

Makroekonomia i ochrona środowiska – sukcesy, porażki i wyzwania

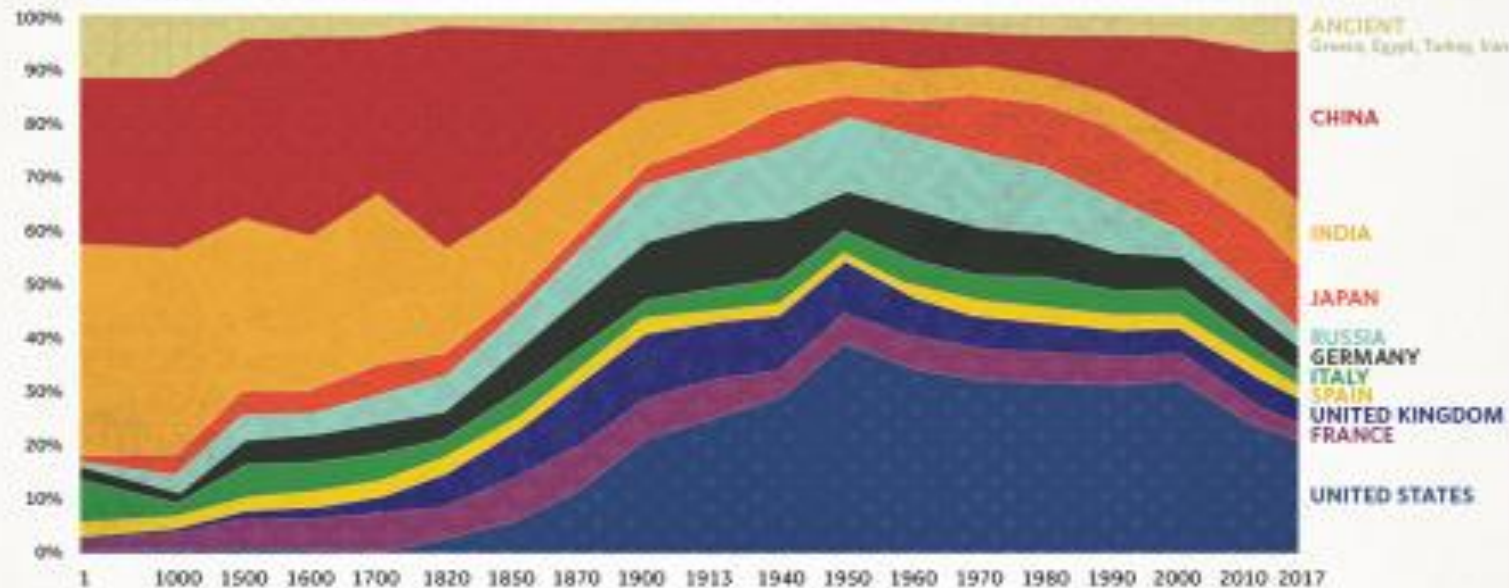
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2,000 YEARS OF ECONOMIC HISTORY IN ONE CHART

