | 19 291 | 1 872 |
| 1987 | 2 248 | 6 261 | 9 290 | 311 | 3 965 | 7 409 | 140 099 | 19 720 | 2 031 |
| 1988 | 2 383 | 6 046 | 9 765 | 325 | 4 072 | 7 359 | 145 855 | 19 952 | 1 984 |
| 1989 | 2 454 | 6 168 | 9 598 | 343 | 4 164 | 7 349 | 148 888 | 21 518 | 2 111 |
| 1990 | 2 694 | 6 125 | 10 032 | 366 | 4 335 | 7 231 | 147 509 | 19 793 | 2 154 |
| 1991 | 2 863 | 5 862 | 9 992 | 376 | 3 988 | 6 505 | 146 034 | 21 179 | 2 208 |
| 1992 | 2 863 | 6 248 | 10 212 | 402 | 3 605 | 5 536 | 142 967 | 22 280 | 2 237 |
| 1993 | 2 863 | 5 730 | 9 987 | 428 | 3 609 | 5 536 | 144 683 | 22 904 | 2 310 |
| 1994 | 2 863 | 2 854 | 10 277 | 418 | 3 735 | 5 701 | 149 313 | 23 362 | 2 389 |
| 1995 | 2 863 | 3 858 | 10 811 | 420 | 3 362 | 5 867 | 153 942 | 24 063 | 2 479 |
| 1996 | 3 012 | 4 348 | 11 362 | 462 | 2 528 | 6 048 | 160 561 | 25 242 | 2 576 |
| 1997 | 3 136 | 4 948 | 11 930 | 518 | 2 083 | 6 044 | 164 786 | 27 766 | 2 674 |
| 1998 | 3 174 | 5 388 | 12 611 | 548 | 2 066 | 6 044 | 166 054 | 29 432 | 2 759 |
| 1999 | 3 240 | 5 798 | 13 254 | 532 | 1 899 | 6 151 | 169 541 | 31 699 | 2 856 |
| 2000 | 3 308 | 6 146 | 14 022 | 504 | 1 971 | 6 260 | 175 305 | 34 773 | 2 919 |
| 2001 | 3 377 | 6 557 | 14 808 | 463 | 2 078 | 6 371 | 179 162 | 36 616 | 2 966 |

Table 6b. **GDP Levels in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Tanzania* | *Togo* | *Tunisia* | *Uganda* | *Zaire* | *Zambia* | *Zimbabwe* | *6 Country Total* | *57 Country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 3 362 | 673 | 3 920 | 3 793 | 7 731 | 1 687 | 2 000 | 1 014 | 203 131 |
| 1951 | 3 786 | 698 | 3 963 | 3 641 | 8 635 | 1 795 | 2 130 | 1 113 | 212 653 |
| 1952 | 3 863 | 723 | 4 450 | 3 868 | 9 424 | 1 910 | 2 232 | 1 186 | 220 780 |
| 1953 | 3 725 | 749 | 4 618 | 4 039 | 9 957 | 2 032 | 2 424 | 1 210 | 228 858 |
| 1954 | 4 028 | 777 | 4 720 | 3 982 | 10 560 | 2 161 | 2 554 | 1 218 | 239 781 |
| 1955 | 4 125 | 806 | 4 477 | 4 244 | 10 970 | 2 111 | 2 756 | 1 476 | 248 054 |
| 1956 | 4 176 | 836 | 4 775 | 4 479 | 11 712 | 2 362 | 3 148 | 1 763 | 258 153 |
| 1957 | 4 277 | 867 | 4 579 | 4 673 | 12 083 | 2 465 | 3 368 | 1 838 | 267 612 |
| 1958 | 4 314 | 899 | 5 175 | 4 703 | 11 735 | 2 401 | 3 412 | 2 014 | 273 683 |
| 1959 | 4 525 | 932 | 4 959 | 4 942 | 12 145 | 2 902 | 3 596 | 2 164 | 288 734 |
| 1960 | 4 710 | 1 016 | 5 571 | 5 177 | 12 423 | 3 123 | 3 762 | 2 743 | 301 578 |
| 1961 | 4 657 | 1 085 | 6 053 | 5 124 | 11 070 | 3 130 | 3 956 | 3 010 | 308 136 |
| 1962 | 5 080 | 1 125 | 5 912 | 5 332 | 13 420 | 3 096 | 4 016 | 3 919 | 320 322 |
| 1963 | 5 400 | 1 181 | 6 806 | 5 943 | 14 124 | 3 164 | 3 976 | 5 208 | 343 186 |
| 1964 | 5 695 | 1 351 | 7 100 | 6 394 | 13 776 | 3 586 | 4 326 | 7 253 | 361 570 |
| 1965 | 5 901 | 1 535 | 7 547 | 6 535 | 13 915 | 4 239 | 4 608 | 9 222 | 381 330 |
| 1966 | 6 657 | 1 676 | 7 735 | 6 941 | 14 858 | 4 007 | 4 678 | 10 861 | 392 226 |
| 1967 | 6 926 | 1 769 | 7 684 | 7 312 | 14 712 | 4 318 | 5 068 | 12 066 | 400 067 |
| 1968 | 7 282 | 1 859 | 8 491 | 7 498 | 15 345 | 4 379 | 5 168 | 15 971 | 420 309 |
| 1969 | 7 417 | 2 060 | 8 793 | 8 325 | 16 776 | 4 355 | 5 812 | 17 968 | 453 131 |
| 1970 | 7 847 | 2 112 | 9 315 | 8 450 | 16 737 | 4 562 | 7 072 | 18 805 | 490 102 |
| 1971 | 8 177 | 2 262 | 10 302 | 8 700 | 17 804 | 4 561 | 7 692 | 17 710 | 512 138 |
| 1972 | 8 725 | 2 340 | 12 129 | 8 757 | 17 827 | 4 979 | 8 342 | 15 777 | 530 848 |
| 1973 | 9 007 | 2 245 | 12 051 | 8 704 | 19 373 | 4 930 | 8 594 | 15 959 | 549 993 |
| 1974 | 9 216 | 2 340 | 13 019 | 8 719 | 20 038 | 5 332 | 8 810 | 13 739 | 575 500 |
| 1975 | 9 693 | 2 326 | 13 952 | 8 541 | 19 041 | 5 124 | 8 890 | 14 736 | 582 627 |
| 1976 | 10 386 | 2 315 | 15 054 | 8 606 | 17 951 | 5 426 | 8 816 | 18 023 | 621 584 |
| 1977 | 10 678 | 2 441 | 15 567 | 8 738 | 18 043 | 5 163 | 8 108 | 19 518 | 647 589 |
| 1978 | 10 987 | 2 689 | 16 571 | 8 260 | 17 023 | 5 195 | 8 338 | 20 212 | 663 511 |
| 1979 | 11 122 | 2 851 | 17 657 | 7 350 | 17 000 | 5 037 | 8 338 | 22 877 | 694 654 |
| 1980 | 11 216 | 2 721 | 18 966 | 7 100 | 17 355 | 5 190 | 9 288 | 23 085 | 725 905 |
| 1981 | 11 092 | 2 551 | 20 013 | 7 373 | 17 765 | 5 509 | 10 454 | 18 863 | 733 452 |
| 1982 | 11 236 | 2 453 | 19 915 | 7 980 | 17 680 | 5 354 | 10 726 | 18 333 | 756 255 |
| 1983 | 11 186 | 2 320 | 20 848 | 8 571 | 17 927 | 5 249 | 10 896 | 18 156 | 761 138 |
| 1984 | 11 465 | 2 389 | 22 040 | 7 843 | 18 925 | 5 231 | 10 688 | 16 897 | 777 297 |
| 1985 | 11 438 | 2 502 | 23 279 | 7 999 | 19 010 | 5 317 | 11 430 | 15 442 | 801 420 |
| 1986 | 11 811 | 2 580 | 22 918 | 8 025 | 19 907 | 5 354 | 11 732 | 14 216 | 818 732 |
| 1987 | 12 413 | 2 616 | 24 451 | 8 533 | 20 440 | 5 497 | 11 588 | 13 837 | 831 716 |
| 1988 | 12 937 | 2 733 | 24 478 | 9 148 | 20 556 | 5 841 | 12 672 | 13 980 | 865 804 |
| 1989 | 13 371 | 2 834 | 25 384 | 9 815 | 20 417 | 5 900 | 13 498 | 14 112 | 892 376 |
| 1990 | 13 852 | 2 805 | 27 387 | 10 206 | 19 922 | 6 432 | 13 766 | 13 917 | 904 898 |
| 1991 | 14 143 | 2 785 | 28 455 | 10 308 | 18 249 | 6 432 | 14 523 | 13 183 | 911 693 |
| 1992 | 14 228 | 2 674 | 30 675 | 10 628 | 16 332 | 6 323 | 13 216 | 12 748 | 912 598 |
| 1993 | 14 398 | 2 235 | 31 349 | 11 520 | 14 128 | 6 753 | 13 388 | 12 272 | 921 183 |
| 1994 | 14 628 | 2 626 | 32 352 | 12 257 | 13 577 | 5 855 | 14 165 | 12 182 | 941 178 |
| 1995 | 15 155 | 2 807 | 33 129 | 13 716 | 13 672 | 5 708 | 14 193 | 12 276 | 969 734 |
| 1996 | 15 837 | 3 080 | 35 481 | 14 895 | 13 536 | 6 080 | 15 669 | 12 915 | 1 024 994 |
| 1997 | 15 685 | 2 928 | 37 397 | 15 655 | 12 777 | 6 286 | 16 092 | 14 302 | 1 060 213 |
| 1998 | 16 266 | 2 867 | 39 192 | 16 391 | 12 572 | 6 167 | 16 559 | 14 321 | 1 099 966 |
| 1999 | 16 835 | 2 950 | 41 582 | 17 637 | 12 032 | 6 302 | 16 443 | 15 379 | 1 136 130 |
| 2000 | 17 694 | 2 894 | 43 537 | 18 518 | 11 286 | 6 529 | 15 604 | 16 413 | 1 175 890 |
| 2001 | 18 685 | 2 971 | 45 714 | 19 555 | 10 789 | 6 849 | 14 278 | 18 257 | 1 222 577 |

Table 6b. **GDP Levels in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Equatorial Guinea* | *Libya* | *SãoTomé & Principe* | *Mayotte + St. Helena + W. Sahara* | *6 Country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 114 | 824 | 49 | 27 | 1 014 |
| 1951 | 120 | 915 | 49 | 29 | 1 113 |
| 1952 | 124 | 982 | 49 | 31 | 1 186 |
| 1953 | 129 | 998 | 49 | 34 | 1 210 |
| 1954 | 136 | 994 | 51 | 37 | 1 218 |
| 1955 | 140 | 1 251 | 46 | 39 | 1 476 |
| 1956 | 146 | 1 525 | 49 | 43 | 1 763 |
| 1957 | 151 | 1 592 | 49 | 46 | 1 838 |
| 1958 | 156 | 1 755 | 54 | 49 | 2 014 |
| 1959 | 165 | 1 897 | 49 | 53 | 2 164 |
| 1960 | 182 | 2 448 | 55 | 58 | 2 743 |
| 1961 | 200 | 2 688 | 60 | 62 | 3 010 |
| 1962 | 221 | 3 566 | 65 | 67 | 3 919 |
| 1963 | 252 | 4 814 | 70 | 72 | 5 208 |
| 1964 | 288 | 6 812 | 75 | 78 | 7 253 |
| 1965 | 325 | 8 733 | 80 | 84 | 9 222 |
| 1966 | 339 | 10 345 | 86 | 91 | 10 861 |
| 1967 | 362 | 11 515 | 91 | 98 | 12 066 |
| 1968 | 375 | 15 395 | 96 | 105 | 15 971 |
| 1969 | 364 | 17 389 | 101 | 114 | 17 968 |
| 1970 | 354 | 18 222 | 106 | 123 | 18 805 |
| 1971 | 325 | 17 142 | 111 | 132 | 17 710 |
| 1972 | 284 | 15 241 | 109 | 143 | 15 777 |
| 1973 | 289 | 15 410 | 106 | 154 | 15 959 |
| 1974 | 282 | 13 186 | 108 | 163 | 13 739 |
| 1975 | 276 | 14 172 | 116 | 172 | 14 736 |
| 1976 | 277 | 17 438 | 126 | 182 | 18 023 |
| 1977 | 281 | 18 904 | 140 | 193 | 19 518 |
| 1978 | 306 | 19 553 | 149 | 204 | 20 212 |
| 1979 | 341 | 22 155 | 166 | 215 | 22 877 |
| 1980 | 378 | 22 290 | 189 | 228 | 23 085 |
| 1981 | 387 | 18 098 | 137 | 241 | 18 863 |
| 1982 | 403 | 17 502 | 173 | 255 | 18 333 |
| 1983 | 418 | 17 311 | 158 | 269 | 18 156 |
| 1984 | 528 | 15 939 | 145 | 285 | 16 897 |
| 1985 | 455 | 14 529 | 157 | 301 | 15 442 |
| 1986 | 474 | 13 265 | 159 | 318 | 14 216 |
| 1987 | 502 | 12 842 | 156 | 337 | 13 837 |
| 1988 | 538 | 12 927 | 159 | 356 | 13 980 |
| 1989 | 560 | 13 014 | 162 | 376 | 14 112 |
| 1990 | 576 | 12 780 | 166 | 395 | 13 917 |
| 1991 | 603 | 12 013 | 166 | 401 | 13 183 |
| 1992 | 668 | 11 508 | 167 | 405 | 12 748 |
| 1993 | 710 | 10 979 | 169 | 414 | 12 272 |
| 1994 | 746 | 10 836 | 173 | 427 | 12 182 |
| 1995 | 852 | 10 804 | 176 | 444 | 12 276 |
| 1996 | 1 100 | 11 160 | 179 | 476 | 12 915 |
| 1997 | 1 884 | 11 741 | 181 | 496 | 14 302 |
| 1998 | 2 298 | 11 318 | 185 | 520 | 14 321 |
| 1999 | 3 250 | 11 397 | 190 | 542 | 15 379 |
| 2000 | 3 773 | 11 879 | 196 | 565 | 16 413 |
| 2001 | 5 490 | 11 970 | 204 | 593 | 18 257 |

# Per Capita GDP in Africa

Table 6c. **Per Capita GDP in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Algeria* | *Angola* | *Benin* | *Botswana* | *Burkina Faso* | *Burundi* | *Cameroon* | *Cape Verde* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 365 | 1 052 | 1 084 | 349 | 474 | 360 | 671 | 450 |
| 1951 | 1 347 | 1 076 | 1 063 | 355 | 487 | 374 | 687 | 455 |
| 1952 | 1 376 | 1 101 | 1 043 | 359 | 500 | 379 | 704 | 461 |
| 1953 | 1 369 | 1 126 | 994 | 366 | 512 | 388 | 720 | 467 |
| 1954 | 1 437 | 1 079 | 1 002 | 372 | 526 | 402 | 737 | 460 |
| 1955 | 1 445 | 1 148 | 982 | 377 | 539 | 408 | 754 | 463 |
| 1956 | 1 553 | 1 110 | 962 | 383 | 554 | 416 | 771 | 469 |
| 1957 | 1 693 | 1 197 | 941 | 388 | 568 | 425 | 788 | 453 |
| 1958 | 1 719 | 1 241 | 956 | 392 | 583 | 429 | 805 | 449 |
| 1959 | 1 994 | 1 225 | 970 | 399 | 598 | 446 | 822 | 486 |
| 1960 | 2 088 | 1 253 | 978 | 403 | 609 | 444 | 832 | 508 |
| 1961 | 1 799 | 1 396 | 987 | 410 | 626 | 373 | 829 | 525 |
| 1962 | 1 433 | 1 335 | 932 | 415 | 657 | 398 | 840 | 539 |
| 1963 | 1 768 | 1 380 | 952 | 422 | 640 | 408 | 857 | 553 |
| 1964 | 1 806 | 1 510 | 993 | 430 | 646 | 421 | 872 | 564 |
| 1965 | 1 870 | 1 596 | 1 020 | 437 | 662 | 426 | 874 | 575 |
| 1966 | 1 725 | 1 660 | 1 032 | 473 | 655 | 434 | 898 | 585 |
| 1967 | 1 824 | 1 727 | 1 016 | 513 | 701 | 463 | 905 | 594 |
| 1968 | 1 977 | 1 672 | 1 029 | 557 | 711 | 448 | 946 | 602 |
| 1969 | 2 105 | 1 691 | 1 033 | 601 | 713 | 435 | 973 | 611 |
| 1970 | 2 249 | 1 768 | 1 027 | 647 | 702 | 542 | 982 | 619 |
| 1971 | 2 000 | 1 729 | 1 006 | 747 | 717 | 572 | 990 | 566 |
| 1972 | 2 350 | 1 713 | 1 065 | 954 | 732 | 520 | 1 011 | 536 |
| 1973 | 2 357 | 1 791 | 1 061 | 1 119 | 680 | 556 | 1 003 | 529 |
| 1974 | 2 428 | 1 713 | 955 | 1 293 | 654 | 543 | 1 024 | 512 |
| 1975 | 2 522 | 1 074 | 969 | 1 215 | 613 | 537 | 1 052 | 525 |
| 1976 | 2 608 | 955 | 983 | 1 370 | 594 | 568 | 1 044 | 520 |
| 1977 | 2 759 | 941 | 1 010 | 1 344 | 622 | 624 | 1 070 | 518 |
| 1978 | 3 016 | 961 | 1 013 | 1 519 | 679 | 602 | 1 095 | 567 |
| 1979 | 3 186 | 959 | 1 063 | 1 591 | 670 | 599 | 1 121 | 622 |
| 1980 | 3 143 | 962 | 1 133 | 1 738 | 665 | 627 | 1 194 | 841 |
| 1981 | 3 119 | 924 | 1 164 | 1 827 | 678 | 683 | 1 354 | 904 |
| 1982 | 3 212 | 862 | 1 254 | 1 891 | 676 | 659 | 1 421 | 916 |
| 1983 | 3 269 | 819 | 1 165 | 2 110 | 652 | 652 | 1 477 | 988 |
| 1984 | 3 340 | 810 | 1 220 | 2 259 | 645 | 632 | 1 545 | 1 009 |
| 1985 | 3 404 | 799 | 1 273 | 2 336 | 711 | 685 | 1 632 | 1 079 |
| 1986 | 3 272 | 713 | 1 263 | 2 421 | 802 | 691 | 1 695 | 1 092 |
| 1987 | 3 161 | 780 | 1 205 | 2 538 | 769 | 697 | 1 562 | 1 148 |
| 1988 | 3 015 | 877 | 1 203 | 2 833 | 809 | 699 | 1 448 | 1 164 |
| 1989 | 3 039 | 879 | 1 140 | 3 097 | 774 | 686 | 1 285 | 1 206 |
| 1990 | 2 918 | 895 | 1 147 | 3 183 | 742 | 734 | 1 232 | 1 231 |
| 1991 | 2 814 | 880 | 1 162 | 3 245 | 790 | 755 | 1 153 | 797 |
| 1992 | 2 793 | 848 | 1 170 | 3 258 | 784 | 749 | 1 089 | 639 |
| 1993 | 2 671 | 603 | 1 172 | 3 244 | 754 | 690 | 1 028 | 1 182 |
| 1994 | 2 590 | 597 | 1 185 | 3 282 | 743 | 645 | 978 | 1 241 |
| 1995 | 2 632 | 636 | 1 200 | 3 359 | 754 | 639 | 988 | 1 318 |
| 1996 | 2 677 | 690 | 1 226 | 3 485 | 787 | 588 | 1 014 | 1 387 |
| 1997 | 2 654 | 736 | 1 255 | 3 659 | 802 | 586 | 1 042 | 1 475 |
| 1998 | 2 737 | 771 | 1 271 | 3 824 | 829 | 605 | 1 070 | 1 565 |
| 1999 | 2 773 | 782 | 1 290 | 4 026 | 857 | 587 | 1 093 | 1 681 |
| 2000 | 2 792 | 789 | 1 323 | 4 348 | 853 | 575 | 1 115 | 1 777 |
| 2001 | 2 813 | 797 | 1 347 | 4 552 | 877 | 576 | 1 149 | 1 812 |

