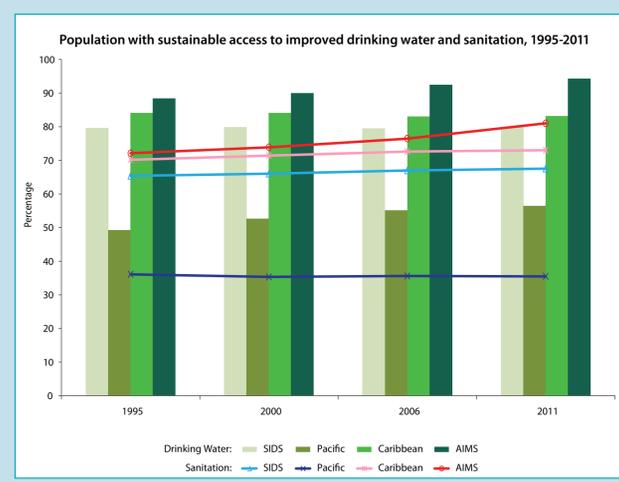
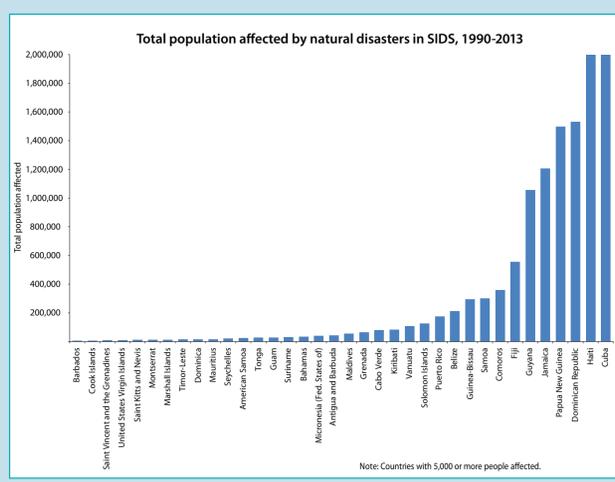
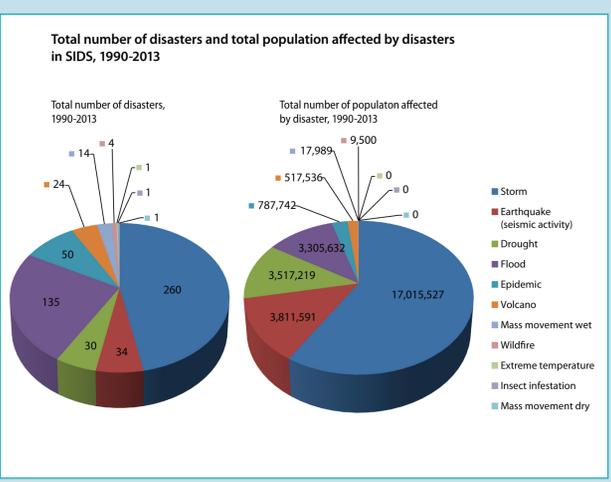