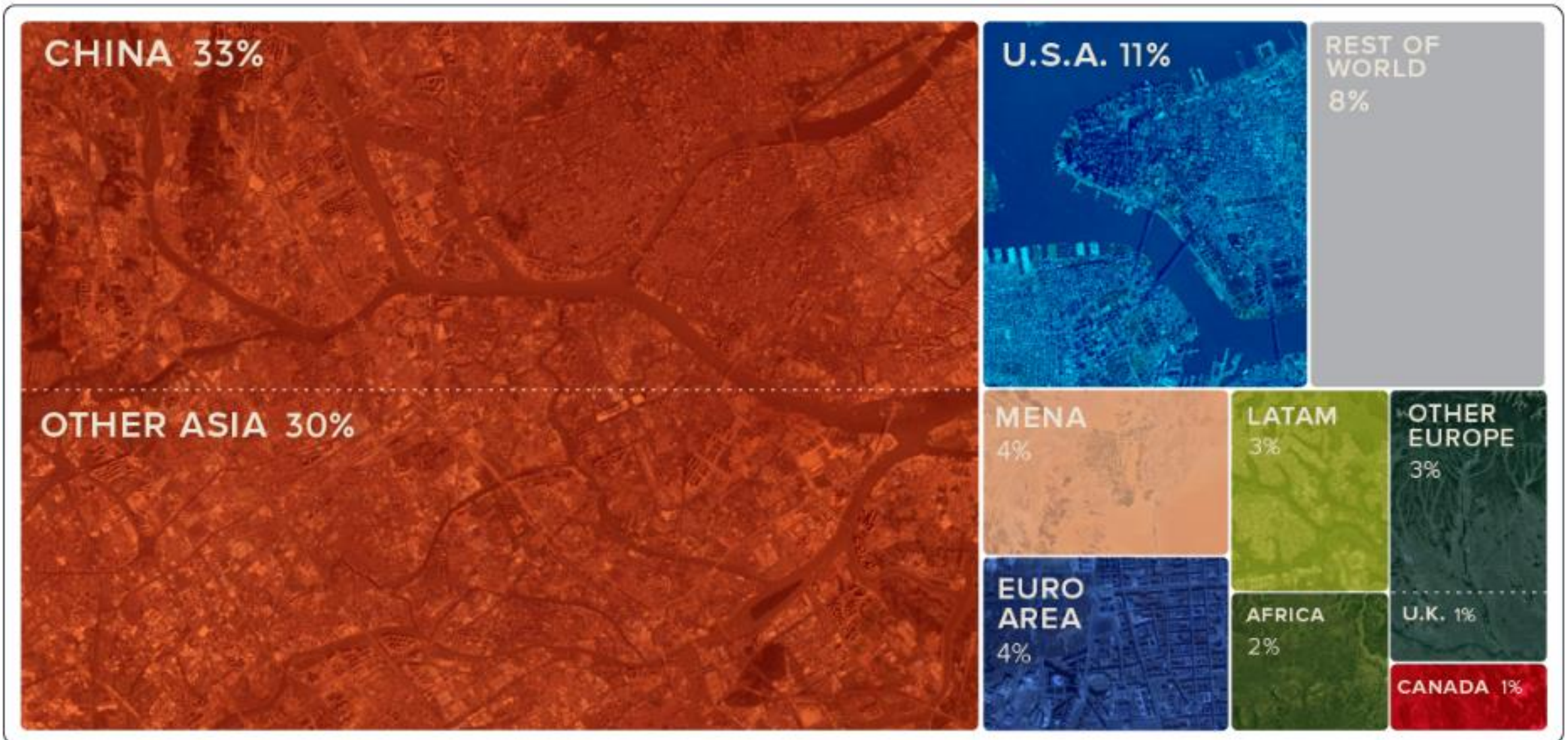
All major powers compared by GDP from the year 1 AD

SHARE OF GDP (WORLD POWERS)



