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# World Statistics Pocketbook Small Island Developing States

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The term "country" as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

The designations "developed" and "developing" regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

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<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/sids/sids.htm>
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Special Issue Preliminary

## Preface

The Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 49/122 of 19 December 1994, focused global attention on the special circumstances of sustainable development in those States and recommended a series of national, regional and international policy measures to address their concerns. These cover a wide range of issues in the areas of environment, tourism, transport, science and technology, and human resource development.

The present special issue of the United Nations annual *World Statistics Pocketbook* provides a compilation of basic social, economic and development indicators that together comprise a framework for assessing in quantitative terms each State's current development situation. The indicators presented can, at present, only give a partial and imperfect picture but can nonetheless serve as benchmarks for assessment and monitoring, for the further development of statistical capacities in small island developing States, and for the adaptation and development of indicators more directly suited to their specific circumstances, as outlined in the Programme of Action. As such, this special *Pocketbook* can serve as a useful, accessible reference of basic data for each State.

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## About the statistics

The statistics in the present *Pocketbook* have been compiled by the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, from a variety of established international sources in the United Nations system. By drawing largely on these international sources, the reporting burden on national statistical services has been minimized. In many cases, the international services have reviewed and adjusted the data to ensure the greatest possible international comparability, and in some cases have also provided estimates to fill gaps in coverage and frequency. For these reasons, nationally published data may differ in some cases from international estimates.

For the present *Pocketbook*, in some cases national data have been received by the Statistics Division directly from national statistical services. Where these reflect recent significant trends that are not yet reflected in published international sources due to time lags in international compilation relative to national availability, they are shown here. Such national data are shown in italics since they differ in methods and definitions from those published in international sources and their comparability may therefore be more limited.

Due to scarcity of data, tables are not shown for Niue and Tokelau, both located in the region of Oceania-Polynesia. The estimated 2002 population of Niue was 2,000, surface area 260 square kms., and of Tokelau was 1,400, surface area 12 square kms. The currency of each is the New Zealand dollar.

The methods and standards used by national and international agencies in compiling the indicators are described in the section "Technical notes" following the tables, beginning on p.47. This section also contains short descriptions of the sources for the indicators presented here and the methodologies used in their compilation at the national and international levels, and describes some of the limitations of the indicators and departures from international standards that affect comparability. The full list of sources for the indicators is given at the back of the publication.

Considerable progress has been made in the last two decades towards the standardization of statistical definitions worldwide, for example in the wide scope of topics covered by the 1968 and 1993 versions of the System of National Accounts<sup>1</sup>, the United Nations *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*<sup>2</sup> and

the recommendations on statistics of the International Labour Organization among many. The internationally recommended definitions used in the present publication are given in the "Data dictionary", beginning on p. 57, with citations to the original references.

Readers interested in more detailed time-series and data should consult the following major publications:

United Nations

*Statistical Yearbook*

United Nations publication, Series S [18]\*

*Demographic Yearbook*

United Nations publication, Series R [12]

*National Accounts Statistics*

United Nations publication, Series X [16], [17]

*International Trade Statistics Yearbook*

United Nations publication, Series G [14]

*Energy Statistics Yearbook*

United Nations publication, Series J [13]

*Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*

United Nations publication, Series Q [15]

*World Population Prospects* (biennial)

United Nations publication [22]

*World Urbanization Prospects* (biennial)

United Nations publication [20]

Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
United Nations (Rome)

*FAO Yearbook: Production* [4]

International Labour Office (Geneva)

*Economically Active Population 1950-2010* [6]

*Yearbook of Labour Statistics* [7]

International Monetary Fund (Washington DC)

*International Financial Statistics (monthly  
and annual)* [8]

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organization (Paris)

*Statistical Yearbook* [23]

World Tourism Organization (Madrid)

*Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* [28]

\* Numbers in brackets refer to numbered entries listed in "Statistical sources" at the end of this publication.

- 1 United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and World Bank (1994), *System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 1993)* (joint publication, United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4).
- 2 United Nations (1998), *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 1*, Statistical Office, Series M, No. 67 Rev.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8).

## Explanatory notes and abbreviations

- ... Data not available
  - Magnitude zero
  - p.a. Per annum
  - < Magnitude not zero, but less than half of the unit employed
  - < Magnitude not zero, but negative and less than half of the unit employed
  - km<sup>2</sup> Square kilometre
  - 000 Mt Thousand metric tons
- Decimal figures are always preceded by a period (.).

Data shown in italics have been provided by countries directly to the United Nations Statistics Division for this *Pocketbook*. See p. v, para. 2

## Conversion coefficients and factors

The metric system of weights and measures has been employed in *World Statistics Pocketbook*. The following table shows the equivalents of the basic metric, British imperial and United States units of measurement:

### Area

1 square kilometre = 0.386102 square mile

### Weight or mass

1 ton = 1.102311 short tons, or  
= 0.987207 long ton

1 kilogram = 35.273962 avdp. ounces  
= 2.204623 avdp. pounds

### Distance

1 kilometre = 0.621371 mile

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\* General statistics are not available for Niue and Tokelau. See p. v, para 3.