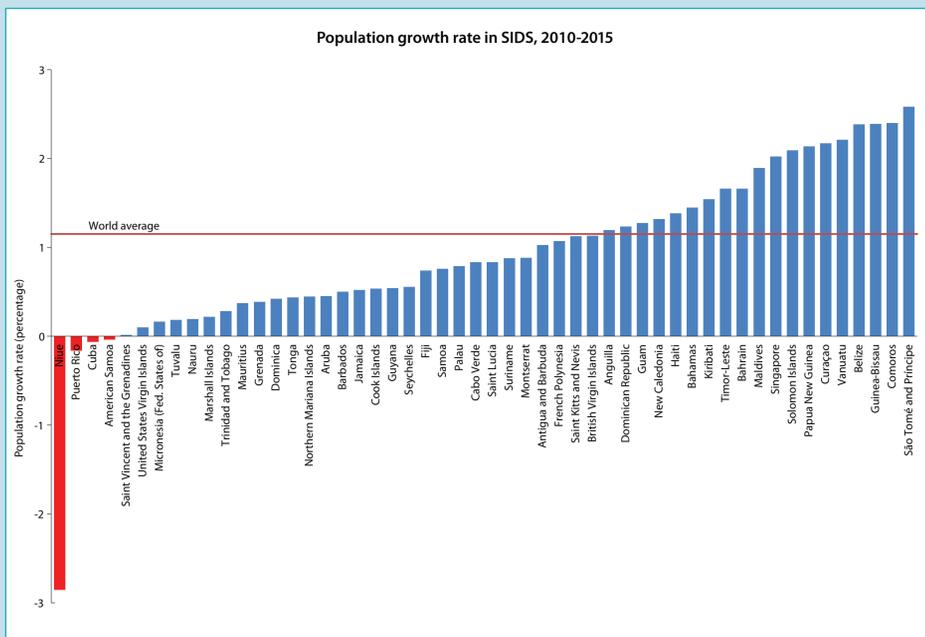
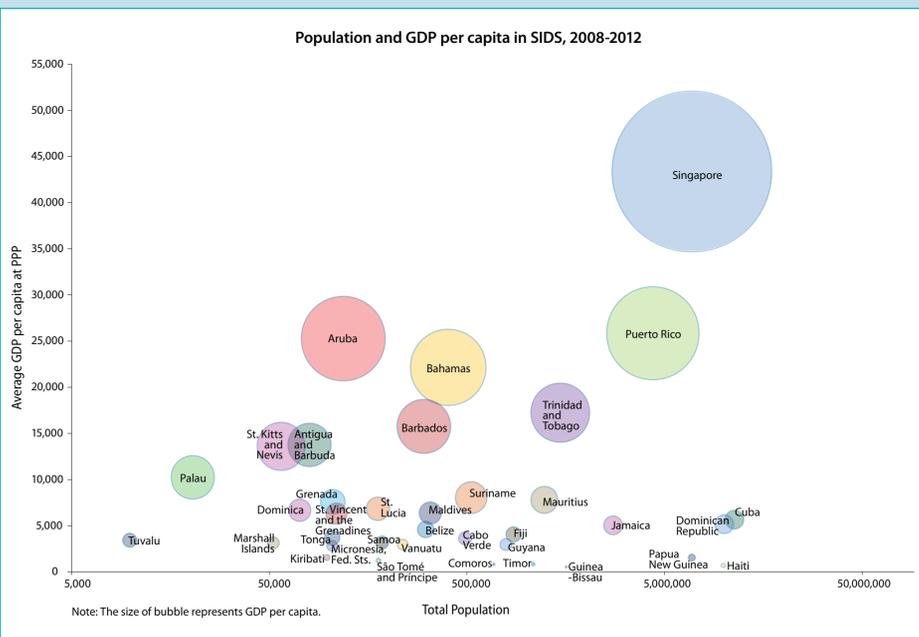




