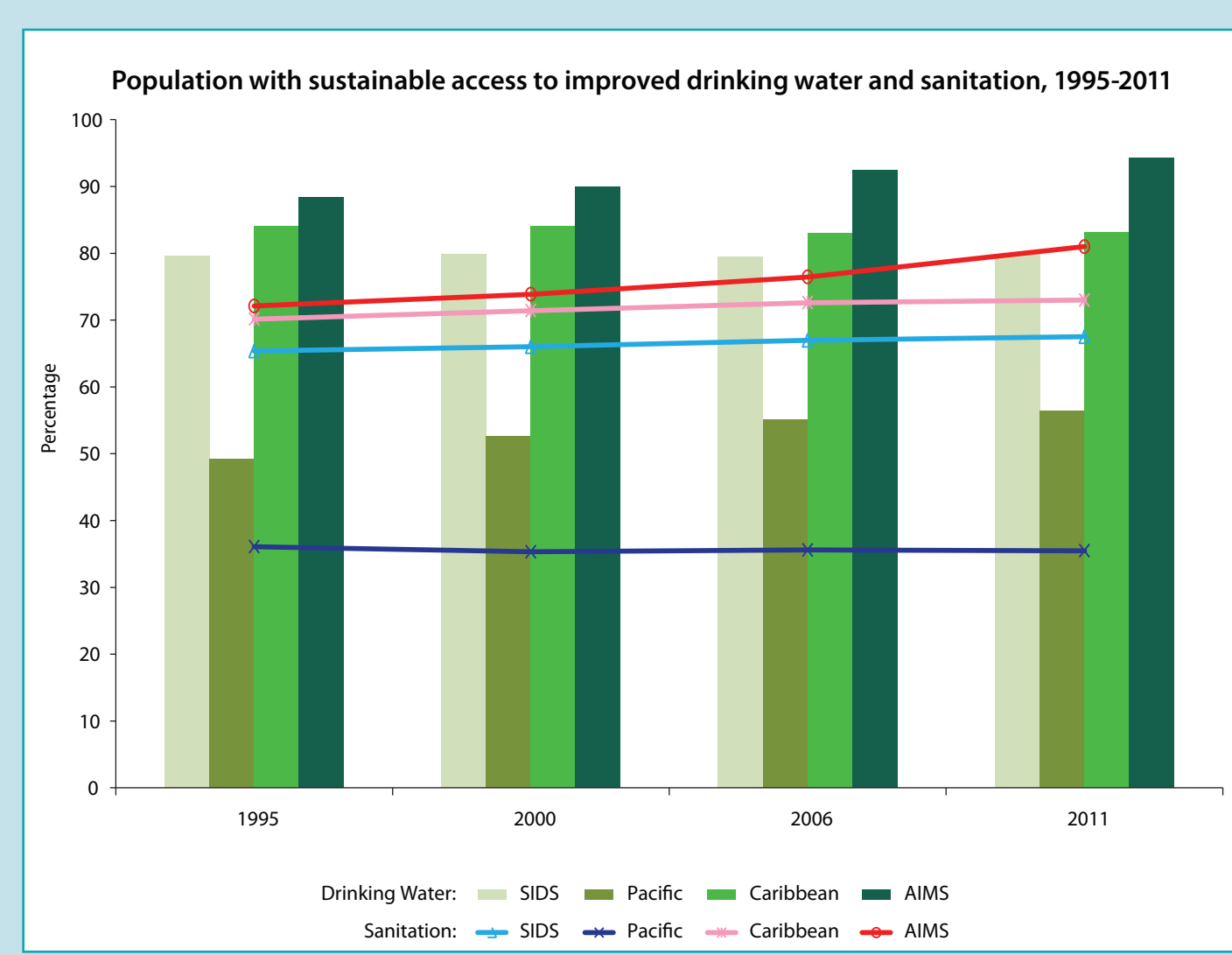
