United States Foreign Assistance to Central America, 1946–89: A Tool of Foreign Policy

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This essay presents data on United States foreign assistance to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama for the period 1946–89.[1] The following discussion shows how the United States has used assistance as a tool of foreign policy to maintain, restore, and displace Central American governments, with particular focus on the Salvadoran case.

The term "assistance" is used here to refer to loans and grants made by the U.S. government to Central American governments through such agencies as the International Cooperation Administration (prior to 1961) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) thereafter. These loans and grants were also provided through programs such as Public Law 480 (Food for Peace or Food for Freedom [FFP]), the Export Import Bank (EXP/IMP), the Social Progress Trust Fund, and the Peace Corps. Military assistance was provided through MAP Grants, Credit Financing, Excess Stock, and other programs. One should also note that the assistance data used here are data for the *authorized* rather than actual amounts given. Only the amount of assistance allocated to individual countries is used in this series (i.e., assistance given to regional organizations such as the Central American Common Market is not included). Because capitalized interest on loans (interest due for previous years) is added by the U.S. government to totals in the year that it becomes an accrued liability, such interest should not be confused with new assistance. I do not include subtotals for grants and loans because in some cases loans have later been converted to grants. For such totals one should consult the United States Agency for International Development's, *Overseas Loans and Grants* from which the assistance data for this series were taken.

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[1]For a discussion of U.S. foreign assistance to other Latin American countries, see Christof Anders Weber, "Announced U.S. Assistance to Latin America, 1946–88: Who gets it? How much? And When?," SALA, 28, Chapter 35.

Methodology and Sources

Authorized assistance data were taken from each annual publication of the USAID (see data sources below) in order to develop a consistent series that depicts the assistance which was "promised" rather than given.[2] Another series could also have been created to show the amount actually given. Because the data on actual disbursements seem to change from year to year, it would be difficult to create a series of definite disbursed assistance. Disbursed assistance, it must be noted, is not necessarily less than authorized assistance.

Economic and military assistance data from USAID are presented in nominal terms (as found in the publications of the agency) and are further refined to analyze assistance trends over time. The first available data were for 1946. The series concludes with 1989 data because no newer data were available at the time of this writing. Thus one can use these data to examine the role of U.S. assistance (both economic and military) to Central America for more than four decades.

The first step in refining the data was to deflate the nominal data using the United States Export Price Index (EPI) (as found in SALA, 30, part 2, table 3331, and in the International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*). By presenting the data in 1970 dollars one is able to see the change in "purchasing power" of the assistance given, or at least authorized, to each country over time. Because much of the assistance never leaves U.S. banks and requires purchase of goods produced in the United States this deflator is an appropriate choice.

[2]For inconsistencies in the data series and data collection problems, see Weber, SALA, 28, Chapter 35.

A second refinement was to express the data in per capita terms in order to permit comparison among nations of different population sizes. (Population figures are from SALA, 30, and *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*.) Although one country may appear to receive more assistance than another, examining per capita assistance may suggest otherwise. A nation with higher per capita assistance may be able to accomplish more than a nation whose gross assistance is greater.

Assistance and U.S. Foreign Policy

Following World War II the United States government was in a position to exert its influence around the globe and it had the resources to do so. After the creation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in 1944, the United States became increasingly involved in international development. The assistance programs that followed were the Economic Cooperation Administration (1948), the Technical Cooperation Administration (1950), the Mutual Security Agency (1951, replacing the previous two programs), the International Cooperation Administration (1955), and finally the Agency for International Development (1961–present) (Hellinger 1988:14–15).

Latin America received very little assistance from the United States prior to the late 1950s. Changes began to occur shortly after Richard Nixon's tour of South America in 1958. The negative reaction to the Nixon visit showed that the United States could no longer make idle promises to Latin America. Military assistance to the region soon increased. The Cuban Revolution also resulted in additional military assistance to Latin America (Russell 1984:118).

The graphic depiction of the amounts of assistance authorized to Central America since the end of World War II illustrates the relative importance of Central America to U.S. foreign policy and foreign assistance. While Figure A:9 demonstrates the high levels of assistance to Latin America during the 1960s, Figure A:8 shows that the level of assistance to Central America during this same period hovered below 10 percent of the total assistance to Latin America. (Tables and figures begin on p. 538, following References.) According to Figure A:3, the level of total assistance (military and economic) to Central America remained fairly constant at approximately one hundred million dollars per annum (1970 dollars) from the birth of the Alliance for Progress (1961) until Jimmy Carter took office (1976) when assistance to Central America fell to 1950s levels. While assistance to all of Latin America has decreased since the late 1960s, assistance to Central America has actually increased.

The purpose of U.S. foreign assistance has been subject to debate since its inception. While Members of Congress have used the term "humanitarian assistance" to label economic assistance, others have argued that humanitarian concern has never shaped the assistance program. Barry and Preusch, for example, argue that the purpose of aid is not to feed the hungry nor to develop the underdeveloped world, but to protect the interests of the private sector (1982:82). To support their contention, Barry and Preusch quote John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan. The primary goal of the Alliance for Progress, according to Kennedy, "relates to our increased efforts to encourage investment of private capital in underdeveloped countries" (1982:82). In 1981 Reagan explained the objectives of the assistance program as being: (a) the stimulation of international trade by opening up markets, (b) the improvement of the climate for private investment, and (c) the creation of a political atmosphere in which practical solutions can be applied (Barry and Preusch 1982:82). Although Reagan and Kennedy saw investment in the private sector as a means to bring stability, it is not clear whether they believed benefit would accrue only to the private sector. Like other presidents and policymakers, they believed that the results of prudent capital investment would "trickle down" benefiting all sectors of society.

Howard Wiarda, who is less cynical about the assistance program, describes the Alliance for Progress, which began on August 17, 1961, as "a comprehensive program of social, economic, and political assistance sponsored by the United States and designed to improve the life and welfare of the people of the Latin American republics" (1987:175). While he felt that the creators of the Alliance for Progress believed that the Alliance would allow the United States to serve both its self-interest and humanitarian goals, he explains that the conflict between long-term development and

short-term strategic interests was a key reason why the Alliance was unsuccessful (Wiarda 1987:177).

The goals of the Alliance for Progress, according to Wiarda, were to

> stimulate economic growth, agrarian reform, tax reform, improved water supplies, electrification, literacy programs, housing, health care, development banks, plans and planning agencies, technical assistance, educational reform, legal reform, family planning, military reform, and democratization (Wiarda 1987:175).

On the other hand, he says, the strategic purpose of the Alliance was to "prevent any Castro-like Communist regimes in the hemisphere inimical to U.S. interests" (Wiarda 1987:176).

According to Wiarda, domestic political considerations determine U.S. foreign policy. These considerations

> are so overwhelming that one arrives at the conclusion [that] it is chiefly a U.S. political agenda that is acted on when we decide Central American or other foreign policy issues, rarely that of the country affected. U.S. efforts to promote democracy, human rights, agrarian reform, professionalization of the Salvadoran military—these are all issues primarily in the U.S. domestic political debate; only tangentially and partially do they relate to the realities of Central America. Central America has become a stage on which we act out our domestic political dramas, and almost never do we bother to look at the issues in Central America's own terms or context (Wiarda 1987:217).

The Alliance for Progress failed, he argues, largely because its engineers did not consider the historical or cultural context of Central America.

It has been argued that the Alliance for Progress was an attempt to prevent Cuban-like revolutions from occurring elsewhere in the hemisphere. Kennedy believed that the best prescriptions were "extra-military" (Russell 1984:118). Barry and Preusch suggest that a more fitting name for the Alliance for Progress would have been the "Alliance for Stability." Kennedy hoped that through foreign assistance peaceful democratic revolutions could replace the bloody socialist revolutions that ran contrary to U.S. interests.

The Alliance for Progress sought to create an urban middle class through agrarian reform (Wiarda 1987:101). "Agrarian reform thus stood as the rural counterpart to what overall U.S. economic assistance was designed to create in urban areas: a prosperous middle class that could serve as a bastion of democracy, stability and anticommunism" (Wiarda 1987:101). Agrarian reform was never implemented effectively in Central America because it was never a priority of the leaders and upper class (Wiarda 1987:103).

The focus of assistance during the Alliance for Progress was on creating a middle class. Policymakers believed that a large middle class would bring stability to these troubled nations. In reality, however, the middle class that emerged soon resembled the traditional oligarchies (Wiarda 1984:265). For many reasons, including the death of President Kennedy, the Alliance for Progress slowly wasted away. After Kennedy's assassination, both military and economic assistance to Central America declined as the Vietnam War began to absorb U.S. attention and financial resources (Russell 1984:119).

The Carter administration policy toward Central America also emphasized reforms. The administration was primarily concerned with human rights violations in Central America. "Human rights became the soul of our foreign policy" (Bonner 1984:36). Carter's policy had little effect on reducing human rights abuses. Despite continuing violations, assistance was still provided to the Salvadoran government. Although aid was withheld when violations occurred, it was promptly released when the Salvadoran government appeared to be making progress in the area of human rights. "There was a brief halt in aid after the killing of the four American churchwomen on December 4, 1980. Economic aid was restored on December 17. The justification was the Salvadoran government's commitment to a thorough, professional, and expeditious review of the killings" (Russell 1984:121). Weeks later military aid to the Salvadoran government resumed as a response to the January 1981 rebel offensive (Russell 1984:121). Ironically, even though the "soul" of the Carter policy was human rights, the administration provided support to a military which had a consistently bad record in the area of human rights violations. Three days before leaving office Carter supplied five million dollars worth of rocket launchers, rifles and ammunition, and Huey helicopters to the Salvadoran military (Russell 1984:121; Bonner 1984:227). Like Kennedy, Carter used foreign assistance as a tool of U.S. for-

and foreign policy interests in the United States. "Tied aid has linked U.S. economic interests directly to the promotion of modernization strategies overseas" (Hellinger et al. 1988:29). Like Barry and Preusch, they argue that assistance continues to be a tool of U.S. foreign policy that benefits U.S. private interests. "Aid's primary significance today lies in its policy leverage. As a tool of foreign policymaking, it has been used consistently by the State Department through the Agency for International Development" (Hellinger et al. 1988:3–4).

In a spring 1983 speech on Central America to a joint session of Congress, President Reagan warned that if his aid package for El Salvador did not receive Congressional approval and El Salvador fell to the communists, during the 1984 election campaign he would remind the public of the Congressional vote (Wiarda 1987:217). Although Reagan did not get as much military assistance as he had requested, he did receive enough aid to keep the war in El Salvador going. In fact, Congress authorized twice as much military assistance for 1984 as it had for 1983 (Table A8 and Figure A:2).

On January 14, 1984, the Kissinger Commission (Bipartisan Commission on Central America) released its report on Central America. The report called for a major program of socioeconomic aid and increased military and security assistance for political development and democratization. It also proposed that the United States provide "$8 billion in economic assistance to the region over the next five years . . . an approximate doubling of present U.S. economic assistance" (Washington Institute 1984:224). The Kissinger Commission also "recommended a significant increase in military aid to allow the Salvadoran military to carry out an effective and more humane counterinsurgency effort. It said that the worst possible policy was to provide just enough aid to keep the war going but too little to wage it successfully" (Storrs 1989:9). The Commission also argued that if assistance had not been given to El Salvador, it might have fallen into the communist camp (Storrs 1989:9).

In return for U.S. assistance, the Central American nations "would be asked to promote investment opportunities, carry out tax reforms, and accelerate agrarian development" (Washington Institute 1984:224–225). "In a regional strategy statement for 1984, AID said it would use the whole program as leverage to seek policy changes more aggressively than before. To qualify for Emergency Support Funds countries must sign agreements with AID promising to make policy modifications and give economic information to AID when asked" (Barry and Preusch 1986:32).

The report called for significant increases in the level of military assistance to El Salvador noting that, according to the Department of Defense, an estimated $400 million was needed in 1984 and 1985 to break the stalemate in El Salvador (Washington Institute 1984:227). The amounts authorized by Congress for 1984 and 1985 were $196.6 and $136.3 million totaling only $332.9 million (approximately a third of the total assistance during these two years) (Table A2).

The 1984 elections in El Salvador were of great importance to the Reagan administration. "The Reagan administration made every effort to bring off the elections. The Agency for International Development spent at least a quarter of a million dollars from its human rights fund and from money that had been earmarked for the Salvadoran Ministry of Planing" (Bonner 1984:292). AID money was spent on advertising, posters, and leaflets depicting guerrillas and the rich as negatively as possible (Bonner 1984:293–294). The Reagan administration used assistance to achieve its political goals in El Salvador as in the rest of the hemisphere.

Ronald Reagan demonstrated the usefulness of foreign assistance as a tool of foreign policy in Central America. Although many argue that he made the situations in El Salvador and Nicaragua worse rather than better, others contend that some degree of success was achieved. "Massive levels of U.S. assistance helped the Salvadoran military to counter the challenge from leftist insurgents, thereby preventing Soviet bloc expansionism" (GAO 1989:27). Although advocates of U.S. assistance to the Salvadoran military, Bacevich et al. argue that "despite the spending of nearly $2 billion in El Salvador since 1979, the AID program has accomplished little . . . millions of dollars are being poured into economic support programs that do little to advance the interests of U.S. policy" (1988:12).