Table 6c. **Per Capita GDP in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Central African Rep.* | *Chad* | *Comoros* | *Congo* | *Côte d'Ivoire* | *Djibouti* | *Egypt* | *Eritrea & Ethiopia* | *Gabon* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 772 | 476 | 560 | 1 289 | 1 041 | 1 500 | 910 | 390 | 3 108 |
| 1951 | 790 | 486 | 581 | 1 315 | 1 058 | 1 546 | 905 | 394 | 3 204 |
| 1952 | 809 | 497 | 587 | 1 340 | 1 075 | 1 554 | 900 | 399 | 3 302 |
| 1953 | 827 | 507 | 598 | 1 364 | 1 092 | 1 575 | 894 | 414 | 3 401 |
| 1954 | 845 | 518 | 619 | 1 388 | 1 110 | 1 622 | 889 | 407 | 3 504 |
| 1955 | 864 | 529 | 625 | 1 412 | 1 127 | 1 632 | 885 | 421 | 3 611 |
| 1956 | 881 | 540 | 635 | 1 436 | 1 144 | 1 651 | 905 | 427 | 3 718 |
| 1957 | 899 | 552 | 645 | 1 459 | 1 162 | 1 668 | 925 | 416 | 3 827 |
| 1958 | 917 | 563 | 649 | 1 482 | 1 179 | 1 665 | 947 | 422 | 3 939 |
| 1959 | 934 | 574 | 671 | 1 506 | 1 191 | 1 711 | 969 | 425 | 4 052 |
| 1960 | 925 | 569 | 712 | 1 523 | 1 256 | 1 771 | 991 | 439 | 4 184 |
| 1961 | 943 | 566 | 703 | 1 539 | 1 328 | 1 783 | 1 031 | 451 | 4 639 |
| 1962 | 901 | 586 | 749 | 1 553 | 1 339 | 1 759 | 1 074 | 460 | 4 725 |
| 1963 | 881 | 567 | 887 | 1 569 | 1 499 | 1 774 | 1 120 | 511 | 4 832 |
| 1964 | 878 | 542 | 932 | 1 584 | 1 697 | 1 758 | 1 166 | 525 | 4 851 |
| 1965 | 866 | 533 | 913 | 1 599 | 1 592 | 1 754 | 1 213 | 545 | 4 860 |
| 1966 | 844 | 512 | 984 | 1 642 | 1 642 | 1 761 | 1 192 | 554 | 5 003 |
| 1967 | 860 | 505 | 999 | 1 688 | 1 589 | 1 758 | 1 151 | 566 | 5 130 |
| 1968 | 851 | 491 | 973 | 1 732 | 1 749 | 1 746 | 1 146 | 563 | 5 176 |
| 1969 | 877 | 514 | 963 | 1 779 | 1 738 | 1 742 | 1 201 | 571 | 5 518 |
| 1970 | 896 | 513 | 1 009 | 1 825 | 1 833 | 2 069 | 1 254 | 591 | 5 869 |
| 1971 | 851 | 511 | 1 154 | 1 922 | 1 831 | 2 142 | 1 283 | 603 | 6 332 |
| 1972 | 815 | 465 | 1 032 | 2 025 | 1 841 | 2 150 | 1 284 | 620 | 6 892 |
| 1973 | 837 | 433 | 889 | 2 132 | 1 899 | 2 185 | 1 294 | 626 | 7 286 |
| 1974 | 797 | 481 | 1 055 | 2 242 | 1 874 | 2 080 | 1 317 | 618 | 9 541 |
| 1975 | 792 | 550 | 804 | 2 342 | 1 800 | 2 065 | 1 421 | 605 | 9 399 |
| 1976 | 811 | 529 | 692 | 2 270 | 1 942 | 2 154 | 1 606 | 606 | 12 342 |
| 1977 | 860 | 478 | 624 | 2 008 | 1 960 | 1 794 | 1 767 | 608 | 9 531 |
| 1978 | 858 | 464 | 627 | 1 904 | 2 078 | 1 724 | 1 844 | 591 | 6 723 |
| 1979 | 794 | 361 | 624 | 2 115 | 2 042 | 1 687 | 1 930 | 622 | 6 666 |
| 1980 | 771 | 339 | 643 | 2 388 | 2 123 | 1 661 | 2 069 | 642 | 6 779 |
| 1981 | 767 | 335 | 664 | 2 778 | 2 121 | 1 674 | 2 076 | 646 | 6 543 |
| 1982 | 765 | 336 | 675 | 2 890 | 2 052 | 1 676 | 2 223 | 641 | 6 213 |
| 1983 | 705 | 374 | 683 | 2 923 | 1 903 | 1 643 | 2 322 | 656 | 6 107 |
| 1984 | 736 | 378 | 688 | 2 981 | 1 776 | 1 802 | 2 390 | 624 | 6 143 |
| 1985 | 726 | 457 | 691 | 2 768 | 1 798 | 1 758 | 2 471 | 573 | 5 818 |
| 1986 | 727 | 426 | 691 | 2 509 | 1 787 | 1 717 | 2 460 | 597 | 5 357 |
| 1987 | 697 | 401 | 701 | 2 458 | 1 698 | 1 677 | 2 465 | 633 | 4 546 |
| 1988 | 695 | 449 | 712 | 2 397 | 1 611 | 1 597 | 2 510 | 624 | 4 541 |
| 1989 | 701 | 462 | 694 | 2 420 | 1 544 | 1 502 | 2 527 | 611 | 4 636 |
| 1990 | 707 | 421 | 685 | 2 408 | 1 372 | 1 448 | 2 522 | 581 | 4 795 |
| 1991 | 683 | 449 | 630 | 2 403 | 1 315 | 1 420 | 2 381 | 530 | 4 969 |
| 1992 | 622 | 445 | 664 | 2 405 | 1 276 | 1 384 | 2 407 | 485 | 4 678 |
| 1993 | 606 | 422 | 664 | 2 323 | 1 234 | 1 299 | 2 394 | 537 | 4 664 |
| 1994 | 628 | 430 | 610 | 2 143 | 1 214 | 1 257 | 2 437 | 532 | 4 708 |
| 1995 | 648 | 418 | 644 | 2 177 | 1 259 | 1 195 | 2 496 | 550 | 4 811 |
| 1996 | 588 | 417 | 617 | 2 220 | 1 319 | 1 122 | 2 565 | 593 | 4 851 |
| 1997 | 622 | 421 | 625 | 2 159 | 1 364 | 1 103 | 2 647 | 606 | 4 992 |
| 1998 | 635 | 438 | 612 | 2 193 | 1 402 | 1 092 | 2 738 | 584 | 5 031 |
| 1999 | 646 | 434 | 606 | 2 085 | 1 392 | 1 107 | 2 838 | 605 | 4 068 |
| 2000 | 647 | 424 | 581 | 2 214 | 1 326 | 1 103 | 2 920 | 624 | 3 887 |
| 2001 | 642 | 445 | 574 | 2 239 | 1 297 | 1 106 | 2 992 | 660 | 3 877 |

Table 6c. **Per Capita GDP in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Gambia* | *Ghana* | *Guinea* | *Guinea Bissau* | *Kenya* | *Lesotho* | *Liberia* | *Madagascar* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 607 | 1 122 | 303 | 289 | 651 | 355 | 1 055 | 951 |
| 1951 | 627 | 1 134 | 317 | 306 | 771 | 370 | 1 090 | 972 |
| 1952 | 632 | 1 084 | 322 | 323 | 667 | 375 | 1 097 | 992 |
| 1953 | 640 | 1 202 | 329 | 342 | 633 | 384 | 1 113 | 1 012 |
| 1954 | 660 | 1 317 | 343 | 408 | 687 | 399 | 1 147 | 1 032 |
| 1955 | 664 | 1 200 | 349 | 389 | 718 | 405 | 1 156 | 1 052 |
| 1956 | 671 | 1 236 | 357 | 439 | 736 | 413 | 1 170 | 1 072 |
| 1957 | 678 | 1 241 | 363 | 465 | 738 | 422 | 1 183 | 1 092 |
| 1958 | 678 | 1 187 | 368 | 476 | 725 | 430 | 1 187 | 1 112 |
| 1959 | 697 | 1 321 | 383 | 478 | 720 | 435 | 1 223 | 1 132 |
| 1960 | 722 | 1 378 | 392 | 501 | 726 | 458 | 1 230 | 1 125 |
| 1961 | 815 | 1 388 | 410 | 532 | 686 | 457 | 1 226 | 1 126 |
| 1962 | 781 | 1 416 | 433 | 562 | 701 | 517 | 1 209 | 1 129 |
| 1963 | 762 | 1 424 | 402 | 583 | 714 | 560 | 1 204 | 1 096 |
| 1964 | 787 | 1 414 | 420 | 642 | 758 | 593 | 1 231 | 1 116 |
| 1965 | 846 | 1 393 | 441 | 685 | 743 | 593 | 1 218 | 1 088 |
| 1966 | 955 | 1 354 | 442 | 728 | 812 | 577 | 1 408 | 1 087 |
| 1967 | 957 | 1 339 | 447 | 771 | 826 | 626 | 1 360 | 1 123 |
| 1968 | 939 | 1 318 | 452 | 794 | 857 | 610 | 1 384 | 1 174 |
| 1969 | 1 007 | 1 325 | 456 | 833 | 881 | 605 | 1 442 | 1 192 |
| 1970 | 879 | 1 424 | 463 | 872 | 913 | 604 | 1 492 | 1 226 |
| 1971 | 949 | 1 491 | 468 | 833 | 937 | 535 | 1 519 | 1 246 |
| 1972 | 985 | 1 401 | 468 | 883 | 949 | 624 | 1 530 | 1 202 |
| 1973 | 997 | 1 397 | 478 | 882 | 961 | 769 | 1 447 | 1 144 |
| 1974 | 1 157 | 1 455 | 502 | 912 | 971 | 797 | 1 508 | 1 139 |
| 1975 | 1 050 | 1 247 | 512 | 925 | 929 | 715 | 1 242 | 1 126 |
| 1976 | 1 134 | 1 178 | 551 | 902 | 929 | 814 | 1 252 | 1 063 |
| 1977 | 1 152 | 1 181 | 552 | 823 | 973 | 936 | 1 204 | 1 061 |
| 1978 | 1 058 | 1 260 | 555 | 915 | 1 018 | 1 054 | 1 214 | 1 007 |
| 1979 | 1 191 | 1 210 | 544 | 918 | 1 013 | 962 | 1 230 | 1 076 |
| 1980 | 1 039 | 1 157 | 551 | 754 | 1 028 | 1 005 | 1 136 | 1 055 |
| 1981 | 997 | 1 142 | 542 | 871 | 1 011 | 991 | 1 126 | 938 |
| 1982 | 1 088 | 1 042 | 541 | 902 | 1 031 | 1 001 | 1 061 | 895 |
| 1983 | 926 | 933 | 535 | 810 | 998 | 893 | 1 022 | 878 |
| 1984 | 867 | 960 | 525 | 824 | 977 | 944 | 982 | 822 |
| 1985 | 765 | 978 | 509 | 849 | 982 | 953 | 939 | 817 |
| 1986 | 776 | 989 | 505 | 824 | 1 014 | 949 | 937 | 800 |
| 1987 | 787 | 1 007 | 508 | 793 | 1 037 | 974 | 934 | 794 |
| 1988 | 838 | 1 035 | 525 | 805 | 1 063 | 1 075 | 905 | 784 |
| 1989 | 863 | 1 058 | 532 | 790 | 1 077 | 1 170 | 889 | 792 |
| 1990 | 866 | 1 063 | 526 | 797 | 1 090 | 1 201 | 1 025 | 799 |
| 1991 | 853 | 1 089 | 503 | 818 | 1 072 | 1 232 | 1 206 | 728 |
| 1992 | 858 | 1 100 | 501 | 803 | 1 028 | 1 272 | 1 169 | 715 |
| 1993 | 877 | 1 121 | 511 | 795 | 1 003 | 1 304 | 1 151 | 709 |
| 1994 | 878 | 1 125 | 514 | 797 | 1 008 | 1 286 | 1 179 | 689 |
| 1995 | 818 | 1 144 | 521 | 812 | 1 029 | 1 435 | 1 259 | 680 |
| 1996 | 838 | 1 171 | 529 | 832 | 1 049 | 1 560 | 1 255 | 674 |
| 1997 | 849 | 1 196 | 548 | 858 | 1 048 | 1 623 | 1 113 | 678 |
| 1998 | 850 | 1 227 | 566 | 602 | 1 044 | 1 566 | 972 | 683 |
| 1999 | 876 | 1 256 | 574 | 636 | 1 038 | 1 595 | 882 | 694 |
| 2000 | 895 | 1 280 | 572 | 681 | 1 020 | 1 645 | 847 | 706 |
| 2001 | 915 | 1 311 | 587 | 668 | 1 016 | 1 705 | 846 | 731 |

Table 6c. **Per Capita GDP in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Malawi* | *Mali* | *Mauritania* | *Mauritius* | *Morocco* | *Mozambique* | *Namibia* | *Niger* | *Nigeria* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 324 | 457 | 464 | 2 490 | 1 455 | 1 133 | 2 160 | 813 | 753 |
| 1951 | 332 | 465 | 477 | 2 540 | 1 458 | 1 155 | 2 176 | 825 | 793 |
| 1952 | 339 | 472 | 490 | 2 528 | 1 460 | 1 178 | 2 191 | 835 | 832 |
| 1953 | 347 | 480 | 504 | 2 530 | 1 468 | 1 199 | 2 223 | 846 | 835 |
| 1954 | 355 | 488 | 517 | 2 587 | 1 476 | 1 207 | 2 292 | 856 | 875 |
| 1955 | 354 | 496 | 531 | 2 587 | 1 483 | 1 259 | 2 310 | 867 | 877 |
| 1956 | 376 | 504 | 545 | 2 594 | 1 451 | 1 242 | 2 339 | 877 | 836 |
| 1957 | 383 | 513 | 558 | 2 613 | 1 420 | 1 246 | 2 370 | 887 | 850 |
| 1958 | 388 | 521 | 572 | 2 610 | 1 389 | 1 280 | 2 376 | 897 | 821 |
| 1959 | 393 | 530 | 586 | 2 685 | 1 358 | 1 323 | 2 451 | 907 | 837 |
| 1960 | 394 | 535 | 625 | 2 777 | 1 329 | 1 327 | 2 616 | 940 | 854 |
| 1961 | 404 | 528 | 722 | 3 319 | 1 341 | 1 337 | 2 579 | 953 | 862 |
| 1962 | 393 | 520 | 697 | 3 249 | 1 354 | 1 400 | 2 869 | 1 025 | 889 |
| 1963 | 376 | 544 | 645 | 3 629 | 1 367 | 1 321 | 3 076 | 1 096 | 950 |
| 1964 | 359 | 558 | 827 | 3 283 | 1 381 | 1 349 | 3 486 | 1 069 | 967 |
| 1965 | 397 | 555 | 928 | 3 302 | 1 394 | 1 351 | 3 626 | 1 118 | 1 007 |
| 1966 | 426 | 566 | 920 | 3 108 | 1 436 | 1 364 | 3 668 | 1 074 | 951 |
| 1967 | 456 | 572 | 938 | 3 180 | 1 480 | 1 425 | 3 430 | 1 049 | 784 |
| 1968 | 438 | 581 | 1 006 | 2 907 | 1 524 | 1 549 | 3 369 | 1 028 | 756 |
| 1969 | 454 | 566 | 975 | 3 006 | 1 570 | 1 693 | 3 396 | 969 | 934 |
| 1970 | 449 | 588 | 1 059 | 2 945 | 1 616 | 1 743 | 3 321 | 971 | 1 190 |
| 1971 | 501 | 595 | 1 051 | 3 047 | 1 665 | 1 816 | 3 342 | 997 | 1 295 |
| 1972 | 537 | 612 | 1 047 | 3 309 | 1 669 | 1 823 | 3 443 | 919 | 1 308 |
| 1973 | 567 | 584 | 966 | 3 680 | 1 694 | 1 873 | 3 486 | 741 | 1 382 |
| 1974 | 587 | 556 | 1 046 | 4 020 | 1 751 | 1 684 | 3 539 | 782 | 1 497 |
| 1975 | 592 | 619 | 962 | 3 969 | 1 831 | 1 404 | 3 473 | 738 | 1 407 |
| 1976 | 597 | 687 | 1 020 | 4 551 | 1 992 | 1 295 | 3 559 | 721 | 1 511 |
| 1977 | 610 | 724 | 988 | 4 768 | 2 050 | 1 263 | 3 712 | 754 | 1 517 |
| 1978 | 647 | 694 | 965 | 4 863 | 2 069 | 1 235 | 3 906 | 830 | 1 380 |
| 1979 | 658 | 848 | 989 | 4 943 | 2 122 | 1 215 | 3 986 | 863 | 1 426 |
| 1980 | 644 | 736 | 1 006 | 4 367 | 2 272 | 1 220 | 4 089 | 877 | 1 402 |
| 1981 | 594 | 699 | 1 021 | 4 550 | 2 169 | 1 216 | 4 159 | 860 | 1 246 |
| 1982 | 582 | 647 | 978 | 4 738 | 2 337 | 1 162 | 4 120 | 824 | 1 194 |
| 1983 | 589 | 663 | 1 001 | 4 708 | 2 263 | 1 063 | 3 884 | 783 | 1 094 |
| 1984 | 597 | 678 | 906 | 4 882 | 2 296 | 1 022 | 3 710 | 630 | 1 023 |
| 1985 | 624 | 679 | 908 | 5 173 | 2 377 | 920 | 3 606 | 622 | 1 080 |
| 1986 | 604 | 707 | 935 | 5 635 | 2 499 | 928 | 3 593 | 630 | 1 073 |
| 1987 | 585 | 704 | 938 | 6 146 | 2 382 | 981 | 3 569 | 589 | 1 033 |
| 1988 | 563 | 690 | 947 | 6 504 | 2 563 | 1 067 | 3 478 | 603 | 1 101 |
| 1989 | 559 | 745 | 956 | 6 725 | 2 560 | 1 115 | 3 539 | 588 | 1 137 |
| 1990 | 558 | 734 | 920 | 7 128 | 2 596 | 1 115 | 3 278 | 562 | 1 161 |
| 1991 | 586 | 712 | 917 | 7 505 | 2 714 | 1 146 | 3 366 | 560 | 1 194 |
| 1992 | 525 | 758 | 898 | 7 784 | 2 549 | 1 034 | 3 586 | 509 | 1 189 |
| 1993 | 569 | 726 | 911 | 8 221 | 2 471 | 1 084 | 3 419 | 502 | 1 180 |
| 1994 | 522 | 729 | 922 | 8 502 | 2 672 | 1 084 | 3 553 | 507 | 1 138 |
| 1995 | 617 | 759 | 939 | 8 716 | 2 446 | 1 068 | 3 604 | 504 | 1 134 |
| 1996 | 648 | 767 | 971 | 9 082 | 2 691 | 1 116 | 3 615 | 506 | 1 172 |
| 1997 | 656 | 794 | 979 | 9 541 | 2 579 | 1 218 | 3 671 | 506 | 1 172 |
| 1998 | 661 | 807 | 987 | 10 027 | 2 730 | 1 350 | 3 705 | 543 | 1 160 |
| 1999 | 671 | 836 | 997 | 10 471 | 2 678 | 1 429 | 3 750 | 525 | 1 139 |
| 2000 | 679 | 842 | 1 017 | 10 652 | 2 658 | 1 432 | 3 795 | 503 | 1 156 |
| 2001 | 674 | 830 | 1 033 | 11 318 | 2 782 | 1 611 | 3 813 | 526 | 1 157 |