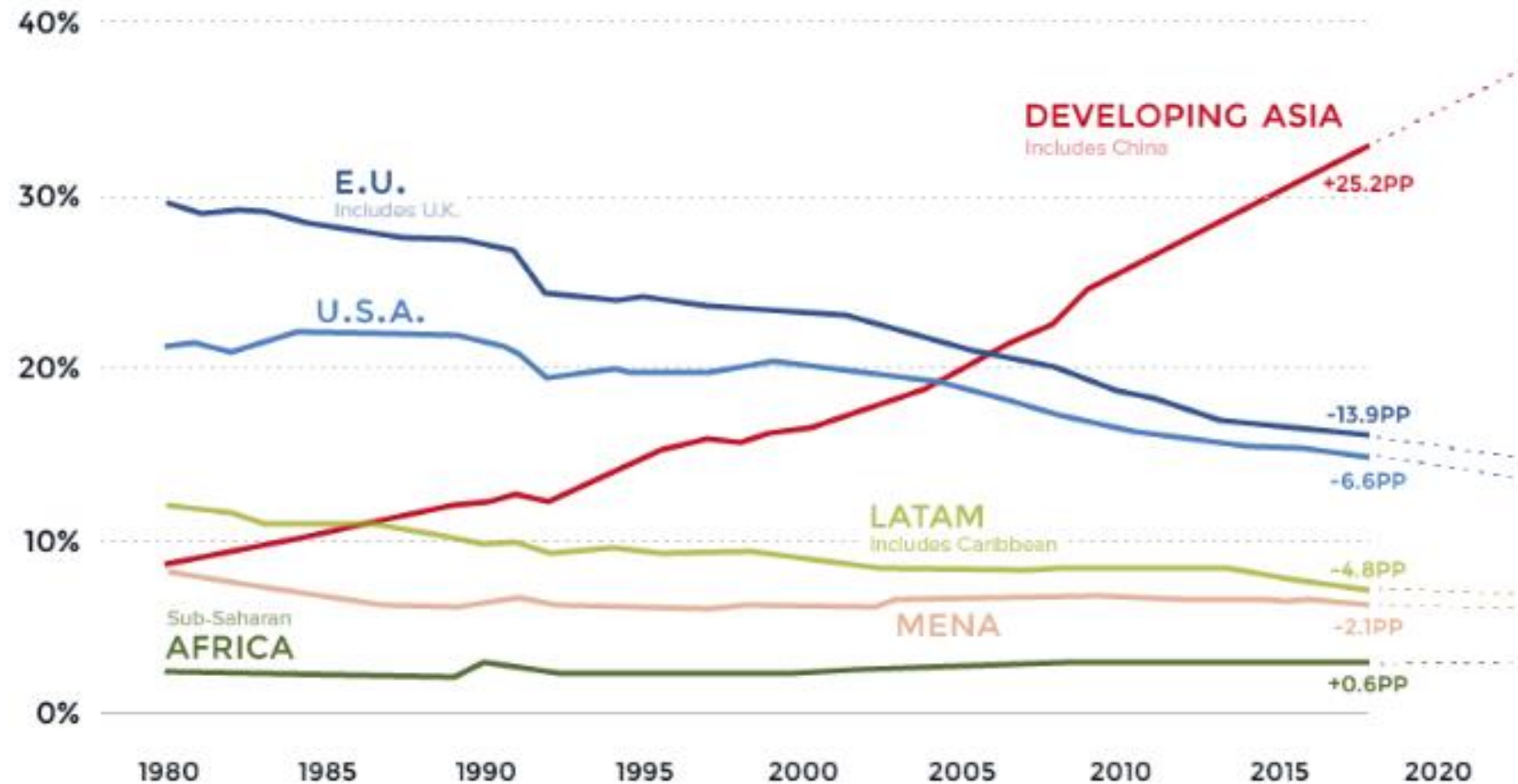
Source: <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/economies-global-growth-2019/>, Jeff Desjardins, „*The Economies Adding the Most to Global Growth in 2019*”

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF GLOBAL GDP PPP GROWTH (2019F)



Source: <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/economies-global-growth-2019/>, Jeff Desjardins, „*The Economies Adding the Most to Global Growth in 2019*”

GLOBAL SHARE (%) OF GDP PPP



Led by China's meteoric growth, Asia's share of the global economy has rocketed up to 34%. With countries like India and Indonesia rapidly urbanizing, this trend is likely to continue.

The U.S. and E.U. accounted for more than half of the global economy in 1980. Today, they combine for 31%.