Population and Development in SIDS 2014

Country or territory	Demographic Indicators							Economic Indicators				Environmental Indicators				
	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 population using improved drinking-water sources 2007-2011	Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities 2006-2011	Population affected by natural disasters 1990-2013	Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters) 1990-2013	Environment Performance Index 2013
SIDS	65 711	2.1	2.5	71.5	27.4	11.3	-1.4	9 852	...	3.5	2.4	80	67	28 922 736	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	752	2.4	4.7	60.8	41.9	4.6	-2.8	831 ²⁰¹²	...	...	8.5 ²⁰¹¹	95 ²⁰¹¹	35 ²⁰¹¹	359 249	1 714	31.4
Guinea-Bissau	1 746	2.4	5.0	54.2	41.3	5.5	-1.2	494 ²⁰¹²	...	5.5 ²⁰¹⁰	12.3 ²⁰¹¹	19 ²⁰¹¹	293 144	9 851	36.0	...
Maldives	352	1.9	2.3	77.7	28.4	6.8	0.0	6 567 ²⁰¹²	14.4 ²⁰⁰⁸	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	198	2.6	4.1	66.2	41.5	4.7	-1.6	1 400 ²⁰¹²	16.7 ²⁰⁰⁸	2.4 ²⁰¹²	30.2 ²⁰¹¹	97 ²⁰¹¹	34 ²⁰¹¹	0	11 901	...
Seychelles	93	0.6	2.2	73.1	22.2	11.0	-3.4	12 858 ²⁰¹²	5.5 ²⁰⁰⁸	0.1 ²⁰¹²	2.1 ²⁰¹¹	96 ²⁰¹¹	97 ²⁰¹¹	21 328	...	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	116	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	91	1.0	2.1	75.9	24.6	10.5	-0.1	12 733 ²⁰¹²	...	...	1.4 ²⁰¹¹	98 ²⁰¹¹	91 ²⁰¹¹	42 484	590	48.9
Aruba *	103	0.4	1.7	75.4	18.8	17.8	2.4	25 355 ²⁰¹¹	5.7 ²⁰¹²	0.2 ²⁰¹¹	...	98 ²⁰¹¹	98 ²⁰¹¹	0	...	...
Bahamas	383	1.4	1.9	75.1	21.0	12.1	5.2	21 908 ²⁰¹²	14.0 ²⁰¹²	...	...	96 ²⁰¹¹	88 ²⁰¹¹	32 200	55	46.6
Barbados	286	0.5	1.8	75.3	18.8	16.5	1.4	14 917 ²⁰¹²	11.6 ²⁰¹²	1.8 ²⁰¹¹	0.4 ²⁰¹¹	100 ²⁰¹¹	92 ²⁰¹¹	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	0.0 ²⁰¹¹	2.1 ²⁰¹¹	99 ²⁰¹¹	90 ²⁰¹¹	213 170	50 588	50.5
British Virgin Islands *	29	1.1	...	...	22.1	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Cuba	11 259	-0.1	1.5	79.2	15.9	19.0	-2.5	6 051 ²⁰¹¹	3.2 ²⁰¹¹	...	0.2 ²⁰⁰⁸	94 ²⁰¹¹	92 ²⁰¹¹	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 ²⁰¹¹	81 ²⁰¹¹	13 761	...	47.1
Dominican Republic	10 529	1.2	2.5	73.3	29.9	9.4	-2.7	5 746 ²⁰¹²	14.7 ²⁰¹¹	6.1 ²⁰¹²	0.4 ²⁰¹¹	82 ²⁰¹¹	82 ²⁰¹¹	1 532 332	2 069	53.2
Grenada	106	0.4	2.2	72.7	26.6	10.0	-8.1	7 267 ²⁰¹²	...	3.8 ²⁰¹²	1.6 ²⁰¹¹	94 ²⁰¹¹	92 ²⁰¹¹	62 860	...	35.2
Guyana	804	0.5	2.6	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	7 711 ²⁰¹²	...	20.6 ²⁰¹²	23.2 ²⁰¹¹	64 ²⁰¹¹	76 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	93 ²⁰¹¹	1 204 858	3 475	58.3