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## **Country and area tables**

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## Antigua and Barbuda

Region	Caribbean
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	St John's (24) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	EC dollar
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	65
Surface area (square kms)	442 <sup>b</sup>
Population density (per square km)	152 <sup>b</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	108 <sup>a</sup>
United Nations membership date	11 November 1981

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>c</sup>		2.70	2.70 <sup>d</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>e</sup>		108 <sup>f</sup>	117 <sup>b</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-1	-79 <sup>g</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)		212	232 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		494	662 <sup>g</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)		7737	10204 <sup>g</sup>
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		-2.1	2.1 <sup>g</sup>
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		36.1 <sup>h</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		99	99
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		100	99
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		311.9	372.5 <sup>i</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		38.8	48.9 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		1.5	5.0 <sup>g</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>b</sup>	
Metal manufactures	55 USA	21 USA	49
Chemicals	14	13 Japan	10
Basic metals	9 Saint Kitts and Nevis	11 UK	6
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		28.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		17 <sup>k</sup>	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		53 <sup>l</sup>	
Urban population (%)		37	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		1.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		-0.2	
Foreign born (%)		18.6 <sup>m</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		2.6 <sup>n</sup>	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		91	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		493	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		5/95	
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species		10	
Forested area (% of land)		21	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		337	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		1799	
Precipitation (mm)		1052 <sup>o</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>o</sup>		23.9/29.6	

a 2001. b 1999. c Official rate. d July 2002. e Base: 1993=100. f Average of less than 12 months. g 2000. h 1986. i 1998. j Including commercial vehicles. k Data tabulated by date of registration rather than occurrence. l Including visiting unions. m 1990. n 1984. o ST. John's Antigua.

## Aruba

	Region	Caribbean
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Oranjestad (23) <sup>a</sup>	
	Currency	florin
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	108	
Surface area (square kms)	193 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	489 <sup>b</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102 <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Economic indicators</b>		
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1.79	1.79 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	127	153 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-0	282 <sup>g</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	619	683 <sup>b</sup>
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>h</sup>	29.3 <sup>i</sup>	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	33.5	37.2 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	2.3 <sup>j</sup>	4.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	
	2001	
	(% of exports) <sup>k</sup>	(% of imports)
Metal manufactures	49 Colombia	29 USA
Food, beverages, tobacco	21 Netherlands	25 Netherlands
Other manufactures	13 Panama	20 Venezuela
		3
<b>Social indicators</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	23.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	11.0/9.0	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.8	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.8	
Foreign born (%)	20.9 <sup>l</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.0 <sup>m</sup>	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	852	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	224	
<b>Environment</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	5	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	1872	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	3203	
Precipitation (mm)	1007 <sup>n</sup>	

a 2001. b 1999. c 1997. d Official rate. e June 2002. f February 2002. g 2000. h Data classified according to SNA 93. i 1993. j 1996. k 1998. l 1990. m 1994. n Juliana/St. Maarten.

## Bahamas

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Nassau (220) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	312	
Surface area (square kms)	13878 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	22 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	103	
United Nations membership date	18 September 1973	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1.00	1.00 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	121	126 <sup>b</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>fh</sup>	10.9	7.7 <sup>i</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-146	-348
Tourist arrivals (000s)	1598	1577 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	3069	4556.6
GDP (per capita US\$)	10836	14855.8
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	1.1	-0.5
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	22.7 <sup>j</sup>	...
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	66.5	67.3 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	81.2	80.4 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	15.5 <sup>k</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	5.2 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	117	140
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	117	140
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	285.4	284.1 <sup>ll</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	30.0	36.9 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	2.7	13.1 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
	(% of exports)	(% of exports) (2001)
Chemicals	44 USA	77 USA 86
Agriculture	22 France	6 Venezuela 5
Metal manufactures	15 Germany	4 Neth.Antilles 2
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	29.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	9.0/7.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	74/65	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	17	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.3	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	62 <sup>mm</sup>	
Urban population (%)	89	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.6	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-1.4	
Foreign born (%)	10.5 <sup>k</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern	103	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.6	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>j</sup>	93/93	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	99	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	243	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	8	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	15/85	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	24	
Forested area (% of land)	84	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	1740	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	1994	
Precipitation (mm)	1360	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	16.7/31.8	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Principal rate. e July 2002. f Persons aged 15 years and over. g Labour force sample surveys. h One month of each year. i 1998. j 1994. k 1990. l Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). m 1988. n Including visiting unions.

## Bahrain

Region	Western Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Manama (150) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	dinar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	663	
Surface area (square kms)	694 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	944 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	74	
United Nations membership date	21 September 1971	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	0.38	0.38 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	107	96 <sup>g</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	237	157.2
Tourist arrivals (000s)	1396	1991 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	5850	8328
GDP (per capita US\$)	9972	12012
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	3.9	3.5
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	28.3	22.2 <sup>h</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	30.9	33.0 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	87.1	85.6 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	29.8 <sup>i</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	2.0 <sup>i</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	112	139
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	112	139
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	8759	9970 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	289.7	327.2 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	24.2	24.9 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	2.0	40.0 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
	(% of exports)	(% of exports) (% of imports)
Chemicals	69 USA	8 Saudi Arabia 41
Basic metals	15 Saudi Arabia	5 Australia 7
Textiles	8 India	1 Japan 5
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.7	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	27.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.0/5.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	76/72	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	14	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.3	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	62 <sup>k</sup>	
Urban population (%)	92	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.0	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-2.0	
Foreign born (%)	36.4 <sup>l</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	21	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.2	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>m</sup>	102/98	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	60/40	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	117	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	446	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	8	
Forested area (% of land)	-	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	14847	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	12889	
Precipitation (mm)	72 <sup>n</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>n</sup>	14.1/38.0	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f Base: 1997=100. g May 2002. h 1996. i 1990. j Including the lactational amenorrhoea method and/or breastfeeding if reported as the current contraceptive method. k Households of nationals of the country. l 1991. m See technical note for this series. n Bahrain international airport.