Table 6c. **Per Capita GDP in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Reunion* | *Rwanda* | *Senegal* | *Seychelles* | *Sierra Leone* | *Somalia* | *South Africa* | *Sudan* | *Swaziland* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 1 989 | 547 | 1 259 | 1 912 | 656 | 1 057 | 2 535 | 821 | 721 |
| 1951 | 2 044 | 567 | 1 281 | 2 019 | 685 | 1 098 | 2 591 | 837 | 745 |
| 1952 | 2 051 | 574 | 1 303 | 2 050 | 697 | 1 112 | 2 619 | 855 | 751 |
| 1953 | 2 067 | 584 | 1 324 | 2 084 | 714 | 1 132 | 2 675 | 871 | 762 |
| 1954 | 2 113 | 604 | 1 346 | 2 174 | 744 | 1 175 | 2 763 | 889 | 787 |
| 1955 | 2 091 | 610 | 1 367 | 2 164 | 760 | 1 191 | 2 830 | 907 | 793 |
| 1956 | 2 098 | 620 | 1 388 | 2 143 | 777 | 1 211 | 2 914 | 976 | 803 |
| 1957 | 2 089 | 628 | 1 409 | 2 186 | 795 | 1 232 | 2 951 | 936 | 814 |
| 1958 | 2 085 | 631 | 1 429 | 2 200 | 807 | 1 241 | 2 939 | 949 | 817 |
| 1959 | 2 142 | 652 | 1 448 | 2 254 | 841 | 1 287 | 2 995 | 1 033 | 843 |
| 1960 | 2 239 | 656 | 1 445 | 2 367 | 856 | 1 277 | 3 041 | 1 024 | 935 |
| 1961 | 2 288 | 625 | 1 475 | 2 176 | 858 | 1 311 | 3 092 | 996 | 1 028 |
| 1962 | 2 394 | 695 | 1 487 | 2 306 | 884 | 1 341 | 3 179 | 1 037 | 1 214 |
| 1963 | 2 495 | 611 | 1 507 | 2 458 | 886 | 1 364 | 3 321 | 980 | 1 252 |
| 1964 | 2 617 | 525 | 1 499 | 2 488 | 883 | 1 191 | 3 450 | 944 | 1 399 |
| 1965 | 2 803 | 548 | 1 511 | 2 435 | 932 | 1 088 | 3 559 | 984 | 1 577 |
| 1966 | 2 901 | 570 | 1 508 | 2 434 | 976 | 1 216 | 3 615 | 947 | 1 602 |
| 1967 | 3 033 | 594 | 1 449 | 2 381 | 955 | 1 258 | 3 760 | 893 | 1 709 |
| 1968 | 3 169 | 618 | 1 499 | 2 522 | 1 032 | 1 252 | 3 819 | 923 | 1 588 |
| 1969 | 3 391 | 666 | 1 362 | 2 455 | 1 109 | 1 071 | 3 946 | 954 | 1 612 |
| 1970 | 3 463 | 717 | 1 435 | 2 570 | 1 129 | 1 138 | 4 045 | 888 | 2 036 |
| 1971 | 3 473 | 705 | 1 390 | 2 910 | 1 101 | 1 141 | 4 135 | 923 | 2 015 |
| 1972 | 3 807 | 687 | 1 436 | 3 013 | 1 072 | 1 228 | 4 109 | 878 | 2 201 |
| 1973 | 3 774 | 688 | 1 315 | 3 224 | 1 087 | 1 176 | 4 175 | 780 | 2 258 |
| 1974 | 3 946 | 700 | 1 329 | 3 203 | 1 113 | 914 | 4 299 | 833 | 2 443 |
| 1975 | 3 821 | 806 | 1 396 | 3 251 | 1 126 | 1 202 | 4 271 | 910 | 2 462 |
| 1976 | 3 361 | 766 | 1 487 | 3 507 | 1 072 | 1 167 | 4 267 | 1 044 | 2 472 |
| 1977 | 3 258 | 779 | 1 411 | 3 691 | 1 068 | 1 421 | 4 155 | 1 165 | 2 474 |
| 1978 | 3 480 | 827 | 1 322 | 3 885 | 1 051 | 1 390 | 4 174 | 1 108 | 2 462 |
| 1979 | 3 615 | 876 | 1 380 | 4 460 | 1 089 | 1 181 | 4 232 | 956 | 2 421 |
| 1980 | 3 686 | 952 | 1 301 | 4 274 | 1 119 | 1 037 | 4 390 | 931 | 2 397 |
| 1981 | 3 738 | 981 | 1 259 | 3 914 | 1 164 | 1 113 | 4 503 | 920 | 2 481 |
| 1982 | 3 972 | 1 025 | 1 415 | 3 794 | 1 160 | 1 152 | 4 367 | 1 003 | 2 548 |
| 1983 | 4 124 | 1 049 | 1 414 | 3 695 | 1 120 | 1 016 | 4 174 | 958 | 2 474 |
| 1984 | 4 094 | 976 | 1 315 | 3 799 | 1 110 | 1 016 | 4 271 | 878 | 2 437 |
| 1985 | 4 070 | 993 | 1 330 | 4 116 | 1 056 | 1 057 | 4 108 | 791 | 2 497 |
| 1986 | 4 045 | 1 020 | 1 359 | 4 163 | 996 | 1 053 | 4 020 | 798 | 2 494 |
| 1987 | 4 000 | 982 | 1 378 | 4 335 | 1 025 | 1 070 | 4 015 | 798 | 2 607 |
| 1988 | 4 155 | 918 | 1 411 | 4 483 | 1 028 | 1 067 | 4 092 | 790 | 2 428 |
| 1989 | 4 193 | 910 | 1 345 | 4 706 | 1 025 | 1 089 | 4 090 | 833 | 2 478 |
| 1990 | 4 510 | 880 | 1 363 | 4 984 | 1 026 | 1 083 | 3 966 | 743 | 2 434 |
| 1991 | 4 695 | 820 | 1 316 | 5 065 | 919 | 1 009 | 3 851 | 772 | 2 384 |
| 1992 | 4 601 | 853 | 1 306 | 5 360 | 844 | 908 | 3 698 | 789 | 2 323 |
| 1993 | 4 510 | 765 | 1 241 | 5 656 | 853 | 914 | 3 684 | 791 | 2 329 |
| 1994 | 4 423 | 443 | 1 241 | 5 477 | 862 | 923 | 3 755 | 785 | 2 395 |
| 1995 | 4 338 | 674 | 1 268 | 5 458 | 746 | 933 | 3 824 | 787 | 2 467 |
| 1996 | 4 479 | 724 | 1 295 | 5 960 | 546 | 936 | 3 943 | 806 | 2 498 |
| 1997 | 4 579 | 687 | 1 322 | 6 640 | 441 | 911 | 4 000 | 863 | 2 531 |
| 1998 | 4 554 | 753 | 1 360 | 6 983 | 422 | 883 | 3 986 | 889 | 2 555 |
| 1999 | 4 569 | 795 | 1 391 | 6 741 | 376 | 873 | 4 032 | 930 | 2 593 |
| 2000 | 4 588 | 830 | 1 433 | 6 354 | 379 | 863 | 4 139 | 991 | 2 606 |
| 2001 | 4 610 | 871 | 1 474 | 5 808 | 386 | 851 | 4 208 | 1 015 | 2 610 |

Table 6c. **Per Capita GDP in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Tanzania* | *Togo* | *Tunisia* | *Uganda* | *Zaire* | *Zambia* | *Zimbabwe* | *6 Country Total* | *57 Country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 424 | 574 | 1 115 | 687 | 570 | 661 | 701 | 801 | 894 |
| 1951 | 466 | 584 | 1 106 | 642 | 625 | 688 | 722 | 857 | 916 |
| 1952 | 464 | 593 | 1 220 | 664 | 670 | 715 | 724 | 889 | 932 |
| 1953 | 437 | 602 | 1 244 | 675 | 695 | 743 | 760 | 883 | 945 |
| 1954 | 461 | 611 | 1 249 | 648 | 723 | 772 | 772 | 864 | 970 |
| 1955 | 460 | 621 | 1 164 | 672 | 737 | 736 | 808 | 1 017 | 981 |
| 1956 | 454 | 630 | 1 223 | 690 | 772 | 803 | 892 | 1 179 | 999 |
| 1957 | 452 | 639 | 1 159 | 700 | 781 | 817 | 924 | 1 191 | 1 013 |
| 1958 | 444 | 647 | 1 291 | 685 | 743 | 776 | 906 | 1 265 | 1 013 |
| 1959 | 453 | 656 | 1 217 | 700 | 753 | 915 | 925 | 1 315 | 1 044 |
| 1960 | 459 | 698 | 1 343 | 713 | 755 | 960 | 938 | 1 613 | 1 066 |
| 1961 | 441 | 728 | 1 436 | 686 | 659 | 938 | 956 | 1 710 | 1 065 |
| 1962 | 468 | 736 | 1 379 | 694 | 776 | 905 | 939 | 2 154 | 1 082 |
| 1963 | 483 | 754 | 1 556 | 751 | 793 | 902 | 901 | 2 767 | 1 132 |
| 1964 | 494 | 841 | 1 589 | 785 | 757 | 996 | 953 | 3 717 | 1 164 |
| 1965 | 497 | 932 | 1 653 | 779 | 748 | 1 147 | 984 | 4 560 | 1 197 |
| 1966 | 544 | 991 | 1 654 | 803 | 779 | 1 056 | 967 | 5 164 | 1 201 |
| 1967 | 549 | 1 019 | 1 605 | 822 | 749 | 1 107 | 1 015 | 5 536 | 1 194 |
| 1968 | 560 | 1 043 | 1 735 | 818 | 758 | 1 092 | 999 | 7 048 | 1 223 |
| 1969 | 553 | 1 126 | 1 760 | 881 | 806 | 1 056 | 1 086 | 7 589 | 1 286 |
| 1970 | 567 | 1 075 | 1 827 | 869 | 782 | 1 073 | 1 282 | 7 652 | 1 357 |
| 1971 | 572 | 1 121 | 1 982 | 871 | 810 | 1 042 | 1 353 | 6 956 | 1 382 |
| 1972 | 591 | 1 128 | 2 287 | 859 | 790 | 1 105 | 1 423 | 5 934 | 1 397 |
| 1973 | 590 | 1 053 | 2 221 | 838 | 836 | 1 062 | 1 432 | 5 734 | 1 410 |
| 1974 | 584 | 1 067 | 2 343 | 821 | 842 | 1 114 | 1 427 | 4 732 | 1 438 |
| 1975 | 596 | 1 032 | 2 446 | 784 | 778 | 1 041 | 1 402 | 4 925 | 1 418 |
| 1976 | 620 | 999 | 2 569 | 770 | 713 | 1 071 | 1 357 | 5 855 | 1 472 |
| 1977 | 618 | 1 025 | 2 592 | 763 | 700 | 990 | 1 221 | 6 200 | 1 492 |
| 1978 | 617 | 1 098 | 2 700 | 703 | 643 | 967 | 1 232 | 6 241 | 1 487 |
| 1979 | 606 | 1 131 | 2 811 | 611 | 620 | 910 | 1 211 | 6 703 | 1 512 |
| 1980 | 593 | 1 048 | 2 944 | 577 | 617 | 911 | 1 295 | 6 413 | 1 536 |
| 1981 | 569 | 950 | 3 030 | 585 | 616 | 936 | 1 407 | 5 001 | 1 509 |
| 1982 | 559 | 883 | 2 957 | 617 | 594 | 878 | 1 405 | 4 648 | 1 512 |
| 1983 | 540 | 807 | 3 039 | 643 | 587 | 828 | 1 374 | 4 418 | 1 477 |
| 1984 | 537 | 802 | 3 068 | 570 | 605 | 797 | 1 297 | 3 952 | 1 466 |
| 1985 | 519 | 810 | 3 162 | 562 | 589 | 784 | 1 335 | 3 552 | 1 468 |
| 1986 | 520 | 806 | 3 038 | 544 | 598 | 762 | 1 321 | 3 238 | 1 459 |
| 1987 | 529 | 788 | 3 165 | 556 | 594 | 756 | 1 257 | 3 068 | 1 441 |
| 1988 | 534 | 793 | 3 101 | 572 | 578 | 781 | 1 326 | 3 010 | 1 459 |
| 1989 | 536 | 793 | 3 152 | 590 | 556 | 768 | 1 368 | 2 953 | 1 463 |
| 1990 | 540 | 757 | 3 337 | 592 | 525 | 817 | 1 356 | 2 831 | 1 444 |
| 1991 | 536 | 726 | 3 402 | 577 | 465 | 797 | 1 391 | 2 610 | 1 414 |
| 1992 | 524 | 673 | 3 599 | 574 | 403 | 765 | 1 232 | 2 457 | 1 378 |
| 1993 | 514 | 565 | 3 612 | 600 | 338 | 799 | 1 217 | 2 305 | 1 356 |
| 1994 | 503 | 656 | 3 663 | 616 | 314 | 678 | 1 273 | 2 232 | 1 352 |
| 1995 | 505 | 664 | 3 692 | 671 | 299 | 647 | 1 263 | 2 210 | 1 358 |
| 1996 | 517 | 695 | 3 897 | 710 | 290 | 675 | 1 370 | 2 301 | 1 403 |
| 1997 | 501 | 635 | 4 050 | 725 | 269 | 683 | 1 382 | 2 503 | 1 416 |
| 1998 | 507 | 602 | 4 188 | 738 | 257 | 656 | 1 399 | 2 445 | 1 434 |
| 1999 | 511 | 602 | 4 387 | 772 | 239 | 657 | 1 368 | 2 561 | 1 447 |
| 2000 | 524 | 575 | 4 538 | 788 | 218 | 666 | 1 280 | 2 665 | 1 464 |
| 2001 | 540 | 575 | 4 710 | 809 | 202 | 686 | 1 158 | 2 892 | 1 489 |

