Total population. In 2014, the population of the small island developing states (SIDS) is estimated to be 6 million, which represents nearly 1 per cent of the world population. Between 1960 and 2014, the total population of SIDS increased by 36 per cent, or 2 million people, but the rate of growth was markedly different among countries or territories. While 15 countries or territories (Aruba, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Saba, St. Eustatius, Saba, St. Martin, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tonga, Tuvalu and the United States Virgin Islands) have a share of older persons below 10 per cent, Aruba, aged structures with over 40 per cent of their population below the age of 15 years. With high fertility (average of four or more children per woman) had young population or lower.

Life expectancy. 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 with total fertility of 4 children per woman in 2010-2015. The number of countries or territories with total fertility of 4 children per woman was 15 countries or territories in 1990-1995 to 1.1 per cent in 2010-2015. In 2010-2015, 17 of the 52 SIDS have total fertility rate (TFR) below 2.1 per child per woman. However, in 2010-2015, 13 countries or territories (Aruba, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Curacao, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Singapore and the United States Virgin Islands are the most aged SIDS, with more than 13 per cent of their population aged 65 years or over.

Net migration rate. Migration is an important phenomenon in most SIDS. In the Caribbean and Pacific regions, the emigration from SIDS is recorded. From the Pacific Islands traditionally migrated 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 labor market pressures, it can pose particular challenges because of the emigration of highly skilled workers.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita of Paraguay Power Parity (PPP) (International Dollar). GDP per capita varies greatly among SIDS, from as high as $61,373 in Singapore to as low as $41. The average GDP per capita is $14,568 (2014). GDP per capita has increased from $12,067 in 1990-1995 to $16,893 in 2010-2015. The number of countries or territories with GDP per capita of $4,000 or lower has increased from 12 in 1990-1995 to 17 in 2010-2015. The number of countries or territories with GDP per capita of $4,000 or lower has increased from 12 in 1990-1995 to 17 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 achieved life expectancy at birth greater than 75 years, and 13 countries had life expectancy at birth remain over 70 years in 2010-2015. For the remaining 26 countries, life expectancy at birth remained over 70 years 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 2010-2015, only 11 countries or territories had achieved life expectancy at birth greater than 75 years, and 13 countries had life expectancy at birth remain over 70 years in 2010-2015. For the remaining 26 countries, life expectancy at birth remained over 70 years in 2010-2015, including 4 countries where it was 65 years or lower.

Percentage of population aged 65 years and over. The share of older persons the population aged 65 years or over in SIDS has risen from 4 per cent in 1960 to 8.1 per cent in 2010-2015.

Net migration rate in SIDS 2015-2016. Net migration rate is estimated to be 3.8 per thousand population. The highest rates are found in the Caribbean, where the reaction is estimated to be 6.6 per thousand population.