During the Reagan presidency the level of assistance to Central America remained high. Total assistance to all of Latin America was actually very low compared with the assistance levels during the Alliance for Progress years (Figure A:9), demonstrating a change in the focus of the White House

and administration policymakers. Central America was easily placed in the East-West conflict, the primary concern of President Reagan. By taking a strong stance on Central America, where he believed the Soviet Union was attempting to establish further footholds in this hemisphere, Reagan felt that he was in turn improving his posture in regard to the Soviet Union.

With the electoral defeat of the Sandinistas, the stagnation and disintegration of the Soviet Union, the U.S. invasion of Panama, and the "peace" in El Salvador, it is unlikely that Central America will in the 1990s receive the high levels of assistance that it received in the 1980s. Even the assistance promised to the new governments of Panama and Nicaragua seem to be slow in coming. Attempts to reduce the U.S. federal deficit will surely affect the amount of assistance to countries no longer held in the sights of U.S. foreign policy.

Although assistance to the Salvadoran government and military may have stopped "Soviet expansionism," and assistance to the Contras may have led to the defeat of the Sandinistas, not all assistance has had a positive effect on most Central Americans.

> . . . neither the traditional liberal approach of channeling large amounts of funds through Third World government bureaucracies nor the present conservative policy of maximizing the aid spent on the commercial private sector is effective. In fact, far more often than not these approaches have exacerbated, rather than helped resolve, development problems (Hellinger et al. 1988:2).

> The overwhelming amount of U.S. economic aid is used to shore up privileged elites, block true reform movements, and strengthen U.S. ties in the region (Barry and Preusch 1986:28).

> Economic aid to right-wing military regimes tends for the most part to be either absorbed by the regimes and oligarchic groups or to reinforce the internal hold of such regimes (Pearce 1982:46).

In the long run, the countries of Central America may be better off if they are able to escape the limelight of the 1980s. U.S. interests are also probably better served by sending large amounts of foreign assistance elsewhere. Clearly, U.S. foreign assistance will continue to be used as a tool of foreign policy and domestic interests.

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Table A1

AUTHORIZED U.S. ASSISTANCE TO COSTA RICA, NOMINAL AND DEFLATED, 1946–89

(M US)

Year	A. Population (M)	EPI (1970 = 100)	Economic Assistance (Nominal) B. USAID	C. FFP	D. EXP/IMP	E. Other	Economic Total F. Nominal (B+C+D+E)	G. Deflated (F/EPI×100)	H. Deflated (Per Capita US)	Military Total I. Nominal	J. Deflated (I/EPI×100)	K. Deflated (Per Capita US)	Economic and Military Total L. Nominal (F+I)	M. Deflated (G+J)	N. Deflated (Per Capita US)
1946	0.71	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	3.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.4	4.8
1947	0.73	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
1948	0.75	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4
1949	0.77	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
1950	0.80	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.7
1951	0.83	77.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.1
1952	0.92	77.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.2	2.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.8	3.1
1953	0.95	77.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.5	3.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.2	3.4
1954	0.99	75.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.5	2.5
1955	1.07	76.7	0.9	0.0	3.3	1.1	5.3	6.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.9	6.5
1956	1.07	80.0	0.9	0.3	9.5	10.0	20.7	25.9	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	25.9	24.2
1957	1.11	82.2	3.0	0.4	0.2	7.7	11.3	13.7	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	13.7	12.4
1958	1.15	81.4	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.3	2.7	3.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.3	2.9
1959	1.19	81.4	1.4	0.1	5.0	1.7	8.2	10.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	10.1	8.5
1960	1.25	81.9	1.3	0.0	3.0	6.2	10.5	12.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	12.8	10.3
1961	1.30	83.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.1	12.1	9.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.2	12.2	9.4
1962	1.35	83.0	1.9	0.0	4.5	3.9	10.3	12.4	9.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.4	12.5	9.3
1963	1.39	83.0	12.8	1.1	0.0	0.3	14.2	17.1	12.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	14.8	17.8	12.8
1964	1.44	83.8	9.9	2.0	0.0	4.7	16.6	19.8	13.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	17.1	20.4	14.2
1965	1.49	86.4	8.1	1.7	0.0	5.7	15.5	17.9	12.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	15.7	18.2	12.2
1966	1.54	89.0	1.6	0.9	10.2	1.1	13.8	15.5	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	13.9	15.6	10.1
1967	1.59	90.8	6.2	1.2	0.0	0.8	8.2	9.0	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.3	9.1	5.7
1968	1.63	92.1	4.1	0.7	0.0	5.8	10.6	11.5	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.7	11.6	7.1
1969	1.69	94.8	13.7	1.1	0.0	3.3	18.1	19.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	19.1	11.3
1970	1.73	100.0	17.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	18.6	18.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	18.6	10.8
1971	1.80	103.1	6.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	8.4	8.1	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5	8.2	4.6
1972	1.84	106.5	1.7	1.1	0.1	1.0	3.9	3.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.7	2.0
1973	1.87	124.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.5	3.5	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.8	1.5
1974	1.92	158.4	8.9	0.5	3.5	1.2	14.1	8.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	8.9	4.6
1975	1.96	177.0	0.7	1.0	3.8	3.5	9.0	5.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	5.1	2.6
1976	2.01	183.0	6.9	1.6	1.2	2.5	12.2	6.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	6.7	3.3
1977	2.07	189.5	6.4	3.9	0.1	1.4	11.8	6.2	3.0	5.0	2.6	1.3	16.8	8.9	4.3
1978	2.12	202.6	6.9	0.8	4.0	1.5	13.2	6.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	6.5	3.1
1979	2.17	230.6	16.4	0.0	2.7	3.6	22.7	9.8	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	9.8	4.5
1980	2.25	261.8	13.6	0.4	6.0	2.4	22.4	8.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	8.6	3.8
1981	2.27	285.9	11.5	1.8	5.1	2.0	20.4	7.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	7.1	3.1
1982	2.32	289.0	31.5	19.1	0.0	4.1	54.7	18.9	8.2	2.1	0.7	0.3	56.8	19.7	8.5
1983	2.38	292.1	184.2	28.2	0.0	1.7	214.1	73.3	30.8	4.6	1.6	0.7	218.7	74.9	31.5
1984	2.42	296.1	145.5	22.5	0.0	4.0	172.0	58.1	24.0	9.1	3.1	1.3	181.1	61.2	25.3
1985	2.49	293.7	195.5	21.6	0.0	3.8	220.9	75.2	30.2	11.2	3.8	1.5	232.1	79.0	31.7
1986	2.67	294.5	139.2	20.3	0.0	4.9	164.4	55.8	20.9	2.6	0.9	0.3	167.0	56.7	21.2
1987	2.78	301.8	160.8	17.3	0.0	7.3	185.4	61.4	22.1	1.7	0.6	0.2	187.1	62.0	22.3
1988	2.85	323.2	101.3	15.1	0.0	4.0	120.4	37.3	13.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	120.6	37.3	13.1
1989	2.92	331.8	114.8	3.4	0.0	3.8	122.0	36.8	12.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	122.2	36.8	12.6
TOTAL (1946–89)			1,250.6	170.5	64.1	115.4	1,600.6	730.7	8.7[a]	38.6	15.6	0.2[a]	1,639.2	746.3	8.8[a]

a. Per capita average.

SOURCE: Based on USAID-OLG, various years; IMF-IFS-Y, various years.

Table A2

AUTHORIZED U.S. ASSISTANCE TO EL SALVADOR, NOMINAL AND DEFLATED, 1946–89

(M US)

Year	A. Population (M)	EPI (1970 = 100)	Economic Assistance (Nominal) B. USAID	C. FFP	D. EXP/IMP	E. Other	Economic Total F. Nominal (B + C + D + E)	G. Deflated (F/EPI × 100)	H. Deflated (Per Capita US)	Military Total I. Nominal	J. Deflated (I/EPI × 100)	K. Deflated (Per Capita US)	Economic and Military Total L. Nominal (F + I)	M. Deflated (G + J)	N. Deflated (Per Capita US)
1946	1.76	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.5
1947	1.78	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
1948	1.81	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
1949	1.84	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
1950	1.86	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
1951	1.90	77.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
1952	1.97	77.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
1953	2.02	77.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.5
1954	2.08	75.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4
1955	2.14	76.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.5
1956	2.20	80.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.6
1957	2.26	82.2	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.9
1958	2.32	81.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.6
1959	2.39	81.4	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.6
1960	2.45	81.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.5
1961	2.51	83.5	2.9	0.1	3.7	0.0	6.7	8.0	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	6.9	8.3	3.3
1962	2.63	83.0	3.1	2.3	6.0	11.8	23.2	28.0	10.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	23.8	28.7	10.9
1963	2.72	83.0	19.3	2.6	0.0	0.3	22.2	26.7	9.8	1.0	1.2	0.4	23.2	28.0	10.3
1964	2.87	83.8	10.9	3.5	0.0	0.4	14.8	17.7	6.2	0.9	1.1	0.4	15.7	18.7	6.5
1965	2.93	86.4	5.5	1.9	0.0	10.9	18.3	21.2	7.2	0.8	0.9	0.3	19.1	22.1	7.5
1966	3.04	89.0	3.3	2.6	2.5	0.9	9.3	10.4	3.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	10.0	11.2	3.7
1967	3.15	90.8	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.4	3.2	3.5	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	3.8	4.2	1.3
1968	3.27	92.1	8.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	9.3	10.1	3.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	9.9	10.7	3.3
1969	3.36	94.8	10.4	1.8	1.0	0.5	13.7	14.5	4.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	14.0	14.8	4.4
1970	3.44	100.0	10.2	2.0	0.0	0.5	12.7	12.7	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	12.9	12.9	3.8
1971	3.55	103.1	2.5	1.7	1.0	0.5	5.7	5.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	6.1	5.9	1.7
1972	3.67	106.5	12.5	3.4	0.0	0.7	16.6	15.6	4.2	1.8	1.7	0.5	18.4	17.3	4.7
1973	3.77	124.1	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	4.5	3.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	4.9	3.9	1.0
1974	3.89	158.4	7.8	1.3	0.4	1.1	10.6	6.7	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	11.7	7.4	1.9
1975	3.99	177.0	1.3	1.6	0.6	1.0	4.5	2.5	0.6	5.5	3.1	0.8	10.0	5.6	1.4
1976	4.12	183.0	1.8	3.4	6.6	2.1	13.9	7.6	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.1	15.0	8.2	2.0
1977	4.26	189.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.9	5.6	3.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	6.2	3.3	0.8
1978	4.35	202.6	8.0	1.7	0.0	1.2	10.9	5.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	5.4	1.2
1979	4.44	230.6	6.9	2.9	0.1	1.6	11.5	5.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	5.0	1.1
1980	4.75	261.8	52.3	5.5	0.0	0.6	58.4	22.3	4.7	5.9	2.3	0.5	64.3	24.6	5.2
1981	4.87	285.9	78.3	35.3	0.0	0.4	114.0	39.9	8.2	35.5	12.4	2.5	149.5	52.3	10.7
1982	5.00	289.0	154.6	27.6	0.0	0.0	182.2	63.0	12.6	82.0	28.4	5.7	264.2	91.4	18.3
1983	5.23	292.1	198.8	46.8	0.0	0.0	245.6	84.1	16.1	81.3	27.8	5.3	326.9	111.9	21.4
1984	4.78	296.1	161.4	54.5	0.0	0.0	215.9	72.9	15.3	196.6	66.4	13.9	412.5	139.3	29.1
1985	4.82	293.7	376.1	57.8	0.0	0.0	433.9	147.7	30.7	136.3	46.4	9.6	570.2	194.1	40.3
1986	4.91	294.5	268.2	54.4	0.0	0.0	322.6	109.5	22.3	121.8	41.4	8.4	444.4	150.9	30.7
1987	5.01	301.8	414.5	48.4	0.0	0.0	462.9	153.4	30.6	111.5	36.9	7.4	574.4	190.3	38.0
1988	5.11	323.2	265.7	48.4	0.0	0.0	314.1	97.2	19.0	81.5	25.2	4.9	395.6	122.4	24.0
1989	5.21	331.8	253.2	53.8	0.0	0.0	307.0	92.5	17.8	81.4	24.5	4.7	388.4	117.1	22.5
TOTAL (1946–89)			2,348.0	472.7	22.9	40.6	2,884.2	1,103.7	5.7[a]	950.6	325.6	1.5[a]	3,834.8	1,429.3	7.2[a]

a. Per capita average.

SOURCE: Based on USAID-OLG, various years; IMF-IFS-Y, various years.