Montserrat *	5	0.9	...	...	22.2	17.1	...	...	...	...	...	99 ²⁰¹¹	83 ²⁰¹¹	13 200	...	...
Sint Maarten (Dutch part) *	46	2.0	...	...	18.9	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 ²⁰¹¹	12 980	453	...
Saint Lucia	184	0.8	1.9	74.7	23.6	12.3	0.0	6 848 ²⁰¹²	20.6 ²⁰¹¹	2.4 ²⁰¹²	3.0 ²⁰¹¹	94 ²⁰¹¹	65 ²⁰¹¹	4 125	...	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	109	0.0	2.0	72.4	24.9	...	-9.1	6 515 ²⁰¹²	18.8 ²⁰⁰⁸	4.2 ²⁰¹²	2.6 ²⁰¹¹	95 ²⁰¹¹	76 ²⁰¹¹	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 ²⁰¹¹	94 ²⁰¹¹	92 ²⁰¹¹	3 187	2 881	52.3
United States Virgin Islands *	107	0.1	2.5	...	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 *	55	0.0	...	...	32.7	8.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 563	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands *	55	0.4	...	...	18.2	10.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 ²⁰⁰⁸	4.9 ²⁰¹²	2.0 ²⁰¹¹	96 ²⁰¹¹	87 ²⁰¹¹	555 138	32 895	53.1
French Polynesia *	280	1.1	2.1	76.1	22.5	11.2	-0.4	...	...	...	...	100 ²⁰¹¹	97 ²⁰¹¹	3 922	...	...
Guam *	168	1.3	2.4	78.7	25.9	12.7	0.0	...	...	...	...	99 ²⁰¹¹	97 ²⁰¹¹	27 477	...	...
Kiribati	104	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	3.3	68.9	34.5	7.3	-15.7	3 155 ²⁰¹²	...	...	41.2 ²⁰¹¹	...	...	40 862	...	...
Nauru	10	0.2	...	...	22.1	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	96 ²⁰¹¹	66 ²⁰¹¹	0	...	...
New Caledonia *	260	1.3	2.1	76.2	22.4	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	98 ²⁰¹¹	100 ²⁰¹¹	1 537	...	...
Niue *	1	-2.9	...	...	25.2	14.2	...	...	...	...	...	99 ²⁰¹¹	100 ²⁰¹¹	1 199	...	...
Palau	21	0.8	...	...	21.7	10.3	...	...	...	...	...	95 ²⁰¹¹	100 ²⁰¹¹	0	...	52.0
Papua New Guinea	7 476	2.1	3.8	62.3	37.6	5.0	0.0	2 184 ²⁰¹²	...	0.0 ²⁰¹¹	5.1 ²⁰¹¹	90 ²⁰¹¹	19 ²⁰¹¹	1 497 645	114 217	41.1
Samoa	192	0.8	4.2	73.0	37.5	7.7	-13.4	3 620 ²⁰¹²	5.7 ²⁰¹¹	23.2 ²⁰¹²	16.4 ²⁰¹¹	98 ²⁰¹¹	92 ²⁰¹¹	301 288	...	...
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 ²⁰¹¹	8.8 ²⁰¹²	6.7 ²⁰¹¹	69 ²⁰¹¹	39 ²⁰¹¹	13 571	6 986	39.4
Tonga	106	0.4	3.8	72.6	37.0	6.3	-15.4	4 494 ²⁰¹²	1.1 ²⁰⁰⁸	12.6 ²⁰¹²	21.3 ²⁰¹¹	99 ²⁰¹¹	92 ²⁰¹¹	26 681	...	61.7
Tuvalu	10	0.2	...	...	32.2	10.5	...	4 044 ²⁰¹²	6.5 ²⁰⁰⁸	...	76.7 ²⁰¹¹	98 ²⁰¹¹	83 ²⁰¹¹	850	...	...
Vanuatu	258	2.2	3.4	71.5	36.5	6.3	0.0	3 183 ²⁰¹²	4.6 ²⁰⁰⁸	2.8 ²⁰¹²	11.9 ²⁰¹¹	91 ²⁰¹¹	85 ²⁰¹¹	108 329	...	45.9