Table 6c. **Per Capita GDP in 57 African Countries, 1950-2001**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *Equatorial Guinea* | *Libya* | *SãoTomé & Principe* | *Mayotte + St. Helena + W. Sahara* | *6 Country Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 540 | 857 | 820 | 790 | 801 |
| 1951 | 561 | 925 | 818 | 816 | 857 |
| 1952 | 572 | 963 | 817 | 837 | 889 |
| 1953 | 587 | 949 | 817 | 879 | 883 |
| 1954 | 610 | 915 | 850 | 915 | 864 |
| 1955 | 620 | 1 115 | 764 | 920 | 1 017 |
| 1956 | 636 | 1 314 | 806 | 965 | 1 179 |
| 1957 | 648 | 1 325 | 799 | 981 | 1 191 |
| 1958 | 660 | 1 410 | 875 | 991 | 1 265 |
| 1959 | 687 | 1 470 | 784 | 1 014 | 1 315 |
| 1960 | 746 | 1 830 | 867 | 1 047 | 1 613 |
| 1961 | 806 | 1 936 | 933 | 1 053 | 1 710 |
| 1962 | 887 | 2 473 | 995 | 1 068 | 2 154 |
| 1963 | 1 006 | 3 212 | 1 055 | 1 074 | 2 767 |
| 1964 | 1 145 | 4 366 | 1 112 | 1 086 | 3 717 |
| 1965 | 1 285 | 5 378 | 1 165 | 1 089 | 4 560 |
| 1966 | 1 322 | 6 107 | 1 233 | 1 097 | 5 164 |
| 1967 | 1 393 | 6 545 | 1 286 | 1 094 | 5 536 |
| 1968 | 1 424 | 8 395 | 1 337 | 1 083 | 7 048 |
| 1969 | 1 364 | 9 043 | 1 389 | 1 084 | 7 589 |
| 1970 | 1 309 | 9 115 | 1 440 | 1 076 | 7 652 |
| 1971 | 1 186 | 8 252 | 1 483 | 1 103 | 6 956 |
| 1972 | 1 023 | 6 979 | 1 423 | 1 187 | 5 934 |
| 1973 | 1 065 | 6 664 | 1 355 | 1 268 | 5 734 |
| 1974 | 1 128 | 5 379 | 1 356 | 1 331 | 4 732 |
| 1975 | 1 294 | 5 515 | 1 421 | 1 348 | 4 925 |
| 1976 | 1 452 | 6 540 | 1 497 | 1 330 | 5 855 |
| 1977 | 1 458 | 6 945 | 1 613 | 1 314 | 6 200 |
| 1978 | 1 572 | 6 991 | 1 667 | 1 291 | 6 241 |
| 1979 | 1 541 | 7 565 | 1 808 | 1 257 | 6 703 |
| 1980 | 1 477 | 7 272 | 2 009 | 1 237 | 6 413 |
| 1981 | 1 424 | 5 648 | 1 421 | 1 209 | 5 001 |
| 1982 | 1 412 | 5 234 | 1 755 | 1 181 | 4 648 |
| 1983 | 1 395 | 4 968 | 1 567 | 1 196 | 4 418 |
| 1984 | 1 679 | 4 397 | 1 405 | 1 222 | 3 952 |
| 1985 | 1 402 | 3 953 | 1 486 | 1 246 | 3 552 |
| 1986 | 1 425 | 3 586 | 1 470 | 1 270 | 3 238 |
| 1987 | 1 472 | 3 380 | 1 408 | 1 308 | 3 068 |
| 1988 | 1 538 | 3 303 | 1 400 | 1 332 | 3 010 |
| 1989 | 1 560 | 3 232 | 1 391 | 1 357 | 2 953 |
| 1990 | 1 564 | 3 087 | 1 390 | 1 374 | 2 831 |
| 1991 | 1 596 | 2 825 | 1 354 | 1 344 | 2 610 |
| 1992 | 1 723 | 2 637 | 1 326 | 1 309 | 2 457 |
| 1993 | 1 785 | 2 453 | 1 306 | 1 291 | 2 305 |
| 1994 | 1 828 | 2 363 | 1 299 | 1 284 | 2 232 |
| 1995 | 2 036 | 2 321 | 1 284 | 1 289 | 2 210 |
| 1996 | 2 563 | 2 381 | 1 267 | 1 334 | 2 301 |
| 1997 | 4 281 | 2 467 | 1 243 | 1 343 | 2 503 |
| 1998 | 5 093 | 2 322 | 1 232 | 1 361 | 2 445 |
| 1999 | 7 025 | 2 282 | 1 226 | 1 372 | 2 561 |
| 2000 | 7 956 | 2 322 | 1 226 | 1 385 | 2 665 |
| 2001 | 11 295 | 2 284 | 1 236 | 1 408 | 2 892 |

# 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 | 415 897 | 983 737 | 203 131 | 5 329 719 |
| 1951 | 1 478 599 | 1 753 540 | 195 670 | 512 566 | 438 230 | 1 052 267 | 212 653 | 5 643 536 |
| 1952 | 1 532 433 | 1 821 083 | 198 236 | 545 792 | 453 597 | 1 139 703 | 220 780 | 5 911 635 |
| 1953 | 1 611 339 | 1 903 763 | 209 145 | 569 260 | 469 274 | 1 218 405 | 228 858 | 6 210 056 |
| 1954 | 1 699 722 | 1 898 106 | 218 886 | 596 910 | 499 214 | 1 270 868 | 239 781 | 6 423 499 |
| 1955 | 1 805 779 | 2 032 869 | 233 857 | 648 027 | 530 878 | 1 330 326 | 248 054 | 6 829 803 |
| 1956 | 1 888 452 | 2 082 376 | 239 494 | 710 065 | 553 540 | 1 421 380 | 258 153 | 7 153 473 |
| 1957 | 1 971 596 | 2 123 207 | 257 611 | 724 470 | 595 876 | 1 485 225 | 267 612 | 7 425 611 |
| 1958 | 2 018 551 | 2 111 417 | 272 635 | 778 840 | 625 722 | 1 581 790 | 273 683 | 7 662 653 |
| 1959 | 2 114 619 | 2 261 993 | 286 886 | 770 244 | 640 897 | 1 657 765 | 288 734 | 8 021 152 |
| 1960 | 2 250 549 | 2 320 141 | 304 685 | 843 434 | 683 003 | 1 736 343 | 301 578 | 8 439 748 |
| 1961 | 2 370 583 | 2 374 411 | 322 781 | 891 763 | 715 561 | 1 744 557 | 308 136 | 8 727 808 |
| 1962 | 2 486 946 | 2 518 521 | 328 253 | 915 928 | 745 366 | 1 822 562 | 320 322 | 9 137 914 |
| 1963 | 2 603 774 | 2 630 968 | 344 112 | 895 016 | 767 858 | 1 950 307 | 343 186 | 9 535 239 |
| 1964 | 2 761 481 | 2 785 505 | 364 518 | 1 010 727 | 820 323 | 2 123 867 | 361 570 | 10 228 009 |
| 1965 | 2 877 269 | 2 962 352 | 380 016 | 1 068 117 | 861 456 | 2 232 507 | 381 330 | 10 763 066 |
| 1966 | 2 983 130 | 3 151 817 | 404 452 | 1 119 932 | 904 391 | 2 393 627 | 392 226 | 11 349 595 |
| 1967 | 3 088 548 | 3 234 760 | 420 645 | 1 169 422 | 945 275 | 2 511 607 | 400 067 | 11 770 344 |
| 1968 | 3 252 072 | 3 389 792 | 436 444 | 1 237 966 | 1 001 933 | 2 678 075 | 420 309 | 12 416 612 |
| 1969 | 3 438 238 | 3 507 231 | 449 862 | 1 255 392 | 1 066 861 | 2 935 884 | 453 131 | 13 106 621 |
| 1970 | 3 590 948 | 3 527 862 | 465 695 | 1 351 818 | 1 139 930 | 3 202 413 | 490 102 | 13 768 791 |
| 1971 | 3 711 784 | 3 647 077 | 499 790 | 1 387 832 | 1 207 883 | 3 384 521 | 512 138 | 14 351 050 |
| 1972 | 3 875 271 | 3 836 032 | 524 971 | 1 395 732 | 1 285 171 | 3 584 101 | 530 848 | 15 032 152 |
| 1973 | 4 096 456 | 4 058 289 | 550 756 | 1 513 070 | 1 389 001 | 3 865 936 | 549 993 | 16 023 529 |
| 1974 | 4 185 248 | 4 067 628 | 583 528 | 1 556 984 | 1 472 097 | 3 955 086 | 575 500 | 16 396 098 |
| 1975 | 4 167 528 | 4 069 398 | 604 251 | 1 561 399 | 1 516 401 | 4 143 267 | 582 627 | 16 644 898 |
| 1976 | 4 346 755 | 4 280 195 | 619 961 | 1 634 589 | 1 600 191 | 4 353 000 | 621 584 | 17 456 303 |
| 1977 | 4 471 506 | 4 459 671 | 641 681 | 1 673 159 | 1 676 351 | 4 597 844 | 647 589 | 18 167 829 |
| 1978 | 4 606 129 | 4 700 723 | 662 328 | 1 715 215 | 1 748 863 | 4 873 135 | 663 511 | 18 969 933 |
| 1979 | 4 774 306 | 4 866 597 | 672 299 | 1 707 083 | 1 859 032 | 5 074 326 | 694 654 | 19 648 326 |
| 1980 | 4 849 408 | 4 878 155 | 675 819 | 1 709 174 | 1 959 640 | 5 249 683 | 725 905 | 20 047 814 |
| 1981 | 4 860 516 | 5 006 126 | 667 932 | 1 724 741 | 1 971 428 | 5 466 812 | 733 452 | 20 431 038 |
| 1982 | 4 901 367 | 4 912 862 | 674 202 | 1 767 262 | 1 948 323 | 5 711 348 | 756 255 | 20 671 650 |
| 1983 | 4 990 650 | 5 103 869 | 684 326 | 1 823 723 | 1 899 500 | 6 003 271 | 761 138 | 21 266 508 |
| 1984 | 5 110 650 | 5 467 359 | 705 274 | 1 847 190 | 1 971 670 | 6 354 835 | 777 297 | 22 234 307 |
| 1985 | 5 238 333 | 5 687 354 | 706 201 | 1 863 687 | 2 031 533 | 6 676 210 | 801 420 | 23 004 771 |
| 1986 | 5 385 159 | 5 875 446 | 725 733 | 1 940 363 | 2 114 420 | 6 959 604 | 818 732 | 23 819 491 |
| 1987 | 5 539 861 | 6 086 756 | 721 188 | 1 965 457 | 2 180 944 | 7 360 551 | 831 716 | 24 686 508 |
| 1988 | 5 763 264 | 6 344 832 | 727 564 | 2 007 280 | 2 201 128 | 7 847 201 | 865 804 | 25 757 109 |
| 1989 | 5 960 940 | 6 560 368 | 718 039 | 2 037 253 | 2 228 787 | 8 186 232 | 892 376 | 26 584 033 |
| 1990 | 6 032 764 | 6 665 584 | 662 604 | 1 987 995 | 2 239 774 | 8 627 846 | 904 898 | 27 121 506 |
| 1991 | 6 132 879 | 6 624 976 | 590 280 | 1 863 524 | 2 322 319 | 8 983 054 | 911 693 | 27 428 768 |
| 1992 | 6 202 870 | 6 813 766 | 559 611 | 1 592 084 | 2 395 378 | 9 493 542 | 912 598 | 27 969 895 |
| 1993 | 6 182 982 | 6 997 300 | 550 399 | 1 435 008 | 2 477 861 | 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 | 2 642 430 | 11 196 934 | 969 734 | 30 573 080 |
| 1996 | 6 617 683 | 7 745 855 | 628 591 | 1 125 992 | 2 733 963 | 11 879 126 | 1 024 994 | 31 756 260 |
| 1997 | 6 791 738 | 8 071 150 | 645 039 | 1 149 255 | 2 877 476 | 12 413 389 | 1 060 213 | 33 008 319 |
| 1998 | 6 991 426 | 8 419 092 | 663 471 | 1 124 868 | 2 943 073 | 12 591 481 | 1 099 966 | 33 833 438 |
| 1999 | 7 180 236 | 8 774 087 | 675 657 | 1 171 952 | 2 950 010 | 13 079 182 | 1 136 130 | 34 967 319 |
| 2000 | 7 430 287 | 9 110 246 | 701 746 | 1 264 526 | 3 057 026 | 13 762 085 | 1 175 890 | 36 501 872 |
| 2001 | 7 550 272 | 9 156 267 | 728 792 | 1 343 230 | 3 086 936 | 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 |

# HS–8: The World Economy, 1–2001 AD

Tables HS–8 show levels of population, GDP and per capita GDP in 20 countries, 7 regions and the world for eight benchmark years in the past two millennia. There are also 5 analytical tables showing rates of growth and shares of world population and GDP. HS–7 explained the derivation of estimates for 1950–2001. Earlier than this, it is useful to distinguish between estimates for 1820–1950 and those for the centuries before 1820 where the documentation is weaker and the element of conjecture bigger.

## Population Movement 1820–1950

For West European countries and Western Offshoots, population estimates for this period are based mainly on censuses dating back to the eighteenth century for Scandinavia and Spain and the early nineteenth for most other countries. The sources are described in HS–1 and HS–2. For Western Europe, annual estimates, adjusted to a midyear basis are shown for all countries back to 1820. For Western Offshoots, they are shown separately for the indigenous population and those of European/ African origin at decade intervals for 1820–1870, with annual estimates for the total population thereafter.

For Eastern Europe, annual estimates are shown from 1920. Before the first world–war, these countries were divided between the Austro–Hungarian, Ottoman, Russian and German Empires. Derivation of estimates in the territory corresponding to present boundaries is possible, but they are too rough to warrant presentation on an annual basis. Estimates for the territory of the former USSR are also too rough to warrant annual presentation before 1920. Population sources are described in HS–3.

For Latin America annual estimates are shown back to 1900 for 23 countries. The 1820 and 1870 estimates in Maddison (2001) for the smaller countries are revised and augmented from the *Cambridge History of Latin America*, Engerman and Higman (1997) and other sources cited in HS–4.

For Asia annual estimates are shown from 1913 for the 16 core countries, and for benchmark years 1820, 1850 1870 1890 and 1900. For China, India, Indonesia and Japan annual estimates are shown back to 1870. For other countries there are estimates for benchmark years 1820, 1870, 1900 and 1913. In most cases the sources in HS–5 are the same as in Maddison (2001).

For Africa, the statistical basis is weaker than elsewhere. I show no annual estimates before 1950, but give detail for the sample countries for 1820, 1870 and 1913 in Table 6–10 of HS–6.

## Population Change 1–1820 AD

For the centuries before 1820 the most comprehensive evidence is for population and it is of greater proportionate importance for analysis as per capita income growth was much slower then and economic growth was largely extensive.

Demographic changes, e.g. increases in life expectancy, changes in average age which affect labour force participation, changes in the structure of the labour force, are important in providing clues to per capita income development. A striking example is the urbanisation ratio. Thanks to the work of de Vries for Europe and of Rozman for Asia, one can, for some countries, measure the proportion of population living in towns with more than 10 000 inhabitants. In the year 1000, this ratio was virtually zero in Europe (there were only 4 towns with more than 10 000 inhabitants) and in China it was 3 per cent. By 1800 the West European urban ratio was 10.6 per cent, the Chinese 3.8 per cent. When countries are able to expand their urban ratios, it indicates a growing surplus beyond subsistence in agriculture, and suggests that the non–agricultural component of economic activity is increasing. These changing differentials in urban ratios were used to buttress other evidence on per capita progress in China and Europe in Maddison (1998). The Chinese bureaucracy kept population registers which go back more than 2 000 years. These records were designed to assess taxable capacity, and include information on cultivated area and crop production, which was used by Perkins (1969) to assess long run movements in Chinese output per capita. Bagnall and Frier (1994) made brilliant use of fragments of ancient censuses to estimate occupational structure, household size, marriage patterns, fertility and life expectation in Roman Egypt of the third century.

Serious work on historical demography started in the seventeenth century with John Graunt (see Prologue). Modernised techniques and similar types of evidence have been used to make retrospective estimates of population for other European countries for periods before census material was available. Investigations of this character have been carried out by *a)* the Office of Population Research in Princeton University (established in 1936); *b)* INED (Institut National des Études Démographiques) founded in the 1950s to exploit family reconstitution techniques developed by Louis Henry; *c)* the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Family Structure (established in the 1970s) has carried out a massive research project to reconstitute English population size and structure on an annual basis back to 1541 (Wrigley *et al*., 1997). This kind of analysis has been sharpened by the application of massive computing power.

Research on Japanese population history has blossomed under the leadership of Akira Hayami and Osamu Saito. Ester Boserup's (1965) analysis of the interaction between demographic pressure, agricultural technology and intensity of labour input in Asia has helped discredit simplistic Malthusian interpretations. There has been a flood of publications on Latin American demography and the shipment of slaves from Africa. As a result of these efforts we are better placed to measure long term changes in world population. The most detailed and best documented are those in McEvedy and Jones (1978). This was the source of my estimates for Africa (see also the masterly analysis of African development in McEvedy, 1995).

Appendix B of Maddison 2001 provided source notes and estimates for 20 countries and 7 regions for benchmark years between the first century and 1700. In this study more country detail is shown for Western Europe, Western Offshoots, Latin America back to 1500 and for Africa back to the first century. There are some changes in the regional totals for Africa (see Table 6–1), but none for other regions.

## GDP Growth 1820–1950

Before the second worldwar, only 10 countries had official estimates of national income, assembled without international guidelines to provide comparability. None of these are suitable for our purpose, but there are retrospective official estimates of fairly recent vintage which I used for Austria from 1830, Norway from 1865, Netherlands from 1913, Canada from 1926 and the United States from 1929.

There were non–official estimates in pre–war years. Colin Clark (1940) made a comprehensive survey, but all those he cited have now been superseded. In the past 60 years, work on retrospective national accounts has been undertaken by a large number of scholars who have generally linked their

series to official post–war estimates. The initial thrust for these exercises in quantitative economic history was given by Simon Kuznets. His very long career included creation of official US accounts in 1934 and 5 monographs of historical accounts for the United States in 1941–61. These set high standards of scholarship with meticulous and transparent description of sources and methods. These characteristics have permitted succeeding generations of scholars to stand on his shoulders. His persuasive power and influence stemmed from professional integrity and depth of scholarship. He was free from partisanship, open to new ideas and willing to comment sympathetically in detail on the work of others. His influence was reinforced by his style of analysis–use of ideas that could be clearly expressed in literary form, and implemented with relatively simple statistical techniques. He encouraged a band of scholars all over the world to consider that such an enterprise was feasible, exciting, important and rewarding. He encouraged comparable studies for Australia, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom. To facilitate this research he helped found the International Association for Income and Wealth in 1947, persuaded the US Social Science Research Council to finance comparative research in other countries, and played a major role in the creation of the Yale Growth Center, which produced basic growth studies for Argentina, Egypt, Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and the USSR. Between 1953 and 1989 he published 8 volumes containing 70 analytical essays comparing the results which emerged from these quantitative studies and assessing their significance for the study of "modern economic growth". The temporal horizon of this new generation of Kuznetsian scholarship was concentrated on developments since the mid–nineteenth century.