Table A3

AUTHORIZED U.S. ASSISTANCE TO GUATEMALA, NOMINAL AND DEFLATED, 1946–89

(M US)

			Economic Assistance (Nominal)				Economic Total			Military Total			Economic and Military Total		
Year	A. Population (M)	EPI (1970 = 100)	B. USAID	C. FFP	D. EXP/IMP	E. Other	F. Nominal (B + C + D + E)	G. Deflated (F/EPI×100)	H. Deflated (Per Capita US)	I. Nominal	J. Deflated (I/EPI×100)	K. Deflated (Per Capita US)	L. Nominal (F + I)	M. Deflated (G + J)	N. Deflated (Per Capita US)
1946	2.50	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.5
1947	2.57	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.6
1948	2.64	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.3	0.9
1949	2.72	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	4.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.2	1.5
1950	2.81	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.9
1951	2.89	77.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.3
1952	2.98	77.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.5
1953	3.07	77.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
1954	3.18	75.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
1955	3.29	76.7	5.6	3.0	0.0	1.5	10.1	13.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	13.2	4.0
1956	3.39	80.0	18.2	0.5	1.2	14.5	34.4	43.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.4	43.0	12.7
1957	3.49	82.2	17.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	19.1	23.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	23.2	6.7
1958	3.61	81.4	12.6	0.2	0.0	4.7	17.5	21.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	21.5	6.0
1959	3.72	81.4	8.0	0.3	0.0	3.5	11.8	14.5	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	11.9	14.6	3.9
1960	3.83	81.9	5.9	0.3	5.0	0.7	11.9	14.5	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	12.1	14.8	3.9
1961	3.95	83.5	21.0	0.4	10.5	0.0	31.9	38.2	9.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	32.3	38.7	9.8
1962	4.06	83.0	4.2	0.7	0.0	4.4	9.3	11.2	2.8	1.3	1.6	0.4	10.6	12.8	3.1
1963	4.19	83.0	3.1	1.0	0.0	9.0	13.1	15.8	3.8	2.6	3.1	0.7	15.7	18.9	4.5
1964	4.31	83.8	5.6	3.0	4.6	0.5	13.7	16.3	3.8	1.4	1.7	0.4	15.1	18.0	4.2
1965	4.41	86.4	7.0	1.1	0.0	4.8	12.9	14.9	3.4	1.5	1.7	0.4	14.4	16.7	3.8
1966	4.50	89.0	-1.1	0.9	0.0	4.0	3.8	4.3	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.3	5.0	5.6	1.2
1967	4.70	90.8	11.1	1.9	6.5	0.7	20.2	22.2	4.7	1.4	1.5	0.3	21.6	23.8	5.1
1968	4.84	92.1	10.9	3.0	0.0	3.4	17.3	18.8	3.9	2.3	2.5	0.5	19.6	21.3	4.4
1969	5.02	94.8	5.8	2.4	70.0	0.7	78.9	83.2	16.6	1.1	1.2	0.2	80.0	84.4	16.8
1970	5.27	100.0	28.7	2.6	0.0	0.6	31.9	31.9	6.1	2.0	2.0	0.4	33.9	33.9	6.4
1971	5.42	103.1	14.2	2.0	2.9	0.5	19.6	19.0	3.5	6.6	6.4	1.2	26.2	25.4	4.7
1972	5.58	106.5	12.5	3.4	0.0	0.7	16.6	15.6	2.8	1.8	1.7	0.3	18.4	17.3	3.1
1973	5.74	124.1	9.5	1.7	13.5	1.3	26.0	21.0	3.6	3.5	2.8	0.5	29.5	23.8	4.1
1974	6.05	158.4	2.5	1.2	0.6	1.9	6.2	3.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.1	7.6	4.8	0.8
1975	6.24	177.0	9.4	3.4	0.8	1.3	14.9	8.4	1.3	2.9	1.6	0.3	17.8	10.1	1.6
1976	6.43	183.0	32.7	12.8	0.2	3.4	49.1	26.8	4.2	2.2	1.2	0.2	51.3	28.0	4.4
1977	6.63	189.5	14.3	4.5	6.2	2.0	27.0	14.2	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	27.5	14.5	2.2
1978	6.84	202.6	4.5	4.6	0.0	1.5	10.6	5.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	5.2	0.8
1979	7.05	230.6	17.4	5.3	0.0	2.0	24.7	10.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	10.7	1.5
1980	7.26	261.8	7.8	3.3	0.0	2.7	13.8	5.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	5.3	0.7
1981	7.48	285.9	9.1	7.5	0.0	2.4	19.0	6.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	6.6	0.9
1982	7.70	289.0	8.2	5.6	0.0	1.7	15.5	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	5.4	0.7
1983	7.46	292.1	22.3	5.4	0.0	2.0	29.7	10.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.7	10.2	1.4
1984	7.60	296.1	4.5	13.2	0.0	2.6	20.3	6.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	6.9	0.9
1985	7.96	293.7	75.7	28.2	0.0	3.2	107.1	36.5	4.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	107.6	36.6	4.6
1986	8.19	294.5	89.8	24.0	0.0	2.9	116.7	39.6	4.8	5.4	1.8	0.2	122.1	41.5	5.1
1987	8.44	301.8	153.5	31.2	0.0	3.3	188.0	62.3	7.4	5.5	1.8	0.2	193.5	64.1	7.6
1988	8.68	323.2	109.5	18.6	0.0	4.1	132.2	40.9	4.7	9.4	2.9	0.3	141.6	43.8	5.0
1989	8.93	331.8	114.2	28.6	0.8	4.4	148.0	44.6	5.0	9.4	2.8	0.3	157.4	47.4	5.3
TOTAL (1946–89)			876.3	226.1	122.8	107.9	1,333.1	784.5	3.4[a]	64.6	42.0	7.6[a]	1,397.7	826.5	3.6[a]

a. Per capita average.

SOURCE: Based on USAID-OLG, various years; IMF-IFS-Y, various years.

Table A4

AUTHORIZED U.S. ASSISTANCE TO HONDURAS, NOMINAL AND DEFLATED, 1946–89

(M US)

Year	A. Population (M)	EPI (1970 = 100)	Economic Assistance (Nominal) B. USAID	C. FFP	D. EXP/IMP	E. Other	Economic Total F. Nominal (B+C+D+E)	G. Deflated (F/EPI×100)	H. Deflated (Per Capita US)	Military Total I. Nominal	J. Deflated (I/EPI×100)	K. Deflated (Per Capita US)	Economic and Military Total L. Nominal (F+I)	M. Deflated (G+J)	N. Deflated (Per Capita US)
1946	1.29	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
1947	1.32	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6
1948	1.35	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
1949	1.39	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
1950	1.43	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1951	1.47	77.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
1952	1.53	77.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
1953	1.57	77.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.6
1954	1.62	75.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.9
1955	1.65	76.7	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.6	1.6
1956	1.68	80.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	2.7	3.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.4	2.0
1957	1.71	82.2	4.3	0.7	1.6	1.6	8.2	10.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	10.0	5.8
1958	1.75	81.4	6.9	0.5	1.1	0.4	8.9	10.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	10.9	6.2
1959	1.80	81.4	1.9	0.2	0.8	1.6	4.5	5.5	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.6	5.7	3.1
1960	1.85	81.9	4.1	0.2	0.0	-0.4	3.9	4.8	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	4.9	2.6
1961	1.91	83.5	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	6.6	3.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	5.8	6.9	3.6
1962	1.97	83.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.7	1.9	1.5	1.8	0.9	4.6	5.5	2.8
1963	2.04	83.0	6.5	0.3	0.0	5.8	12.6	15.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	15.2	7.4
1964	2.11	83.8	6.7	0.7	0.0	2.4	9.8	11.7	5.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	10.2	12.2	5.8
1965	2.18	86.4	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.2	4.2	4.9	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	4.9	5.7	2.6
1966	2.26	89.0	11.9	1.0	0.0	1.0	13.9	15.6	6.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	14.6	16.4	7.3
1967	2.28	90.8	8.9	0.6	0.0	0.6	10.1	11.1	4.9	1.0	1.1	0.5	11.1	12.2	5.4
1968	2.31	92.1	12.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	13.9	15.1	6.5	1.0	1.1	0.5	14.9	16.2	7.0
1969	2.45	94.8	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	4.1	4.3	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	4.7	5.0	2.0
1970	2.64	100.0	5.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	9.0	9.0	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	9.3	9.3	3.5
1971	2.72	103.1	5.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	7.7	7.5	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	8.3	8.1	3.0
1972	2.81	106.5	3.6	1.2	1.6	1.0	7.4	6.9	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	7.9	7.4	2.6
1973	2.90	124.1	5.6	0.9	7.3	0.7	14.5	11.7	4.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	15.0	12.1	4.2
1974	2.99	158.4	24.6	1.2	3.2	1.2	30.2	19.1	6.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	30.8	19.4	6.5
1975	3.04	177.0	25.4	9.0	1.3	1.2	36.9	20.8	6.9	4.2	2.4	0.8	41.1	23.2	7.6
1976	3.20	183.0	16.7	6.2	4.0	1.5	28.4	15.5	4.8	3.5	1.9	0.6	31.9	17.4	5.4
1977	3.32	189.5	7.8	2.8	0.0	2.2	12.8	6.8	2.0	3.1	1.6	0.5	15.9	8.4	2.5
1978	3.44	202.6	13.0	2.4	0.5	1.7	17.6	8.7	2.5	3.2	1.6	0.5	20.8	10.3	3.0
1979	3.56	230.6	22.0	4.8	0.8	2.4	30.0	13.0	3.7	2.3	1.0	0.3	32.3	14.0	3.9
1980	3.69	261.8	45.8	5.2	11.9	3.3	66.2	25.3	6.9	3.9	1.5	0.4	70.1	26.8	7.3
1981	3.83	285.9	25.7	8.2	0.9	2.5	37.3	13.0	3.4	8.9	3.1	0.8	46.2	16.2	4.2
1982	3.96	289.0	67.9	10.1	0.3	3.0	81.3	28.1	7.1	31.3	10.8	2.7	112.6	39.0	9.8
1983	4.09	292.1	87.3	15.5	0.0	3.2	106.0	36.3	8.9	48.3	16.5	4.0	154.3	52.8	12.9
1984	4.23	296.1	71.0	20.2	0.0	4.0	95.2	32.2	7.6	77.4	26.1	6.2	172.6	58.3	13.8
1985	4.37	293.7	204.6	19.4	0.0	7.0	231.0	78.7	18.0	67.4	22.9	5.3	298.4	101.6	23.2
1986	4.51	294.5	111.8	19.6	0.0	5.6	137.0	46.5	10.3	61.1	20.7	4.6	198.1	67.3	14.9
1987	4.66	301.8	174.5	18.1	0.0	5.2	197.8	65.5	14.1	61.2	20.3	4.4	259.0	85.8	18.4
1988	4.80	323.2	129.9	20.4	0.0	6.6	156.9	48.5	10.1	41.2	12.7	2.7	198.1	61.3	12.8
1989	4.95	331.8	53.0	28.2	1.3	6.9	89.4	26.9	5.4	41.1	12.4	2.5	130.5	39.3	7.9
TOTAL (1946–89)			1,182.3	202.8	39.6	79.6	1,504.3	651.3	4.5[a]	467.0	165.2	0.9[a]	1,971.3	816.5	5.4[a]

a. Per capita average.

SOURCE: Based on USAID-OLG, various years; IMF-IFS-Y, various years.

