

Table A–g. **GDP and Population in 21 Small Caribbean Countries, 1950–98**

	<i>GDP in million 1990 international \$</i>				<i>Population (000)</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1998</i>
Bahamas	756	3 159	3 946	4 248	70	182	251	180
Barbados	448	1 595	2 138	2 366	211	243	255	259
Belize	110	341	735	929	66	130	190	230
Dominica	82	182	279	344	51	74	72	66
Grenada	71	180	310	388	76	97	94	96
Guyana	462	1 309	1 159	2 018	428	755	748	708
St. Lucia	61	199	449	508	79	109	140	152
St. Vincent	79	175	392	506	66	90	113	120
Suriname	315	1 046	1 094	1 209	208	384	396	428
Total Group A	2 384	8 186	10 502	12 516	1 255	2 064	2 249	2 339
Antigua & Barbuda	82	328	413	510	46	68	63	64
Bermuda	65	238	310		39	53	58	62
Guadeloupe	359	1 568	1 801		208	329	378	416
Guyana (Fr.)	138	238	516		26	53	116	163
Martinique	293	1 568	1 857		217	332	374	407
Neth. Antilles	393	1 097	980	1 100	159	225	253	274
St. Kitts Nevis	61	215	233	345	44	45	40	42
Total Group B	1 391	5 252	6 110	7 787	739	1 105	1 284	1 428
Other 5 Countries	181	667	1 094	1 446	68	139	183	233
21 Countries	3 956	14 105	17 706	21 749	2 062	3 308	3 726	3 990

Source: 1950–90 GDP movement from Maddison (1995a), p. 218, and the underlying database. For seven of the Group A countries, GDP movement for 1990 onwards from ECLAC, *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 1998–1999*, Santiago, 1999, p. 32. 1990–98 per capita GDP movement for Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Netherlands Antilles and St. Kitts Nevis from IMF. For other countries, aggregate GDP per capita movement assumed to be proportionately the same as the Group A average. Population 1950 onwards from the Division of Population Studies, US Bureau of the Census; 1820–50 aggregate population of the 21 countries assumed to move in the same proportion as the aggregate for the 15 countries specified in Table A2–a. The 5 countries in the third group are Aruba, Falkland Islands, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Turks and Caicos Islands and Virgin Islands.

For 11 small Caribbean countries and Cuba, neither ICP nor PWT estimates of PPP were available. It was assumed that the average per capita GDP level for these countries was the same as the average for the 32 countries for which indicators were available, and for Cuba that it was about 15 per cent below the Latin America average.

ICP estimates represented nearly 95.2 per cent of the aggregate GDP for Latin America in 1990, PWT nearly 3.2 per cent, and proxy valuations 1.7 per cent.

It was assumed that the aggregate proportionate GDP per capita movement for the three missing countries for 1870–1913 was the same as the average for the other five core countries. For 1820 it was assumed that the average level of per capita GDP for the missing core countries was the same as the average for Brazil and Mexico.

For the 36 other countries no estimates of GDP movement were available for 1820–1950. Their average per capita GDP movement was assumed to be proportionate to that in the eight sample countries (including the proxy element in the latter). Thus the total proxy component of Latin American aggregate GDP in 1820 was 44.0 per cent, for 1870 38.2 per cent, for 1913 16.7 per cent, and negligible for 1950 onwards.