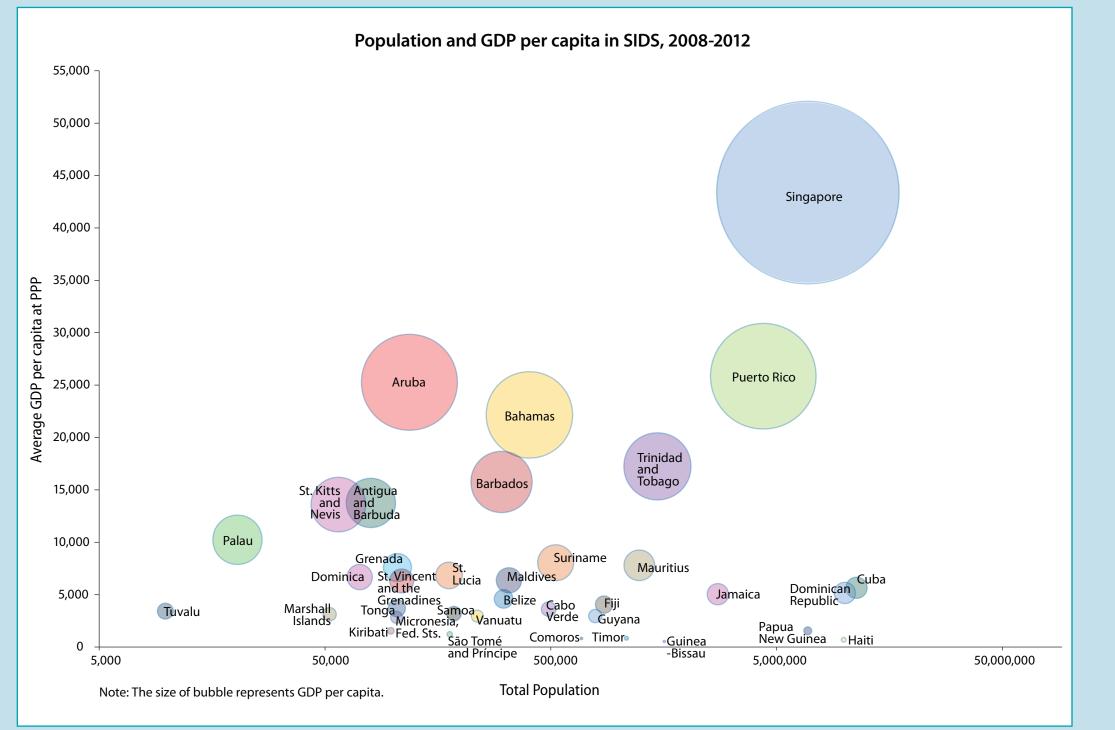
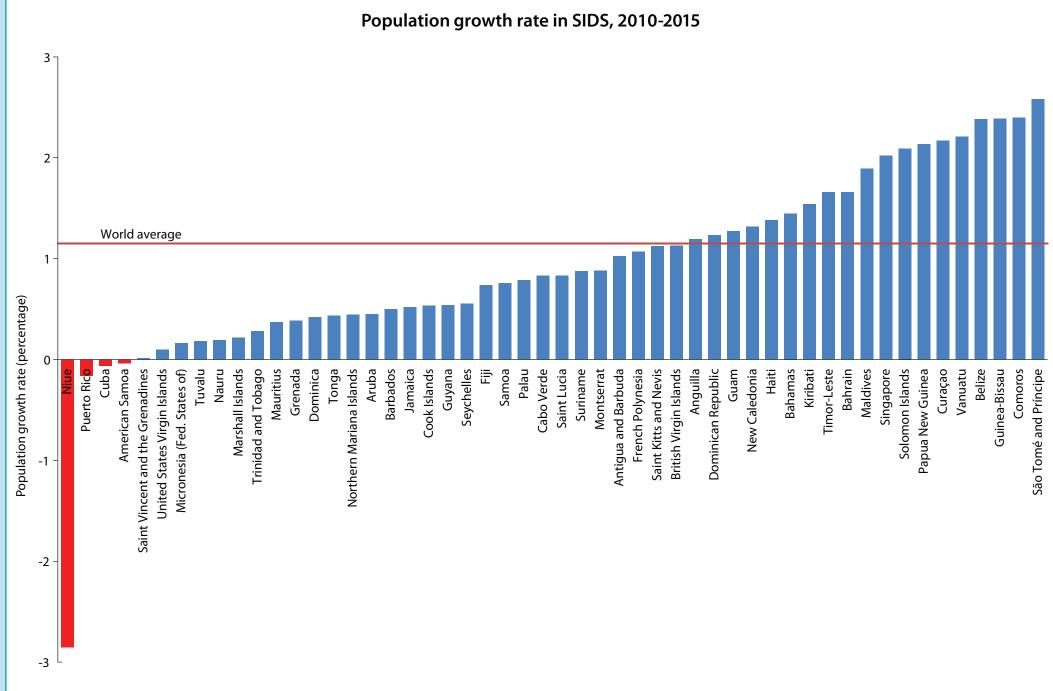
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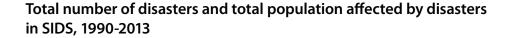