Table A5

AUTHORIZED U.S. ASSISTANCE TO NICARAGUA, NOMINAL AND DEFLATED, 1946–89

(M US)

			Economic Assistance (Nominal)				Economic Total			Military Total			Economic and Military Total		
Year	A. Population (M)	EPI (1970 = 100)	B. USAID	C. FFP	D. EXP/IMP	E. Other	F. Nominal (B+C+D+E)	G. Deflated (F/EPI×100)	H. Deflated (Per Capita US)	I. Nominal	J. Deflated (I/EPI×100)	K. Deflated (Per Capita US)	L. Nominal (F+I)	M. Deflated (G+J)	N. Deflated (Per Capita US)
1946	0.95	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.9	3.0
1947	0.98	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.4	2.5
1948	1.00	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.7
1949	1.03	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6
1950	1.06	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6
1951	1.09	77.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	1.5
1952	1.12	77.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
1953	1.15	77.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.0
1954	1.18	75.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.6	1.3
1955	1.22	76.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.6	4.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.7	3.8
1956	1.26	80.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.6	3.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.3	2.6
1957	1.29	82.2	0.7	0.0	2.0	3.5	6.2	7.5	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	7.5	5.8
1958	1.33	81.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.5	4.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.3	3.2
1959	1.37	81.4	1.7	0.0	0.5	2.1	4.3	5.3	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.4	5.4	3.9
1960	1.41	81.9	3.3	0.0	9.0	0.0	12.3	15.0	10.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.5	15.3	10.8
1961	1.45	83.5	8.3	0.2	2.0	1.4	11.9	14.3	9.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	12.5	15.0	10.3
1962	1.50	83.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	9.5	13.7	16.5	11.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	14.7	17.7	11.8
1963	1.54	83.0	3.4	1.4	0.0	2.6	7.4	8.9	5.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	9.0	10.8	7.0
1964	1.58	83.8	3.9	1.9	1.2	0.0	7.0	8.4	5.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	8.2	9.8	6.2
1965	1.62	86.4	16.2	0.9	0.0	6.1	23.2	26.9	16.6	1.2	1.4	0.9	24.4	28.2	17.4
1966	1.66	89.0	16.0	1.2	2.8	0.3	20.3	22.8	13.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	21.3	23.9	14.4
1967	1.70	90.8	11.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.1	13.3	7.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	13.1	14.4	8.5
1968	1.74	92.1	22.1	0.2	4.9	-0.1	27.1	29.4	16.9	1.3	1.4	0.8	28.4	30.8	17.7
1969	1.79	94.8	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.3	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	3.0	3.2	1.8
1970	1.83	100.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	3.1	3.1	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.6	4.2	4.2	2.3
1971	1.89	103.1	12.5	0.3	2.1	0.4	15.3	14.8	7.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	16.2	15.7	8.3
1972	1.95	106.5	2.5	1.7	0.1	0.5	4.8	4.5	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	5.6	5.3	2.7
1973	2.01	124.1	22.5	3.0	0.0	1.8	27.3	22.0	10.9	1.5	1.2	0.6	28.8	23.2	11.5
1974	2.08	158.4	12.4	2.4	3.4	2.4	20.6	13.0	6.3	1.3	0.8	0.4	21.9	13.8	6.6
1975	2.16	177.0	40.1	1.4	0.0	1.0	42.5	24.0	11.1	4.3	2.4	1.1	46.8	26.4	12.2
1976	2.24	183.0	1.4	0.4	3.4	1.5	6.7	3.7	1.6	3.1	1.7	0.8	9.8	5.4	2.4
1977	2.32	189.5	17.7	1.0	12.4	1.5	32.6	17.2	7.4	3.8	2.0	0.9	36.4	19.2	8.3
1978	2.41	202.6	12.5	0.1	0.2	1.4	14.2	7.0	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	14.6	7.2	3.0
1979	2.54	230.6	9.7	7.0	0.0	1.8	18.5	8.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	8.0	3.2
1980	2.73	261.8	19.4	18.0	0.0	1.3	38.7	14.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.7	14.8	5.4
1981	2.86	285.9	58.4	1.2	0.0	0.3	59.9	21.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	21.0	7.3
1982	2.96	289.0	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	6.3	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.2	0.7
1983	3.06	292.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1984	3.14	296.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
1985	3.27	293.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1986	3.38	294.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1987	3.50	301.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1988	3.63	323.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
1989	3.74	331.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	1.3	0.3
TOTAL (1946–89)			317.4	45.0	44.6	54.7	461.7	352.3	4.5[a]	27.1	22.5	0.3[a]	488.8	374.8	4.8[a]

a. Per capita average.

SOURCE: Based on USAID-OLG, various years; IMF-IFS-Y, various years.

Table A6

AUTHORIZED U.S. ASSISTANCE TO PANAMA, NOMINAL AND DEFLATED, 1946–89

(M US)

Year	A. Population (M)	EPI (1970 = 100)	Economic Assistance (Nominal) B. USAID	C. FFP	D. EXP/IMP	E. Other	Economic Total F. Nominal (B + C + D + E)	G. Deflated (F/EPI×100)	H. Deflated (Per Capita US)	Military Total I. Nominal	J. Deflated (I/EPI×100)	K. Deflated (Per Capita US)	Economic and Military Total L. Nominal (F + I)	M. Deflated (G + J)	N. Deflated (Per Capita US)
1946	0.72	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
1947	0.74	70.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4
1948	0.76	74.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4
1949	0.78	69.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	2.3	3.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.3	4.2
1950	0.80	67.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4
1951	0.82	77.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.4
1952	0.84	77.3	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.2	3.0	3.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.9	4.6
1953	0.87	77.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.5	1.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	2.2
1954	0.89	75.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.6	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.1	2.4
1955	0.92	76.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	1.1	2.9	3.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.8	4.1
1956	0.95	80.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	7.5	9.8	12.3	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	12.3	12.9
1957	0.97	82.2	3.0	1.6	12.8	9.2	26.6	32.4	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.6	32.4	33.4
1958	1.00	81.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	2.7	5.5	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	6.8	6.8
1959	1.03	81.4	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	2.4
1960	1.06	81.9	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.4	2.3
1961	1.09	83.5	15.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	16.2	19.4	17.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	16.3	19.5	17.9
1962	1.13	83.0	12.4	0.4	2.0	10.4	25.2	30.4	26.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	25.5	30.7	27.2
1963	1.17	83.0	8.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	9.2	11.1	9.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	9.9	11.9	10.2
1964	1.20	83.8	8.9	0.8	7.4	7.7	24.8	29.6	24.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	24.9	29.7	24.8
1965	1.24	86.4	10.9	0.5	3.5	8.7	23.6	27.3	22.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	23.8	27.5	22.2
1966	1.27	89.0	11.7	0.5	0.0	1.1	13.3	14.9	11.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	13.7	15.4	12.1
1967	1.31	90.8	33.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	35.2	38.8	29.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	35.7	39.3	30.0
1968	1.35	92.1	18.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	20.5	22.3	16.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	20.8	22.6	16.7
1969	1.39	94.8	15.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	17.2	18.1	13.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	17.6	18.6	13.4
1970	1.43	100.0	7.3	1.0	2.5	0.7	11.5	11.5	8.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	11.9	11.9	8.3
1971	1.48	103.1	11.1	0.6	2.7	0.5	14.9	14.5	9.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	15.4	14.9	10.1
1972	1.52	106.5	22.8	1.2	30.1	9.8	63.9	60.0	39.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	64.4	60.5	39.8
1973	1.57	124.1	7.1	0.5	45.6	7.9	61.1	49.2	31.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	61.7	49.7	31.7
1974	1.62	158.4	10.8	0.7	2.8	16.4	30.7	19.4	12.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	31.3	19.8	12.2
1975	1.68	177.0	8.3	0.9	30.1	12.0	51.3	29.0	17.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	51.9	29.3	17.5
1976	1.72	183.0	26.7	1.2	8.9	4.9	41.7	22.8	13.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	43.1	23.6	13.7
1977	1.77	189.5	13.7	2.2	0.0	0.4	16.3	8.6	4.9	3.1	1.6	0.9	19.4	10.2	5.8
1978	1.81	202.6	21.3	1.3	0.0	0.5	23.1	11.4	6.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	23.6	11.6	6.4
1979	1.85	230.6	19.9	1.1	3.6	0.3	24.9	10.8	5.8	1.4	0.6	0.3	26.3	11.4	6.2
1980	1.90	261.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.9	0.5
1981	1.94	285.9	8.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	10.6	3.7	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	11.0	3.8	2.0
1982	2.04	289.0	11.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	13.0	4.5	2.2	5.4	1.9	0.9	18.4	6.4	3.1
1983	2.09	292.1	6.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.4	2.5	1.2	5.5	1.9	0.9	12.9	4.4	2.1
1984	2.13	296.1	10.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	12.2	4.1	1.9	13.5	4.6	2.1	25.7	8.7	4.1
1985	2.18	293.7	74.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	74.5	25.4	11.6	10.6	3.6	1.7	85.1	29.0	13.3
1986	2.23	294.5	33.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	33.7	11.4	5.1	8.2	2.8	1.2	41.9	14.2	6.4
1987	2.27	301.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	4.0	1.8	3.5	1.2	0.5	15.6	5.2	2.3
1988	2.32	323.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.2
1989	2.37	331.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.1
TOTAL (1946–89)			457.7	27.9	156.8	108.8	751.2	579.8	9.6[a]	60.0	25.4	0.3[a]	811.2	605.1	10.0[a]

a. Per capita average.

SOURCE: Based on USAID-OLG, various years; IMF-IFS-Y, various years.

Table A7

TOTAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89

(M US)

Year	COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	Central America Total	Central America Average
1946	3.4	0.8	1.4	0.5	2.9	0.3	9.3	1.6
1947	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.4	0.3	6.0	1.0
1948	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	4.3	0.7
1949	0.1	0.3	4.2	0.3	0.6	3.3	8.8	1.5
1950	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	4.6	0.8
1951	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.2	5.1	0.9
1952	2.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.9	10.9	1.8
1953	3.2	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.9	8.4	1.4
1954	2.5	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	8.7	1.5
1955	6.9	1.0	13.2	2.6	4.7	3.8	32.2	5.4
1956	25.9	1.4	43.0	3.4	3.3	12.3	89.1	14.9
1957	13.7	2.1	23.2	10.0	7.5	32.4	88.9	14.8
1958	3.3	1.4	21.5	10.9	4.3	6.8	48.2	8.0
1959	10.1	1.4	14.5	5.5	5.3	2.5	39.2	6.5
1960	12.8	1.2	14.5	4.8	15.0	2.4	50.8	8.5
1961	12.1	8.0	38.2	6.6	14.3	19.4	98.6	16.4
1962	12.4	28.0	11.2	3.7	16.5	30.4	102.2	17.0
1963	17.1	26.7	15.8	15.2	8.9	11.1	94.8	15.8
1964	19.8	17.7	16.3	11.7	8.4	29.6	103.5	17.2
1965	17.9	21.2	14.9	4.9	26.9	27.3	113.1	18.8
1966	15.5	10.4	4.3	15.6	22.8	14.9	83.6	13.9
1967	9.0	3.5	22.2	11.1	13.3	38.8	98.0	16.3
1968	11.5	10.1	18.8	15.1	29.4	22.3	107.2	17.9
1969	19.1	14.5	83.2	4.3	2.4	18.1	141.7	23.6
1970	18.6	12.7	31.9	9.0	3.1	11.5	86.8	14.5
1971	8.1	5.5	19.0	7.5	14.8	14.5	69.4	11.6
1972	3.7	15.6	15.6	6.9	4.5	60.0	106.3	17.7
1973	2.8	3.6	21.0	11.7	22.0	49.2	110.3	18.4
1974	8.9	6.7	3.9	19.1	13.0	19.4	71.0	11.8
1975	5.1	2.5	8.4	20.8	24.0	29.0	89.9	15.0
1976	6.7	7.6	26.8	15.5	3.7	22.8	83.1	13.8
1977	6.2	3.0	14.2	6.8	17.2	8.6	56.0	9.3
1978	6.5	5.4	5.2	8.7	7.0	11.4	44.2	7.4
1979	9.8	5.0	10.7	13.0	8.0	10.8	57.4	9.6
1980	8.6	22.3	5.3	25.3	14.8	0.8	77.0	12.8
1981	7.1	39.9	6.6	13.0	21.0	3.7	91.4	15.2
1982	18.9	63.0	5.4	28.1	2.2	4.5	122.1	20.4
1983	73.3	84.1	10.2	36.3	0.0	2.5	206.4	34.4
1984	58.1	72.9	6.9	32.2	0.0	4.1	174.2	29.0
1985	75.2	147.7	36.5	78.7	0.0	25.4	363.4	60.6
1986	55.8	109.5	39.6	46.5	0.0	11.4	263.0	43.8
1987	61.4	153.4	62.3	65.5	0.0	4.0	346.7	57.8
1988	37.3	97.2	40.9	48.5	0.1	0.4	224.4	37.4
1989	36.8	92.5	44.6	26.9	1.3	0.3	202.4	33.7
TOTAL (1946–89)	730.7	1,103.7	784.5	651.3	352.3	579.8	4,202.2	700.4

SOURCE: Tables A1-A6.

Table A8

TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89

(M US)

Year	COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	Central America Total	Central America Average
1946	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1947	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1948	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1949	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1951	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1952	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1953	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1954	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1955	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1956	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1957	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1958	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1959	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
1960	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1
1961	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.3
1962	0.1	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.4	5.8	1.0
1963	0.7	1.2	3.1	0.0	1.9	0.8	7.8	1.3
1964	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.5	1.4	0.1	5.4	0.9
1965	0.2	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.2	5.3	0.9
1966	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	4.6	0.8
1967	0.1	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	5.1	0.8
1968	0.1	0.7	2.5	1.1	1.4	0.3	6.1	1.0
1969	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	3.3	0.5
1970	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	4.0	0.7
1971	0.1	0.4	6.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	8.8	1.5
1972	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	5.1	0.8
1973	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.4	1.2	0.5	5.2	0.9
1974	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	3.2	0.5
1975	0.0	3.1	1.6	2.4	2.4	0.3	9.9	1.6
1976	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.7	0.8	6.2	1.0
1977	2.6	0.3	0.3	1.6	2.0	1.6	8.5	1.4
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.3
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.3
1980	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.6
1981	0.0	12.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	15.7	2.6
1982	0.7	28.4	0.0	10.8	0.0	1.9	41.8	7.0
1983	1.6	27.8	0.0	16.5	0.0	1.9	47.8	8.0
1984	3.1	66.4	0.0	26.1	0.0	4.6	100.2	16.7
1985	3.8	46.4	0.2	22.9	0.0	3.6	76.9	12.8
1986	0.9	41.4	1.8	20.7	0.0	2.8	67.6	11.3
1987	0.6	36.9	1.8	20.3	0.0	1.2	60.8	10.1
1988	0.1	25.2	2.9	12.7	0.0	0.0	40.9	6.8
1989	0.1	24.5	2.8	12.4	0.0	0.0	39.8	6.6
TOTAL (1946–89)	15.6	325.6	42.0	165.2	22.5	25.4	596.2	99.4

SOURCE: Tables A1-A6.