Several university centres are now active in this field, sponsoring their own research and strengthening international networks by holding workshops. Kazushi Ohkawa organised a 14–volume study (1966–1988) of Japanese growth at Hitotsubashi University. The University now has an ambitious comparative project on the quantitative economic history of China, Indonesia, Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam. In the Netherlands, the University of Groningen has been active in this field since 1982. Its Growth and Development Centre has played a major role in international studies of productivity levels and in developing an international database on economic growth. It has published research studies on GDP growth in Brazil, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, Taiwan, Thailand, and a six–country comparison for Latin America. It maintained close links with Jan Luiten van Zanden's team working on Dutch growth in the University of Utrecht and with the University of Leuven's research on long–run growth in Belgium. It is also linked with the COPPAA group (Comparisons of Output, Productivity and Purchasing Power in Asia and Australia), based in Brisbane, which has carried out a number of studies of comparative performance of economies in the Asia–Pacific region, and was associated with the research of Maddison (1998) on China and Sivasubramonian (2000) on India. Scandinavia has a long history in this field. There have been five rounds of research in Sweden since 1937, and Olle Krantz has made annual estimates of GDP growth since 1800. Riitta Hjerppe supervised a 13 volume study for Finland which was completed in 1989. Svend Aage Hansen produced the second major study of Danish growth in 1974, with annual GDP estimates back to 1818. There is now a Nordic Group, which is revising the Scandinavian historical accounts to enhance their comparability. The International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW) has held conferences and workshops on measurement of comparative GDP growth and levels of performance, problems of methodology and definition since 1949, and has published its quarterly *Review of Income and Wealth* since 1968. Its membership has always included official statisticians, established scholars working on historical accounts, and younger researchers serving their apprenticeship in this field and has played a major role in developing a standardised approach and extending the range of countries for which studies are available. The European Historical Economics Society (EHES) has also been active in promoting research on quantitative economic history since 1997 when it created the *European Review of Economic History.*

The vitality of recent research activity is clear from Table 8–1 which shows amendments to my estimates since publication of Maddison (2001). The proxy estimates I use for Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia for 1870 to the 1920s were derived from David Good and Tongshu Ma (1999). Their approach is a variant of that developed originally by Wilfred Beckerman (1966) as a shortcut cross–section technique to measure comparative income levels. Nick Crafts (1983) was the first to use it for diachronic analysis (see Maddison, 1990).

Table 8-1. **Amendments to GDP Estimates in Maddison (2001) for 1820-1950**

| *Western Europe* | *Western Offshoots* | *Eastern Europe and former USSR* | *Latin America* | *Asia* | *Africa* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Amendments and New Estimates** | | | |
| France 1820-70 | Australia 1820-70, and 1911-38 | Hungary 1870-1900 | Cuba 1929-50 | Jordan 1820-1950 | Algeria 1880–1950 |
| Netherlands 1820-1913 | | | Jamaica 1820-1950 | Malaysia 1911-50 | Egypt 1886-1950 |
| Portugal 1851-1910 | | | Uruguay 1870-1913 | Palestine 1820-1950 | Ghana 1891-1950 |
| Spain 1850-1950 | | | | Philippines 1902-50 | Tunisia 1910-50 |
| Switzerland 1851-1913 | | | | Sri Lanka 1820-1950 | |
| | | | | South Korea 1913-50 | |
| | | | | Syria 1820-1950 | |
| | | | | Turkey 1820-1950 | |
| | | | | Vietnam 1820-1950 | |
| | | **Amended and New Proxy Estimates** | | | |
| Greece 1820-1913 | New Zealand 1870-1913 | Albania 1870-1950 | Caribbean 1820-1950 | Arabia 1820-1950 | Algeria 1820-80 |
| Switzerland 1820-51, and 1914-24 | | Bulgaria 1870-1924 | | Iran 1820-1950 | Egypt 1820-86 |
| | | Poland 1870-1929 | | Iraq 1820-1950 | Ghana 1820-91 |
| | | Romania 1870-1926 | | Lebanon 1820-1950 | Morocco 1820-1920 |
| | | Yugoslavia 1870-1912 | | North Korea 1820-1950 | Tunisia 1820-1910 |
| | | | | | South Africa 1820-1912 |

## GDP Growth before 1820

**Western Europe:** Per capita GDP growth rates prior to 1820 in Maddison (2001) are unchanged for Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and 13 small territories, but *levels* for 1500–1700 for these countries are affected by the amendments for 1820. In the case of France, the 1700–1820 growth rate is unchanged, but for the second half of the seventeenth century I assume stagnant per capita income because of hunger crises and the depressing influence of more or less continuous warfare, as noted by Boisguilbert and Vauban.

**Western Offshoots:** There are changes in the "multicultural" per capita GDP estimates 1700–1820 for Australia, Canada and New Zealand, as specified in detail in Tables 2–1 and 2–5; estimates for earlier centuries are unchanged.

**Eastern Europe:** Per capita GDP growth rates prior to 1820 are unchanged (0.1 percent a year), but the level for 1500–1700 is higher due to use of the Good–Ma proxies for the nineteenth century. There was no significant change for Russia.

**Latin America:** More detailed scrutiny of the evidence for the Caribbean sugar colonies led to upward revision of their per capita GDP and population levels in 1700–1820. See Table 4–1 for a more detailed sub–regional specification for 1500–1820 than in Maddison (2001).

**Asia:** GDP estimates for China, India, Indonesia and Japan in Maddison (2001) are unchanged, but I was able to make a more detailed scrutiny for West Asia thanks to recent work by Sevket Pamuk (see Tables 5–6 and 5–8). This raised the 1820 per capita GDP level for this group and its rate of growth 1700–1820. However the level estimates for 1700 and earlier are unchanged.

**Africa:** I have made more detailed sub–regional conjectures of long–run per capita GDP movement than in Maddison (2001), and presented a detailed analysis of the forces affecting the contours of demographic development. See source note HS–6, and Tables 6–1 and 6–2.

## Crosschecking Measures of Comparative Levels of Performance before 1950

In this study, the bulk of the evidence consists of measures of inter–temporal change in GDP volume in individual countries, moving backwards from 2001. These are merged with measures of comparative GDP levels in the reference year 1990 at 1990 prices. The derivation of the inter–spatial estimates is explained in the source notes to HS–7 and in Table 7–2. A more comprehensive survey of the array of level estimates available for years between 1970 and 1990 can be found in Maddison (1995) pp. 162–179. This indicates the range of variance between the results of the successive ICP and PWT rounds and compares the attributes of alternative aggregation procedures (Paasche, Laspeyres, Fisher, EKS and Geary–Khamis). Heston and Summers (1993) compare the GDP growth rates implicit in ICP cross–section estimates of the relative standing of countries at different points of time with direct measures of inter–temporal GDP growth. They do not suggest that deviations between implicit and direct measures cast serious doubt on the latter. But such deviations are obviously a useful crosscheck.

I am satisfied that the 1990 benchmark estimates I used are the best presently available, with the possible exception of those for Eastern Europe and Africa, where the results of the OECD (2002) and PWT 6.1 exercises were too recent to be fully digested here (see Table 6–11). My 1990 benchmark can be subjected to comprehensive review when the World Bank's ICP exercise for 2004 becomes available.

However, updates of the 1990 benchmarks are less important than crosschecks on their validity as measures of relative performance in the distant past. It is clear that patterns of expenditure have changed radically over the long–term (as illustrated by the comparison of British expenditure patterns in 1688 and 1996 in Table 1), and there have also been big changes in relative prices and output structure. Some of these changes may have had a similar impact across countries, but this certainly needs to be investigated.

The most promising crosschecks on my estimates of relative standing in the past have come from binary comparisons of countries which have a significant weight in the world total. Some of these I have done myself, and there are several others which confirm my findings, e. g. those of Broadberry, Toda and van Zanden cited below.

It would also be useful to have ICOP or ICP type multilateral cross–section studies for different points of time in the past. It would not be possible replicate the detail or systemic rigour of modern ICP exercises (prices for more than 2000 items for 200 categories of expenditure), but real wage analysts have accumulated quite a lot of material on price structures which could be mobilised for this purpose. It would be useful and probably feasible to construct such a measure e. g. for 1900 or 1870, using reduced information, on the same lines as PWT estimates for countries where there has been no ICP exercise.

In the absence of such measures, Leandro Prados has made proxy estimates of PPPs and per capita income relatives for benchmark years since 1820, using econometrics, but no information on relative price structures. The results are too shaky to be a serious challenge to my estimates of relative levels in 1820 (see Table 8–2).

There are some authors (Paul Bairoch, Susan Hanley and Kenneth Pomeranz) whose judgement of the relative standing of major Asian countries and Western Europe is very different from mine. I give my reasons for disagreeing with them below.

Finally, I would like to comment on the real wage literature, some of which contradicts my view of West European development over the past few centuries.

## *a) Confirmatory Crosschecks*

*i)* Stephen Broadberry (1997*a*): provides the most important of the binary cross–checks because he scrutinises the relative standing of the two successive lead counties (the United Kingdom and the United States) for benchmark years between 1870 and 1990. He found US productivity in manufacturing ahead of the United Kingdom by the middle of the 19th century, whereas I found that US productivity leadership at the aggregate level (GDP per man hour) began several decades later. At first sight these judgements seemed incompatible. As a test, Broadberry (1997*a*) made an ICOP type analysis of performance in 9 sectors and aggregate GDP in the two countries for 1870–1990 using 1937 value added weights. His results were compatible with my aggregate comparison with 1990 expenditure weights.

Broadberry, 1997*b,* compared UK and German performance for the same period with 1935 weights. He arrived at a similar confirmatory result, reconciling my estimate of the relative standing of the two countries in terms of aggregate GDP using 1990 expenditure weights, with his aggregate of value added by sector, using 1935 weights.

*ii)* Yasushi Toda (1990): presented a binary comparison of Japanese and Russian urban consumption levels in 1913 and Japan/USSR in 1975–6. He had a matched sample of 46 items at Japanese and Russian prices for 1913, and 110 items for 1975–6. He found the Japanese real per capita consumption level below that in Russia in 1913 and significantly higher in 1975–6. He had no explicit measure of growth, but the implicit differential in growth rates was very similar to what I found for per capita GDP for this period.

*iii)* Jan Luiten van Zanden (2003) expressed his concern that distortions may arise in using 1990 benchmarks back to 1820 because of changes in relative price structures. As a test, he compared Dutch growth to his new estimates of Javanese GDP growth for 1815–1880 and made PPP adjustments to compare *levels* of per capita income in the 1820s. He concludes that "in the 1820s per capita GDP in Java was about one third of Dutch per capita GDP" and that my estimates of relative levels of the two economies in 1820 are "by and large correct". He also makes comparative estimates of real wages, food consumption patterns, life expectation, and comparative physical stature of Dutch and Indonesians. These "direct indicators" show a narrower gap. He suggests that the relationship between real wages and average per capita GDP is highly variable and dependent on many factors such as the length of the working year, distribution of income, relative prices etc.

## *b) Conflicting Interpretations*

*i)* Leandro Prados (2000) offers proxy estimates of per capita GDP levels relative to the United States for 17 benchmark years between 1820 and 1990. For 1880 he shows estimates for 23 countries but the coverage drops to 6 countries in 1820. He restricts the coverage to OECD countries, Argentina and Russia. He makes no use of inter-temporal measures of change in real GDP to estimate past levels of performance, nor does he measure price structures. Instead he backcasts an econometric relationship between purchasing power parity converters and exchange rates which prevailed in 1950-90.

He has 89 ICP or OEEC direct measures of this relationship to support the 155 estimates he shows for 7 reference years from 1950 to 1990 (see his tables 3 and 9). The gaps are filled by a structural equation, which attributes spreads between PPPs and exchange rates to four variables: *a)* openness of the economies as measured by the ratio of foreign trade (exports and imports) to GDP; *b)* the ratio of net

capital inflows to GDP: *c)* the size of the country in terms of its surface area and population; and *d)* a periphery dummy (in cases where per capita income is less than half of the average level). His cross–section relatives are derived from estimates of these four items for the years he covers, and knowledge of the exchange rates prevailing in those years. With this information he infers the Paasche PPP for a given year in the past for each of the countries. He applies these PPPs to convert estimates of nominal GDP in each country from national currencies into US dollars of the year in question. For years before 1950, he has no ICP or PWT (reduced-information) measures of PPPs. He assumes that the PPP/exchange rate relationships for 1950-1990 are a good guide to the situation in 1820-1938.

He provides two pages of source notes, but shows only his results and none of the basic material on PPPs, his four variables and estimates of nominal GDP. Estimates of variables a and b are likely to be pretty shaky for the early years, and nominal estimates of GDP are often not available. This is the case for his benchmark country, the United States where he derived a nominal value by reflating the real GDP estimates for 1820–1860 with a cost of living and a wholesale price index.

Table 8–2 shows the Prados results for the 6 countries where his estimates go back to 1820. It compares his per capita relatives and mine for 1900 and 1820. It shows my estimates in 1990 international dollars, and his implicit absolute levels, derived by multiplying his relatives by my estimate for the United States. In the bottom panel I compare my estimates of per capita growth with his implicit growth rates. There are very big differences between his relatives and mine for 1820, smaller but appreciable differences for 1900. My growth rates for per capita GDP 1820–1900 are very different from his implicit rates. His growth rate for Australia is much slower than mine, but he shows much faster growth for the four European countries, with France and Denmark growing faster than the United States.

Table 8–2. **Comparison of Maddison Per Capita GDP Levels and Prados' Proxies, 1820–1900**

| | *Maddison per capita GDP in 1990 int. $* | *Maddison per capita GDP % of US* | *Prados per capita GDP % of US* | *Implicit Prados per capita GDP in 1990 int. $* | *Maddison nominal per capita GDP % of US* | *Prados nominal per capita GDP % of US* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **1820** | | | |
| Australia | 518 | 41.2 | 102.2 | 1 285 | n.a. | 136.1 |
| United States | 1 257 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1 257 | n.a. | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom | 1 706 | 135.7 | 96.5 | 1 213 | n.a. | 122.8 |
| Netherlands | 1 838 | 146.2 | 80.0 | 1 006 | n.a. | 95.9 |
| France | 1 135 | 90.3 | 71.3 | 896 | n.a. | 69.0 |
| Denmark | 1 274 | 101.4 | 51.3 | 645 | n.a. | 54.8 |
| | | | **1900** | | | |
| Australia | 4 013 | 98.1 | 97.6 | 3 993 | 104.5 | 99.3 |
| United States | 4 091 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4 091 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom | 4 492 | 109.8 | 91.7 | 3 751 | 91.9 | 92.3 |
| Netherlands | 3 424 | 83.7 | 71.5 | 2 925 | 45.6 | 50.2 |
| France | 2 876 | 70.3 | 76.8 | 3 142 | 52.6 | 66.6 |
| Denmark | 3 017 | 73.7 | 66.8 | 2 733 | 56.0 | 59.4 |
| | | | **1820–1900 annual average compound growth rate** | | | |
| Australia | 2.59 | | | 1.43 | | |
| United States | 1.49 | | | 1.49 | | |
| United Kingdom | 1.22 | | | 1.42 | | |
| Netherlands | 0.78 | | | 1.34 | | |
| France | 1.17 | | | 1.58 | | |
| Denmark | 1.08 | | | 1.82 | | |

*Source:* Maddison estimates from basic tables, column 5 from Maddison (1991c). Columns 3 and 6 from Prados (2000), Table 9. Col. 4 derived by multiplying my estimate for the United States by Prados' relatives in column 3. The United States is his benchmark country but he does not show his estimate in absolute terms. He shows estimates labelled "Maddison Revised", but I could not see from the description how he derived these and must therefore register a disclaimer. For Australia 1820, he refers to the white population, whereas my estimate includes aborigines (see HS–2 for white population).

*ii)* Paul Bairoch (1930-1999) was a very prolific quantitative historian, who published many comparative studies of GNP levels, urbanisation and labour force participation. A good deal of his analysis concentrated on the forces making for divergence in the growth of advanced capitalist countries and the third world. He argued (see Bairoch, 1967) that the third world was impoverished by the development process and policies of the rich countries. In Bairoch**,** 1981, pp 8, 12, 14, he showed the "third world" with a slightly higher average per capita GNP than the "developed countries" in 1750, and slightly lower in 1800. He showed China at more or less the same level as Western Europe in 1800, and Latin America ahead of North America. Bairoch's source notes were frequently cryptic and often cited "personal estimates" he did not publish. They were most exiguous for Asia or Latin America and his results for these continents must therefore be taken with a pinch of salt. The most detailed documentation of his estimates can be found in "Europe's Gross National Product: 1800-1975", *Journal of European Economic History*, Fall 1976. I commented on the quality of these estimates in Maddison (1990), p. 104.

Bairoch's last major work, (*Victoires et Déboires,* Gallimard, Paris, 1997, 3 vols., 2 788 pages) is a massive, comprehensive and fascinating survey of world economic history from 1492 to 1995. It is much less quantitative than most of his other work. He has a very small table P.4 on p. 111 of volume 1 comparing the aggregate per capita GNP performance of the "developed countries" (Europe, Western Offshoots and Japan) and the "third world" (Africa, Asia and Latin America) for 6 benchmark years between 1750 and 1995. As in his earlier work, the third world is credited with a higher level than the developed group in 1750, with minimal progress until after 1950, but he shows no country detail for the third world. Table XII.2 in volume 2, pp. 252–3, presents estimates for each of his 24 "developed countries" for 7 benchmark years from 1800 to 1913. The estimates for Europe are similar to those he presented in 1976 and are in 1960 dollars derived mainly from the OEEC (1958) study of purchasing power, augmented by the proxy PPPs in Beckerman (1966).

To me the most surprising and interesting part of his 1997 study is his discussion of the relative performance and interaction of the European and Asian economies between 1500 and 1800 (pp. 527–645). He suggests that Asia was probably somewhat more advanced than Europe around 1500 and that by the eighteenth century this advantage had disappeared. The Muslim advantage over Europe in the Abbasid caliphate peaked in the 10th century; Chinese superiority had been greatest in the 12th century; the peak for Moghul India was in the 16th century, and that of the Ottoman Empire around 1600. Stagnation or decline followed thereafter, whereas Europe made substantial progress from 1500 to 1800 (see pp. 642–5). This analysis is difficult to reconcile with his earlier position, or the estimates in Table P.4, but it is much nearer to my view of the relative performance of these two parts of the world economy between 1500 and 1800.

*iii)* Susan Hanley is a demographer and social historian who has concentrated mainly on the economic history of Tokugawa Japan. She is a member of the revisionist school which found evidence to warrant a much more positive view of economic performance from 1600 to the 1860s than that of an earlier generation of scholars. However, she is an unconstrained admirer of Japan, and greatly exaggerates its level of performance in the 1860s. In Hanley (1997) she asserted that "Japanese physical well–being in the 1860s was at least as high as in nineteenth century England". Her evidence for England is pretty flimsy. She admits that Japanese ate virtually no meat, but alleges that this was also the case in mid–nineteenth century England. She alleges that English working class diets in the mid–nineteenth century consisted largely of "bread and margarine" (i.e. at a time before margarine was invented). In fact, we can see from Table 1 (in the Prologue) that already in 1695 only 20 per cent of English food and drink expenditure consisted of bread or things made of meal or flour, and 35 per cent consisted of meat, fish, and dairy products.