## Barbados

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Bridgetown (136) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	269	
Surface area (square kms)	430 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	622 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	106	
United Nations membership date	9 December 1966	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100)	2.00	2.00 <sup>e</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100)	117	136
Unemployment (%) <sup>gh</sup>	100	110 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	19.7	10.0 <sup>i</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	43	-94.4
GDP (millions US\$)	442	515 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)	1871	2484.6
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	7126	9255.0
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	2.7	-2.5
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	14.7	18.8 <sup>b</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	60.3	61.3 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	76.9	77.7 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	23.4 <sup>j</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	6.7 <sup>j</sup>	...
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	90	100
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	90	100
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) <sup>k</sup>	88	141 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	206.8	268.2 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	34.5	42.7 <sup>b</sup>
	<	6.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
	(% of exports)	(% of exports) (2001)
Chemicals	35 USA	15 USA 42
Food, beverages, tobacco	29 UK	12 Trinidad Tbg 16
Metal manufactures	21 Trinidad Tbg	11 UK 8
Social indicators		
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1995-2002	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	0.3	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	20.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	16.0/10.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	80/75	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	11	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	1.5	
Urban population (%)	55 <sup>mm</sup>	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	50	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.4	
Foreign born (%)	-0.8	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	10.0 <sup>l</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>o</sup>	7.3	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	88/93	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	62/38	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	155	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	290	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	6 <sup>p</sup>	
	11/89	
Environment		
Threatened species	1995-2002	
Forested area (% of land)	7	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	5	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	898	
Precipitation (mm)	1438	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>q</sup>	1273 <sup>s</sup>	
	25.1/27.1	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f March 2002. g Persons aged 15 years and over. h Labour force sample surveys. i 4th quarter 2001 j 1990. k Including buses and coaches. l Including pick-ups. m 1988. n Including visiting unions. o 1989. p Based on 30 or fewer deaths. q Seawell airport.

## Belize

Region	Central America	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Belize City (58) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	236	
Surface area (square kms)	22696 <sup>a</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	10 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	97	
United Nations membership date	25 September 1981	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>c</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>e</sup>	2.00	2.00 <sup>d</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>f</sup>	116	124
Unemployment (%) <sup>h</sup>	100	125 <sup>g</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	13.9	10.4 <sup>j</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	-17	-139 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	131	181 <sup>a</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)	587	766
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	2748	3123
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	4.1	5.0
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	23.1	19.3 <sup>a</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	25.4	27.2 <sup>b</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	85.1	85.3 <sup>b</sup>
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	18.7 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	33.6 <sup>k</sup>	...
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	135	176
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	135	176
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) <sup>lm</sup>	3	7 <sup>a</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	94.0	112.2 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	13.4	15.4 <sup>a</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001
(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>b</sup>
Food, beverages, tobacco	49 USA	55 USA
Agriculture	33 UK	24 Mexico
Textiles	10 Netherlands	9 Netherlands
5		
Social indicators		
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1995-2002	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	1.9	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	37.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	6.0/6.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	76/73	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	30	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	2.9	
Urban population (%)	47 <sup>no</sup>	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	54	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.2	
Foreign born (%)	1.6	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	13.8 <sup>no</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	1151	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>q</sup>	4.8	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	98/99	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	18 <sup>r</sup>	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	183	
	7/93	
Environment		
Threatened species	1995-2002	
Forested area (% of land)	45	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	59	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	388	
Precipitation (mm)	978	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	2014 <sup>s</sup>	
	20.9/32.6	

a 1999. b 2000. c Official rate. d July 2002. e Base: 1991=100. f Base: 1990=100. g 1998. h Labour force sample surveys. i Persons aged 15 to 69 years. j May 2002. k 1990. l Excluding government vehicles. m Number of licensed vehicles. n 1991. o Including visiting unions. p De jure. q 1994. r 1985. s Belize City.

## Cape Verde

Region	Western Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Praia (82) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	escudo	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	446	
Surface area (square kms)	4033 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	106 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	114	
United Nations membership date	16 September 1975	
<b>Economic indicators</b>		
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	77.46	112.24 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	133	166 <sup>b</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-61.6	-55.8
Tourist arrivals (000s)	28	44 <sup>f</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	491	560
GDP (per capita US\$)	1254	1259
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	7.5	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	38.8	...
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	44.3	46.1 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	87.5	87.3 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	29.6 <sup>g</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	30.6 <sup>g</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	122	136
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	123	136
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	26.3	39.8 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	5.5	11.2 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	1.0 <sup>h</sup>	8.0 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	
	2001	
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Textiles	92 Portugal	79 Portugal
Metal manufactures	3 USA	17 China
Food, beverages, tobacco	3 Senegal	1 Netherlands
<b>Social indicators</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.1	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	39.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	8.0/4.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	73/67	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	50	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.2	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	53	
Urban population (%)	62	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.9	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-1.2	
Foreign born (%)	1.3 <sup>i</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.9	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>i</sup>	103/104	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	5	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	11/89	
<b>Environment</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	8	
Forested area (% of land)	21	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	121	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	108	
Precipitation (mm)	70 <sup>j</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>j</sup>	.../29.3	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e June 2002. f 1998. g 1990. h 1997. i See technical note for this series. j Sal.