Figure A:2
TOTAL MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89
(M US)

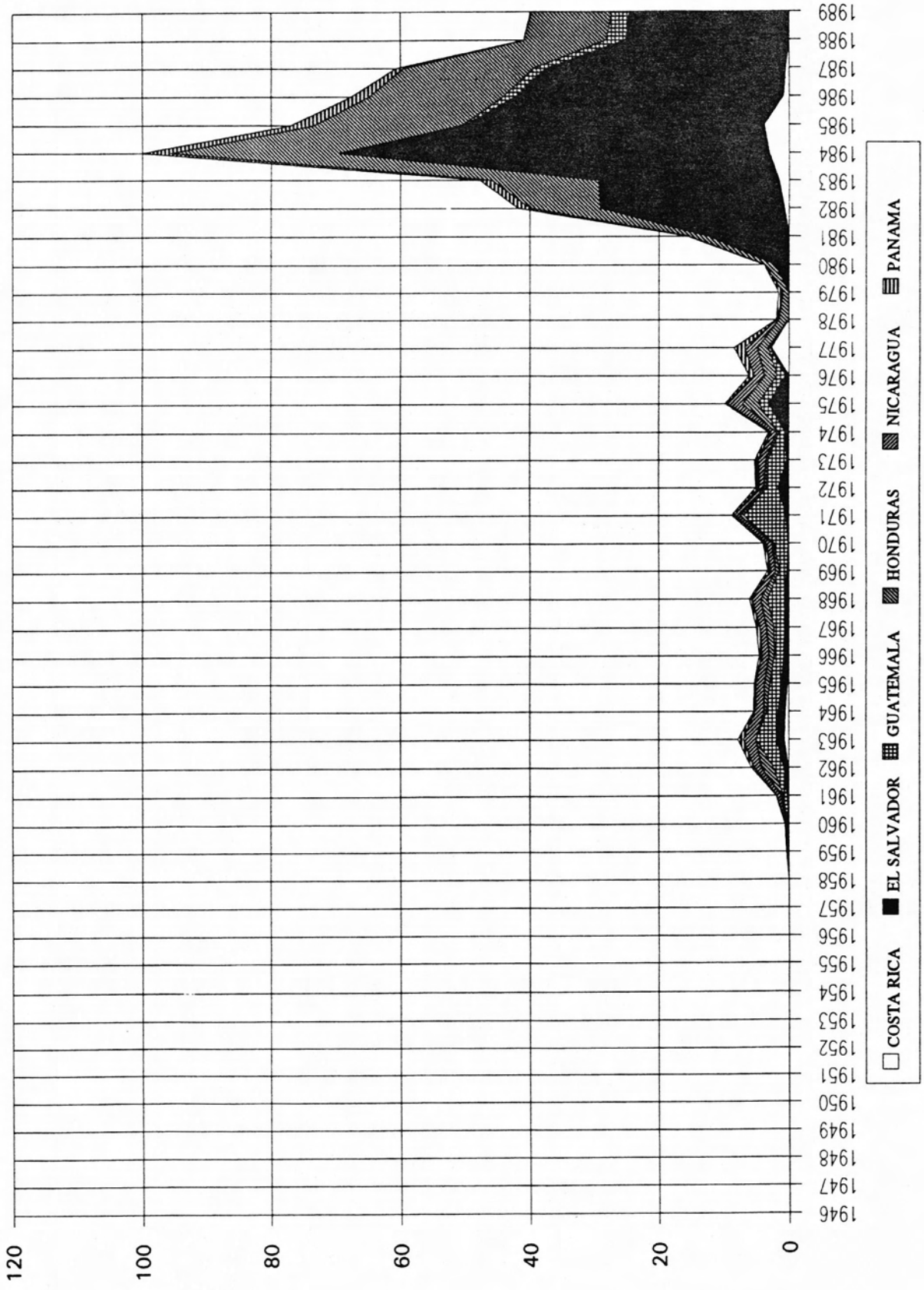

Table A9

TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89

(M US)

Year	COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	Central America Total	Central America Average
1946	3.4	0.8	1.4	0.5	2.9	0.3	9.3	1.6
1947	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.4	0.3	6.0	1.0
1948	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	4.3	0.7
1949	0.1	0.3	4.2	0.3	0.6	3.3	8.8	1.5
1950	0.6	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	4.6	0.8
1951	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.7	1.2	5.1	0.9
1952	2.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.9	10.9	1.8
1953	3.2	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.9	8.4	1.4
1954	2.5	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	8.7	1.5
1955	6.9	1.0	13.2	2.6	4.7	3.8	32.2	5.4
1956	25.9	1.4	43.0	3.4	3.3	12.3	89.1	14.9
1957	13.7	2.1	23.2	10.0	7.5	32.4	88.9	14.8
1958	3.3	1.4	21.5	10.9	4.3	6.8	48.2	8.0
1959	10.1	1.4	14.6	5.7	5.4	2.5	39.6	6.6
1960	12.8	1.2	14.8	4.9	15.3	2.4	51.4	8.6
1961	12.2	8.3	38.7	6.9	15.0	19.5	100.6	16.8
1962	12.5	28.7	12.8	5.5	17.7	30.7	108.0	18.0
1963	17.8	28.0	18.9	15.2	10.8	11.9	102.7	17.1
1964	20.4	18.7	18.0	12.2	9.8	29.7	108.8	18.1
1965	18.2	22.1	16.7	5.7	28.2	27.5	118.4	19.7
1966	15.6	11.2	5.6	16.4	23.9	15.4	88.2	14.7
1967	9.1	4.2	23.8	12.2	14.4	39.3	103.1	17.2
1968	11.6	10.7	21.3	16.2	30.8	22.6	113.2	18.9
1969	19.1	14.8	84.4	5.0	3.2	18.6	144.9	24.2
1970	18.6	12.9	33.9	9.3	4.2	11.9	90.8	15.1
1971	8.2	5.9	25.4	8.1	15.7	14.9	78.3	13.0
1972	3.7	17.3	17.3	7.4	5.3	60.5	111.4	18.6
1973	2.8	3.9	23.8	12.1	23.2	49.7	115.6	19.3
1974	8.9	7.4	4.8	19.4	13.8	19.8	74.1	12.4
1975	5.1	5.6	10.1	23.2	26.4	29.3	99.8	16.6
1976	6.7	8.2	28.0	17.4	5.4	23.6	89.2	14.9
1977	8.9	3.3	14.5	8.4	19.2	10.2	64.5	10.7
1978	6.5	5.4	5.2	10.3	7.2	11.6	46.2	7.7
1979	9.8	5.0	10.7	14.0	8.0	11.4	59.0	9.8
1980	8.6	24.6	5.3	26.8	14.8	0.9	80.8	13.5
1981	7.1	52.3	6.6	16.2	21.0	3.8	107.0	17.8
1982	19.7	91.4	5.4	39.0	2.2	6.4	163.9	27.3
1983	74.9	111.9	10.2	52.8	0.0	4.4	254.2	42.4
1984	61.2	139.3	6.9	58.3	0.0	8.7	274.3	45.7
1985	79.0	194.1	36.6	101.6	0.0	29.0	440.4	73.4
1986	56.7	150.9	41.5	67.3	0.0	14.2	330.6	55.1
1987	62.0	190.3	64.1	85.8	0.0	5.2	407.4	67.9
1988	37.3	122.4	43.8	61.3	0.1	0.4	265.3	44.2
1989	36.8	117.1	47.4	39.3	1.3	0.3	242.3	40.4
TOTAL (1946–89)	746.3	1,429.3	826.5	816.5	374.8	605.1	4,798.4	799.7

SOURCE: Tables A1-A6

Figure A:3

TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89

(M US)

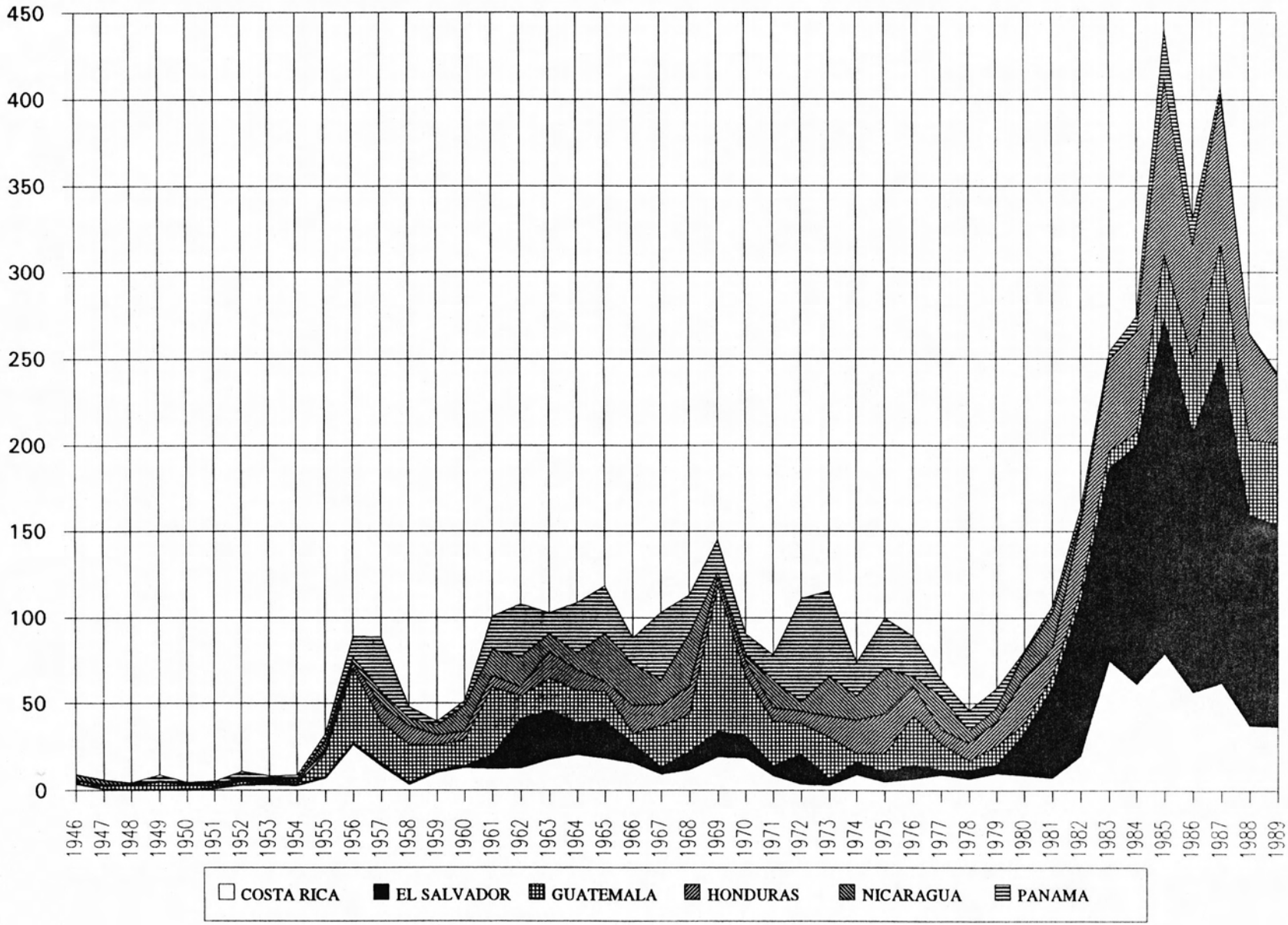

Table A10

PER CAPITA ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89

(M US)

Year	COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	Central America Average
1946	4.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.0	0.5	1.6
1947	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.4	0.8
1948	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
1949	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.6	4.2	1.1
1950	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5
1951	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.8
1952	3.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	4.6	1.7
1953	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	2.2	1.3
1954	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.3	2.4	1.3
1955	6.5	0.5	4.0	1.6	3.8	4.1	3.4
1956	24.2	0.6	12.7	2.0	2.6	12.9	9.2
1957	12.4	0.9	6.7	5.8	5.8	33.4	10.8
1958	2.9	0.6	6.0	6.2	3.2	6.8	4.3
1959	8.5	0.6	3.9	3.1	3.9	2.4	3.7
1960	10.3	0.5	3.8	2.6	10.7	2.3	5.0
1961	9.3	3.2	9.7	3.4	9.8	17.8	8.9
1962	9.2	10.6	2.8	1.9	11.0	26.9	10.4
1963	12.3	9.8	3.8	7.4	5.8	9.5	8.1
1964	13.8	6.2	3.8	5.5	5.3	24.7	9.9
1965	12.0	7.2	3.4	2.2	16.6	22.0	10.6
1966	10.1	3.4	0.9	6.9	13.7	11.8	7.8
1967	5.7	1.1	4.7	4.9	7.8	29.6	9.0
1968	7.1	3.1	3.9	6.5	16.9	16.5	9.0
1969	11.3	4.3	16.6	1.8	1.4	13.1	8.1
1970	10.8	3.7	6.1	3.4	1.7	8.0	5.6
1971	4.5	1.6	3.5	2.7	7.9	9.8	5.0
1972	2.0	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	39.5	8.9
1973	1.5	1.0	3.6	4.0	10.9	31.4	8.7
1974	4.6	1.7	0.6	6.4	6.3	12.0	5.3
1975	2.6	0.6	1.3	6.9	11.1	17.3	6.6
1976	3.3	1.8	4.2	4.8	1.6	13.2	4.8
1977	3.0	0.7	2.1	2.0	7.4	4.9	3.4
1978	3.1	1.2	0.8	2.5	2.9	6.3	2.8
1979	4.5	1.1	1.5	3.7	3.2	5.8	3.3
1980	3.8	4.7	0.7	6.9	5.4	0.4	3.6
1981	3.1	8.2	0.9	3.4	7.3	1.9	4.1
1982	8.2	12.6	0.7	7.1	0.7	2.2	5.3
1983	30.8	16.1	1.4	8.9	0.0	1.2	9.7
1984	24.0	15.3	0.9	7.6	0.0	1.9	8.3
1985	30.2	30.7	4.6	18.0	0.0	11.6	15.8
1986	20.9	22.3	4.8	10.3	0.0	5.1	10.6
1987	22.1	30.6	7.4	14.1	0.0	1.8	12.7
1988	13.1	19.0	4.7	10.1	0.0	0.2	7.9
1989	12.6	17.8	5.0	5.4	0.4	0.1	6.9
AVERAGE (1946–89)	8.7	5.7	3.4	4.5	4.5	9.6	6.1

SOURCE: Tables A1-A6.