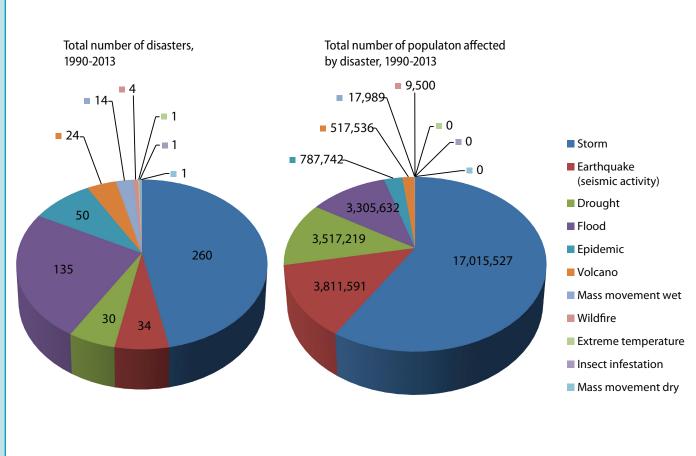
Population and Development in SIDS 2014

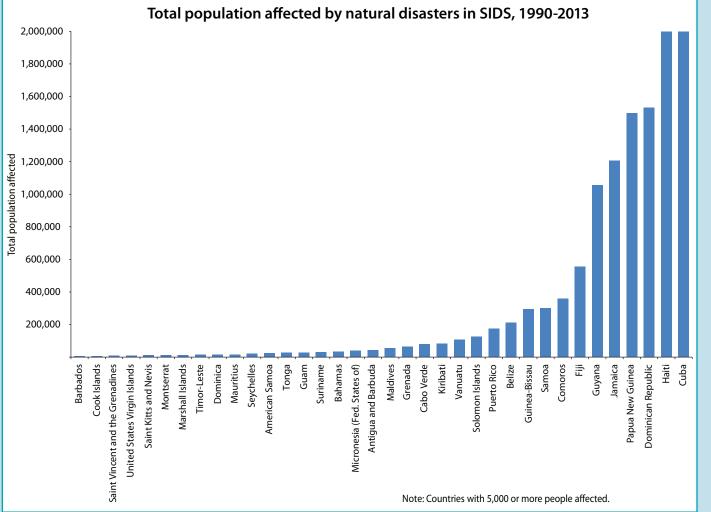
	Demographic Indicators							Economic Indicators				Environmental Indicators				
Country or territory	Total population (thousands) 2014	Population growth rate (percentage) 2010-2015	Total fertility rate 2010-2015	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2010-2015	Percentage of population under age 15 2014	Percentage of population 60 or over 2014	Net migration rate (per thousand) 2010-2015	GDP per capita at PPP (international dollars per capita) 2011-2012	Unemployment rate 2005-2012	Personal remittances (as a percentage of GDP) 2005-2012	Net ODA received (as a percentage of GNI) 2005-2011	Proportion of popula- tion using improved drinking-water sources 2007-2011	Proportion of popula- tion using improved sanitation facilities 2006-2011	Population affected by natural disasters 1990-2013	Renewable internal freshwater resources per capital (cubic meters) 1990-2013	Environment Perfor- mance Index 2013
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
SIDS	65 711	1.1	2.5	71.5	27.4	11.3	-1.4	9 852		3.5	2.4	80	67	28 982 736	22 386	
The AIMS (Africa, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea)	10 411	1.8	2.3	74.0	23.9	12.4	7.1	29 062		1.3	4.2	94	78	823 242		
Cabo Verde	504	0.8	2.3	74.9	28.8	7.5	-6.9	3 695 ²⁰¹²		9.1 ²⁰¹²	13.6 2011	89 ²⁰¹¹	63 ²⁰¹¹	78 797	612	44.1
Comoros Guinea-Bissau	752 1 746	2.4 2.4	4.7 5.0	60.8 54.2	41.9 41.3	4.6 5.5	-2.8 -1.2	831 ²⁰¹² 494 ²⁰¹²		 5.5 ²⁰¹⁰	8.5 ²⁰¹¹ 12.3 ²⁰¹¹	95 ²⁰¹⁰ 72 ²⁰¹¹	35 ²⁰¹⁰ 19 ²⁰¹¹	359 249 293 144	1 714 9 851	31.4 36.0
Maldives	352	1.9	2.3	77.7	28.4	6.8	0.0	6 567 ²⁰¹²	14.4 ²⁰⁰⁶	0.1 ²⁰¹²	2.5 ²⁰¹¹	99 ²⁰¹¹	98 ²⁰¹¹	54 001	90	
Mauritius	1 249	0.4	1.5	73.5	19.4	14.2	0.0	8 120 ²⁰¹²	8.7 ²⁰¹²	0.0 2012	1.6 2011	100 2011	91 ²⁰¹¹	14 485	2 139	58.1
São Tomé and Príncipe Seychelles	198 93	2.6 0.6	4.1 2.2	66.2 73.1	41.5 22.2	4.7 11.0	-1.6 -3.4	1 400 ²⁰¹² 12 858 ²⁰¹²	16.7 ²⁰⁰⁶ 5.5 ²⁰⁰⁵	2.4 ²⁰¹² 0.1 ²⁰¹²	30.2 ²⁰¹¹ 2.1 ²⁰¹¹	97 ²⁰¹¹ 96 ²⁰¹¹	34 ²⁰¹¹ 97 ²⁰¹¹	0 21 328	11 901	 55.6
Singapore	5 517	2.0	1.3	82.2	15.7	16.4	15.0	51 709 ²⁰¹²	2.8 ²⁰¹²			100 2011	100 2011	2 238		81.8