## Comoros

Region	Eastern Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Moroni (49) <sup>a</sup>		
Currency	franc		
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	749		
Surface area (square kms)	2235 <sup>b</sup>		
Population density (per square km)	316 <sup>c</sup>		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	99		
United Nations membership date	12 November 1975		
Economic indicators			
	1995	2001	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	367.50	502.88 <sup>e</sup>	
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-19	...	
Tourist arrivals (000s)	23	24 <sup>b</sup>	
GDP (millions US\$)	215	201	
GDP (per capita US\$)	352	278	
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	-2.3	2.0	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	12.3 <sup>f</sup>	...	
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	62.8	62.5 <sup>c</sup>	
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	86.0	85.7 <sup>c</sup>	
Economically active population in industry (%)	9.3 <sup>g</sup>	...	
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	77.5 <sup>g</sup>	...	
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	114	120	
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	116	122	
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	<	- <sup>b</sup>	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	10.3 <sup>h</sup>	...	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.7	1.0 <sup>b</sup>	
Internet users, estimated (000s)	-	1.5 <sup>c</sup>	
Largest export industries		Major trading partners	
	(% of exports) <sup>c</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>c</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>c</sup>
Agriculture	89	France 43	S.Afr.Cus.Un 54
Chemicals	6	USA 16	France 19
Other manufactures	3	Singapore 16	Pakistan 7
Social indicators			
	1995-2002		
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.9		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	43.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.0/4.0		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	62/59		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	67		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	5.0		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	21		
Urban population (%)	33		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	4.6		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.0		
Foreign born (%)	7.2 <sup>g</sup>		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	13		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.2		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>i</sup>	44/54		
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>f</sup>	28/72		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	4		
Environment			
	1995-2002		
Threatened species	23		
Forested area (% of land)	4		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	66		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	38		
Precipitation (mm)	2700 <sup>j</sup>		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>j</sup>	21.2/29.5		

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f 1991. g 1990. h 1987. i 1993. j Moroni.

## Cook Islands

Region	Oceania-Polynesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Avarua (12) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	New Zealand dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	20	
Surface area (square kms)	236 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	81 <sup>b</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	90 <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Economic indicators</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	1.53	2.13 <sup>d,e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	122	141 <sup>f</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	48	56 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	102	80
GDP (per capita US\$)	5366	4388
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	-4.4	3.0
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	77	97
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	77	97
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	27.1	28.0 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Social indicators</b>	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.7	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	8.0/8.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	19 <sup>g</sup>	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	63	
Urban population (%)	59	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.9	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.3	
Foreign born (%)	23.4 <sup>i</sup>	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	106	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	147	
<b>Environment</b>	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	11	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	22	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	578	

a 2001. b 1999. c 1996. d Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. e September 2002. f 2nd quarter 2002. g Rates based on 10 or fewer infant deaths. h Data tabulated by date of registration rather than occurrence. i 1990.

## Cuba

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Havana (2268) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	peso	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	11273	
Surface area (square kms)	110861 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	101 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100	
United Nations membership date	24 October 1945	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1995	2001
	1.00	1.00 <sup>e</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	742	1561 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	21737	28596
GDP (per capita US\$)	1983	2545
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	2.5	2.5
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	7.8	10.2 <sup>f</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	46.8	49.5 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	76.9	76.5 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	30.4 <sup>g</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	18.1 <sup>g</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	55	62
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	54	61
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	1663	2576 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	43.1 <sup>h</sup>	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	3.2	3.9 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	<	60.0 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
	(% of exports)	(% of exports) <sup>i</sup> (2001)
...	Russian Fed.	25 Spain
...	Canada	13 Neth.Antilles
...	China	7 Venezuela
		(% of imports) <sup>i</sup>
		13
		9
		9
Social indicators		
		1995-2002
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.3
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		20.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		15.0/15.0
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		79/75
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		7
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		1.5
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		70 <sup>j</sup>
Urban population (%)		75
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		0.5
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		-0.4
Foreign born (%)		0.6 <sup>gk</sup>
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		1052
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		6.7
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		96/93
Third-level students (women and men, %)		61/39
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		118 <sup>l</sup>
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		248
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		7
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		28/72
Environment		
		1995-2002
Threatened species		205
Forested area (% of land)		21
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		25113
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		581
Precipitation (mm)		1189 <sup>m</sup>
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)		18.6/31.6

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. e July 2002. f 1998. g 1990. h 1988. i 1996. j 1987. k Including refugees. l Estimated data. m Havana.

## Cyprus

Region	Western Asia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Nicosia (206) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	pound
Population in 2002 (000s)	793
Surface area (square kms)	9251 <sup>b</sup>
Population density (per square km)	86 <sup>a</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	104
United Nations membership date	20 September 1960