Definitions and sources:

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, 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).

Col. (4) **Life expectancy at birth (years):** Average number of years of life 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 Affairs, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (Sales No

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.

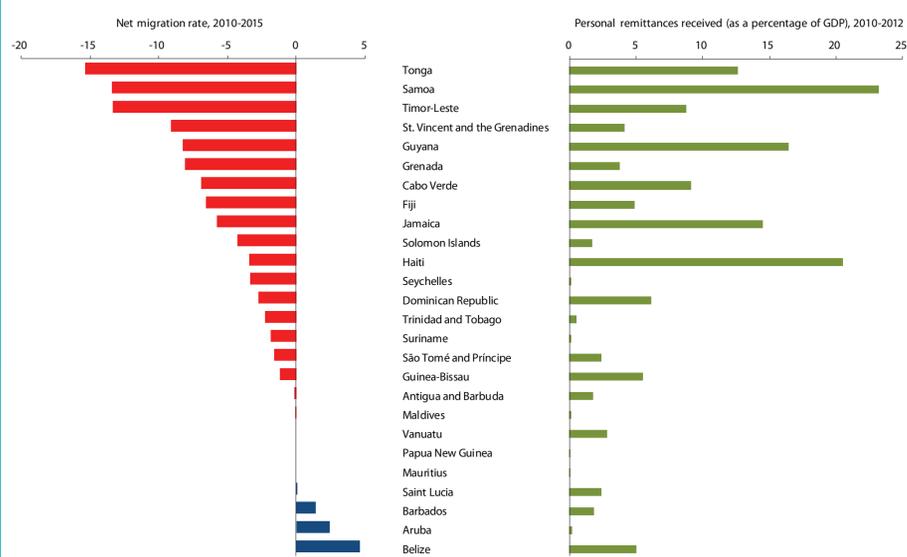
Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities. In 2011, 67 per cent of SIDS population relied on improved sanitation facilities. The greatest progress had been made in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and South China Sea (AIMS) region, where sanitation coverage had increased from 72 per 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.

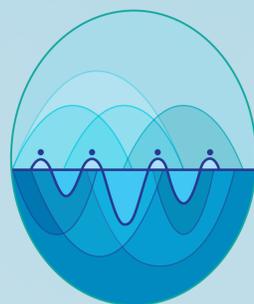
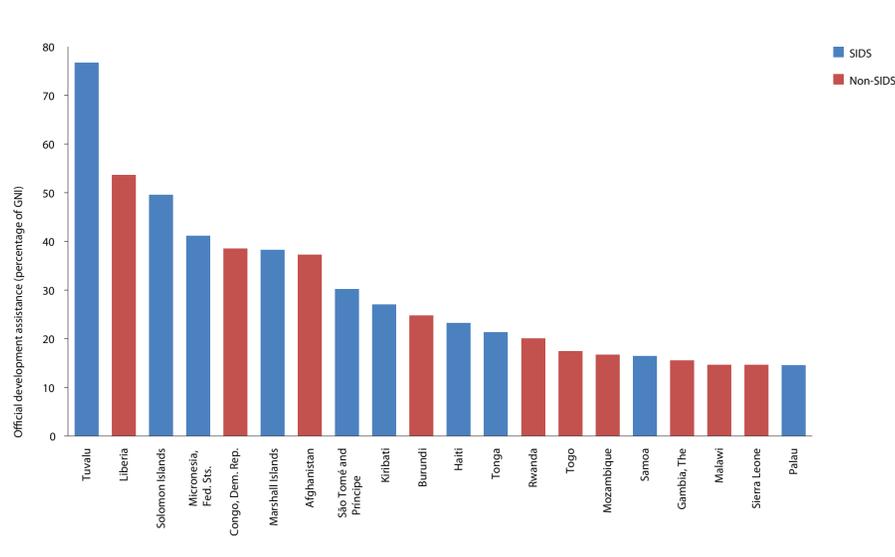
Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters). The availability of freshwater is a major limiting factor for economic and social development in SIDS. Many of these countries relied entirely on a single source of water supply, making them highly vulnerable to climatic and other environmental 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



Top 20 recipients of net official development assistance received, 2005-2012



United Nations Conference on SIDS 2014

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