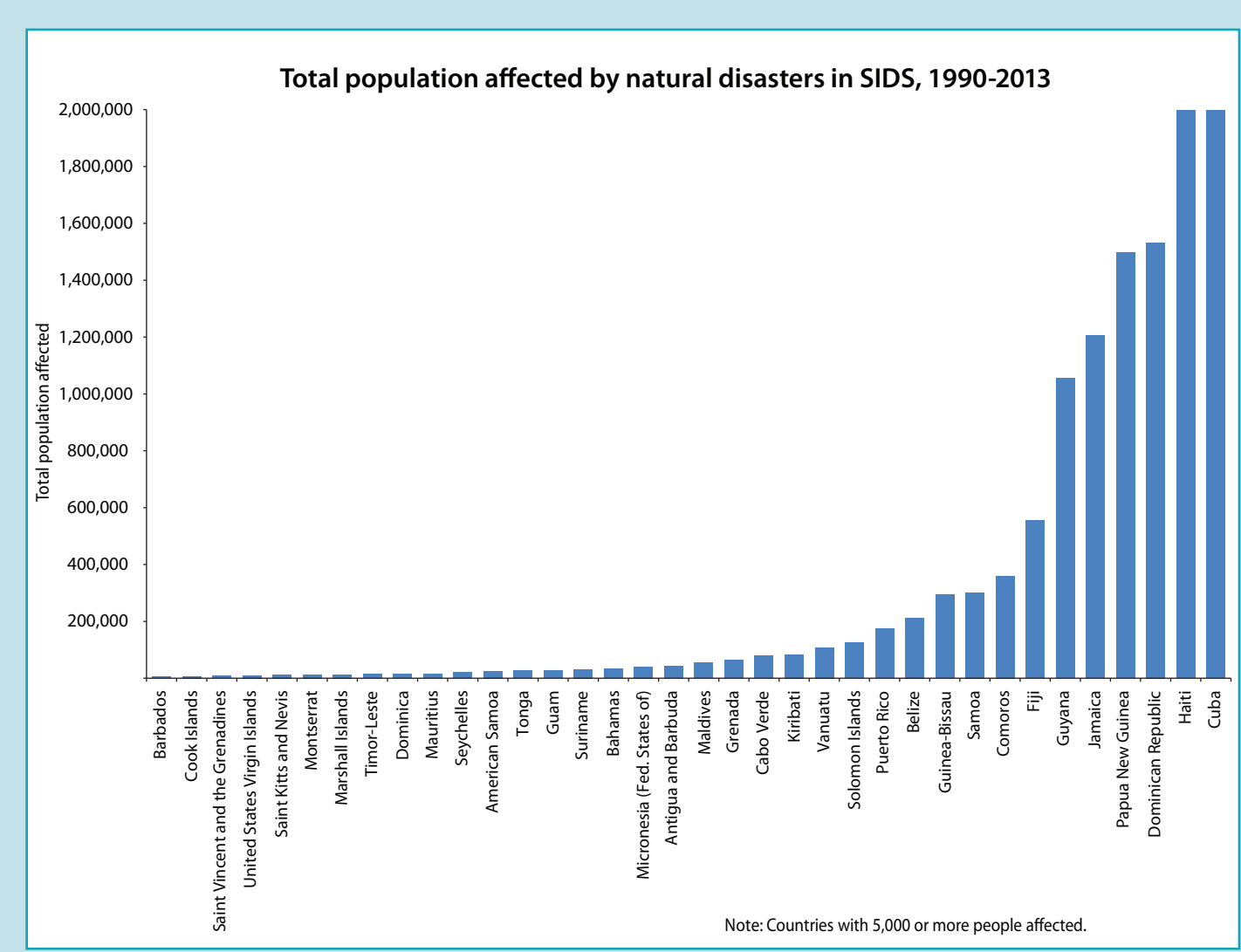
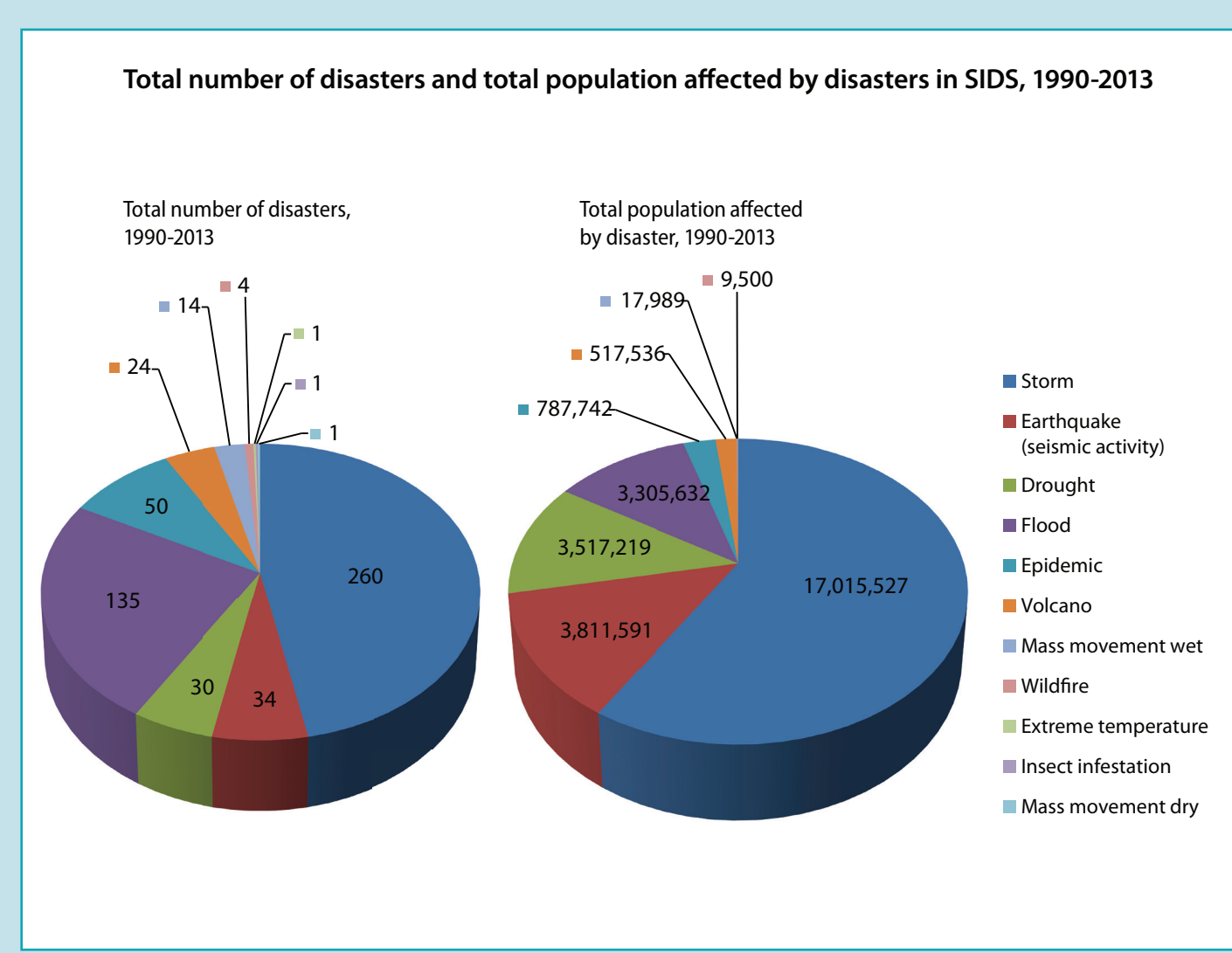