In assessing the relative position of two countries at a given point in the past, it is always useful to consider their growth trajectories since that point. The historical accounts of both Japan and the United Kingdom are of high quality. Our basic tables show that per capita income has risen 28–fold in Japan since 1870. In Britain it rose 6–fold. If Hanley's judgement on nineteenth century levels were correct, Japan would now have a gigantic lead over the United Kingdom. In fact the two countries had a similar level of per capita GDP in 2001.

Table 8–3. **The China/West European Dichotomy, 1–2001 AD**

| | *China* | *West Europe* |
|---|---|---|
| | **Population (million)** | |
| 1 | 59.6 | 24.7 |
| 1000 | 59.0 | 25.4 |
| 1300 | 100.0 | 58.4 |
| 1400 | 72.0 | 41.5 |
| 1500 | 103.0 | 57.3 |
| 1820 | 381.0 | 133.0 |
| 1913 | 437.1 | 261.0 |
| 1950 | 546.8 | 304.9 |
| 2001 | 1 275.4 | 392.1 |
| | **Per Capita GDP (1990 int. $)** | |
| 1 | 450 | 450 |
| 1000 | 450 | 400 |
| 1300 | 600 | 593 |
| 1400 | 600 | 676 |
| 1500 | 600 | 771 |
| 1820 | 600 | 1 204 |
| 1913 | 552 | 3 458 |
| 1950 | 439 | 4 579 |
| 2001 | 3 583 | 19 256 |
| | **GDP (billion 1990 int $)** | |
| 1 | 26.8 | 11.1 |
| 1000 | 26.6 | 10.2 |
| 1300 | 60.0 | 34.6 |
| 1400 | 43.2 | 28.1 |
| 1500 | 61.8 | 44.2 |
| 1820 | 228.6 | 160.1 |
| 1913 | 241.3 | 902.3 |
| 1950 | 239.9 | 1 396.2 |
| 2001 | 4 569.8 | 7 550.3 |

*Source:* HS–1, HS–5, and HS–8 basic tables, Maddison (1998 and 2001).

*iv)* Kenneth Pomeranz (2000) presents a fascinating comparative picture of Chinese economic performance in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The comparison is mainly with Western Europe. There are many penetrating insights into the differences between these two areas. His main argument is that both were subject to Malthusian/ecological constraints, that Chinese performance was in many respects better than that of Europe before 1800. He suggests that Western Europe was "a non–too–unusual economy; it became a fortunate freak only when unexpected and significant discontinuities in the late eighteenth and especially nineteenth centuries enabled it to break through the fundamental constraints of energy and resource availability that had previously limited *everyone's* horizons". Pomeranz relies mainly on illustrative evidence and partial indicators of performance to back his judgement. There are only four tables with no attempt at macro–quantification (except for his comparison of life expectancy). He does not provide a chronological profile of development in Europe or China before and beyond his point of comparison. He has one passing reference to Needham, and little discussion of the forces affecting the divergent development of technology in China and Europe. His conclusions are very different from mine. In Maddison (1998) I concluded that Western Europe drew level with China in the fourteenth century and that its average per capita level was twice the Chinese in 1820 (see Table 8–3).

I find Pomeranz's judgements unconvincing. In 1800, the degree of urbanisation was three times higher in Western Europe than in China, the proportion of the population employed in agriculture was a good deal smaller, though the European diet included a much higher proportion of meat and dairy products. Chinese life expectation was two–thirds of that in Western Europe. Pomeranz stresses Western Europe's benefits from international trade, which augmented its supply of food and raw materials from the "ghost acreage" of distant lands. He treats this benefit as if it were a windfall gain. In fact, China turned its back on international trade in the middle of the fifteenth century, and the Ching dynasty forbade settlement on its own ghost acres in Manchuria.

The Pomeranz position is stated with four degrees of nuance. On p. 49 he says "it seems likely that average incomes in Japan, China and parts of southeast Asia were comparable to (or higher than) those in western Europe even in the late eighteenth century." Elsewhere his position is more cautious, and he claims Asian superiority was characteristic only for "core regions". Thus on p. 17, he says "core regions in China and Japan circa 1750 seem to resemble the most advanced parts of western Europe". For China, his core region is the lower Yangtse (which had about 18 per cent of China's population). Here he is on firmer ground, but I think he still exaggerates Chinese performance. Research on Chinese economic history has increased substantially in quantity and quantity in the past two decades. Li (1998) has shown significant advances in productivity and income in the lower Yangtse area during the Ching dynasty. Ma (2003) shows its per capita land tax revenue was about 145 per cent of that for China as a whole in 1753. My estimate of Chinese and West European income levels in 1750 can be derived by interpolating between the estimates for 1700 and 1820 in Table 8c. If Ma's fiscal estimate is taken as a proxy for lower Yangtse per capita income around 1750, it would have been about 870 dollars compared to 1 080 for western Europe as a whole and more than 1 400 for the United Kingdom.

On p. 44, Pomeranz states that "Europeans were not ahead in overall productivity in 1750". This proposition I find completely implausible, because Chinese multi–cropping of rice, intensive water management and rural industry demanded much higher labour inputs, (particularly in the lower Yangtse region) than was the case in Europe. Ester Boserup has stressed increased labour intensity as the Chinese response to land shortage. Pomeranz's obsession with Malthusian constraints leads him to neglect this Chinese–European differential in labour inputs.

Pomeranz, p. 37 suggests that Chinese longevity was "quite comparable" to European. He cites an estimate of Chinese life expectancy of 32 years at age 1 for both sexes combined in Manchuria in 1792–1867 (from Lee and Campbell, 1997). He compares this with the Wrigley and Schofield (1981) estimate of English life expectancy at birth of 37 years for 1600–1749. Following a critique by Razzell, he suggests that Wrigley and Schofield got it wrong and that their figure should be reduced to "somewhere between 31.6 and 34.0", i.e. an average of 32.8. If this were a legitimate correction, it would mean that longevity in England and China were indeed "quite comparable". However, their estimate for England should be adjusted upwards, not downwards. Life expectation at age 1 in eighteenth century England was about 7 years higher than at birth, because 17 per cent of infants died before their first birthday (I am grateful to Jim Oeppen for this information). The Cambridge group rebutted Razzell's critique in their 1997 study (Wrigley, Davies, Oeppen, and Schofield). In Maddison (2001) I compared life expectation in different parts of the world in 1820. The average for Western Europe was 36 years and 24 for Asia at birth.

There are at least four views on the contours of long–run Chinese development and two on West European.

On China, Joseph Needham's view was that its technology gave it a lead over Western Europe from the second century AD. "Chinese evolution represented a slowly rising curve. Running at a higher and sometimes much higher level than Europe between the second and fifteenth centuries". Because of its meritocratic bureaucracy, its precocity in developing printing and the existence of a common written language, best–practice technology was more easily diffused than in Europe (a point

stressed by Justin Yifu Lin, 1995). China lost its leadership position because it had no counterpart to Europe's scientific revolution. Needham gave a graphical comparison of the contours of Chinese and European technological development in *Clerks and Craftsmen in China and the West* (1970), p. 414. It is similar in shape to my graph of Chinese and West European per capita GDP in Maddison, 2001, p. 42, except that Needham makes no allowance for Sung exceptionalism.

Mark Elvin's (1973) interpretation is that China made a major advance in the Sung dynasty (960–1280), and had high–level stagnation until the nineteenth century. I think Elvin is correct in stressing the special character of Sung experience. However, he did not attempt macro–quantification, and his qualitative judgement probably implies a bigger leap in the Sung than I find. I think Elvin overstates stagnation after the Sung. Between 1400 and 1820, Chinese population grew significantly faster than that of Western Europe, and its GDP growth was only slightly less than Europe's. China experienced extensive growth, whereas Europe had a mild degree of intensive growth.

My interpretation is a hybrid of Needham and Elvin. It is summarised in quantitative terms in Table 8–3 and in graphical form in Maddison (2001), p. 42.

The least plausible interpretation is that of Kang Chao (1986, pp. 87, 89, 216–220). He suggests that per capita grain output rose by half from the 1st to the 11th century, followed by a millennium of decline, with per capita output falling back to 1st century levels in 1949, because of Malthusian pressure of population on limited land resources. The sources for his estimates are not adequately documented, and their plausibility is not heightened when he throws in supposedly corroborative estimates of real wages which rise (in sheng of grain per person) from 120 in the first century to 800 in 1086 and fall to 12 in 1818!

My view of the contours of West European development is that there was a decline in per capita income after the fall of the Roman Empire, which has no counterpart in China, and a sustained process of slow per capita growth from the eleventh to the early nineteenth century. Thereafter there was a substantial acceleration of growth. The alternative view is that there were centuries of Malthusian torpor followed by an industrial revolution and a sudden take–off. Pomeranz's interpretation involves acceptance of this second view.

*v)* The Real Wage Literature and its Relation to National Accounts.

The serious study of real wages began with Thorold Rogers (1823–1890). His major works in this field were *A History of Agriculture and Prices in England* (7 vols. 1866–1902) and *Six Centuries of Work and Wages* (1884). Rogers was an active politician, as well as a prolific price historian and professor of political economy in Oxford. He was a Liberal member of parliament (1880–1886) and an advocate of political reform who argued that the condition of English wage earners could be improved by extending the franchise and encouraging trade union activity. Later generations of real wage analysts have generally followed his lead: *a)* adopting a very long–term perspective; *b)* giving almost exclusive emphasis to labour income; *c)* giving substantial attention to price history, *d)* reaching pessimistic conclusions. However, Rogers differed from some of his disciples in two important respects. He was not a Malthusian, and would certainly not have regarded real wages as a proxy for real GDP. For him low wages were the result of exploitation of the labourer by the ruling elite. He made a clear distinction between wage income and national income, as is clear in his citation of Gregory King's estimates of inequality (Rogers, 1884 pp. 463–465). He summarised his position, saying (p. 355) "society may make notable progress in wealth, and wages remain low, …relatively speaking, the working man of today is not so well off as he was in the fifteenth century"

It is interesting to compare his work with that of his near–contemporary Michael Mulhall (1836–1900). Mulhall was a pioneer in comparative analysis of national income. His main concern was to measure aggregate value added (see Table 3 in the Prologue), whereas Rogers concentrated on one kind of income. Mulhall's temporal horizon was much shorter than that of Rogers, and he was not a social or political reformer. Mulhall's estimates all referred to nominal income, except for the United Kingdom, where he used wheat prices as a crude deflator. Rogers devoted massive effort to price history.

The Rogers–Mulhall dichotomy is interesting because real wage analysis and historical national accounts have continued to tread separate paths. Historical national accountants have progressed well beyond Mulhall. They have developed techniques for measuring real output and real expenditure, and have deflators for the components of these aggregates, but they almost never attempt separate deflation of the components of nominal income (see Maddison, 1995, pp. 120–123). Until recently real wage analysis had not progressed much beyond Rogers. It continued to ignore non–wage income, and used data for a small fraction of wage earners without indicating what proportion of the labour force were covered. National accountants take a macroeconomic view, have developed a standardised system (which defines coverage within clearly defined boundaries of activity) and there are fairly comprehensive crosschecks on consistency. However, their time horizon was, until recently, much shorter than that of real wage analysts.

In the 1920s–40s there was a coordinated European–US research effort with financial support from the International Committee on Price History. Some of the researchers (Beveridge and Posthumus) concentrated on price history, but there was also a substantial effort to measure long–term trends in real wages. It is clear from the account of Cole and Crandall (1964) that they had no guidelines on coverage and methodology. They measured wage rates rather than earnings, without indicating annual hours worked. There was no attempt to determine the relative size of non–wage income. Within the field of wage–income, sample coverage was usually quite small. The validity of the inter–temporal measures was questionable and there were no cross–country comparisons of wage levels. From 1939 to 1968, Jürgen Kuczynski (1904–95) provided a Marxist counterpart, producing 40 volumes on the deteriorating condition of the proletariat under capitalism. At that time there was some interaction with national accountants. Colin Clark (1940) used real wages as a real income proxy for 20 countries. Arthur Bowley (1869–1957) made a considerable effort to incorporate real wage and real income analysis into national accounts.

A third wave of interest in real wages was sparked in 1952–57, when Henry Phelps Brown (1906–94), Sheila Hopkins and other associates produced scholarly articles developing new annual measures of wages and prices in England from 1264 to 1954. (Phelps Brown and Hopkins, 1981) They synthesised the work of the pre–war group (Elsas, Hamilton and Pribram) on Austria, Germany, and Spain, and made new estimates for France. For England, they had daily wage rates for building workers hired by Oxford and Cambridge colleges, Eton school and some other employers in the south of England. For the most part, they had 15 or more quotations a year for craftsmen and 3 for building workers. Between 1500 and 1800 there were 82 years for which they had no wage estimates. They had no data on weekly or annual earnings or days worked. They did not discuss the representativity of their measure. Even if their coverage of building workers is assumed to be adequate, they represented only 5 per cent of the workforce in 1700. People employed in agriculture were 56 per cent of the total and most of them were producing and directly consuming the items which figure in the price index. Many others, such as servants, artisans, the clergy, and the armed forces received an appreciable part of their remuneration in kind. A large part of the working population were thus sheltered from the impact of price rises. In spite of these shortcomings, their findings attracted interest because of the long period they covered and their meticulous scholarship in providing detailed and transparent discussion of sources and methods. As there was no work in historical national accounts for this period, their results were readily accepted.

The conclusions of Phelps Brown and Hopkins were extremely pessimistic. From 1500 to 1800, they suggested that real wages for building workers in southern England fell by 60 per cent. Their results were enthusiastically received by Braudel and Spooner (Cambridge Economic History of Europe, 1967, p. 429). They concluded that "from the late fifteenth century until well into the beginning of the eighteenth century, the standard of living in Europe progressively declined. Before this time, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries …conditions were better". This judgement was easily accepted in France because members of the Annales school were profoundly Malthusian. Le Roy Ladurie's judgement in 1960 was that Languedoc had suffered recurrent and prolonged population setbacks because limited land resources had set rigid limits to agricultural production. His inaugural lecture at

the Collège de France in 1973 restated this notion of *l'histoire immobile*. Wilhelm Abel (1978), the German historian, suggested that real living standards fell in Germany from the first half of the fourteenth to the first half of the eighteenth century.

The Phelps Brown analysis was also accepted by Wrigley and Schofield (1981) as a complement to their analysis of English demographic experience from 1541 to 1871. They found it convenient because it was "an approximate guide to fluctuations in the standard of living" in their period (pp. 312–313). They adjusted the results to interpolate gaps (pp. 638–41), they made some judicious comments on its deficiencies, but they took the real wage index to be a representative picture of living standards. In their analysis (pp. 402–412) of the relation between population growth and living standards they concluded that Malthus was right "Before 1800 matters fell out much as Malthus insisted they must..the faster population grew, the lower the standard of living and the grimmer the struggle to exist" A "decisive break" occurred during the industrial revolution. They rejected Boserup's view that "population growth in a pre–industrial economy tended to spark off changes in agricultural techniques which would allow productivity per head in agriculture to be maintained, albeit at the cost of longer hours of work, while at the same time encouraging changes elsewhere in the economy that would lead to a rise in output per head overall".

The Phelps Brown results have now been almost universally rejected as a proxy for the movement of real GDP per capita. Braudel reversed his judgement with characteristic insouciance. In Braudel (1985) p. 314, he stated that there were "clear continuities in European history. The first of these is the regular rise in GNP come hell or high water". Wrigley (1988) concluded his penetrating new analysis thus: "The single most remarkable feature of the economic history of England between the later sixteenth and the early nineteenth century was the rise in output per head in agriculture"(p. 39).

Jan de Vries (1993) joined the attack on the real wage approach. He questioned the representativity of construction worker experience, emphasised the large number of items omitted from the Phelps Brown price index, and contrasted its sombre and stagnant conclusions with his own evidence from probate inventories "All the studies I have examined for colonial New England and the Chesapeake, England and the Netherlands consistently reveal two features. With very few exceptions, each generation of decedents from the mid–seventeenth to the late eighteenth century left behind more and better possessions". He concluded that "economic growth began earlier than previously thought, that the transforming power of industry was felt later than previously thought , and that the century of the Industrial Revolution witnessed no sharp acceleration–not in production, not in consumption". In de Vries (1994) he developed the notion of an "industrious revolution" which is similar to Ester Boserup's (1965) analysis in the Asian context. It helps explain how intensified labour inputs overcame what were previously considered Malthusian constraints.

One reason real wage analysis remained primitive was that historical national accountants and their leading figure, Kuznets, showed no interest in it. Kuznets' (1973, pp. 139–140) speculations on the likely growth of European real per capita GDP between 1500 and 1750 contrasted sharply with the conclusions of Phelps Brown and his disciples, but he made no reference to their work. The two major historians of the national accounting tradition, Studenski (1958) and Stone (1997) made no mention of the real wage literature.

There was a fifth wave of real wage analysis in the past decade. This includes 2 articles on Asia; Feinstein, 1998, is the first rigorous and comprehensive measurement of real earnings of manual workers (1770–1870) by a historical national accountant since Bowley (1900); repair work on the second generation estimates by Robert Allen (2001), and new estimates by Jeffrey Williamson (1995) for 17 countries 1830–1988, which incorporate inter–spatial as well as inter–temporal comparisons.

The articles on Asia break new ground and are discussed below.

Özmucur and Pamuk (2002) present estimates of real wages of building workers in Istanbul for 1489–1914. They find a level in 1820 similar to that at the end of the fifteenth century (with some big dips in between) and about 40 per cent higher by 1910–14. They do not suggest that their measure is

a satisfactory proxy for per capita income, but as they have no estimates of the latter before the nineteenth century, they conclude from their evidence that the decline of the Ottoman empire in the sixteenth century was reversed, and it adapted successfully to changing circumstances from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Their research is well documented, their conclusions are cautious and Pamuk has also made tentative estimates for of GDP in Turkey and other parts of the Ottoman Empire back to 1820. This study throws new light on a region that has played a significant role in world history for centuries.

Parthasarathi (1998), is a cross–country level comparison of weavers' wages in South India and England in the eighteenth century. He also covers spinners and farm labourers where his evidence is much thinner. He converts weekly wages of weavers in both countries into grain units, assuming a lb of Indian rice equivalent to 1500 calories and a lb of British bread 1000 calories. In Britain weekly earnings of weavers bought 40 to 140 lbs of grain and in South India 65 to 160. He claims that labourers in South India were in a better bargaining position than their English counterparts because they operated as village collectives, appealing to even–handed political authorities in case of dispute. In England legislation prohibited combinations of workers. The article is useful in shaking up conventional views, but is certainly contestable. It may be true that individual workers in England had a weak bargaining position, but it seems likely that in Indian village "collectives" lower castes and untouchables were exploited by the brahmin elite. The sources of his Indian wage estimates are not very clear, and his assumption that British workers got their calories from wheaten loaves bought from bakeries is rather odd. They probably got quite a lot of calories from meat and potatoes, cheese and beer which were not available in south India. A good deal of their bread must have been home–baked.