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		0.46	0.59 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)		126	152 <sup>f</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100)		100	103 <sup>g</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>h</sup>		2.6	3.6 <sup>b</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-164	-395
Tourist arrivals (000s)		2100	2434 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		8843	9123
GDP (per capita US\$)		13589	11504
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		6.1	4.1
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		19.2	18.2 <sup>b</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)		48.5	48.9 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)		80.3	79.0 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)		30.0 <sup>j</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)		13.6 <sup>j</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		115	129
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		115	129
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		436.4	494.0 <sup>c</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) <sup>k</sup>		53.8	63.0 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		3.0	120.0 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)	
Food, beverages, tobacco	33 UK	19 USA	9
Metal manufactures	27 Russian Fed.	9 Greece	9
Chemicals	18 Greece	8 Italy	9
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.8	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		22.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		18.0/18.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		81/76	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		8	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		1.9	
Urban population (%)		57	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		1.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		-0.3	
Foreign born (%)		7.5 <sup>l</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		1943	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		4.1 <sup>m</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>n</sup>		99/98	
Third-level students (women and men, %)		56/44	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		102	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		154	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		11/89	
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species		11	
Forested area (% of land)		19	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		5456	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		2365	
Precipitation (mm)		320	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>o</sup>		7.3/32.3	

a 2002. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f May 2002. g March 2002. h Persons aged 14 years and over. i The data relate to the government-controlled areas. j 1990. k Excluding 8,960 main lines in the occupied areas. l 1992. m Expenditure of the Office of Greek Education only. n 1994. o Larnaca airport.

## Dominica

Region	Caribbean		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Roseau (26) <sup>a</sup>		
Currency	EC dollar		
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	70		
Surface area (square kms)	751 <sup>b</sup>		
Population density (per square km)	95 <sup>c</sup>		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	97 <sup>a</sup>		
United Nations membership date	18 December 1978		
Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		2.70	2.70 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)		115	121 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-41	-48.9
Tourist arrivals (000s)		60	74 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		219	263
GDP (per capita US\$)		2919	3367
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		1.6	-5.2
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>g</sup>		37.2	29.8
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		77	86
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		76	85
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		2	3 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) <sup>h</sup>		145.2	171.1 <sup>f</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		24.1	27.9 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.4	2.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners	
	(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Chemicals	55	Jamaica 23	USA 36
Agriculture	33	UK 21	Trinidad Tobg 17
Mining quarry	4	Antigua, Barb 8	UK 10
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)			-0.1
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			33.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		14.0/14.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)			16 <sup>i</sup>
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)			50 <sup>k</sup>
Urban population (%)			71
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)			0.4
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)			-1.3
Foreign born (%)			3.5 <sup>l</sup>
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)			5.0 <sup>m</sup>
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)			232
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)			19/81
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species			19
Forested area (% of land)			61
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)			81
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			419
Precipitation (mm)			654 <sup>n</sup>
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>n</sup>		21.6/30.5	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f 1998. g Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB). h Including large public service excavators and trench diggers. i Data tabulated by date of registration rather than occurrence. j 1987. k Including visiting unions. l 1990. m 1989. n Melville Hall airport.

## Dominican Republic

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Santo Domingo (2629) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	peso	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	8639	
Surface area (square kms)	48511 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	172 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	97	
United Nations membership date	24 October 1945	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	13.46	18.15 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	197	305 <sup>g</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>h</sup>	100	152 <sup>b</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>i</sup>	15.8 <sup>j</sup>	15.9 <sup>k</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-183	-838.9
Tourist arrivals (000s)	1776	2649 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	11935	21211
GDP (per capita US\$)	1553	2500
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	4.3	2.7
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	16.1	17.3 <sup>m</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	37.4	40.4 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	85.9	85.8 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	29.1 <sup>n</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	24.8 <sup>n</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	97	113
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	99	118
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	171	119 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	37.7	93.0 <sup>c</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	7.4	9.8 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	1.4	25.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
	(% of exports)	(% of exports) <sup>o</sup> (% of imports) <sup>o</sup>
	... USA	87 USA
	... Belgium	2 <sup>p</sup> Venezuela
	... UK	2 Mexico
		65
		6
		4
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.5	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	32.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	7.0/7.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	70/64	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	36	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.7	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	64	
Urban population (%)	65	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-0.3	
Foreign born (%)	2.5 <sup>m</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	535	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.1	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>r</sup>	79/74	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	58/43	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	153 <sup>s</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	96	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	17/83	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	62	
Forested area (% of land)	28	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	13224	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	847	
Precipitation (mm)	1448	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	19.6/31.5	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Principal rate. e July 2002. f Including direct taxes. g April 2002. h Base: 1990=100. i Official estimates. j Persons aged 14 years and over. k 1997. l Persons aged 10 years and over. m 1996. n 1990. o 1998. p Includes Luxembourg. q Including refugees. r 1994. s Estimated data.

## Fiji

Region	Oceania-Melanesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Greater Suva (203) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	832	
Surface area (square kms)	18274 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	45 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	97	
United Nations membership date	13 October 1970	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100)	1.43	2.16 <sup>e</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100)	121	148 <sup>f</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>h</sup>	100	116 <sup>g</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	5.4	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)	-113	13 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	318	410 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)	1990	1683
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	2592	2046
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	2.5	2.6
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	12.0	9.6 <sup>j</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	31.3	36.3 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	82.2	80.6 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	14.9 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	44.6	...
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	102	99
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	103	99
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	37	37 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	126.6	145.4
Internet users, estimated (000s)	8.4	11.1
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001
(% of exports) <sup>c</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>c</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>c</sup>
Textiles	43 Australia	32 Australia 35
Food, beverages, tobacco	32 USA	22 New Zealand 17
Agriculture	13 UK	17 Singapore 6
Social indicators		
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1995-2002	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	1.1	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	33.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	7.0/7.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	72/68	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	17	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	3.0	
Urban population (%)	40 <sup>l</sup>	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	49	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.5	
Foreign born (%)	-0.5	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	1.7 <sup>k</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	5.8	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>m</sup>	98/97	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	33/67	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	46	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	110	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	6/94	
Environment		
Threatened species	1995-2002	
Forested area (% of land)	92	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	45	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	755	
Precipitation (mm)	323	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>n</sup>	3040 <sup>n</sup>	
	20.4/31.0	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f January 2002. g 3rd quarter 2001. h Official estimates. i Persons aged 15 years and over. j 1996. k 1990. l 1986. m 1988. n Laucala Bay.