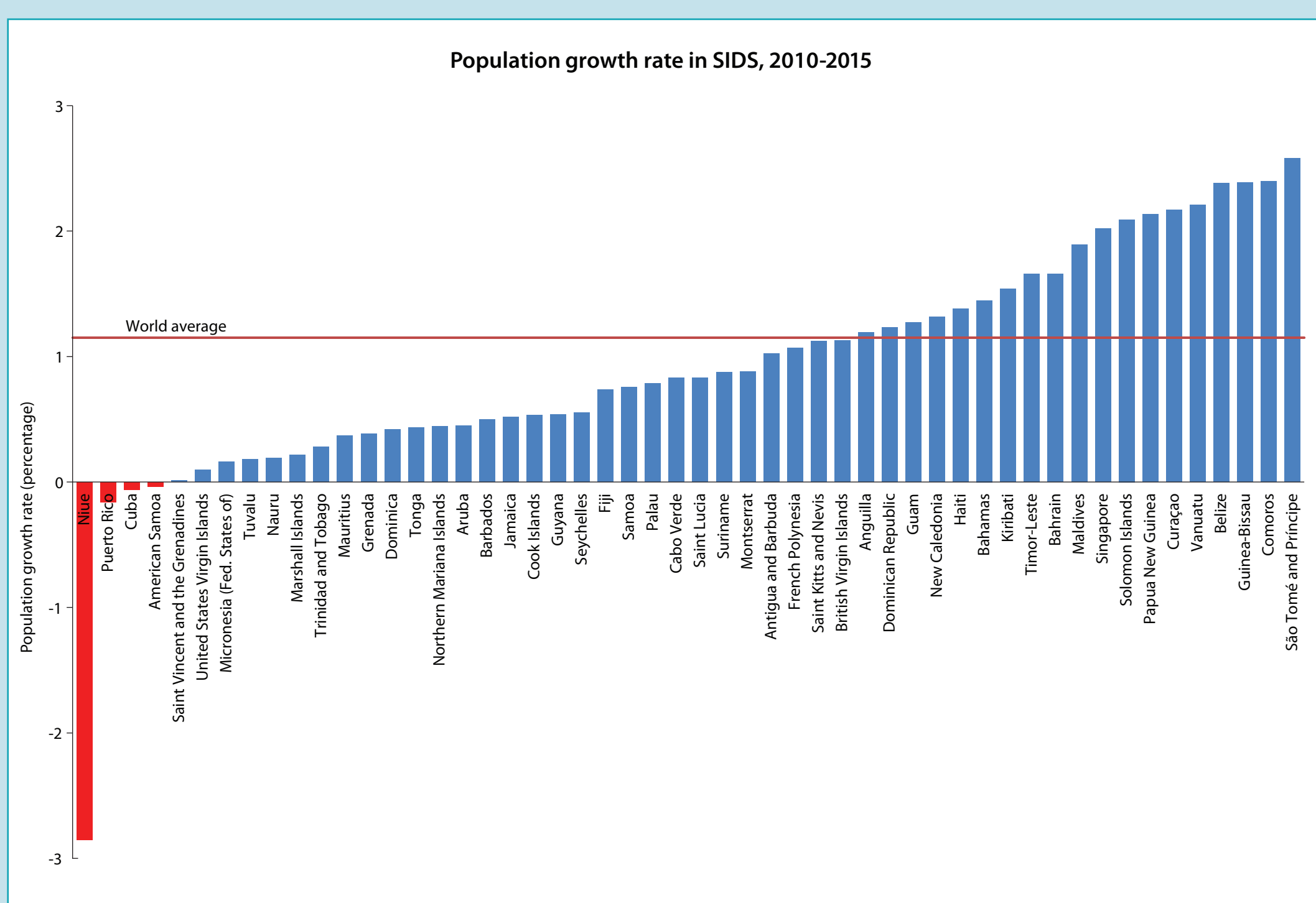