The Caribbean	43 515	0.7	2.3	72.6	25.8	12.5	-3.1	7 122		3.3	1.4	83	73	25 324 924	10 492	
Anguilla *	14	1.2			20.8	11.3						95 ²⁰¹¹	98 ²⁰¹¹	150		
Antigua and Barbuda Aruba *	91	1.0 0.4	2.1 1.7	75.9 75.4	24.6 18.8	10.5 17.8	-0.1 2.4	12 733 ²⁰¹² 25 355 ²⁰¹¹	 5.7 ²⁰⁰⁷	1.8 ²⁰¹² 0.2 ²⁰¹¹	1.4 ²⁰¹¹	98 ²⁰¹¹ 98 ²⁰¹¹	91 ²⁰¹¹ 98 ²⁰¹¹	42 484	590	48.9
Bahamas	103 383	1.4	1.7	75.4	21.0	17.8	5.2	25 355 ²⁰¹¹ 21 908 ²⁰¹²	14.0 ²⁰¹²	0.2 2011		96 2011	88 ²⁰⁰⁷	32 200		46.6
Barbados	286	0.5	1.8	75.3	18.8	16.5	1.4	14 917 ²⁰¹²	11.6 ²⁰¹²	1.8 ²⁰¹⁰	0.4 2010	100 2011	92 ²⁰⁰⁶	5 381	284	45.5
Belize	340	2.4	2.7	73.8	33.4	5.9	4.6	4 721 ²⁰¹¹	8.2 ²⁰⁰⁸	5.0 ²⁰¹¹	2.1 ²⁰¹¹	99 ²⁰¹¹	90 ²⁰¹¹	213 170	50 588	50.5
British Virgin Islands * Cuba	29 11 259	1.1 -0.1	 1.5	 79.2	22.1 15.9	12.2 19.0	-2.5	 6 051 ²⁰¹¹	 3.2 ²⁰¹¹		 0.2 ²⁰⁰⁸	 94 ²⁰¹¹	 92 ²⁰¹¹	3 12 547 708	 3 381	 55.1
Curaçao *	162	2.2	1.9	77.0	19.2	20.5	18.0							0		
Dominica	72	0.4			20.3	14.3		6 692 ²⁰¹²		4.8 ²⁰¹²	5.2 ²⁰¹¹	94 ²⁰⁰⁷	81 ²⁰⁰⁷	13 761		47.1
Dominican Republic Grenada	10 529 106	1.2 0.4	2.5 2.2	73.3 72.7	29.9 26.6	9.4 10.0	-2.7 -8.1	5 746 ²⁰¹² 7 267 ²⁰¹²	14.7 ²⁰¹¹	6.1 ²⁰¹² 3.8 ²⁰¹²	0.4 ²⁰¹¹ 1.6 ²⁰¹¹	82 ²⁰¹¹ 94 ²⁰⁰⁷	82 ²⁰¹¹ 92 ²⁰⁰⁷	1 532 332 62 860	2 069	53.2 35.2
Guyana	804	0.5	2.2	66.2	35.3	5.5	-8.2	3 584 ²⁰¹²		16.5 ²⁰¹²	6.2 ²⁰¹¹	95 ²⁰¹¹	84 ²⁰¹¹	1 054 974	 304 723	38.1
Haiti	10 461	1.4	3.2	63.0	34.6	6.9	-3.4	771 ²⁰¹²		20.6 2012	23.2 ²⁰¹¹	64 ²⁰¹¹	26 ²⁰¹¹	8 358 123	1 297	19.0
Jamaica	2 799	0.5	2.3	73.5	26.5	11.5	-5.8	5 440 ²⁰¹²	13.7 ²⁰¹²	14.5 ²⁰¹²	0.3 2011	93 ²⁰¹¹	80 ²⁰¹¹	1 204 858	3 475	58.3
Montserrat * Sint Maarten (Dutch part) *	5 46	0.9 2.0			22.2 18.9	17.1 12.3						99 ²⁰¹¹	83 2007	13 200 0		
Puerto Rico *	3 684	-0.2	1.6	78.8	19.2	19.3	-5.6	27 678 ²⁰¹²	14.5 ²⁰¹²				99 ²⁰¹¹	173 671	1 922	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	55	1.1			26.0	9.0		14 314 ²⁰¹²		5.9 ²⁰¹²	2.2 ²⁰¹¹	98 ²⁰¹¹	87 ²⁰⁰⁷	12 980	453	
Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	184 109	0.8 0.0	1.9 2.0	74.7 72.4	23.6 24.9	12.3 	0.0 -9.1	6 848 ²⁰¹² 6 515 ²⁰¹²	20.6 ²⁰¹⁰ 18.8 ²⁰⁰⁸	2.4 ²⁰¹² 4.2 ²⁰¹²	3.0 ²⁰¹¹ 2.6 ²⁰¹¹	94 ²⁰¹¹ 95 ²⁰¹¹	65 ²⁰¹¹ 76 ²⁰⁰⁷	4 125 8 209		
Suriname	544	0.9	2.3	70.9	26.9	9.9	-1.9	9 376 ²⁰¹²		0.2 2012	2.3 ²⁰¹¹	92 ²⁰¹¹	83 ²⁰¹¹	31 548	166 113	53.6