## Chronology

In surveying economic development over the last two millennia in Maddison (2001), it seemed logical to start with the year zero, as official celebrations treated the year 2000 as the beginning of a new millennium. In fact, there is no year zero in the Christian era which begins in AD 1, with I BC as the preceding year. In tables HS–8, I have bowed to convention, and substituted year 1 for year zero. This makes no difference to estimates of growth rates for the first millennium.

It is perhaps useful to consider changes in conventions for measuring time over these two millennia. The Julian calendar, with an average year of 365.25 days was inaugurated by the Roman dictator, Julius Caesar in 46 BC, on the advice of the Alexandrian astronomer Sosigenes. It exaggerated the length of the year by a tiny fraction, and was replaced in the Catholic countries of Europe on October 4th 1582, as decreed in a papal bull of Gregory XIII, on advice from the astronomer Clavius and others. The Gregorian year was a little shorter (averaging of 365.2425 days). 10 days (5–14th October) were dropped from that year to link the two systems. The Protestant countries of Europe started to adopt this calendar in 1700. The last European country to switch was the USSR in 1918.

England and its colonies changed over in 1752. Until then their year began with Lady Day, on 25th March. The British parliament endorsed the change in 1751, stipulating that the year would end on 31st December, and the new Gregorian year would start on 1st January. To complete the transition, 3rd to 13th September were omitted from the 1752 calendar (Wednesday 2nd September being followed by Thursday 14th). The previous anachronistic system meant that anything published from 1st January to 24th March was attributed to the preceding year.

There have also been changes in the dating and denomination of eras. The traditional Roman era began with the foundation of Rome (*ab urbe condita)* which was thought to have been in 753 BC. There was an era of the Emperor Augustus, dating from the battle of Actium in 31BC, and an era of the Emperor Diocletian dating from his accession in 284 AD. The Christian era was first proposed by Dionysius Exiguus in AD 532. He had been asked by Pope John the 1st to provide clear guidelines for calculating the date of Easter. He also suggested the creation of a Christian era to replace that of Diocletian (who martyred Christians). Dionysius believed that Christ was born in 1BC, and that the first year of the new era (anno domini) should be the following year which he called AD 1 (see Richards, pp. 106, 217–8 and 351). There was no symbol for zero in the Roman system of numeration, and the concept of zero as a number did not come to Europe until several centuries later. The Christian era does not seem to have been inaugurated by a papal bull, and did not come into general use until the eleventh century. The first author to use the concept systematically for his chronology was Bede in his *Ecclesiastical History of the English People,* completed in 731. He did not use the term *anno domini,* referring instead to a year in the era as *"anno dominicae incarnationis"*(see Colgrave and Mynors, 1969).

In fact, there is a precedent for starting the Christian era in year zero. Gregory King in his *Notebook,* p. 4, made a comprehensive survey and forecast of world population, using the concept of anno mundi, with continuous numbering since the creation which he assumed had occurred 5630 years before 1695. He provided an alternative numbering system for years before and after Christ, with a dividing point in the year 0. He did not use the terms BC and AD, but distinguished years *ante* and *post Christum*.

Table 8a. **World Population, 20 Countries and Regional Totals, 1-2001 AD**
(000)

| | *1* | *1000* | *1500* | *1600* | *1700* | *1820* | *1870* | *1913* | *1950* | *1973* | *2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 500 | 700 | 2 000 | 2 500 | 2 500 | 3 369 | 4 520 | 6 767 | 6 935 | 7 586 | 8 151 |
| Belgium | 300 | 400 | 1 400 | 1 600 | 2 000 | 3 434 | 5 096 | 7 666 | 8 639 | 9 738 | 10 259 |
| Denmark | 180 | 360 | 600 | 650 | 700 | 1 155 | 1 888 | 2 983 | 4 271 | 5 022 | 5 353 |
| Finland | 20 | 40 | 300 | 400 | 400 | 1 169 | 1 754 | 3 027 | 4 009 | 4 666 | 5 176 |
| France | 5 000 | 6 500 | 15 000 | 18 500 | 21 471 | 31 250 | 38 440 | 41 463 | 41 829 | 52 157 | 59 658 |
| Germany | 3 000 | 3 500 | 12 000 | 16 000 | 15 000 | 24 905 | 39 231 | 65 058 | 68 375 | 78 950 | 82 281 |
| Italy | 7 000 | 5 000 | 10 500 | 13 100 | 13 300 | 20 176 | 27 888 | 37 248 | 47 105 | 54 797 | 57 845 |
| Netherlands | 200 | 300 | 950 | 1 500 | 1 900 | 2 333 | 3 610 | 6 164 | 10 114 | 13 438 | 15 981 |
| Norway | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 970 | 1 735 | 2 447 | 3 265 | 3 961 | 4 503 |
| Sweden | 200 | 400 | 550 | 760 | 1 260 | 2 585 | 4 169 | 5 621 | 7 014 | 8 137 | 8 875 |
| Switzerland | 300 | 300 | 650 | 1 000 | 1 200 | 1 986 | 2 655 | 3 864 | 4 694 | 6 441 | 7 283 |
| United Kingdom | 800 | 2 000 | 3 942 | 6 170 | 8 565 | 21 239 | 31 400 | 45 649 | 50 127 | 56 210 | 59 723 |
| **12 Country Total** | **17 600** | **19 700** | **48 192** | **62 580** | **68 796** | **114 571** | **162 386** | **227 957** | **256 377** | **301 103** | **325 088** |
| Portugal | 500 | 600 | 1 000 | 1 100 | 2 000 | 3 297 | 4 327 | 5 972 | 8 443 | 8 976 | 10 066 |
| Spain | 4 500 | 4 000 | 6 800 | 8 240 | 8 770 | 12 203 | 16 201 | 20 263 | 28 063 | 34 837 | 40 087 |
| Other | 2 100 | 1 113 | 1 276 | 1 858 | 1 894 | 2 969 | 4 590 | 6 783 | 12 058 | 13 909 | 16 860 |
| **Total Western Europe** | **24 700** | **25 413** | **57 268** | **73 778** | **81 460** | **133 040** | **187 504** | **260 975** | **304 941** | **358 825** | **392 101** |
| **Eastern Europe** | **4 750** | **6 500** | **13 500** | **16 950** | **18 800** | **36 457** | **53 557** | **79 530** | **87 637** | **110 418** | **120 912** |
| **Former USSR** | **3 900** | **7 100** | **16 950** | **20 700** | **26 550** | **54 765** | **88 672** | **156 192** | **179 571** | **249 712** | **290 349** |
| United States | 680 | 1 300 | 2 000 | 1 500 | 1 000 | 9 981 | 40 241 | 97 606 | 152 271 | 211 909 | 285 024 |
| Other Western Offshoots | 490 | 660 | 800 | 800 | 750 | 1 250 | 5 847 | 13 795 | 24 186 | 38 932 | 54 815 |
| **Total Western Offshoots** | **1 170** | **1 960** | **2 800** | **2 300** | **1 750** | **11 231** | **46 088** | **111 401** | **176 457** | **250 841** | **339 839** |
| Mexico | 2 200 | 4 500 | 7 500 | 2 500 | 4 500 | 6 587 | 9 219 | 14 970 | 28 485 | 57 643 | 101 879 |
| Other Latin America | 3 400 | 6 900 | 10 000 | 6 100 | 7 550 | 15 118 | 31 180 | 65 965 | 137 453 | 250 756 | 429 334 |
| **Total Latin America** | **5 600** | **11 400** | **17 500** | **8 600** | **12 050** | **21 705** | **40 399** | **80 935** | **165 938** | **308 399** | **531 213** |
| **Japan** | **3 000** | **7 500** | **15 400** | **18 500** | **27 000** | **31 000** | **34 437** | **51 672** | **83 805** | **108 707** | **126 892** |
| China | 59 600 | 59 000 | 103 000 | 160 000 | 138 000 | 381 000 | 358 000 | 437 140 | 546 815 | 881 940 | 1 275 392 |
| India | 75 000 | 75 000 | 110 000 | 135 000 | 165 000 | 209 000 | 253 000 | 303 700 | 359 000 | 580 000 | 1 023 590 |
| Other Asia | 36 600 | 41 400 | 55 400 | 65 000 | 71 800 | 89 400 | 119 792 | 184 849 | 392 827 | 677 613 | 1 227 630 |
| **Total Asia (excluding Japan)** | **171 200** | **175 400** | **268 400** | **360 000** | **374 800** | **679 400** | **730 792** | **925 689** | **1 298 642** | **2 139 553** | **3 526 612** |
| **Africa** | **16 500** | **32 300** | **46 610** | **55 320** | **61 080** | **74 236** | **90 466** | **124 697** | **227 333** | **390 034** | **821 088** |
| **World** | **230 820** | **267 573** | **438 428** | **556 148** | **603 490** | **1 041 834** | **1 271 915** | **1 791 091** | **2 524 324** | **3 916 489** | **6 149 006** |

Table 8a. **Rate of Growth of World Population, 20 Countries and Regional Totals, 1-2001 AD**
(annual average coumpound growth rates)

| | *1-1000* | *1000-1500* | *1500-1820* | *1820-70* | *1870-1913* | *1913-50* | *1950-73* | *1973-2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 0.03 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.59 | 0.94 | 0.07 | 0.39 | 0.26 |
| Belgium | 0.03 | 0.25 | 0.28 | 0.79 | 0.95 | 0.32 | 0.52 | 0.19 |
| Denmark | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 0.97 | 0.71 | 0.23 |
| Finland | 0.07 | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.81 | 1.28 | 0.76 | 0.66 | 0.37 |
| France | 0.03 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.42 | 0.18 | 0.02 | 0.96 | 0.48 |
| Germany | 0.02 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.91 | 1.18 | 0.13 | 0.63 | 0.15 |
| Italy | -0.03 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.64 | 0.66 | 0.19 |
| Netherlands | 0.04 | 0.23 | 0.28 | 0.88 | 1.25 | 1.35 | 1.24 | 0.62 |
| Norway | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.37 | 1.17 | 0.80 | 0.78 | 0.84 | 0.46 |
| Sweden | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.48 | 0.96 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.31 |
| Switzerland | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.35 | 0.58 | 0.88 | 0.53 | 1.39 | 0.44 |
| United Kingdom | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.53 | 0.79 | 0.87 | 0.25 | 0.50 | 0.22 |
| **12 Country average** | 0.01 | **0.18** | **0.27** | **0.70** | **0.79** | **0.32** | **0.70** | **0.27** |
| Portugal | 0.02 | 0.10 | 0.37 | 0.55 | 0.75 | 0.94 | 0.27 | 0.41 |
| Spain | -0.01 | 0.11 | 0.18 | 0.57 | 0.52 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 0.50 |
| Other | -0.06 | 0.03 | 0.26 | 0.88 | 0.91 | 1.57 | 0.62 | 0.69 |
| **Total Western Europe** | **0.00** | **0.16** | **0.26** | **0.69** | **0.77** | **0.42** | **0.71** | **0.32** |
| **Eastern Europe** | **0.03** | **0.15** | **0.31** | **0.77** | **0.92** | **0.26** | **1.01** | **0.32** |
| **Former USSR** | **0.06** | **0.17** | **0.37** | **0.97** | **1.33** | **0.38** | **1.44** | **0.54** |
| United States | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.50 | 2.83 | 2.08 | 1.21 | 1.45 | 1.06 |
| Other Western Offshoots | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.14 | 3.13 | 2.02 | 1.53 | 2.09 | 1.23 |
| **Total Western Offshoots** | **0.05** | **0.07** | **0.44** | **2.86** | **2.07** | **1.25** | **1.54** | **1.09** |
| Mexico | **0.07** | **0.10** | -0.04 | 0.67 | 1.13 | 1.75 | 3.11 | 2.05 |
| Other Latin America | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 1.46 | 1.76 | 2.00 | 2.65 | 1.94 |
| **Total Latin America** | **0.07** | **0.09** | **0.07** | **1.25** | **1.63** | **1.96** | **2.73** | **1.96** |
| **Japan** | **0.09** | **0.14** | **0.22** | **0.21** | **0.95** | **1.32** | **1.14** | **0.55** |
| China | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.41 | -0.12 | 0.47 | 0.61 | 2.10 | 1.33 |
| India | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.20 | 0.38 | 0.43 | 0.45 | 2.11 | 2.05 |
| Other Asia | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.15 | 0.59 | 1.01 | 2.06 | 2.40 | 2.15 |
| **Total Asia (excl. Japan)** | **0.00** | **0.09** | **0.29** | **0.15** | **0.55** | **0.92** | **2.19** | **1.80** |
| **Africa** | **0.07** | **0.07** | **0.15** | **0.40** | **0.75** | **1.64** | **2.37** | **2.69** |
| **World** | **0.01** | **0.10** | **0.27** | **0.40** | **0.80** | **0.93** | **1.93** | **1.62** |

Table 8a. **Share of World Population, 20 Countries and Regional Totals, 1-2001 AD**
(per cent of world total)

| | *1* | *1000* | *1500* | *1600* | *1700* | *1820* | *1870* | *1913* | *1950* | *1973* | *2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Belgium | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Denmark | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Finland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| France | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Germany | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Italy | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Netherlands | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Norway | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Sweden | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Switzerland | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| United Kingdom | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| **12 Country total** | **7.6** | **7.4** | **11.0** | **11.3** | **11.4** | **11.0** | **12.8** | **12.7** | **10.2** | **7.7** | **5.3** |
| Portugal | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Spain | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Other | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| **Total Western Europe** | **10.7** | **9.5** | **13.1** | **13.3** | **13.5** | **12.8** | **14.7** | **14.6** | **12.1** | **9.2** | **6.4** |
| **Eastern Europe** | **2.1** | **2.4** | **3.1** | **3.0** | **3.1** | **3.5** | **4.2** | **4.4** | **3.5** | **2.8** | **2.0** |
| **Former USSR** | **1.7** | **2.7** | **3.9** | **3.7** | **4.4** | **5.3** | **7.0** | **8.7** | **7.1** | **6.4** | **4.7** |
| United States | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Other Western Offshoots | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| **Total Western Offshoots** | **0.5** | **0.7** | **0.6** | **0.4** | **0.3** | **1.1** | **3.6** | **6.2** | **7.0** | **6.4** | **5.5** |
| Mexico | | | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Other Latin America | | | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 7.0 |
| **Total Latin America** | **2.4** | **4.3** | **4.0** | **1.5** | **2.0** | **2.1** | **3.2** | **4.5** | **6.6** | **7.9** | **8.6** |
| **Japan** | **1.3** | **2.8** | **3.5** | **3.3** | **4.5** | **3.0** | **2.7** | **2.9** | **3.3** | **2.8** | **2.1** |
| China | 25.8 | 22.1 | 23.5 | 28.8 | 22.9 | 36.6 | 28.1 | 24.4 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 20.7 |
| India | 32.5 | 28.0 | 25.1 | 24.3 | 27.3 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 17.0 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 16.6 |
| Other Asia | 15.9 | 15.5 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 15.6 | 17.3 | 20.0 |
| **Total Asia (excl. Japan)** | **74.2** | **65.6** | **61.2** | **64.7** | **62.1** | **65.2** | **57.5** | **51.7** | **51.4** | **54.6** | **57.4** |
| **Africa** | **7.1** | **12.1** | **10.6** | **9.9** | **10.1** | **7.1** | **7.1** | **7.0** | **9.0** | **10.0** | **13.4** |
| **World** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Table 8b. **World GDP, 20 Countries and Regional Totals, 1-2001 AD**
(million 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *1* | *1000* | *1500* | *1600* | *1700* | *1820* | *1870* | *1913* | *1950* | *1973* | *2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | | | 1 414 | 2 093 | 2 483 | 4 104 | 8 419 | 23 451 | 25 702 | 85 227 | 164 851 |
| Belgium | | | 1 225 | 1 561 | 2 288 | 4 529 | 13 716 | 32 347 | 47 190 | 118 516 | 214 655 |
| Denmark | | | 443 | 569 | 727 | 1 471 | 3 782 | 11 670 | 29 654 | 70 032 | 123 978 |
| Finland | | | 136 | 215 | 255 | 913 | 1 999 | 6 389 | 17 051 | 51 724 | 105 298 |
| France | | | 10 912 | 15 559 | 19 539 | 35 468 | 72 100 | 144 489 | 220 492 | 683 965 | 1 258 297 |
| Germany | | | 8 256 | 12 656 | 13 650 | 26 819 | 72 149 | 237 332 | 265 354 | 944 755 | 1 536 743 |
| Italy | | | 11 550 | 14 410 | 14 630 | 22 535 | 41 814 | 95 487 | 164 957 | 582 713 | 1 101 366 |
| Netherlands | | | 723 | 2 072 | 4 047 | 4 288 | 9 952 | 24 955 | 60 642 | 175 791 | 347 136 |
| Norway | | | 192 | 304 | 450 | 1 071 | 2 485 | 6 119 | 17 838 | 44 544 | 110 683 |
| Sweden | | | 382 | 626 | 1 231 | 3 098 | 6 927 | 17 403 | 47 269 | 109 794 | 182 492 |
| Switzerland | | | 411 | 750 | 1 068 | 2 165 | 5 581 | 16 483 | 42 545 | 117 251 | 162 150 |
| United Kingdom | | | 2 815 | 6 007 | 10 709 | 36 232 | 100 180 | 224 618 | 347 850 | 675 941 | 1 202 074 |
| **12 Country Total** | | | **38 459** | **56 822** | **71 077** | **142 693** | **339 104** | **840 743** | **1 286 544** | **3 660 253** | **6 509 723** |
| Portugal | | | 606 | 814 | 1 638 | 3 043 | 4 219 | 7 467 | 17 615 | 63 397 | 143 234 |
| Spain | | | 4 495 | 7 029 | 7 481 | 12 299 | 19 556 | 41 653 | 61 429 | 266 896 | 627 733 |
| Other | | | 602 | 975 | 1 106 | 2 110 | 4 712 | 12 478 | 30 600 | 105 910 | 269 582 |
| **Total Western Europe** | **11 115** | **10 165** | **44 162** | **65 640** | **81 302** | **160 145** | **367 591** | **902 341** | **1 396 188** | **4 096 456** | **7 550 272** |
| **Eastern Europe** | **1 900** | **2 600** | **6 696** | **9 289** | **11 393** | **24 906** | **50 163** | **134 793** | **185 023** | **550 756** | **728 792** |
| **Former USSR** | **1 560** | **2 840** | **8 458** | **11 426** | **16 196** | **37 678** | **83 646** | **232 351** | **510 243** | **1 513 070** | **1 343 230** |
| United States | | | 800 | 600 | 527 | 12 548 | 98 374 | 517 383 | 1 455 916 | 3 536 622 | 7 965 795 |
| Other Western Offshoots | | | 320 | 320 | 306 | 951 | 13 129 | 65 558 | 179 574 | 521 667 | 1 190 472 |
| **Total Western Offshoots** | **468** | **784** | **1 120** | **920** | **833** | **13 499** | **111 493** | **582 941** | **1 635 490** | **4 058 289** | **9 156 267** |
| Mexico | | | 3 188 | 1 134 | 2 558 | 5 000 | 6 214 | 25 921 | 67 368 | 279 302 | 722 198 |
| Other Latin America | | | 4 100 | 2 629 | 3 788 | 10 024 | 21 305 | 93 950 | 348 539 | 1 109 727 | 2 364 808 |
| **Total Latin America** | **2 240** | **4 560** | **7 288** | **3 763** | **6 346** | **15 024** | **27 519** | **119 871** | **415 907** | **1 389 029** | **3 087 006** |
| **Japan** | **1 200** | **3 188** | **7 700** | **9 620** | **15 390** | **20 739** | **25 393** | **71 653** | **160 966** | **1 242 932** | **2 624 523** |
| China | 26 820 | 26 550 | 61 800 | 96 000 | 82 800 | 228 600 | 189 740 | 241 344 | 239 903 | 740 048 | 4 569 790 |
| India | 33 750 | 33 750 | 60 500 | 74 250 | 90 750 | 111 417 | 134 882 | 204 242 | 222 222 | 494 832 | 2 003 193 |
| Other Asia | 16 470 | 18 630 | 31 301 | 36 725 | 40 567 | 52 177 | 76 994 | 163 109 | 363 646 | 1 388 124 | 4 908 218 |
| **Total Asia (excluding Japan)** | **77 040** | **78 930** | **153 601** | **206 975** | **214 117** | **392 194** | **401 616** | **608 695** | **822 771** | **2 623 004** | **11 481 201** |
| **Africa** | **7 096** | **13 720** | **19 283** | **23 349** | **25 692** | **31 161** | **45 234** | **79 486** | **203 131** | **549 993** | **1 222 577** |
| **World** | **102 619** | **116 787** | **248 308** | **330 982** | **371 269** | **695 346** | **1 112 655** | **2 732 131** | **5 329 719** | **16 023 529** | **37 193 868** |