Source: <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/visualizing-the-94-trillion-world-economy-in-one-chart/>, Dorothy Neufeld, Sabrina Fortin, Harrison Schell,,*Visualizing the \$94 Trillion World Economy in One Chart*”

Rank	Country	GDP (\$T)	% of Global GDP
1	 U.S.	\$22.9	24.4%
2	 China	\$16.9	17.9%
3	 Japan	\$5.1	5.4%
4	 Germany	\$4.2	4.5%
5	 UK	\$3.1	3.3%
6	 India	\$2.9	3.1%
7	 France	\$2.9	3.1%
8	 Italy	\$2.1	2.3%
9	 Canada	\$2.0	2.1%
10	 Korea	\$1.8	1.9%

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**2020 GDP (latest available) used where IMF estimates for 2021 were unavailable.*

Source: <http://www.lisdatacenter.org/wps/liswps/813.pdf>, Terry Sicular, Xiuna Yang, Björn Gustafsson, „The Rise of China’s Global Middle Class in International Perspective”, LIS Working Paper Series, No. 813, July 2021

Table 3. China’s global middle class: Size and growth

	Size (millions)	Share of population (%)	Average annual growth in size (%)	Average annual growth of GDP per capita (%)
2002	7.5	0.58	--	--
2007	26.7	2.02	29.1	11.0
2013	187.9	13.81	38.4	8.6
2018	344.2	24.67	12.9	6.5

Notes: Average annual growth of GDP per capita is in constant prices. Here and elsewhere, we estimate the sizes and shares of the middle class by counting the numbers of individuals in the survey samples whose household per capita income falls within the middle class cutoffs (with weights). When we calculate the share and size of China’s middle class for 2002, 2007 and 2013, we deflate the middle-class income cutoffs separately for urban and rural areas using the urban consumer price index for the urban and migrant samples and using the rural consumer price index for the rural sample.

Sources: Authors’ calculations using the CHIP data with region x urban/rural/migrant population weights; urban and rural consumer price indexes are from <http://www.stats.gov.cn/tjsj/ndsj/2019/indexch.htm>, and GDP per capita growth rates are from the WDI dataset of the World Bank <https://databank.worldbank.org/home>, accessed 23 January 2021.

Table 4. China’s global middle class: Composition by urban, rural, migrant (%)

	Urban	Rural	Migrant	All
2002	83.51	14.49	2.00	100
2007	81.96	4.03	14.01	100
2013	80.30	6.63	13.07	100
2018	73.99	6.84	19.17	100

Notes: Urban refers to living in urban areas and having an urban hukou; rural refers to living in rural areas and having a rural hukou; migrant refers to living in urban areas and having a rural hukou. See notes to Tables 1 and 3.

Source: Authors’ calculations using the CHIP data, with region x urban/rural/migrant population weights.

Source: <http://www.lisdatacenter.org/wps/liswps/813.pdf>, Terry Sicular, Xiuna Yang, Björn Gustafsson, „The Rise of China’s Global Middle Class in International Perspective”, LIS Working Paper Series, No. 813, July 2021

Table 5. Comparisons: China and high-income countries, 2018

	Lower class (%)	Middle class (%)	Upper class (%)	Size of middle class (mlns)	Median household income per equivalent person (PPPS)	GDP per capita (PPPS)
China	74.3	24.7	1.1	344.2	23	15,614
China, urban	60.1	38.2	1.6	320.9	31	27,657
USA	9.9	55.1	35.1	179.9	97	62,997
Canada	7.0	67.5	25.6	25.0	89	50,078
Europe	20.4	68.7	11.0	337.4	—	44,466
Greece	52.4	46.3	1.3	5.0	36	29,535
Poland	46.1	52.1	1.8	19.8	39	31,851
Hungary	50.4	48.3	1.2	4.7	37	32,086

Notes: All numbers in this table are for 2018; PPPS are in 2018 prices. For estimation of urban China GDP per capita see notes to Figure 3 below. Except for the USA and Mexico, LIS income data are not available for 2018. For these countries we estimate the 2018 class shares and median incomes by multiplying the LIS income data from the most recent available year by the growth rate of mean household income per capita between that year and 2018. For Europe we combine the 25 European countries for which the LIS gives the needed data (Austria, Belgium, Czech Rep, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, Serbia, Switzerland). GDP per capita for Europe is the World Development Indicators aggregate for 28 EU member countries.