Trinidad and Tobago	1 344	0.3	1.8	69.8	20.8	14.0	-2.2	17 437 ²⁰¹²	4.6 ²⁰⁰⁸	0.5 ²⁰¹¹	0.0 2010	94 ²⁰¹¹	92 ²⁰¹¹	3 187	2 881	52.3
United States Virgin Islands *	107	0.1	2.5	80.0	20.8	23.2	-6.8					100 ²⁰¹¹	96 ²⁰¹¹	10 000		
The Pacific	11 785	1.8	3.8	65.3	36.8	5.9	-2.7	2 334		8.8	8.2	56	35	2 834 570		
American Samoa * Northern Mariana Islands *	55 55	0.0 0.4			32.7 18.2	8.1 10.3			 6.5 ²⁰⁰⁵					25 563 500		
Cook Islands *	21	0.5			25.5	11.4						100 ²⁰¹¹	95 ²⁰¹¹	7 024		
Fiji	887	0.7	2.6	69.7	28.8	8.9	-6.6	4 467 ²⁰¹²	8.7 ²⁰⁰⁹	4.9 ²⁰¹²	2.0 ²⁰¹¹	96 ²⁰¹¹	87 ²⁰¹¹	555 138	32 895	53.1
French Polynesia * Guam *	280 168	1.1 1.3	2.1 2.4	76.1 78.7	22.5 25.9	11.2 12.7	-0.4 0.0		11.7 ²⁰⁰⁷ 12.2 ²⁰¹²			100 ²⁰¹¹ 99 ²⁰¹¹	97 ²⁰¹¹ 97 ²⁰¹¹	3 922 27 477		
Kiribati	103	1.5	3.0	68.8	31.4	6.7	-2.0	 1 736 ²⁰¹²			 27.0 ²⁰¹¹	66 ²⁰¹¹	39 ²⁰¹¹	84 085		55.8
Marshall Islands	53	0.2			40.5	7.7		3 471 ²⁰¹²			38.2 ²⁰¹¹	94 ²⁰¹¹	76 ²⁰¹¹	13 202		
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	104	0.2 0.2	3.3	68.9	34.5 22.1	7.3 15.4	-15.7	3 155 ²⁰¹²			41.2 ²⁰¹¹	 96 ²⁰¹¹	 66 ²⁰¹¹	40 862		
Nauru New Caledonia *	10 260	1.3	 2.1	 76.2	22.1	15.4	 4.4					96 ²⁰¹¹	100 2011	1 537		
Niue *	1	-2.9			25.2	14.2						99 ²⁰¹¹	100 ²⁰¹¹	1 199		
Palau Parva Nava Cainaa	21	0.8			21.7	10.3		11 006 ²⁰¹²	4.2 ²⁰⁰⁵		14.5 ²⁰¹¹	95 ²⁰¹¹	100 2011	0		52.0
Papua New Guinea Samoa	7 476 192	2.1 0.8	3.8 4.2	62.3 73.0	37.6 37.5	5.0 7.7	0.0 -13.4	2 184 ²⁰¹² 3 620 ²⁰¹²	 5.7 ²⁰¹¹	0.0 ²⁰¹⁰ 23.2 ²⁰¹²	5.1 ²⁰¹¹ 16.4 ²⁰¹¹	40 ²⁰¹¹ 98 ²⁰¹¹	19 ²⁰¹¹ 92 ²⁰¹¹	1 497 645 301 288	114 217 	41.1
Solomon Islands	573	2.1	4.1	67.5	39.9	5.1	-4.3	1 835 ²⁰¹²		1.7 2012	49.6 ²⁰¹¹	79 ²⁰¹¹	29 ²⁰¹¹	125 697	83 086	31.6
Timor-Leste	1 152	1.7	5.9	67.3	45.2	5.3	-13.3	1 068 ²⁰¹²	3.9 ²⁰¹⁰	8.8 ²⁰¹²	6.7 ²⁰¹¹	69 ²⁰¹¹	39 ²⁰¹¹	13 571	6 986	39.4
Tonga Tuvalu	106 10	0.4 0.2	3.8	72.6	37.0 32.2	8.0 10.5	-15.4	4 494 ²⁰¹² 4 044 ²⁰¹²	1.1 ²⁰⁰⁶ 6.5 ²⁰⁰⁵	12.6 ²⁰¹²	21.3 ²⁰¹¹ 76.7 ²⁰¹¹	99 ²⁰¹¹ 98 ²⁰¹¹	92 ²⁰¹¹ 83 ²⁰¹¹	26 681 850		61.7
Vanuatu	258	2.2	 3.4	 71.5	32.2	6.3	0.0	3 183 ²⁰¹²	4.6 ²⁰⁰⁹	 2.8 ²⁰¹²	11.9 ²⁰¹¹	98 ²⁰¹¹ 91 ²⁰¹¹	58 ²⁰¹¹	108 329		45.9
	1 230		5.7	,	50.5	5.5	0.0	5.05		2.0	11.5		50	100 525		1313



