

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

	<i>1950</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2001</i>
	<i>Population (000 at mid-year)</i>			
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
	<i>GDP (million 1990 international dollars)</i>			
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
	<i>Per capita GDP (1990 international dollars)</i>			
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.