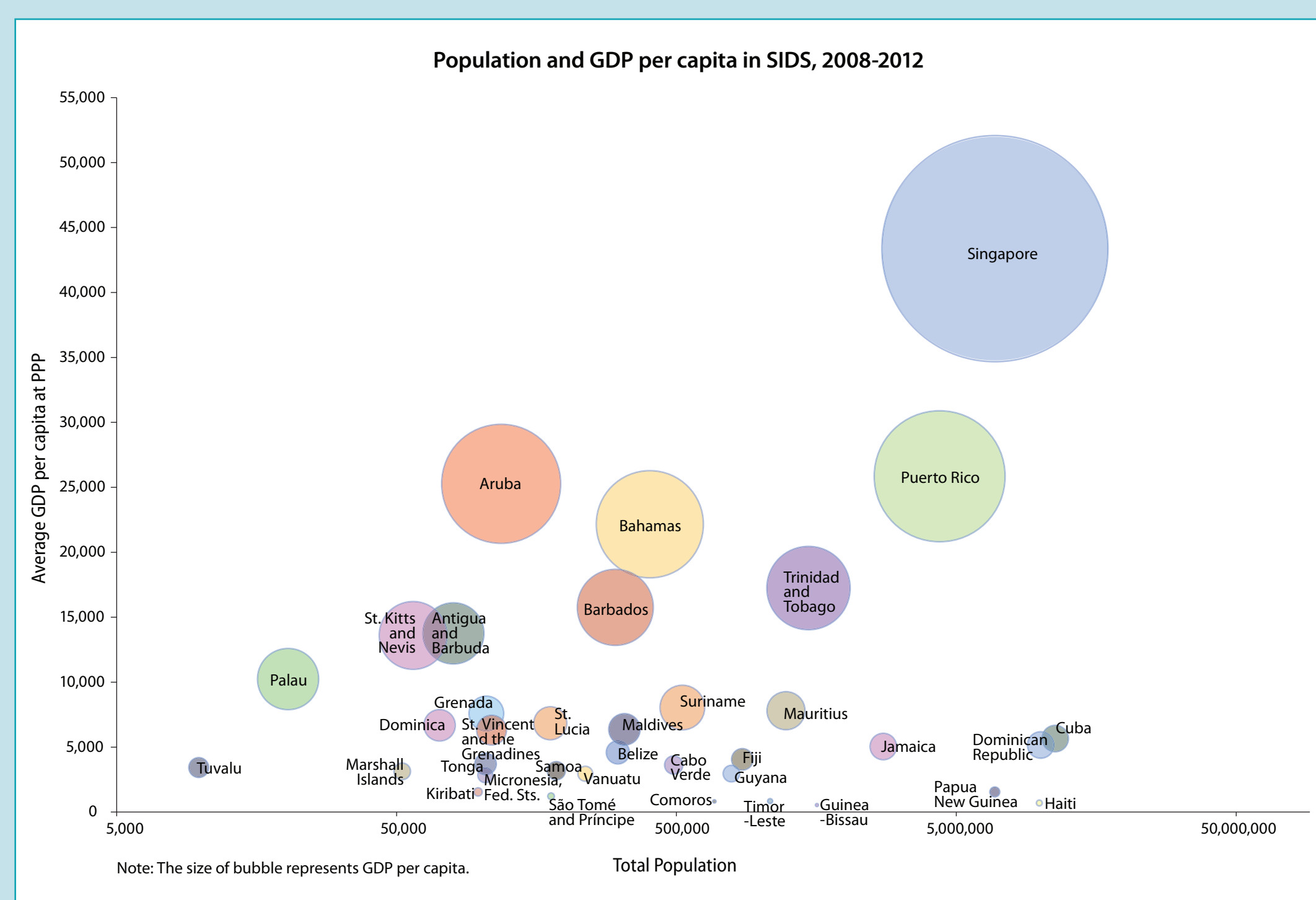