Figure A:4

PER CAPITA ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89

(M US)

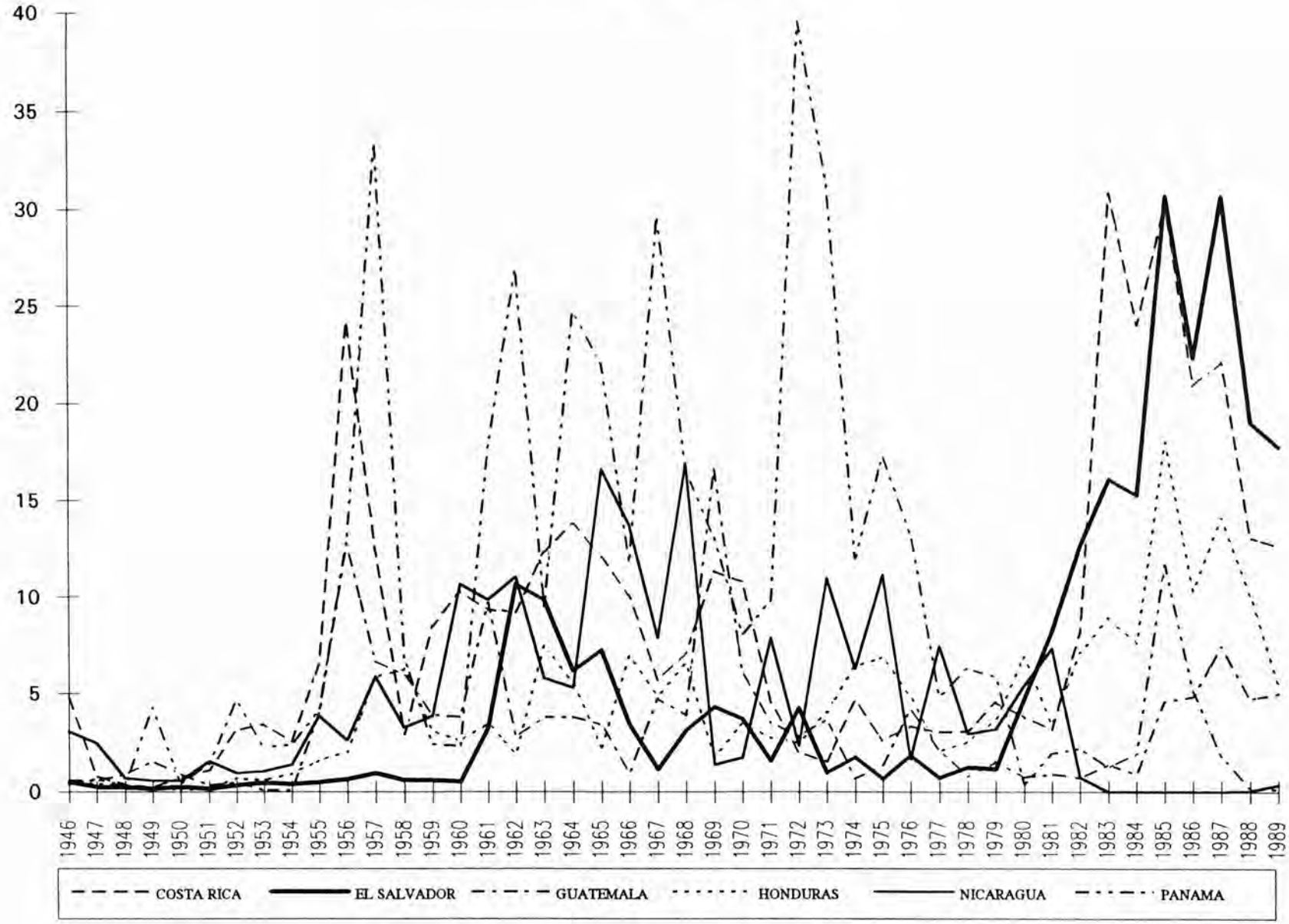

Table A11

PER CAPITA MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89

(M US)

Year	COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	Central America Average
1946	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1947	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1948	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1949	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1950	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1951	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1952	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1953	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1954	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1955	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1956	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1957	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1958	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1959	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
1960	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
1961	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
1962	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5
1963	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.6
1964	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.4
1965	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4
1966	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
1967	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
1968	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4
1969	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
1970	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
1971	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
1972	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
1973	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
1974	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
1975	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.5
1976	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4
1977	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6
1978	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
1979	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
1980	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
1981	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6
1982	0.3	5.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.9	1.6
1983	0.7	5.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.9	1.8
1984	1.3	13.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	2.1	3.9
1985	1.5	9.6	0.0	5.3	0.0	1.7	3.0
1986	0.3	8.4	0.2	4.6	0.0	1.2	2.5
1987	0.2	7.4	0.2	4.4	0.0	0.5	2.1
1988	0.0	4.9	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.3
1989	0.0	4.7	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.3
AVERAGE (1946–89)	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6

SOURCE: Tables A1-A6.

Figure A:5

PER CAPITA MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89

(M US)

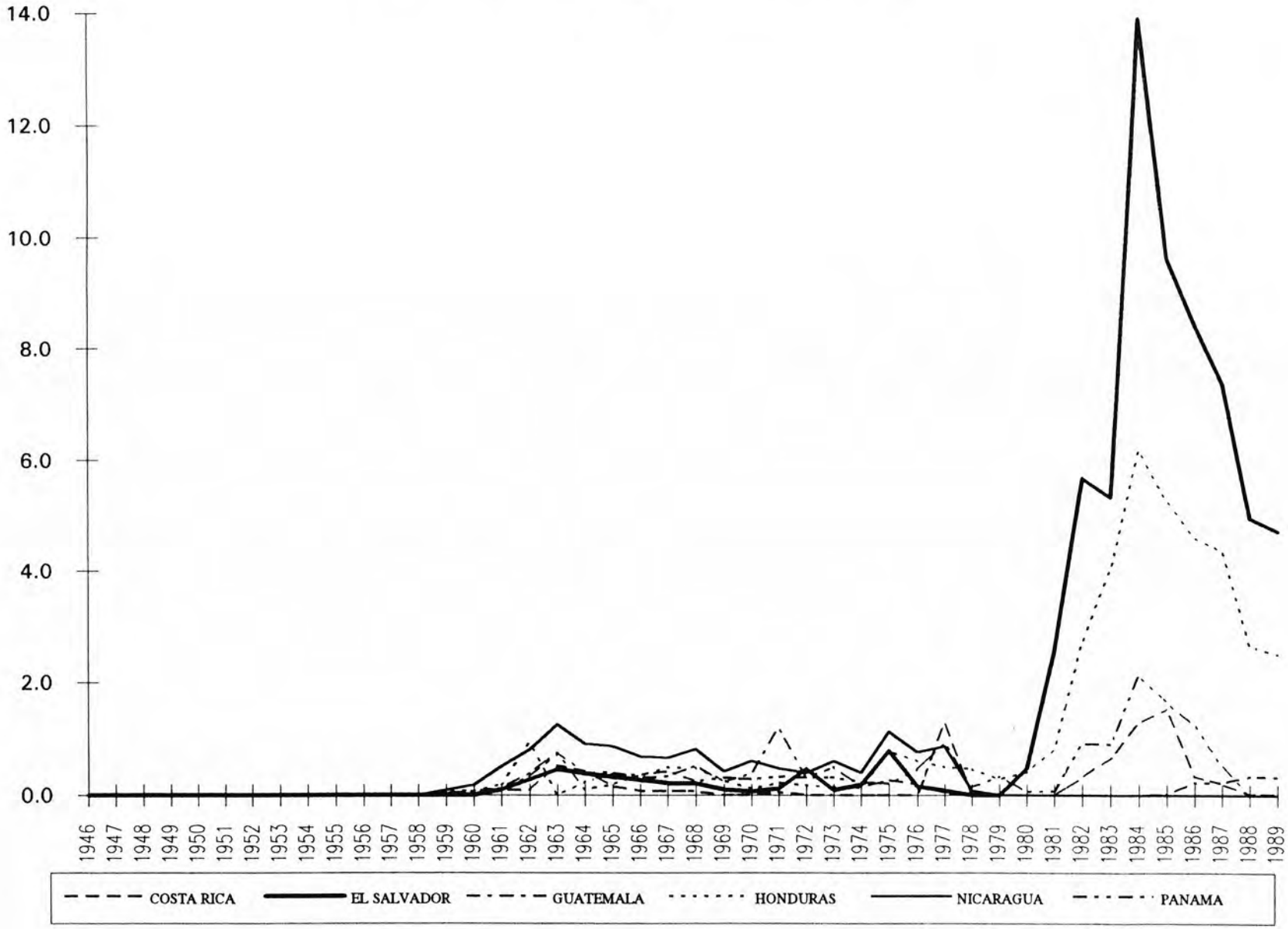

Table A12

PER CAPITA ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89

(M US)

Year	COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	Central America Average
1946	4.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.0	0.5	1.6
1947	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.4	0.8
1948	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
1949	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.6	4.2	1.1
1950	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5
1951	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.8
1952	3.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	4.6	1.7
1953	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	2.2	1.3
1954	2.5	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.3	2.4	1.3
1955	6.5	0.5	4.0	1.6	3.8	4.1	3.4
1956	24.2	0.6	12.7	2.0	2.6	12.9	9.2
1957	12.4	0.9	6.7	5.8	5.8	33.4	10.8
1958	2.9	0.6	6.0	6.2	3.2	6.8	4.3
1959	8.5	0.6	3.9	3.1	3.9	2.4	3.7
1960	10.3	0.5	3.9	2.6	10.8	2.3	5.1
1961	9.4	3.3	9.8	3.6	10.3	17.9	9.1
1962	9.3	10.9	3.1	2.8	11.8	27.2	10.9
1963	12.8	10.3	4.5	7.4	7.0	10.2	8.7
1964	14.2	6.5	4.2	5.8	6.2	24.8	10.3
1965	12.2	7.5	3.8	2.6	17.4	22.2	11.0
1966	10.1	3.7	1.2	7.3	14.4	12.1	8.1
1967	5.7	1.3	5.1	5.4	8.5	30.0	9.3
1968	7.1	3.3	4.4	7.0	17.7	16.7	9.4
1969	11.3	4.4	16.8	2.0	1.8	13.4	8.3
1970	10.8	3.8	6.4	3.5	2.3	8.3	5.8
1971	4.6	1.7	4.7	3.0	8.3	10.1	5.4
1972	2.0	4.7	3.1	2.6	2.7	39.8	9.2
1973	1.5	1.0	4.1	4.2	11.5	31.7	9.0
1974	4.6	1.9	0.8	6.5	6.6	12.2	5.4
1975	2.6	1.4	1.6	7.6	12.2	17.5	7.2
1976	3.3	2.0	4.4	5.4	2.4	13.7	5.2
1977	4.3	0.8	2.2	2.5	8.3	5.8	4.0
1978	3.1	1.2	0.8	3.0	3.0	6.4	2.9
1979	4.5	1.1	1.5	3.9	3.2	6.2	3.4
1980	3.8	5.2	0.7	7.3	5.4	0.5	3.8
1981	3.1	10.7	0.9	4.2	7.3	2.0	4.7
1982	8.5	18.3	0.7	9.8	0.7	3.1	6.9
1983	31.5	21.4	1.4	12.9	0.0	2.1	11.5
1984	25.3	29.1	0.9	13.8	0.0	4.1	12.2
1985	31.7	40.3	4.6	23.2	0.0	13.3	18.9
1986	21.2	30.7	5.1	14.9	0.0	6.4	13.1
1987	22.3	38.0	7.6	18.4	0.0	2.3	14.8
1988	13.1	24.0	5.0	12.8	0.0	0.2	9.2
1989	12.6	22.5	5.3	7.9	0.3	0.1	8.1
AVERAGE (1946–89)	8.8	7.2	3.6	5.4	4.8	10.0	6.6