## Grenada

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	St George's (36) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	EC dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	94	
Surface area (square kms)	344 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	270 <sup>b</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102 <sup>a</sup>	
United Nations membership date	17 September 1974	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>c</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100)	2.70	2.70 <sup>d</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	115	120 <sup>e</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	-41	-85.1
GDP (millions US\$)	108	125 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)	240	378
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	2883	4682
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>g</sup>	3.1	3.5
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	38.0	38.8
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	95	94
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	95	94
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	129.2	207.5 <sup>f</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	26.0	31.5 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Metal manufactures	47 USA	39 USA
Agriculture	35 Netherlands	12 Trinidad Tbg
Food, beverages, tobacco	11 Ireland	12 UK
7		
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.3	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	14 <sup>h</sup>	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	54 <sup>j</sup>	
Urban population (%)	38	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.7	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-0.6	
Foreign born (%)	4.6 <sup>i</sup>	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>k</sup>	45/45	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	45 <sup>m</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	376	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	27/73	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	9	
Forested area (% of land)	15	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	183	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	707	

a 2001. b 1999. c Official rate. d July 2002. e 1997. f 2000. g Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB). h Data tabulated by date of registration rather than occurrence. i 1990. j Including visiting unions. k 1983. l Data exclude Grenada Teachers' College. m 1980. n Estimated data.

## Guinea-Bissau

Region	Western Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Bissau (292) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	CFA franc	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	1257	
Surface area (square kms)	36125 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	33 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	103	
United Nations membership date	17 September 1974	
<b>Economic indicators</b>		
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	337.37	670.51 <sup>e</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-51	-30 <sup>f</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	245	244
GDP (per capita US\$)	226	174
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	4.4	7.8
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>g</sup>	26.5 <sup>h</sup>	...
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	56.7	56.6 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	91.1	90.1 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	1.9 <sup>i</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	85.3 <sup>i</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	112	144
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	112	145
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	6.0	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.7	0.7 <sup>l</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.2 <sup>f</sup>	1.5 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Social indicators</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	44.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	6.0/6.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	47/44	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	121	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	5.8	
Urban population (%)	24	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	4.8	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.2	
Foreign born (%)	1.8 <sup>i</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern	7703	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	2.1 <sup>k</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>l</sup>	27/50	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	5	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	8/92	
<b>Environment</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	10	
Forested area (% of land)	61	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	231	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	74	
Precipitation (mm)	1756 <sup>m</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>m</sup>	21.5/35.0	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f 1997. g Gross capital formation. h 1992. i 1990. j 1998. k 1984. l 1988. m Bissau.

## Guyana

Region	South America	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Georgetown (280) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	765	
Surface area (square kms)	214969 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	4 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	106	
United Nations membership date	20 September 1966	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	140.50	190.75 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	174 <sup>g</sup>	237
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-135	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)	106	75 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	622	713
GDP (per capita US\$)	839	936
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	5.1	1.9
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>h</sup>	45.4 <sup>b</sup>	37.7 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	39.6	41.5 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	84.8	84.2 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	24.7 <sup>i</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	21.8 <sup>i</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	178	193
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	178	194
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	<	<sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	16.7	16.8 <sup>j</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	5.4	7.5 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.5 <sup>k</sup>	3.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports) <sup>l</sup>
...	... USA	37
...	... Trinidad Tbg	14
...	... Venezuela	9
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.2	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	30.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	8.0/8.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	67/58	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	52	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.3	
Urban population (%)	38	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-0.5	
Foreign born (%)	0.4 <sup>1</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.3	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	87/85	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	51/49	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	47	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	70	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	4	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	20/80	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	43	
Forested area (% of land)	79	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	1022	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	723	
Precipitation (mm)	2262	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	23.5/30.8	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Principal rate. e June 2002. f Urban areas. g Index base: 1991=100. h Gross capital formation. i 1990. j 1998. k 1996.

## Haiti

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Port-au-Prince (1838) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	gourde	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	8400	
Surface area (square kms)	27750 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	293 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	104	
United Nations membership date	24 October 1945	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1995	2001
	16.16	28.44 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	228	162 <sup>g</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>h</sup>	100	123 <sup>j</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-87	-38 <sup>k</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	145	143 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	2334	3494
GDP (per capita US\$)	312	431
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	4.4	-1.7
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>l</sup>	13.8	13.1 <sup>b</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	56.8	56.1 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	81.2	80.1 <sup>c</sup>
Growth of econ. activity rate, adult female pop (% p.a.)	2.0 <sup>n</sup>	2.3 <sup>o</sup>
Growth of econ. activity rate, adult male pop (% p.a.)	1.9 <sup>n</sup>	2.3 <sup>o</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	8.8 <sup>n</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	67.8 <sup>n</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	88	98
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	89	100
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	19	23 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	10.4	19.3 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.8	0.9 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.6 <sup>o</sup>	6.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
	(% of exports) <sup>p</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>p</sup> (2001)
Textiles	62 USA	86 ...
Agriculture	15 France	5 ...
Metal manufactures	6 Belgium	4 <sup>q</sup> ...
Social indicators		
		1995-2002
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.5	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	39.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	6.0/6.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	57/50	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	61	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.4	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	28 <sup>r</sup>	
Urban population (%)	36	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.3	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.5	
Foreign born (%)	0.3 <sup>n</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	6	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	1.5 <sup>n</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>n</sup>	35/37	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>t</sup>	26/74	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	3	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	5	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	4/96	
Environment		
		1995-2002
Threatened species	58	
Forested area (% of land)	3	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	1389	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	63	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Principal rate. e July 2002. f Metropolitan area. g January 2002. h Manufacturing only. i Figures relate to 12 months ending 30 September of the year stated. j 1st quarter 2002. k 1998. l Gross capital formation. m Data refer to fiscal year ending 30 September. n 1990. o 1996. p 1997. q Includes Luxembourg. r Including visiting unions. s Preliminary or provisional. t 1985.