Population and Development in SIDS 2014

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 15 years 2014	Percentage of population 60 years or over 2014	Net migration rate (per thousand) 2010-2015	GDP per capita at PPP (international dollars) 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	1.1	2.5	71.5	27.4	11.3	-1.4	9 852	...	3.5	4.2	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
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	...
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



Definitions and sources:

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 that individuals would expect to live during their lifetime, assuming that the mortality rates at birth are subject during all their lives to the mortality rates of a given period. It is expressed in 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. E.13.XIII.10).

Col. (5) Percentage of population under 15 years of age: Estimated mid-year population under age 15 years, indicated as percentage of the total 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. (6) Percentage of population aged 60 years or over: Estimated mid-year population aged 60 years or over, indicated as percentage of the total 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. (7) Net migration rate (per thousand): Number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a specified period, divided by the persons living 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) per capita at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (international dollars): GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. Source: World Bank (2013), World Development Indicators 2013 Database. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi>.

Col. (9) Total unemployment rate: The unemployment rate refers to 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 (2013). Key Indicators of the Labour Market database. Available from http://www.ilo.org/emprmt/what/WCMS_114240/lang-en/index.htm.

Col. (10) Personal remittances, received (as a percentage of GDP): Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and nonresident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities. Source: World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi>.

Col. (11) Net official development assistance (ODA) received (as a percentage of GNI): Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in the DAC list of ODA recipients. Source: World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database. Available 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 following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water. Source: United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators website. Available from <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.asp>.

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 pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole; and composting toilet/latrine. Source: United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators website. Available from <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.asp>.

Col. (14) Population affected by natural disasters: Population affected by natural disasters consist of the number of people requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency due to the natural disaster requiring basic survival assistance such as food, water, shelter, sanitation and immediate medical help; this may include displaced or evacuated people. This indicator reflects the cumulative number of people affected by all natural disasters during 1990 to 2013. Source: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), The International Disaster Database. Available from <http://www.emdat.be/database>.

Col. (15) Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters): Renewable internal freshwater resources flow refer to internal renewable resources (internal river flows and groundwater from rainfall) in the country. Source: World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi>.