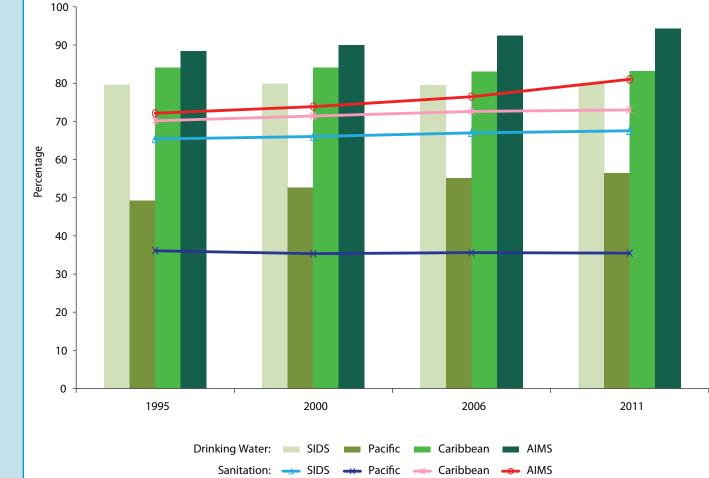














Note: All URL addresses refer to sites accessed as of 1 March 2014.

Col. (1) Total population (thousands): Midyear de facto population. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Col. (7) Net migration rate (per thousand): Number of immigrants minus Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (Sales No. E.13.XIII.10).

Col. (2) Population growth rate (percentage): Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period, expressed as a percentage. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (Sales No. E.13.XIII.10).

Col. (3) Total fertility rate: Average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as children per woman. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (Sales No. E.13.XIII.10). data.worldbank.org/products/wdi.

Col. (4) Life expectancy at birth (years): Average number of years of life Col. (9) Total unemployment rate: The unemployment rate refers to expected by a hypothetical cohort of individuals who would be subject during all their lives to the mortality rates of a given period. It is expressed as years. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Af-Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (Sales No. E.13.XIII.10).

Col. (5) Percentage of population under 15 years of age: Estimated mid- Col. (10) Personal remittances, received (percentage of GDP): year population under age 15 years, indicated as percentage of the total

sion, Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (Sales No. E.13.XIII.10).

Col. (6) Percentage of population aged 60 years or over: Estimated midyear population aged 60 years or over, indicated as percentage of the Revision, Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (Sales No. E.13. http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi. XIII.10).

the number of emigrants over a specified period, divided by the personyears lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (Sales No. E.13.XIII.10).

Col. (8) Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP) (international dollars per capita): GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation es. Data are in current international dollars. Source: World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database. Available from http:// from http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx.

the share of the labour force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labour force and unemployment differ by country. Source: International Labour Organization pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrines; pit latrines with a slab or fairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, (2013). Key Indicators of the Labour Market database. Available from platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/WCMS_114240/lang--en/index.htm.

Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation population. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash Col. (14) Population affected by natural disasters: Population affected

Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revi- or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresi- by natural disasters consist of the number of people requiring immedident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers ate assistance during a period of emergency due to the natural disaster between resident and nonresident individuals. Compensation of em-requiring basic survival assistance such as food, water, shelter, sanitation ployees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term and immediate medical help; this may include displaced or evacuated workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident people. This indicator reflects the cumulated number of people affected total population. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Source: World Bank by all natural disasters during 1990 to 2013. Source: Centre for Research Social Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database. Available from on the Epidemiology of Disasters (SRED). The International Disaster Data-

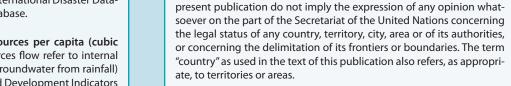
> Col. (11) Net official development assistance (ODA) received (as per-Col. (15) Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic centage of GNI): Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of meters): Renewable internal freshwater resources flow refer to internal disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments renewable resources (internal river flows and groundwater from rainfall) of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Devel- in the country. Source: World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators opment Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by 2013 Database. Available from http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi. non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in from http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi.

Col. (12) Proportion of population using improved drinking-water sources: Proportion of the total population who use any of the follow- and climate and energy. Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law and any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of ing types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot Policy (YCELP) and the Center for International Earth Science Informaor yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; tion Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, 2014 Environmental Perof fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resourc- protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water. Source: United formance Index. Available from http://epi.yale.edu/. Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators website. Available

> Col. (13) Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities: Proportion of the total population with access to any of the following facilities in the home or compound: flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a piped sewer system, septic tank or drop hole; and composting toilets/latrines. Source: United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators website. Available from http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx.

base. Available from http://www.emdat.be/database.

countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Source: World Col. (16) Environment Performance Index (EPI): The Environmental Per-Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database. Available formance Index (EPI) is a composite of 20 environmental indicators reflecting national-level data. These indicators are combined into nine "issue" categories, namely, health impacts, air quality, water and sanitation, water resources, agriculture, forests, fisheries, biodiversity and habitat,



Notes: 🖊

For the purpose of this wall chart, the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) were drawn from the list of the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) (Accessed on 23 July 2013) and that of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Accessed on 23 May 2014). It consists of 52 countries and/or territories, among which, 37 are Member States of the United Nations. Other SIDS include non-United Nations Member States and non-self-governing or non-independent territories that are associate members of the United Nations regional commissions. Ten of the SIDS are also classified by the United Nations as Least Developed Countries (Source: http://www.unohrlls.org/en/lldc/39/).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the

Regional level values are the weighted averages of each indicator, except for the values in columns (1) and (14), which refer to regional totals. Weighted averages are not shown when the country data represents less than two thirds of the region's aggregate numerator of the indicator in question. The population-weighted regional averages have been calculated using the figures of the World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision while for Personal remittances and Net ODA received, the averages were weighted by their respective denominators.

A star (*) indicates that the country or territory is not a United Nations Member State.

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available.

A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 2010-2015, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 30 June of the second year.

Population and Development in SIDS 2014

Total population. In 2014, the population of the small island developing states (SIDS) is estimated to be 66 million, which represents nearly 1 per cent of the world's population. Between 1995 and 2014, the total population of SIDS increased by 14 million, or 26 per cent. The population of SIDS varies greatly among countries or territories, from less than 10,000 persons (Montserrat, Niue and Tuvalu) to more than 10 million (Cuba, The Dominican Republic and Haiti).

Population growth rate. Annual population growth rates also vary over time and across countries, but, overall, the average annual population growth rate has declined from 1.6 per cent in 1990-1995 to 1.1 per cent in 2010-2015. In 2010-2015, 17 of the 52 SIDS have population growth rates higher than 1.2 per cent per year, the world average population growth rate. At the other extreme, four countries or territories (American Samoa, Cuba, Niue and Puerto Rico) are currently experiencing negative growth rates.

Total fertility rate. The total fertility rate (TFR) in SIDS has declined from 3.2 children per woman in 1990-1995 to 2.5 children per woman in 2010-2015. The number of countries or territories with total fertility of 4 children per woman or greater declined from 15 countries or territories in 1990-1995 to 6 countries in 2010-2015. Eleven countries had a TFR below the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman in 2010-2015.

Life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 65.9 years in 1990-1995 to 71.5 years in 2010-2015. During 2010-2015, only 13 countries or territories had achieved life expectancy at birth greater than 75 years, and 13 countries had life expectancy between 70 and 75 years. For the remaining 12 countries, life expectancy at birth remained at 70 years or below in 2010-2015, including 4 countries where it was 65 years or lower.

Percentage of population under 15 years of age. Except for Singapore and Cuba, SIDS have relatively young populations. In 2014, 27.4 per cent of SIDS' total population was under 15 years of age. This is due to low life expectancy, relatively high fertility and high rates of emigration of the working-age population in some SIDS. The majority of SIDS with high fertility (average of four or more children per woman) had young population aged structures with over 40 per cent of their population below the age of 15 years.

Percentage of population aged 60 years or over. The share of older persons (the population aged 60 years or over) in SIDS has risen from 8.1 per cent in 1990 to 11.3 per cent in 2014. Almost half of SIDS has a share of older persons below 10 per cent. Aruba, Bar-

bados, Curacao, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Singapore and the United States Virgin Islands are the most aged SIDS, with more than 15 per cent of their population aged 60 years or over.