## Jamaica

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kingston (672) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	2621	
Surface area (square kms)	10990 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	234 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	103	
United Nations membership date	18 September 1962	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	39.62	48.59 <sup>d</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	530	1021 <sup>e</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>h</sup>	16.2	16.0 <sup>h</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-99	-788.4
Tourist arrivals (000s)	1147	1248 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	5692	7784
GDP (per capita US\$)	2303	2990
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	0.7	0.7
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>i</sup>	29.3	26.7 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	67.5	68.3 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	79.9	79.6 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	23.2 <sup>k</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	24.6 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	117	118
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	118	119
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	10	10 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	61.9	84.7 <sup>k</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	11.7	19.0 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	2.7	60.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	
	2001	
(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>e</sup>
Chemicals	59 USA	39 USA
Food, beverages, tobacco	14 UK	11 Trinidad Tbg
Textiles	12 Netherlands	11 Japan
6		
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.9	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	31.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	10.0/10.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	78/74	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	20	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.4	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	66 <sup>l</sup>	
Urban population (%)	56	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.8	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-0.3	
Foreign born (%)	0.7 <sup>l</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	39	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	6.8	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>j</sup>	83/82	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>m</sup>	38/62	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	62 <sup>n</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	191	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	13/87	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	241	
Forested area (% of land)	30	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	10728	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	1301	
Precipitation (mm)	813 <sup>o</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>o</sup>	22.9/31.4	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d July 2002. e January 2002. f Labour force sample surveys. g Persons aged 14 years and over. h 1996. i Data classified according to SNA 93. j 1990. k 1997. l Including visiting unions. m Universities and equivalent degree-granting institutions only. n Estimated data. o Kingston.

## Kiribati

Region	Oceania-Micronesia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Tarawa (32) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	Australian dollar
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	85
Surface area (square kms)	726 <sup>b</sup>
Population density (per square km)	113 <sup>b</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	103 <sup>c</sup>
United Nations membership date	14 September 1999

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		1.34	1.83 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)		127	127 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		1 <sup>g</sup>	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)		3	1 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		46	40
GDP (per capita US\$)		592	468
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		5.4	1.8
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		109	134
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		109	134
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		2.6	4.3 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.5 <sup>i</sup>	1.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>b</sup>	
Agriculture	93 Bangladesh	52 Australia	44
Other manufactures	7 USA	16 Fiji	19
...	Marshall Islands	12 Japan	15
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.3	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %) <sup>i</sup>		6.0/...	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years) <sup>i</sup>		63/58	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		3.8 <sup>j</sup>	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		37 <sup>h</sup>	
Urban population (%)		39	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		2.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		0.6	
Foreign born (%)		3.5 <sup>i</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		11.4	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		23	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		5/95	
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species		6	
Forested area (% of land)		38	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		22	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		100	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)		27.6/28.1	

a 2001. b 1999. c 1995. d Official rate. e July 2002. f 1997, average of the first three quarters. g 1994. h 1998. i 1990. j Data refer to a year between 1985 and 1990.

## Maldives

Region	South-central Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Male (84) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	rufiyaa	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	309	
Surface area (square kms)	298 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	976 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	95	
United Nations membership date	21 September 1965	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	11.77	12.85
Consumer price index (1990=100)	176	204 <sup>d</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-18	-62
Tourist arrivals (000s)	315	461
GDP (millions US\$)	363	558
GDP (per capita US\$)	1482	1806
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	7.3	3.4
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	34.6	32.7
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	27.1	33.8
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	72.8	66.2
Economically active population in industry (%)	31.0 <sup>e</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	32.3 <sup>e</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	113	130
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	113	130
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	3.2	5.4
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	5.7	10.1
Internet users, estimated (000s)	-	6.0 <sup>e</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
	(% of exports)	(% of exports) (2001)
		(% of imports)
Metal manufactures	190	USA 41 Singapore 25
...	...	Sri Lanka 19 Sri Lanka 13
...	UK 9	India 11
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.52	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	37.75	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	5.6/6.9	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	71/72	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	21	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.8	
Urban population (%)	27.4	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.01	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.49	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.9	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	96/96	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	12	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	38	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	6/94	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	5	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	304	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	557	
Precipitation (mm)	1951	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	25.1/31.5	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d April 2002. e 1990.