Col. (16) Environment Performance Index (EPI): The Environmental Performance 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, and climate and energy. Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy (YCELP) and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, 2014 Environmental Performance Index. Available from <http://epi.yale.edu/>.

Notes:

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The term 'country' as used in the text of this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

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-OHRLS) (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 at Large. Ten of the SIDS are also classified by the United Nations as Least Developed Countries (Source: <http://www.unohrls.org/en/ldr/39/>).

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.

Col. (17) Population affected by natural disasters: Population affected by natural disasters consist of the number of people requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency due to the natural disaster requiring basic survival assistance such as food, water, shelter, sanitation and immediate medical help; this may include displaced or evacuated people. This indicator reflects the cumulative number of people affected by all natural disasters during 1990 to 2013. Source: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), The International Disaster Database. Available from <http://www.emdat.be/database>.

Col. (18) Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters): Renewable internal freshwater resources flow refer to internal renewable resources (internal river flows and groundwater from rainfall) in the country. Source: World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/products/wdi>.

Col. (19) Environment Performance Index (EPI): The Environmental Performance 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, and climate and energy. Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy (YCELP) and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University, 2014 Environmental Performance Index. Available from <http://epi.yale.edu/>.

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.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (international dollars). 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 a 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 their 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.

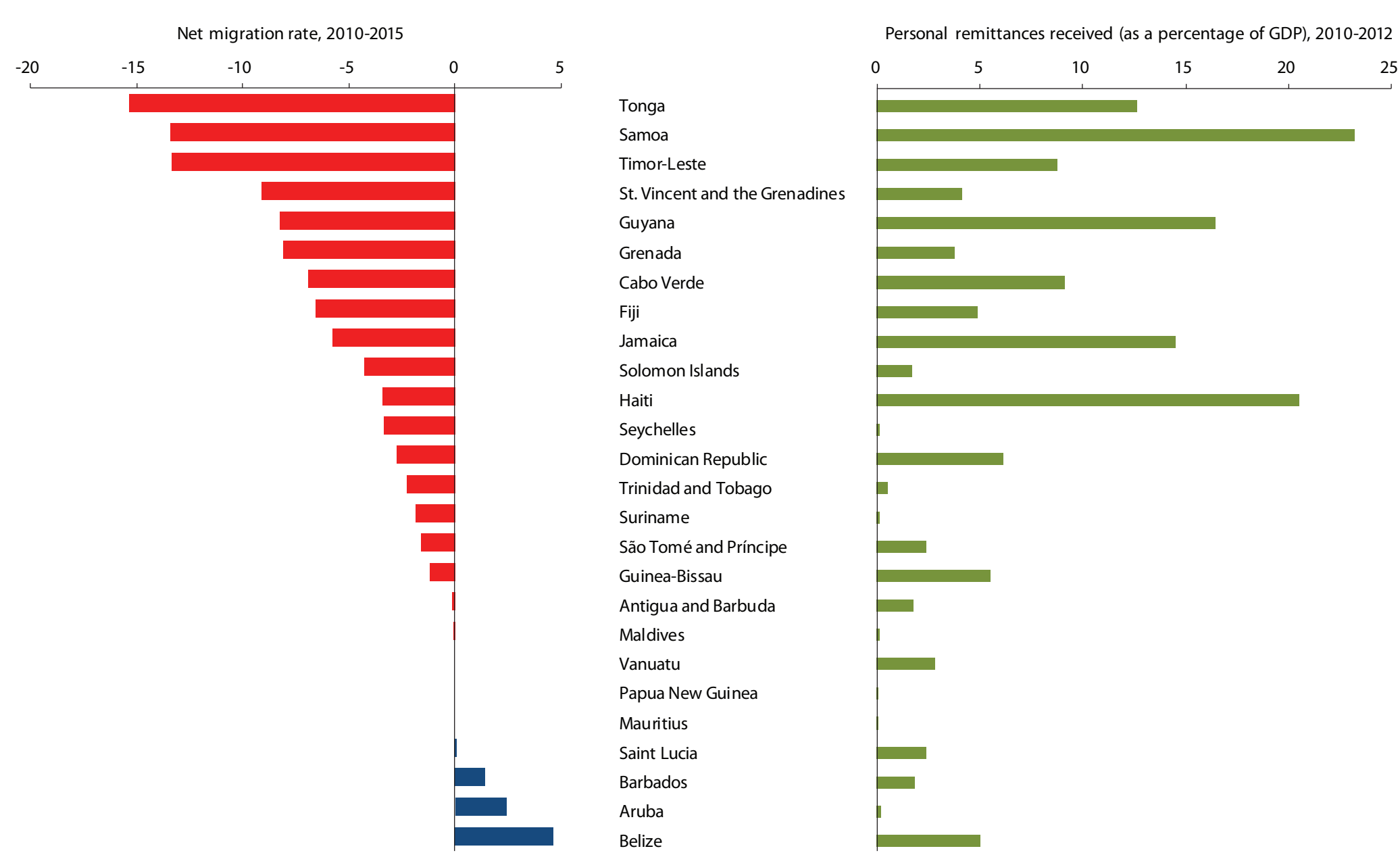
Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities. In 2011, 67 per cent of SIDS population relied on improved sanitation facilities. The greatest progress had been made in the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and South China Sea (AIMS) region, where sanitation coverage had increased from 72 per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