SOURCE: Tables A1-A6

Figure A:6

PER CAPITA ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 6 LC, 1946–89

(M US)

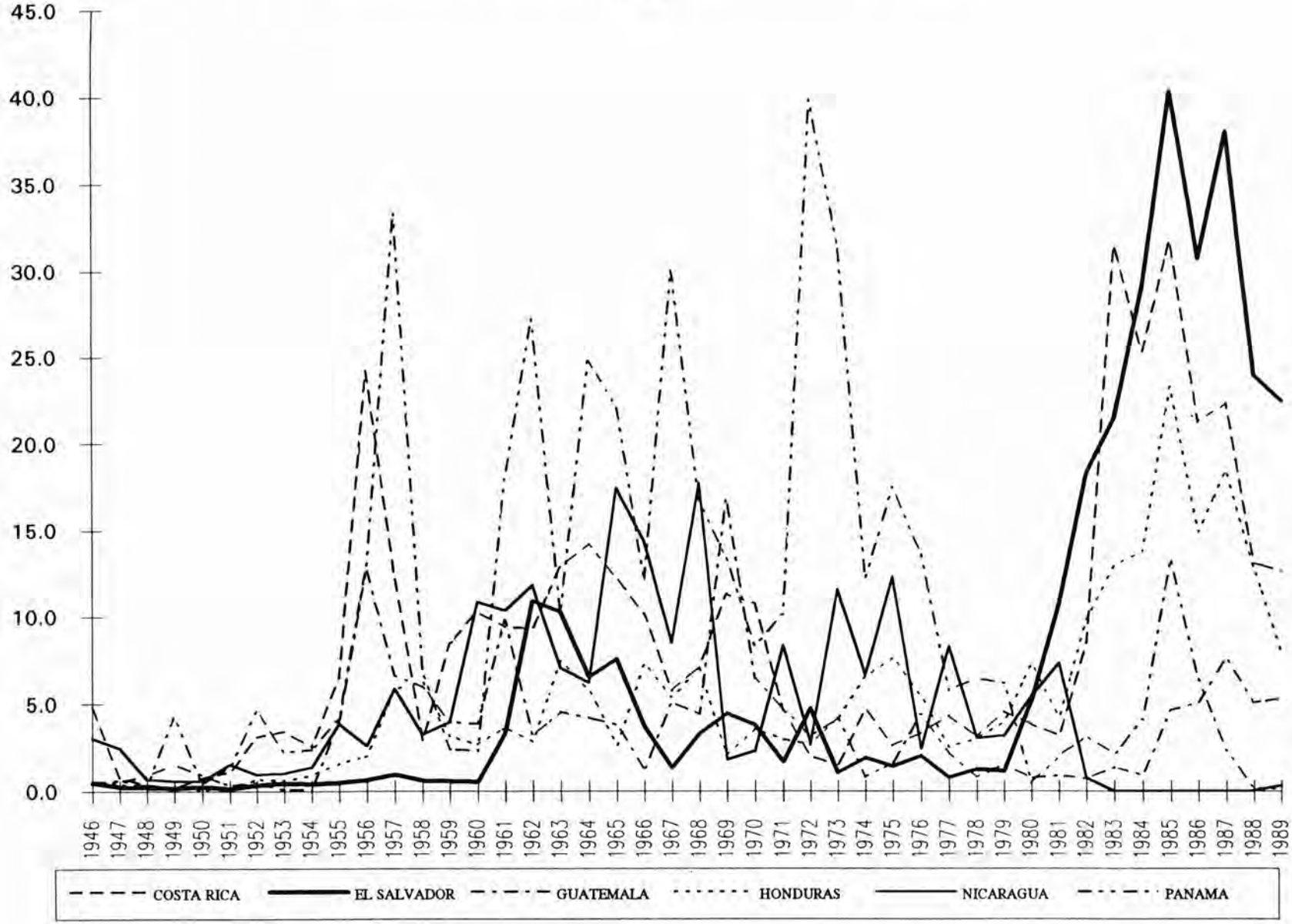

Table A13

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL AMERICA, 1946–89

(%)

Year	COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA	PANAMA
1946	36.36	9.09	14.55	5.45	30.91	3.64
1947	9.52	7.14	23.81	14.29	40.48	4.76
1948	6.25	9.38	53.13	9.38	15.63	6.25
1949	1.64	3.28	47.54	3.28	6.56	37.70
1950	12.90	9.68	54.84	3.23	12.90	6.45
1951	17.50	5.00	17.50	5.00	32.50	22.50
1952	26.19	5.95	13.10	9.52	9.52	35.71
1953	38.46	10.77	3.08	10.77	13.85	23.08
1954	28.79	9.09	3.03	16.67	18.18	24.24
1955	21.46	3.24	40.89	8.10	14.57	11.74
1956	29.03	1.54	48.25	3.79	3.65	13.74
1957	15.46	2.33	26.13	11.22	8.48	36.39
1958	6.89	2.81	44.64	22.70	8.93	14.03
1959	25.47	3.42	36.96	14.29	13.66	6.21
1960	24.94	2.38	28.74	9.50	29.69	4.75
1961	12.14	8.21	38.45	6.90	14.88	19.40
1962	11.61	26.56	11.83	5.13	16.41	28.46
1963	17.37	27.23	18.43	14.79	10.56	11.62
1964	18.75	17.21	16.56	11.18	8.99	27.30
1965	15.35	18.67	14.08	4.79	23.85	23.26
1966	17.71	12.74	6.37	18.60	27.13	17.45
1967	8.87	4.06	23.08	11.86	14.00	38.14
1968	10.26	9.49	18.79	14.29	27.23	19.94
1969	13.17	10.19	58.22	3.42	2.18	12.81
1970	20.48	14.21	37.33	10.24	4.63	13.11
1971	10.53	7.56	32.47	10.29	20.07	19.08
1972	3.29	15.52	15.52	6.65	4.72	54.30
1973	2.44	3.42	20.57	10.46	20.08	43.03
1974	12.01	9.97	6.47	26.24	18.65	26.66
1975	5.10	5.66	10.08	23.27	26.50	29.39
1976	7.47	9.19	31.41	19.53	6.00	26.39
1977	13.75	5.07	22.50	13.01	29.79	15.88
1978	14.09	11.63	11.31	22.20	15.58	25.19
1979	16.69	8.46	18.16	23.75	13.60	19.34
1980	10.59	30.39	6.52	33.13	18.29	1.09
1981	6.67	48.86	6.21	15.10	19.58	3.59
1982	11.99	55.76	3.27	23.77	1.33	3.88
1983	29.45	44.03	4.00	20.78	0.00	1.74
1984	22.29	50.78	2.50	21.25	0.01	3.16
1985	17.94	44.09	8.32	23.07	0.00	6.58
1986	17.15	45.65	12.54	20.35	0.00	4.30
1987	15.22	46.71	15.74	21.06	0.00	1.27
1988	14.06	46.13	16.51	23.10	0.05	0.14
1989	15.20	48.32	19.58	16.24	0.53	0.12
AVERAGE (1946–89)	15.74	17.52	21.89	14.13	13.73	17.00

SOURCE: Calculated from Table A9.

Figure A:7

ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL AMERICA, 1946–88

(%)

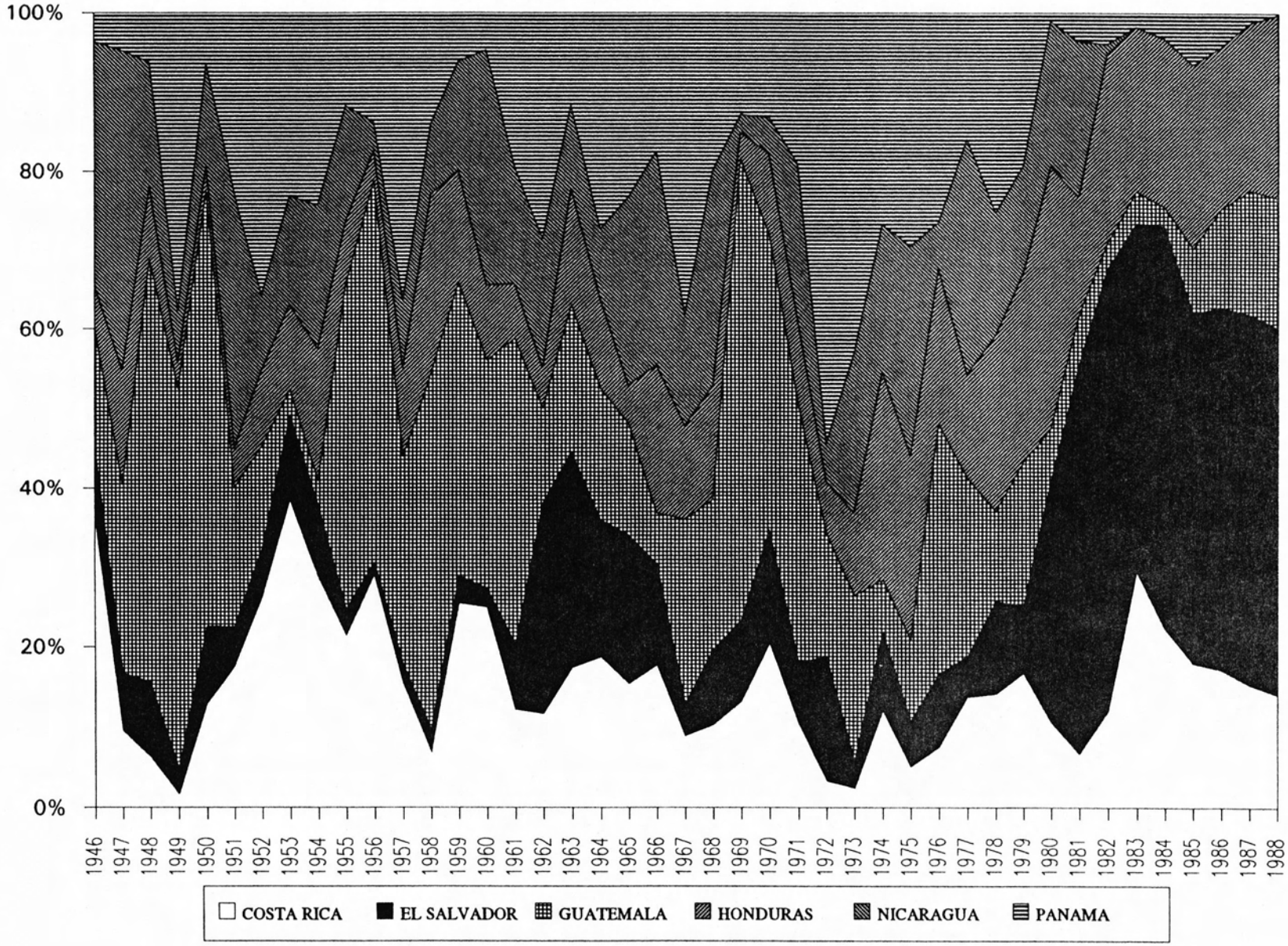

Table A14

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO LATIN AMERICA, 6 LC, 1946-88