Table 8b. **Rate of Growth of World GDP, 20 Countries and Regional Totals, 1-2001 AD**
(annual average compound growth rates)

| | *1-1000* | *1000-1500* | *1500-1820* | *1820-70* | *1870-1913* | *1913-50* | *1950-73* | *1973-2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | | | 0.33 | 1.45 | 2.41 | 0.25 | 5.35 | 2.38 |
| Belgium | | | 0.41 | 2.24 | 2.02 | 1.03 | 4.08 | 2.14 |
| Denmark | | | 0.38 | 1.91 | 2.66 | 2.55 | 3.81 | 2.06 |
| Finland | | | 0.60 | 1.58 | 2.74 | 2.69 | 4.94 | 2.57 |
| France | | | 0.37 | 1.43 | 1.63 | 1.15 | 5.05 | 2.20 |
| Germany | | | 0.37 | 2.00 | 2.81 | 0.30 | 5.68 | 1.75 |
| Italy | | | 0.21 | 1.24 | 1.94 | 1.49 | 5.64 | 2.30 |
| Netherlands | | | 0.56 | 1.70 | 2.16 | 2.43 | 4.74 | 2.46 |
| Norway | | | 0.54 | 1.70 | 2.12 | 2.93 | 4.06 | 3.30 |
| Sweden | | | 0.66 | 1.62 | 2.17 | 2.74 | 3.73 | 1.83 |
| Switzerland | | | 0.52 | 1.91 | 2.55 | 2.60 | 4.51 | 1.16 |
| United Kingdom | | | 0.80 | 2.05 | 1.90 | 1.19 | 2.93 | 2.08 |
| **12 Country Average** | | | **0.41** | **1.75** | **2.13** | **1.16** | **4.65** | **2.08** |
| Portugal | | | 0.51 | 0.66 | 1.34 | 2.35 | 5.73 | 2.95 |
| Spain | | | 0.32 | 0.93 | 1.77 | 1.06 | 6.60 | 3.10 |
| Other | | | 0.39 | 1.62 | 2.29 | 2.45 | 5.55 | 3.39 |
| **Total Western Europe** | **-0.01** | **0.29** | **0.40** | **1.68** | **2.11** | **1.19** | **4.79** | **2.21** |
| **Eastern Europe** | **0.03** | **0.19** | **0.41** | **1.41** | **2.33** | **0.86** | **4.86** | **1.01** |
| **Former USSR** | **0.06** | **0.22** | **0.47** | **1.61** | **2.40** | **2.15** | **4.84** | **-0.42** |
| United States | | | 0.86 | 4.20 | 3.94 | 2.84 | 3.93 | 2.94 |
| Other Western Offshoots | | | 0.34 | 5.39 | 3.81 | 2.76 | 4.75 | 2.99 |
| **Total Western Offshoots** | **0.05** | **0.07** | **0.78** | **4.31** | **3.92** | **2.83** | **4.03** | **2.95** |
| Mexico | | | 0.14 | 0.44 | 3.38 | 2.62 | 6.38 | 3.45 |
| Other Latin America | | | 0.28 | 1.52 | 3.51 | 3.61 | 5.16 | 2.74 |
| **Total Latin America** | **0.07** | **0.09** | **0.23** | **1.22** | **3.48** | **3.42** | **5.38** | **2.89** |
| **Japan** | **0.10** | **0.18** | **0.31** | **0.41** | **2.44** | **2.21** | **9.29** | **2.71** |
| China | 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.41 | -0.37 | 0.56 | -0.02 | 5.02 | 6.72 |
| India | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 0.38 | 0.97 | 0.23 | 3.54 | 5.12 |
| Other Asia | 0.01 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.78 | 1.76 | 2.19 | 6.00 | 4.61 |
| **Total Asia (excl. Japan)** | **0.00** | **0.13** | **0.29** | **0.05** | **0.97** | **0.82** | **5.17** | **5.41** |
| **Africa** | **0.07** | **0.07** | **0.15** | **0.75** | **1.32** | **2.57** | **4.43** | **2.89** |
| **World** | **0.01** | **0.15** | **0.32** | **0.93** | **2.11** | **1.82** | **4.90** | **3.05** |

Table 8b. **Share of World GDP, 20 Countries and Regional Totals, 1-2001 AD**
(per cent of world total)

| | *1* | *1000* | *1500* | *1600* | *1700* | *1820* | *1870* | *1913* | *1950* | *1973* | *2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | | | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Belgium | | | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Denmark | | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Finland | | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| France | | | 4.4 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.4 |
| Germany | | | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 4.1 |
| Italy | | | 4.7 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Netherlands | | | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Norway | | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Sweden | | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Switzerland | | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| United Kingdom | | | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 |
| **12 Country total** | | | **15.5** | **17.2** | **19.1** | **20.5** | **30.5** | **30.8** | **24.1** | **22.8** | **17.5** |
| Portugal | | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Spain | | | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Other | | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| **Total Western Europe** | **10.8** | **8.7** | **17.8** | **19.8** | **21.9** | **23.0** | **33.0** | **33.0** | **26.2** | **25.6** | **20.3** |
| **Eastern Europe** | **1.9** | **2.2** | **2.7** | **2.8** | **3.1** | **3.6** | **4.5** | **4.9** | **3.5** | **3.4** | **2.0** |
| **Former USSR** | **1.5** | **2.4** | **3.4** | **3.5** | **4.4** | **5.4** | **7.5** | **8.5** | **9.6** | **9.4** | **3.6** |
| United States | | | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 8.8 | 18.9 | 27.3 | 22.1 | 21.4 |
| Other Western Offshoots | | | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| **Total Western Offshoots** | **0.5** | **0.7** | **0.5** | **0.3** | **0.2** | **1.9** | **10.0** | **21.3** | **30.7** | **25.3** | **24.6** |
| Mexico | | | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Other Latin America | | | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.4 |
| **Total Latin America** | **2.2** | **3.9** | **2.9** | **1.1** | **1.7** | **2.2** | **2.5** | **4.4** | **7.8** | **8.7** | **8.3** |
| **Japan** | **1.2** | **2.7** | **3.1** | **2.9** | **4.1** | **3.0** | **2.3** | **2.6** | **3.0** | **7.8** | **7.1** |
| China | 26.1 | 22.7 | 24.9 | 29.0 | 22.3 | 32.9 | 17.1 | 8.8 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 12.3 |
| India | 32.9 | 28.9 | 24.4 | 22.4 | 24.4 | 16.0 | 12.1 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 5.4 |
| Other Asia | 16.0 | 16.0 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 13.2 |
| **Total Asia (excl. Japan)** | **75.1** | **67.6** | **61.9** | **62.5** | **57.7** | **56.4** | **36.1** | **22.3** | **15.4** | **16.4** | **30.9** |
| **Africa** | **6.9** | **11.7** | **7.8** | **7.1** | **6.9** | **4.5** | **4.1** | **2.9** | **3.8** | **3.4** | **3.3** |
| **World** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

Table 8c. **World Per Capita GDP, 20 Countries and Regional Averages, 1-2001 AD**
(1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)

| | *1* | *1000* | *1500* | *1600* | *1700* | *1820* | *1870* | *1913* | *1950* | *1973* | *2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | | | 707 | 837 | 993 | 1 218 | 1 863 | 3 465 | 3 706 | 11 235 | 20 225 |
| Belgium | | | 875 | 976 | 1 144 | 1 319 | 2 692 | 4 220 | 5 462 | 12 170 | 20 924 |
| Denmark | | | 738 | 875 | 1 039 | 1 274 | 2 003 | 3 912 | 6 943 | 13 945 | 23 160 |
| Finland | | | 453 | 538 | 638 | 781 | 1 140 | 2 111 | 4 253 | 11 085 | 20 344 |
| France | | | 727 | 841 | 910 | 1 135 | 1 876 | 3 485 | 5 271 | 13 114 | 21 092 |
| Germany | | | 688 | 791 | 910 | 1 077 | 1 839 | 3 648 | 3 881 | 11 966 | 18 677 |
| Italy | | | 1 100 | 1 100 | 1 100 | 1 117 | 1 499 | 2 564 | 3 502 | 10 634 | 19 040 |
| Netherlands | | | 761 | 1 381 | 2 130 | 1 838 | 2 757 | 4 049 | 5 996 | 13 082 | 21 722 |
| Norway | | | 640 | 760 | 900 | 1 104 | 1 432 | 2 501 | 5 463 | 11 246 | 24 580 |
| Sweden | | | 695 | 824 | 977 | 1 198 | 1 662 | 3 096 | 6 739 | 13 493 | 20 562 |
| Switzerland | | | 632 | 750 | 890 | 1 090 | 2 102 | 4 266 | 9 064 | 18 204 | 22 264 |
| United Kingdom | | | 714 | 974 | 1 250 | 1 706 | 3 190 | 4 921 | 6 939 | 12 025 | 20 127 |
| **12 Country Average** | | | **798** | **908** | **1 033** | **1 245** | **2 088** | **3 688** | **5 018** | **12 156** | **20 024** |
| Portugal | | | 606 | 740 | 819 | 923 | 975 | 1 250 | 2 086 | 7 063 | 14 229 |
| Spain | | | 661 | 853 | 853 | 1 008 | 1 207 | 2 056 | 2 189 | 7 661 | 15 659 |
| Other | | | 472 | 525 | 584 | 711 | 1 027 | 1 840 | 2 538 | 7 614 | 15 989 |
| **West European average** | **450** | **400** | **771** | **890** | **998** | **1 204** | **1 960** | **3 458** | **4 579** | **11 416** | **19 256** |
| **Eastern Europe** | **400** | **400** | **496** | **548** | **606** | **683** | **937** | **1 695** | **2 111** | **4 988** | **6 027** |
| **Former USSR** | **400** | **400** | **499** | **552** | **610** | **688** | **943** | **1 488** | **2 841** | **6 059** | **4 626** |
| United States | | | 400 | 400 | 527 | 1 257 | 2 445 | 5 301 | 9 561 | 16 689 | 27 948 |
| Other Western Offshoots | | | 400 | 400 | 408 | 761 | 2 245 | 4 752 | 7 425 | 13 399 | 21 718 |
| **Average Western Offshoots** | **400** | **400** | **400** | **400** | **476** | **1 202** | **2 419** | **5 233** | **9 268** | **16 179** | **26 943** |
| Mexico | | | 425 | 454 | 568 | 759 | 674 | 1 732 | 2 365 | 4 845 | 7 089 |
| Other Latin America | | | 410 | 431 | 502 | 663 | 683 | 1 424 | 2 536 | 4 426 | 5 508 |
| **Latin American Average** | **400** | **400** | **416** | **438** | **527** | **692** | **681** | **1 481** | **2 506** | **4 504** | **5 811** |
| **Japan** | **400** | **425** | **500** | **520** | **570** | **669** | **737** | **1 387** | **1 921** | **11 434** | **20 683** |
| China | **450** | 450 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 530 | 552 | 439 | 839 | 3 583 |
| India | **450** | 450 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 533 | 533 | 673 | 619 | 853 | 1 957 |
| Other Asia | **450** | 450 | 565 | 565 | 565 | 584 | 643 | 882 | 926 | 2 049 | 3 998 |
| **Asian average (excl. Japan)** | **450** | **450** | **572** | **575** | **571** | **577** | **550** | **658** | **634** | **1 226** | **3 256** |
| **Africa** | **430** | **425** | **414** | **422** | **421** | **420** | **500** | **637** | **894** | **1 410** | **1 489** |
| **World** | **445** | **436** | **566** | **595** | **615** | **667** | **875** | **1 525** | **2 111** | **4 091** | **6 049** |

Table 8b. **Rate of Growth of World Per Capita GDP, 20 Countries and Regional Averages, 1-2001 AD**
(annual average compound growth rates)

| | *1-1000* | *1000-1500* | *1500-1820* | *1820-70* | *1870-1913* | *1913-50* | *1950-73* | *1973-2001* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | | | 0.17 | 0.85 | 1.45 | 0.18 | 4.94 | 2.12 |
| Belgium | | | 0.13 | 1.44 | 1.05 | 0.70 | 3.54 | 1.95 |
| Denmark | | | 0.17 | 0.91 | 1.57 | 1.56 | 3.08 | 1.83 |
| Finland | | | 0.17 | 0.76 | 1.44 | 1.91 | 4.25 | 2.19 |
| France | | | 0.14 | 1.01 | 1.45 | 1.12 | 4.04 | 1.71 |
| Germany | | | 0.14 | 1.08 | 1.61 | 0.17 | 5.02 | 1.60 |
| Italy | | | 0.00 | 0.59 | 1.26 | 0.85 | 4.95 | 2.10 |
| Netherlands | | | 0.28 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 1.07 | 3.45 | 1.83 |
| Norway | | | 0.17 | 0.52 | 1.30 | 2.13 | 3.19 | 2.83 |
| Sweden | | | 0.17 | 0.66 | 1.46 | 2.12 | 3.06 | 1.52 |
| Switzerland | | | 0.17 | 1.32 | 1.66 | 2.06 | 3.08 | 0.72 |
| United Kingdom | | | 0.27 | 1.26 | 1.01 | 0.93 | 2.42 | 1.86 |
| **12 Country Average** | | | **0.14** | **1.04** | **1.33** | **0.84** | **3.92** | **1.80** |
| Portugal | | | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.58 | 1.39 | 5.45 | 2.53 |
| Spain | | | 0.13 | 0.36 | 1.25 | 0.17 | 5.60 | 2.59 |
| Other | | | 0.13 | 0.74 | 1.37 | 0.87 | 4.89 | 2.68 |
| **Total Western Europe** | **-0.01** | **0.13** | **0.14** | **0.98** | **1.33** | **0.76** | **4.05** | **1.88** |
| **Eastern Europe** | **0.00** | **0.04** | **0.10** | **0.63** | **1.39** | **0.60** | **3.81** | **0.68** |
| **Former USSR** | **0.00** | **0.04** | **0.10** | **0.63** | **1.06** | **1.76** | **3.35** | **-0.96** |
| United States | | | 0.36 | 1.34 | 1.82 | 1.61 | 2.45 | 1.86 |
| Other Western Offshoots | | | 0.20 | 2.19 | 1.76 | 1.21 | 2.60 | 1.74 |
| **Total Western Offshoots** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.34** | **1.41** | **1.81** | **1.56** | **2.45** | **1.84** |
| Mexico | | | 0.18 | -0.24 | 2.22 | 0.85 | 3.17 | 1.37 |
| Other Latin America | | | 0.15 | 0.06 | 1.72 | 1.57 | 2.45 | 0.78 |
| **Total Latin America** | **0.00** | **0.01** | **0.16** | **-0.03** | **1.82** | **1.43** | **2.58** | **0.91** |
| **Japan** | **0.01** | **0.03** | **0.09** | **0.19** | **1.48** | **0.88** | **8.06** | **2.14** |
| China | **0.00** | 0.06 | 0.00 | -0.25 | 0.10 | -0.62 | 2.86 | 5.32 |
| India | **0.00** | 0.04 | -0.01 | 0.00 | 0.54 | -0.22 | 1.40 | 3.01 |
| Other Asia | **0.00** | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.19 | 0.74 | 0.13 | 3.51 | 2.42 |
| **Total Asia (excl. Japan)** | **0.00** | **0.05** | **0.00** | **-0.10** | **0.42** | **-0.10** | **2.91** | **3.55** |
| **Africa** | **0.00** | **-0.01** | **0.00** | **0.35** | **0.57** | **0.92** | **2.00** | **0.19** |
| **World** | **0.00** | **0.05** | **0.05** | **0.54** | **1.30** | **0.88** | **2.92** | **1.41** |

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