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## **When Will China's Prosperity Catch up with the US?**

John A. Tatom

To read the press, one might think that China's economy would soon surpass in size and prosperity that of the world's remaining superpower. There is some basis for this speculation, though it is wildly premature at best, and, at worst, very unlikely for several decades, if ever. The correct factual basis is that China is a very large place with an even larger population. The other correct ingredient in such a story is that, for the past 28 years or so, China has exhibited extremely rapid growth. If its massive population had an average level of productivity for what the IMF calls a "middle income country" or that of some of their wealthier neighbors, China would already have the largest GDP in the world. That is not likely to happen for another 30 years or so, at the earliest. More importantly, even under the best of trends sustained for far longer than is likely, China will not reach the US standard of living, not to mention surpass it, until mid-century. More likely, even under very optimistic assumptions, China will not reach the US standard of living until late in this century. Nonetheless, due to the size of its economy and markets, it will have a relatively large share of production and consumption of most goods and services in a few decades.

The key facts that determine these possibilities are that China is a country that is almost identically the same size in land area as the US and has over four times as many people (1.3 billion versus 300 million people). Its output or income have been growing at nearly 10 percent per year since reforms began in the late 1970s, but earlier the country's economy regressed for several decades due to its political turmoil and exploitation of its people by a political party and class backed by an economically and politically powerful army.. Economic reform has allowed the country to climb out of a very deep hole, but there remains far to go before reclaiming its earlier relative ranking in the world economy. Fortunately, the notion of convergence means that the further behind a country gets, the more likely it is, if allowed, to grow faster in order to catch up.

To take a long view, consider that in 1820 China produced about 28.7 percent of the world's GDP with about 35.7 percent of its population, which implies that it had a productivity level close to 80 percent of the world average. By 2005, despite incredible growth of near 10 percent per year over the past 28 years, China produced 5 percent of the world's GDP despite having a smaller, but still world-beating 20.2 percent of the world's population. By the same standard, China's productivity had fallen to about 25 percent of the world average. In contrast, the US rose from 1.8 percent of the world's output with about 0.9 percent of the world's population (already about twice the world average GDP per person) to claim almost the same share of output as China had in 1820, 28.1 percent, with only 4.6 percent of the world population, or about six times the world average GDP per person. Had China kept its relative level of productivity, just keeping pace with the world average, its GDP and standard of living would have been over three times higher than today and it would already have a GDP level in excess of Japan's, or

been the second largest in the world, and a standard of living approaching that of Chile instead of Morocco.

The basic facts about China’s income and growth are summarized in Table 1. China is classified as a lower middle income country by the International Monetary Fund, but it has grown rapidly for the past 28 years since the transformation from a command to a market economy began, averaging about 9.6 percent per year from 1980 to 2005. The growth rate data in the table are for the period 1990-2005 and form the “best case” baseline scenario, where growth rates continue to hold steady. The past period chosen is somewhat arbitrary. The Chinese growth rate used here is a little slower than a shorter period at the end of the interval, but faster than the whole period of reform, which would include some initial years with slower growth and also some years of slow growth that followed a couple of highly inflationary periods. US growth is also faster than in the most recent five years at the end of the period, but slightly slower than for the past 25 years.

**Table 1**  
**Basic facts of China and US income and growth**

	2005 Levels		1990-05 growth rate	
	China	US	China	US
<b>GDP (\$ billions)</b>	\$2278	\$12455	9.92%	2.98%
<b>Population (billions)</b>	1.304	0.298	1.08	1.02
<b>GDP per person (\$)</b>	1749	41765	8.97	1.93
<b>PPP-based GDP per person</b>	7198	41399	NA	NA

Source: GDP: Economic Insight

Population: Asian Development Bank and UN

PPP-based GDP per capita: International Monetary Fund

**Best case scenario**

In the best case scenario, China and the US would continue to grow at the same pace as over the 15 years from 1990 to 2005. For China, this is considered the best case because no economy has grown so fast for such a prolonged period over the past 50 years, if ever. Also, population growth is expected to continue to slow in both countries, more so in China. Finally, the US is expected to have slowing productivity growth according to the projections of the Social Security Trustees and most experts, and this is even more likely in China as it converges toward US productivity levels.

Extrapolating the Chinese and US growth rates shown in Table 1 implies that **China will catch up with the size of the US GDP in 26 years, or in 2031.** The power of compound interest is illustrated by the fact that it would take 18 years to catch up to the size of US

GDP in 2005, but within another eight years China would expand its output enough to match over a quarter century of US growth.

Because of China's population size advantage, its GDP can grow to the same size as the US economy with little productivity growth. Just as low productivity holds down output, however, the expected convergence of productivity, output per worker, means that China's productivity will grow faster than that in the US, at least until it catches up. Since productivity determines the standard of living, this means that China's standard of living would continue to rise faster than that in the US well beyond the period when its GDP catches up to that in the US.