Sources: For China, authors’ calculations using the CHHP data, with region x urban/rural/migrant population weights. For other countries, class shares are calculated using LIS individual income data. Growth of mean household income per capita is from the OECD (<https://data.oecd.org/hh/household-disposable-income.htm>, downloaded in Dec.19 of 2020). GDP per capita is from the World Development Indicators (WDI).

(<https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?downloadformat=excel>), accessed January 28, 2021.

Table 6. Comparisons: The BRICS + Mexico, 2018

	Lower class (%)	Middle class (%)	Upper class (%)	Size of middle class (mlns)	Median household income per equivalent person (PPPS)	GDP per capita (PPPS)
Russia	42.9	54.2	2.9	78.2	42	28,764
China	74.3	24.7	1.1	344.2	23	15,614
South Africa	78.6	17.9	3.5	10.3	13	12,838
Brazil	81.1	16.1	2.8	33.8	22	14,951
Mexico	88.4	11.0	0.7	13.9	16	20,424
India	94.0	6.0	0.1	80.5	9	6,655

Notes: All numbers in this table are for 2018; PPPS are in current 2018 prices. For some countries, income data are not available for 2018. For these countries we estimate the 2018 class shares and median incomes by multiplying the LIS income data from the most recent available year by the growth rate of mean household disposable income between that year and 2018 (or, for Brazil and India, for which the mean household income growth rate is unavailable, by the growth rate of GDP per capita). The most recent year for which the LIS income data are available is: Russian 2017; China 2018; South Africa 2017; Brazil 2016; Mexico 2018; India 2011.

Sources: For China, authors’ calculations using the CHHP data, with region x urban/rural/migrant population weights. For other countries, class shares are calculated using LIS income data. Growth of mean household income per capita is from the OECD (<https://data.oecd.org/hh/household-disposable-income.htm>, downloaded in Dec.19 of 2020). GDP per capita and Growth of GDP per capita is from the World Development Indicators.

(<https://api.worldbank.org/v2/en/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD?downloadformat=excel>), accessed January 28, 2021.

R. Bartkowiak, *Ekonomia Rozwoju*, s. 47 (2013), Polskie Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne

Tablica 3.1. Podstawowe wskaźniki dla świata i jego regionów wyodrębnionych na podstawie lokalizacji i podobieństwa kulturowego

Region (w nawiasie liczba krajów)	Powierzchnia ogółem w tys. km ²	Ludność			Produkt w PPP\$		Oczekiwana długość życia od urodzenia w latach	Emisja dwutlenku węgla		Dostęp do urządzeń sanitarnych	
		w mln	gęstość za- ludnienia na 1 km ²	przyrost w % rocz- nie	całkowity w mld \$	na osobę w tys. \$		ogółem w mln ton	na osobę w tonach	ogółem mln ludzi	udział w %
		(a)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(b)		(a)	(b)	—	(b)
		2010 rok		2000–2010	2010 rok		2010 rok	2007 rok		2008 rok	
Świat (175)	133 479	6 824	51	1,23	74 611	10,9	69,6	29 034	4,5	4 142	61
Afryka Subsaharyjska (47)	24 293 18,2	864 12,7	36 70	2,52 205	1 800 2,4	2,1 19	52,5 75	646 2,2	0,8 18	264	31 51
Afryka Północna i Bliski Wschód (19)	10 238 7,7	384 5,6	38 73	1,92 156	3 818 5,1	9,9 91	71,8 103	1 753 6,0	4,6 102	328	87 142
Europa Zachodnia (18)	3 580 2,7	401 5,9	112 219	0,56 46	14 334 19,2	35,7 327	80,8 116	3 213 11,1	8,1 180	399	100 163
Europa Środkowa (20)	1 529 1,1	140 2,1	92 179	–0,10 –8	2 487 3,3	17,8 162	75,3 108	1 018 11,1	7,3 162	127	91 148
Europa Wschodnia i Azja Pół- nocna (6)	20 734 15,5	221 3,3	11 21	–0,30 –24	3 369 4,5	15,2 139	69,3 99	2 173 7,5	9,8 218	198	90 146
Azja Środkowa i Południowa (29)	13 265 9,9	2 314 33,9	174 341	1,48 120	9 169 12,3	4,0 36	66,6 96	3 587 12,4	1,6 36	1 063	47 76
Azja Wschodnia (5)	11 763 8,8	1 548 22,7	132 257	0,54 44	16 380 22,0	10,6 97	74,4 107	8 397 28,9	5,4 120	935	61 99
Ameryka Północna i Oceania (5)	27 644 20,7	370 5,4	13 26	0,95 77	16 787 22,5	45,3 415%	79,0 114	6 733 23,2	18,3 407%	367	100 163
Ameryka Łacińska (26)	20 433 15,3	582 8,5	28 56	1,20 98	6 466 8,7	11,1 106	73,6 106	1 514 5,2	2,6 58	459	80 130