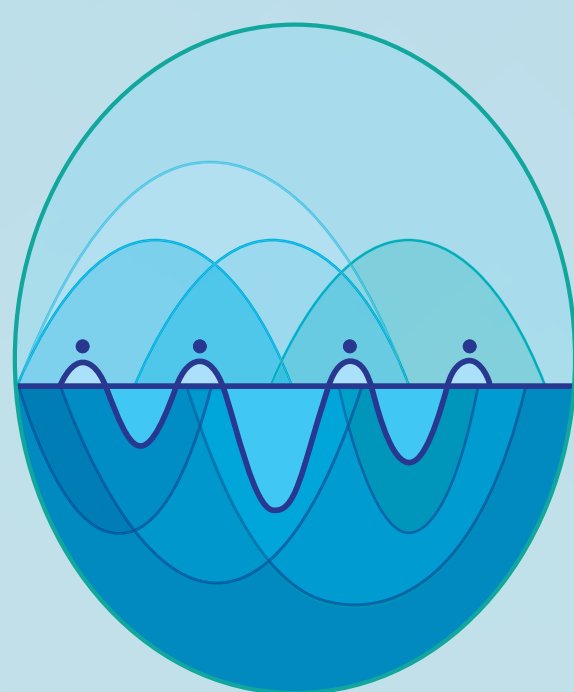
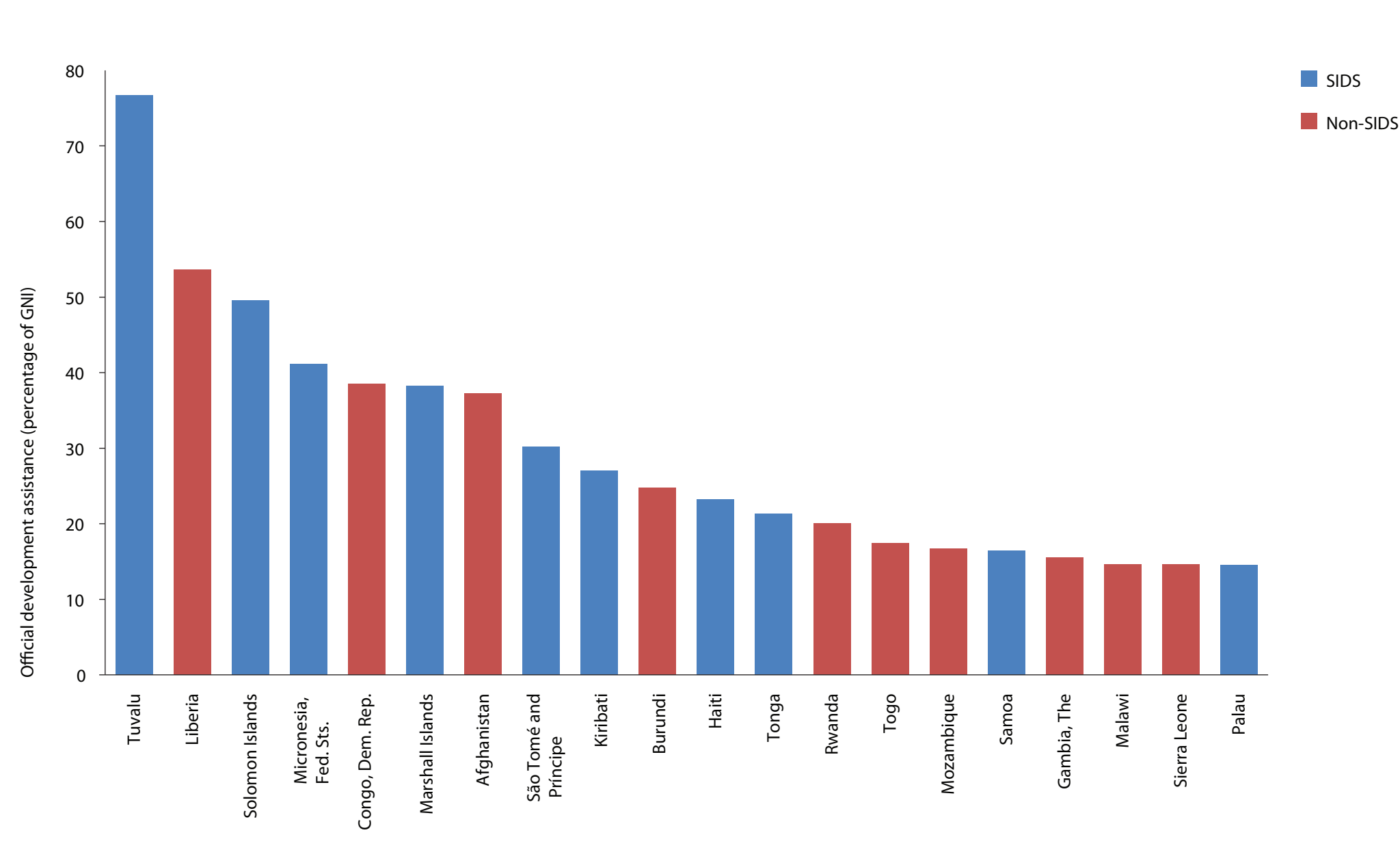
Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita (cubic meters). The availability of freshwater is a major limiting factor for economic and social development in SIDS. Many of these countries relied entirely on a single source of water supply, making them highly vulnerable to climatic and other environmental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