In the best case scenario, China's standard of living, measured by its GDP per person, would continue to improve relative to that in the US well beyond 2031. In 2031, for example, based on the continuation of conditions described in Table 1, China's GDP per capita would be about one-fourth that in the US, but it would have joined the group of high-income countries, at least based on today's definition. **China would converge to the same GDP per capita as the US in 2053, under the "best case" assumptions.** The per capita GDP in both countries would be about \$105,000 per person, measured in 2005 prices, about 2.5 times the current US level.

Note that the table also provides data on PPP-based GDP per capita. These data are intended by the IMF to better capture comparable measures of the standard of living because they correct for distortions in exchange rates or prices that could bias comparisons based on market prices. These IMF measures suggest a much smaller gap in the current standard of living in China and, together with the "best case" growth rates, suggest convergence in the standard of living by 2032, about the same time as GDP convergence would occur. In China's case, at least until 2006, there is little reason to believe these distortions could lead to an understatement of Chinese GDP, not to mention an understatement by a factor of more than three. If they did however, separate calculations here for GDP and the standard of living would be unnecessary because PPP-based GDP per capita convergence would occur at about the same point as that for actual GDP.

### **Optimistic case scenario**

China and the US are not expected to be able to continue the trends of the past 15 years, however. The UN projects that China's population will peak in about 2030 and then decline slightly, averaging about a 0.1 percent rate from 2005-50. Similarly, US population growth is expected to slow, though not as much, averaging about a 0.6 percent rate from 2005-50. If these trends are included, both countries' GDP will grow more slowly. For example, the US Social Security Trustees expect US real GDP to expand at a 2.1 percent rate from 2005-50, with much of the slowing coming around 2012 and beyond. A slowing in GDP growth in China due to slower growth of the population and labor force, and because of slowing productivity growth as convergence occurs, easily could bring GDP growth to about 8 percent, in a still very optimistic case. Since the US is slowing too, however, this does not have much effect on the convergence results.

**China would still, under these optimistic assumptions, reach the same GDP size as**

**the US by 2035 and match its GDP per capita by 2057, both only four years later than in the “best case.”**

### **Plausible case scenario**

Convergence is typically expected to occur primarily because higher rates of return to investment are expected in China than in the US until convergence occurs, and this in turn is expected to lead to more rapid growth of the capital stock per worker in China. In addition, it occurs because China can take advantage of existing and more productive technologies until the country has exploited all the highest technology available in the world and it can do so relatively cheaply. Following convergence, however, the possibilities become limited as China's ability to develop new technology through importing it would be virtually eliminated and the country would have to rely on its ability to develop its own globally-competitive technology. In fact both processes will slow growth in productivity and GDP well before convergence actually occurs, actually pushing convergence further into the future. Thus, the optimistic case above is just that. Japan's slowing from the early 1970s to the 1990s is a classic example of this process, as are the more recent experiences of China's Asian Tiger neighbors and its own Special Administrative Region, Hong Kong.

More importantly, China faces four major trends that require close management to avoid major economic and political turmoil. The first is urbanization. Only about 43 percent of the population currently live in cities and is part of the modern labor force. Most of the population lives in rural areas where economic opportunities are much more limited. There is strong pressure to move to cities because of huge differences in income possibilities. Second, nearly half of all enterprises are state-owned and the transition from highly inefficient state-owned firms to profitable ones, or more likely to private firms, results in major disruption and unemployment. Both of these trends put strong pressure on the central government to slow these processes and to find other ways to ameliorate the political pressures arising from relative income disparities.

The third trend is the slowing in population growth which, as noted above is expected to bring population expansion to a halt in about 2030 and then to reduce it. At about that time, China is expected to have a median age for its population that is about the same as in the US and subsequently its population will continue to age more rapidly. This will create pressures on the social safety net and especially on the retirement system. Fortunately, there will still be ample opportunity to develop both the employment possibilities of the still large rural population and the productivity of the state-industrial sector to continue to boost income growth.

The fourth trend is that such rapid growth in income per person, climbing to at least eight times its 1980 level today, creates strong demands for political rights as a large middle class begins to emerge. Managing the widening gap between greater economic rights and prosperity and a static political system with few rights and little self-determination will become increasingly difficult over time. There will be growing pressures for political liberalization and openness, but meeting those demands either too rapidly or too slowly

risks political and economic instability. All of these risks potentially adversely affect GDP growth in China.

Faced with burgeoning risks and blessed by earlier rapid convergence, it is not likely that China will be able to continue the rapid economic growth assumed in the optimistic case. More likely China will begin to slow, like its richer neighbors already have, so that its average growth rate will slow further. **A slowing to 6 percent real GDP growth over the post-2005 period, mainly achieved by slowing after the next couple of decades, would result in China matching the size of the US economy by mid-century and converging to a similar standard of living by 2080 or so. Only slightly slower growth could push the latter achievement off to the next century. No country in the world has ever achieved a growth rate as rapid as 6 percent per year over such a long period, in this case for over 75 years.** However, though understandable in geopolitical terms, China's growth for the past 28 years defies history by a much greater margin.

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