Objaśnienie: Drugi wiersz stanowi udział w wielkości dla całego świata (a) albo stosunek do średniej światowej (b); obie wielkości są wyrażone w %.

Źródło: Opracowanie własne na podstawie *World Development Report* (od 2010 do 2012).

Im większe wartości i dostęp do urządzeń sanitarnych tym mniej emisja CO2.

R. Bartkowiak, *Ekonomia Rozwoju*, s. 48 (2013), Polskie Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne

Tablica 3.2. Podstawowe wskaźniki dla regionów świata wyodrębnionych na podstawie poziomu produktu (dochodu) na osobę według parytetu siły nabywczej

Grupa krajów (w nawiasie liczba krajów)	Po- wierz- nia ogółem w tys. km ²	Ludność			Produkt w PPPS		Oczekiwana długość życia od urodzenia w latach	Emisja dwutlenku węglą		Dostęp do urządzeń sanitarnych	
		w mln	gęstość zaludnie- nia na 1 km ²	przyrost w % rocznie	całkowity w mld \$	na osobę w tys. \$		ogółem w mln ton	na osobę w tonach	ogółem mln ludzi	udział w %
		(a)	(b)	(b)	(a)	(b)		(a)	(b)	—	(b)
		2010 rok			lata 2000– –2010	2010 rok	2010 rok	2007 rok		2008 rok	
Świat (175)	133 479	6 824	51	1,23	74 611	10,9	69,6	29 034	4,5	4 142	61
Wysoki dochód — od 30 000 PPPS (24)	31 154 23,3	892 13,1	29 56	0,66 54	35 640 47,8	39,9 365	80,4 116	11 248 38,7	12,7 282	888	100 163
Średni wyższy dochód — od 15 000 do 29 999 PPPS (28)	27 569 20,7	500 7,3	18 35	0,53 44	9 931 13,3	19,9 182	74,4 107	3 660 12,6	10,5 233	324	93 151
Średni niższy dochód — od 7 500 do 14 999 PPPS (34)	34 694 26,0	2 141 31,4	62 121	0,80 65	19 221 25,8	9,0 82	72,7 104	3 879 13,4	4,1 9,1	781	84 136
Niski dochód — od 2 500 do 7 499 PPPS (38)	16 749 12,5	2 133 31,3	127 249	1,48 121	8 184 11,0	3,8 35	67,0 96	9 875 34,0	2,9 64	1 729	50 82
Bardzo niski dochód — poni- żej 2 500 PPPS (51)	23 313 17,5	1 158 17,0	50 97	2,29 186	1 635 2,2	1,4 13	56,3 81	371 1,3	0,3 7	419	37 60