Net migration rate. Migration is an important phenomenon in most SIDS. In the Caribbean and Pacific regions, the emigration from SIDS exceeded immigration. People from the Pacific Islands traditionally migrated in large numbers to Australia and New Zealand, while nationals from the Caribbean migrated to Canada, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. While emigration can boost remittances and alleviate local labour market pressures, it can pose particular challenges because of the emigration of highly skilled workers.

GDP per capita at PPP (international dollars per capita). GDP per capita varies greatly among SIDS, from as high as \$51,709 (Singapore) to as low as \$494 (Guinea-Bissau). The average GDP for SIDS is \$9,852; however, only 10 countries or territories (Aruba, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Palau, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles, Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago) have GDP per capita higher than this amount.

Total unemployment rate. The unemployment rate in SIDS varies from 1.1 per cent in Tonga to 20.6 per cent in Saint Lucia. Eleven of the 26 countries with available data had unemployment rates above 11 per cent. The unemployment rate is higher in the Caribbean than in the Pacific and Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and South China Sea (AIMS).

Personal remittances received (*as a percentage of GDP*). The aggregate amount of remittances received by SIDS in 2012 was \$8.9 billion. Among countries with available data, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Jamaica received the largest absolute amount of remittances. However, Haiti, Guyana and Samoa received the highest contribution of the remittances as a share of their GDP.

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) received (as percentage of GNI). Many SIDS rely on ODA. In 2011, 10 SIDS—Haiti, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Fed. States of), Palau, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu— were among the world's top 20 recipients of ODA as a percentage of GNI. In several of these countries, ODA received was well in excess of 30 per cent of their GNI. With the notable exception of Haiti, Caribbean SIDS rely much less on ODA; Barbados, Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago receive less than 1 per cent of their GNI.

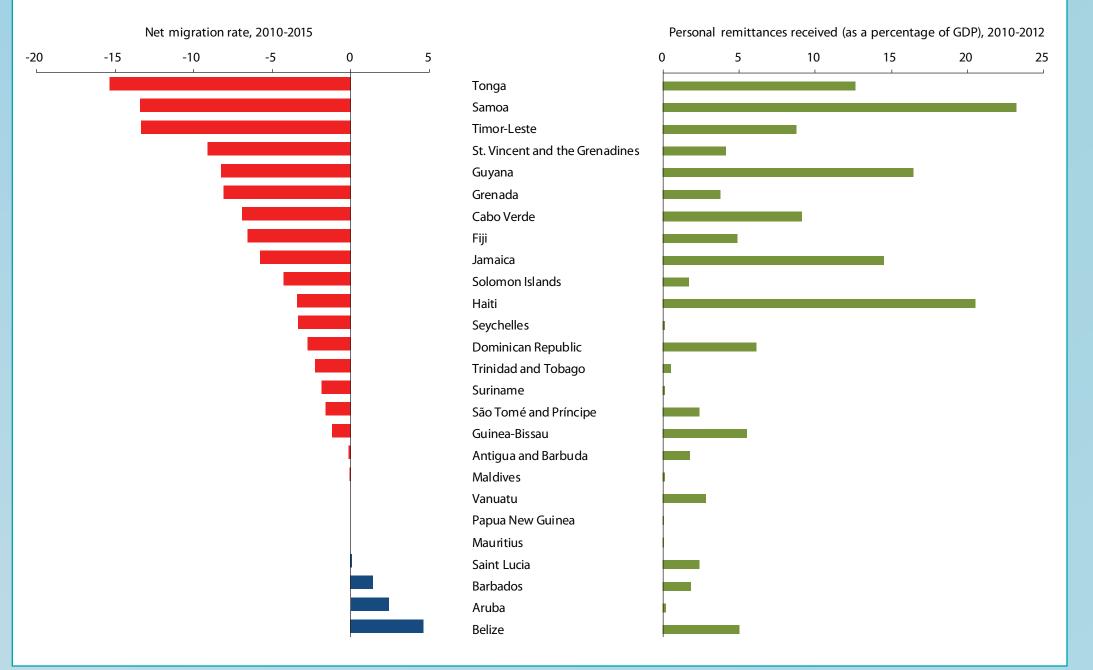
Proportion of the population using improved drinking-water sources. Access to safe drinking water is a critical development issue for SIDS, with profound implications for economic growth, human rights, public health and the environment. In 2011, 80 per cent of SIDS used an improved drinking-water source. The Caribbean and the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and South China Sea (AIMS) regions had the highest percentage of population using improved drinking water sources, while access was more limited in Papua New Guinea, Haiti and Kiribati, where less than two thirds of the population used improved drinking-water.

Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities. In 2011, 67 per cent of SIDS population relied on improved sanitation facilities. The greatest progress had been made in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and South China Sea (AIMS) region, where sanitation coverage had increased from 72 per cent in 1995 to 78 per cent in 2011. However, there was significant disparity among countries; in Haiti, Guinea-Bissau and Papua New Guinea, less than a quarter of the population had access to improved sanitation facilities.

Population affected by natural disasters. Ninety per cent of SIDS are in the tropics. Due to their geographic location and the patterns of oceanic circulation, precipitation varies greatly from one year to the next, leading to various forms of extreme rainfall events, such as droughts and floods. SIDS are also affected by seasonal extreme weather events such as tropical storms, cyclones and hurricanes. Between 1990 and 2013, 554 natural disasters were registered in SIDS. Tropical storms were the most common natural disaster accounting for an estimated 47 per cent of all natural disaster in this period, which affected about 17 million people. The second most common natural disaster was floods, affecting 3.3 million people. The top five countries for the number of people affected by natural disasters during this period were Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Papua New Guinea and Jamaica.

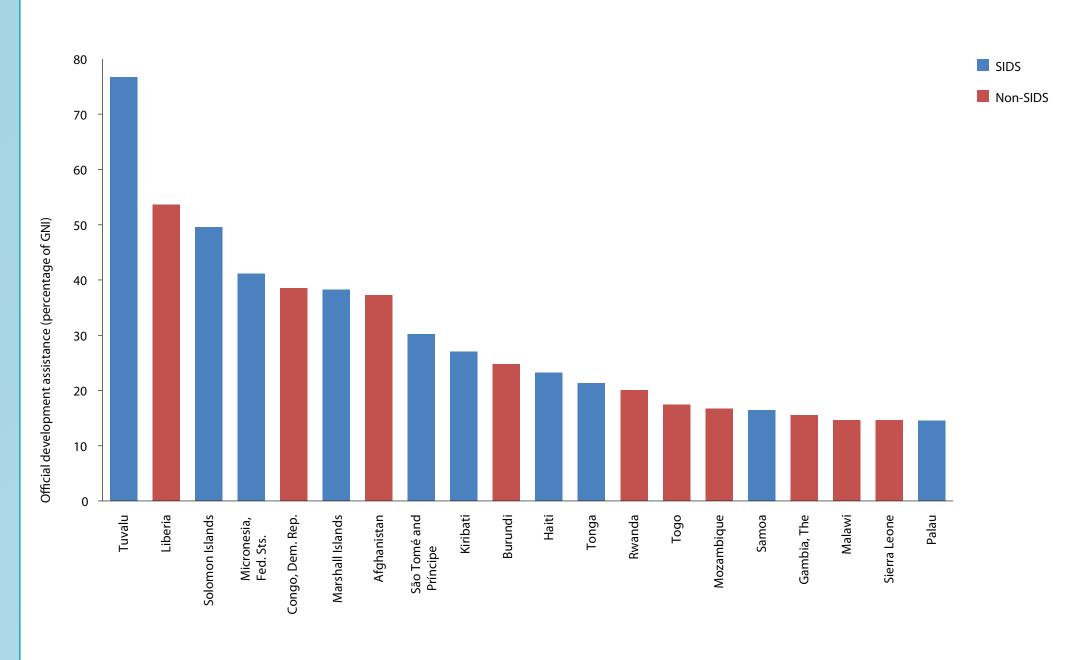
Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters). The availability of freshwater is a major limiting factor for economic and social development in SIDS. Many of these countries relied entirely on a single source of water supply, making them highly vulnerable to climatic and other environmental changes. According to the Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator, a country or region is said to experience "water stress" when annual water supplies drop below 1,700 cubic metres per person per year. Eight out of 24 SIDS (33 per cent) have water stress. When water supplies drop below 1,000 cubic metres per person per year, the country is said to experience "water scarcity". Seven out of 24 SIDS (29 per cent) have chronically limited fresh water resources (absolute water scarcity).

Environment Performance Index (EPI). The 2014 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranked 178 countries on how well they performed on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy areas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems. Singapore was among the top five global positions of this index, while Haiti had a very low EPI, ranking 176th at the world scale. Overall, SIDS ranked high on air quality but fared poorly on water resources (access to clean drinking water and access to improved sanitation) and on the climate and energy indicators (carbon dioxide emissions and access to electricity).



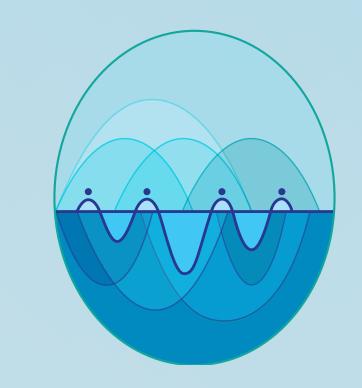
Net migration rate and personal remittances received in selected SIDS, 2010-2015





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United Nations Conference on SIDS 2014

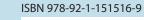
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