Year	COSTA RICA	EL SALVADOR	GUATEMALA	HONDURAS	NICARAGUA	PANAMA	Central America as % of Latin America
1946	1.95	0.49	0.78	0.29	1.66	0.20	5.37
1947	0.35	0.27	0.88	0.53	1.50	0.18	3.71
1948	0.36	0.54	3.07	0.54	0.90	0.36	5.79
1949	0.14	0.28	4.09	0.28	0.56	3.24	8.60
1950	0.20	0.15	0.86	0.05	0.20	0.10	1.58
1951	0.71	0.20	0.71	0.20	1.31	0.91	4.04
1952	2.09	0.47	1.04	0.76	0.76	2.85	7.98
1953	0.60	0.17	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.36	1.57
1954	3.28	1.03	0.34	1.90	2.07	2.76	11.38
1955	1.64	0.25	3.13	0.62	1.12	0.90	7.66
1956	6.09	0.32	10.11	0.79	0.76	2.88	20.96
1957	1.72	0.26	2.90	1.24	0.94	4.04	11.10
1958	0.79	0.32	5.14	2.61	1.03	1.62	11.51
1959	1.22	0.16	1.77	0.69	0.66	0.30	4.80
1960	2.87	0.27	3.31	1.09	3.41	0.55	11.50
1961	0.97	0.65	3.06	0.55	1.18	1.54	7.96
1962	0.85	1.95	0.87	0.38	1.20	2.09	7.33
1963	1.55	2.43	1.65	1.32	0.94	1.04	8.94
1964	1.46	1.34	1.29	0.87	0.70	2.12	7.78
1965	1.53	1.87	1.41	0.48	2.38	2.33	10.00
1966	1.19	0.86	0.43	1.25	1.83	1.18	6.74
1967	0.73	0.33	1.90	0.98	1.15	3.14	8.24
1968	0.97	0.90	1.78	1.36	2.58	1.89	9.49
1969	2.67	2.06	11.78	0.69	0.44	2.59	20.23
1970	2.73	1.89	4.98	1.37	0.62	1.75	13.33
1971	1.29	0.92	3.97	1.26	2.45	2.33	12.22
1972	0.39	1.83	1.83	0.78	0.56	6.39	11.76
1973	0.39	0.55	3.31	1.69	3.24	6.93	16.11
1974	1.16	0.97	0.63	2.54	1.81	2.58	9.69
1975	0.78	0.86	1.53	3.54	4.03	4.47	15.22
1976	1.10	1.35	4.61	2.87	0.88	3.88	14.69
1977	2.99	1.11	4.90	2.83	6.49	3.46	21.78
1978	1.02	0.84	0.82	1.61	1.13	1.83	7.25
1979	2.18	1.11	2.38	3.11	1.78	2.53	13.08
1980	2.17	6.24	1.34	6.81	3.76	0.22	20.55
1981	1.33	9.77	1.24	3.02	3.91	0.72	19.99
1982	2.46	11.46	0.67	4.89	0.27	0.80	20.56
1983	17.71	26.47	2.40	12.49	0.00	1.04	60.12
1984	12.80	29.15	1.43	12.20	0.01	1.82	57.41
1985	11.96	29.38	5.54	15.38	0.00	4.39	66.65
1986	10.86	28.90	7.94	12.88	0.00	2.73	63.31
1987	10.65	32.69	11.01	14.74	0.00	0.89	69.98
1988	9.06	29.70	10.63	14.87	0.03	0.09	64.39
AVERAGE 1946-88	3.00	5.41	3.11	3.22	1.41	2.05	18.19

SOURCE: Calculated from SALA, 28–3530.

Figure A:8

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL U.S. ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO LATIN AMERICA, 6 LC, 1946-88

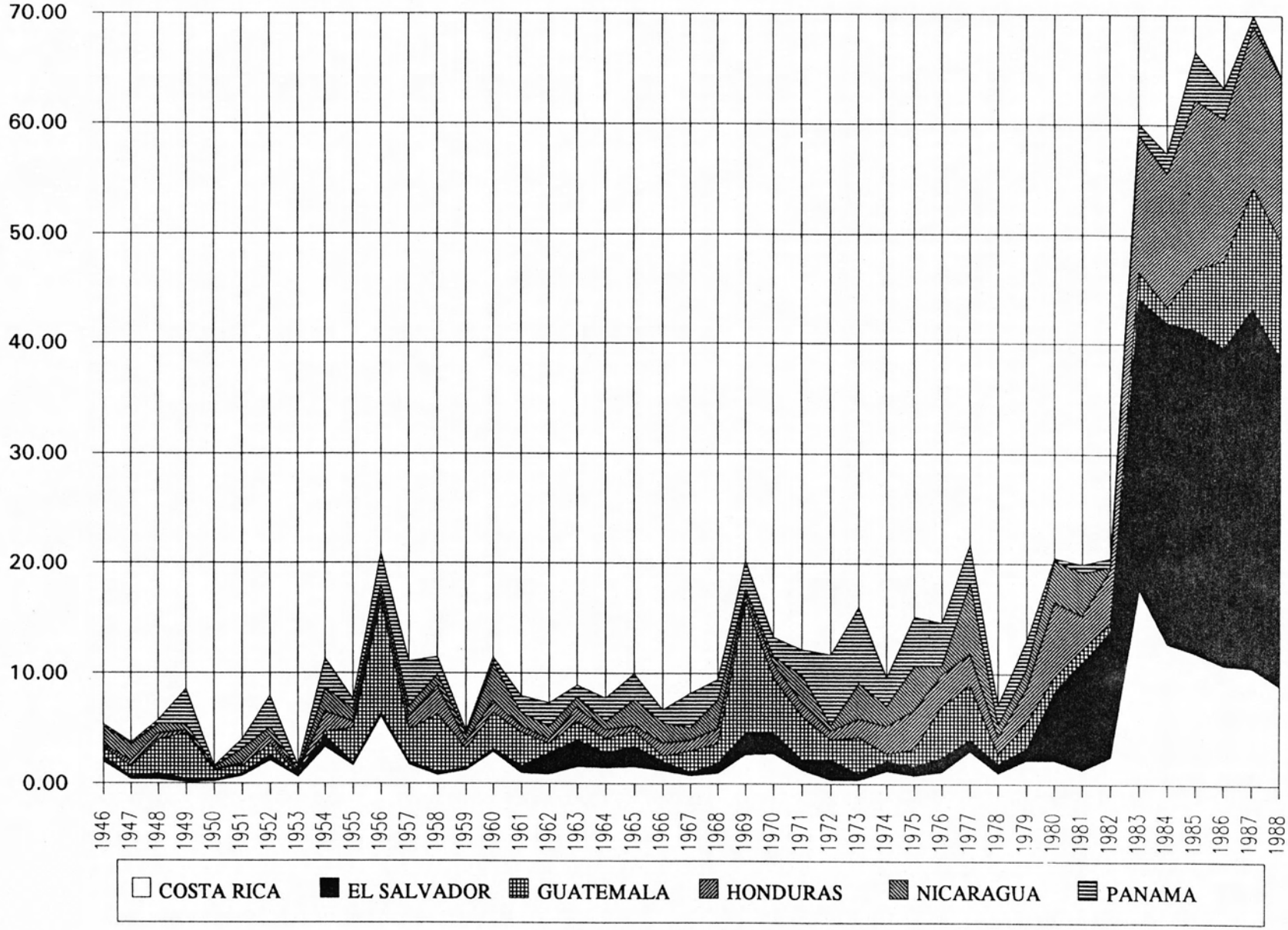

Table A15

AVERAGE YEARLY PER CAPITA ANNOUNCED TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 20 L, 1946–89

(US 1970)

I. ALPHABETICAL

A.	ARGENTINA	1.90
B.	BOLIVIA	5.94
C.	BRAZIL	1.91
D.	CHILE	6.86
E.	COLOMBIA	2.90
F.	COSTA RICA	8.73
G.	CUBA	.54
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	5.77
I.	ECUADOR	2.60
J.	EL SALVADOR	6.86
K.	GUATEMALA	3.53
L.	HAITI	2.14
M.	HONDURAS	5.33
N.	MEXICO	1.57
O.	NICARAGUA	4.92
P.	PANAMA	10.19
Q.	PARAGUAY	2.78
R.	PERU	3.25
S.	URUGUAY	2.43
T.	VENEZUELA	2.48
	Latin America Per Capita Average	2.54

II. RANK ORDER

1.	PANAMA	10.19
2.	COSTA RICA	8.73
3.	CHILE	6.86
4.	EL SALVADOR	6.86
5.	BOLIVIA	5.94
6.	DOMINICAN REP.	5.77
7.	HONDURAS	5.33
8.	NICARAGUA	4.92
9.	GUATEMALA	3.53
10.	PERU	3.25
11.	COLOMBIA	2.90
12.	PARAGUAY	2.78
13.	ECUADOR	2.60
	Latin America Per Capita Average	2.54
14.	VENEZUELA	2.48
15.	URUGUAY	2.43
16.	HAITI	2.14
17.	BRAZIL	1.91
18.	ARGENTINA	1.90
19.	MEXICO	1.57
20.	CUBA	.54

SOURCE: SALA, 28–3500

Table A16

CUMULATIVE ANNOUNCED TOTAL U.S. ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 20 LR, 1946–89

(M US 1970)

I. ALPHABETICAL

A.	ARGENTINA	1,781.3
B.	BOLIVIA	1,121.9
C.	BRAZIL	6,403.2
D.	CHILE	2,431.2
E.	COLOMBIA	2,388.9
F.	COSTA RICA	709.5
G.	CUBA	53.8
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	1,045.7
I.	ECUADOR	614.9
J.	EL SALVADOR	1,312.3
K.	GUATEMALA	779.0
L.	HAITI	407.3
M.	HONDURAS	777.2
N.	MEXICO	3,107.9
O.	NICARAGUA	373.5
P.	PANAMA	604.8
Q.	PARAGUAY	254.1
R.	PERU	1,739.8
S.	URUGUAY	278.7
T.	VENEZUELA	971.0
	Total Latin America	27,155.9
	Latin America Average	1,429.3

II. RANK ORDER

1.	BRAZIL	6,403.2
2.	MEXICO	3,107.9
3.	CHILE	2,431.2
4.	COLOMBIA	2,388.9
5.	ARGENTINA	1,781.3
6.	PERU	1,739.8
	Latin America Average	1,429.3
7.	EL SALVADOR	1,312.3
8.	BOLIVIA	1,121.9
9.	DOMINICAN REP.	1,045.7
10.	VENEZUELA	971.0
11.	GUATEMALA	779.0
12.	HONDURAS	777.2
13.	COSTA RICA	709.5
14.	ECUADOR	614.9
15.	PANAMA	604.8
16.	HAITI	407.3
17.	NICARAGUA	373.5
18.	URUGUAY	278.7
19.	PARAGUAY	254.1
20.	CUBA	53.8

SOURCE: SALA, 28–3501

Table A17

CUMULATIVE ANNOUNCED U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 20 LR, 1946–89
(M US 1970)

I. ALPHABETICAL

A.	ARGENTINA	1,560.2
B.	BOLIVIA	1,064.2
C.	BRAZIL	5,974.9
D.	CHILE	2,264.1
E.	COLOMBIA	2,211.3
F.	COSTA RICA	693.9
G.	CUBA	53.0
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	1,001.3
I.	ECUADOR	538.9
J.	EL SALVADOR	1,011.2
K.	GUATEMALA	739.9
L.	HAITI	398.2
M.	HONDURAS	624.4
N.	MEXICO	3,088.2
O.	NICARAGUA	351.0
P.	PANAMA	579.5
Q.	PARAGUAY	235.8
R.	PERU	1,569.1
S.	URUGUAY	225.8
T.	VENEZUELA	816.4
	Latin America	25,001.1
	Latin America Average	1,300.0

II. RANK ORDER

1.	BRAZIL	5,974.9
2.	MEXICO	3,088.2
3.	CHILE	2,264.1
4.	COLOMBIA	2,211.3
5.	PERU	1,569.1
6.	ARGENTINA	1,560.2
	Latin America Average	1,300.0
7.	BOLIVIA	1,064.2
8.	EL SALVADOR	1,011.2
9.	DOMINICAN REP.	1,001.3
10.	VENEZUELA	816.4
11.	GUATEMALA	739.9
12.	COSTA RICA	693.9
13.	HONDURAS	624.4
14.	PANAMA	579.5
15.	ECUADOR	538.9
16.	HAITI	398.2
17.	NICARAGUA	351.0
18.	PARAGUAY	235.8
19.	URUGUAY	225.8
20.	CUBA	53.0

SOURCE: SALA, 28–3502.

Table A18

CUMULATIVE ANNOUNCED U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE, DEFLATED, 20 LR, 1946–89
(M US 1970)

I. ALPHABETICAL

A.	ARGENTINA	221.1
B.	BOLIVIA	57.7
C.	BRAZIL	428.3
D.	CHILE	167.0
E.	COLOMBIA	177.5
F.	COSTA RICA	15.6
G.	CUBA	.9
H.	DOMINICAN REP.	44.4
I.	ECUADOR	76.0
J.	EL SALVADOR	301.1
K.	GUATEMALA	39.1
L.	HAITI	9.1
M.	HONDURAS	152.8
N.	MEXICO	19.7
O.	NICARAGUA	22.5
P.	PANAMA	25.4
Q.	PARAGUAY	18.4
R.	PERU	170.7
S.	URUGUAY	53.0
T.	VENEZUELA	154.6
	Total Latin America	2,154.8
	Latin America Average	112.8

II. RANK ORDER

1.	BRAZIL	428.3
2.	EL SALVADOR	301.1
3.	ARGENTINA	221.1
4.	COLOMBIA	177.5
5.	PERU	170.7
6.	CHILE	167.0
7.	VENEZUELA	154.6
8.	HONDURAS	152.8
	Latin America Average	112.8
9.	ECUADOR	76.0
10.	BOLIVIA	57.7
11.	URUGUAY	53.0
12.	DOMINICAN REP.	44.4
13.	GUATEMALA	39.1
14.	PANAMA	25.4
15.	NICARAGUA	22.5
16.	MEXICO	19.7
17.	PARAGUAY	18.4
18.	COSTA RICA	15.6
19.	HAITI	9.1
20.	CUBA	.9

SOURCE: SALA, 28–3503.