Environmental 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



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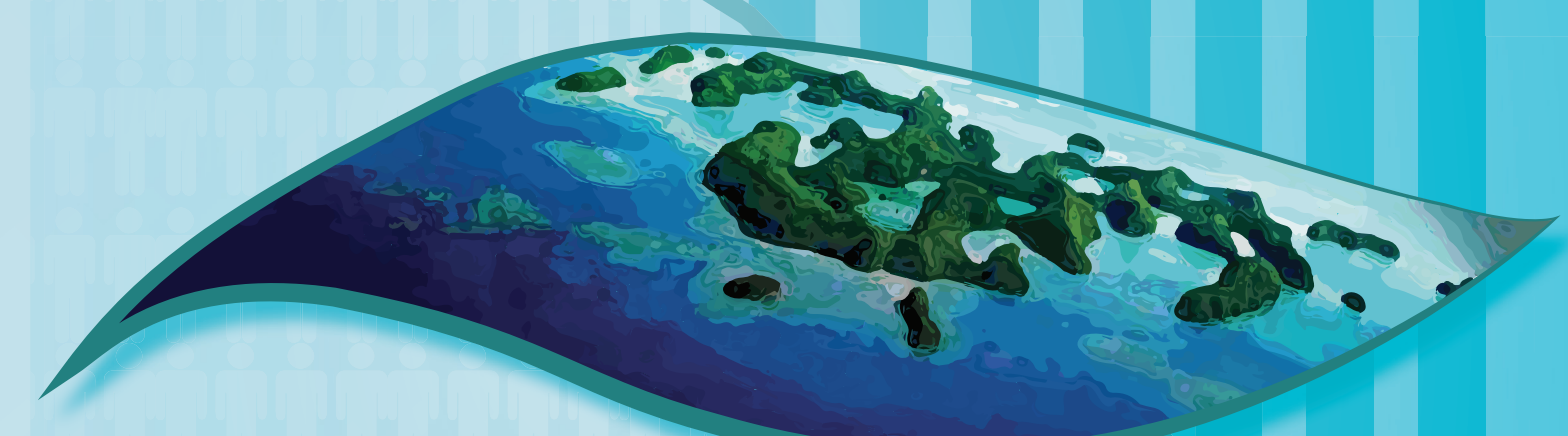
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