## Malta

Region	Southern Europe
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Valletta (82) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	lira
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	393
Surface area (square kms)	316 <sup>b</sup>
Population density (per square km)	1234 <sup>c</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102
United Nations membership date	1 December 1964

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		0.35	0.42 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)		118	138 <sup>f</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>g</sup>		100	158 <sup>h</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>j</sup>		3.7	5.3 <sup>b</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-361	-172
Tourist arrivals (000s)		1116	1214 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		3245	3614
GDP (per capita US\$)		8588	9245
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		6.3	3.9
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		31.9	22.8 <sup>b</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)		24.7	26.1 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)		72.1	70.9 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)		34.6 <sup>k</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)		2.6 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		120	118
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		120	118
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		635.5	676.8 <sup>c</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		45.9	51.2 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.9	40.0 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)	
Metal manufactures	68 USA	20 Italy	20
Chemicals	11 Germany	13 France	15
Textiles	10 Singapore	12 USA	12
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		19.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		20.0/20.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		81/76	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		7	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		1.8	
Urban population (%)		91	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		0.7	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		-2.4	
Foreign born (%)		1.1 <sup>k</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR		190 <sup>m</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		4.7	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		93/96	
Third-level students (women and men, %)		49/51	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		133	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		549	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		2 <sup>n</sup>	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		9/91	
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species		8	
Forested area (% of land)		-	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		1759	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		2841	
Precipitation (mm)		553 <sup>o</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>o</sup>		9.2/30.7	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f April 2002. g Base: 1990=100. h 1996. i One month of each year. j Persons aged 16 to 61 years k 1990. l Based on citizenship or nationality. m Refers to end-2000. n Based on 30 or fewer deaths. o Luqa.

## Marshall Islands

Region	Oceania-Micronesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Majuro (25) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	53	
Surface area (square kms)	181 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	343 <sup>b</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	97 <sup>c</sup>	
United Nations membership date	17 September 1991	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1.00	1.00 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	119	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)	6	5 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	105	100
GDP (per capita US\$)	2202	1938
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	9.8	1.7
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	5.7	6.2 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	—	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		2001
	Major trading partners	
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports) <sup>g</sup>
...	... USA	61
...	... Japan	5
...	... Philippines	5
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	49.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	4.0/4.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years) <sup>h</sup>	63/59	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	31	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.7	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	27 <sup>i</sup>	
Urban population (%)	72	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.6	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.8	
Foreign born (%)	3.5 <sup>j</sup>	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	3/97	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	5	
Precipitation (mm)	2407 <sup>k</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>k</sup>	26.7/27.7	

a 2001. b 1999. c 1998. d Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. e July 2002. f Base: 1992=100. g 2000. h 1989. i 1985. j 1990. k Kwajalein.

## Mauritius

Region	Eastern Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Port Louis (147) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	rupee	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	1210 <sup>b</sup>	
Surface area (square kms)	2040 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	615 <sup>b</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	99 <sup>b</sup>	
United Nations membership date	24 April 1968	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	17.66	29.78 <sup>d</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	141	197 <sup>e</sup>
Unemployment (%)	9.8	...
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-22	248
Tourist arrivals (000s)	422	578 <sup>c</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	3948	4535
GDP (per capita US\$)	3517	3779
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	5.5	5.8
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	23.9	21.3
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	37.4	41.0
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	79.0	79.9
Economically active population in industry (%)	30.5	30.2
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	14.7	11.1
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	104	107
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	106	112
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	12	6
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	81.0	111.0
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	13.2	25.6 <sup>a</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	2.1 <sup>g</sup>	107.5 <sup>a</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	
	2001	
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Textiles	63 UK	31 S.Afr.Cus.Un
Food, beverages, tobacco	24 France	20 France
Metal manufactures	4 USA	20 India
8		
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.8	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	25.6 <sup>a</sup>	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %) <sup>b</sup>	10.2/7.5 <sup>a</sup>	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	76/69	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	14	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	75 <sup>a</sup>	
Urban population (%)	43 <sup>a</sup>	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.9	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.3	
Foreign born (%)	1.9 <sup>f</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.2	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	85/83	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	58/42	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	72	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	248	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	2.2	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	6/94	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	136	
Forested area (% of land)	8	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	1704	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	680	
Precipitation (mm)	1793 <sup>h</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>h</sup>	17.5/29.4	

a 2001. b Mid year 2002. c 1999. d July 2002. e March 2001. f Census 2000. g 1996. h Plaisance.

## Micronesia, Federated States of

Region	Oceania-Micronesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Palikir	
Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	129	
Surface area (square kms)	702 <sup>a</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	165 <sup>a</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	96 <sup>b</sup>	
United Nations membership date	17 September 1991	
<b>Economic indicators</b>		
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>c</sup>	1.00	1.00 <sup>d</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	11	11 <sup>a</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	215	238
GDP (per capita US\$)	2009	2215
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	3.0	1.5
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	7.4	8.0 <sup>a</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.3 <sup>f</sup>	2.0 <sup>a</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports) <sup>f</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>f</sup>
... Japan	79 USA	47
...	... Japan	12
...	... Australia	3
<b>Social indicators</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	44.0 <sup>b</sup>	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %) <sup>b</sup>	5.0/5.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years) <sup>g</sup>	69/64	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	20	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	5.6 <sup>h</sup>	
Urban population (%)	28	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.6	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.1	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	-/100	
<b>Environment</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	22	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide) <sup>i</sup>	141	

a 1999. b 1994. c Official rate. d July 2002. e 1998. f 1996. g 1991-92. h Data refer to a year between 1985 and 1990. i Source: UNFCCC.

## Nauru

Region	Oceania-Micronesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Nauru (13) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	Australian dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	13	
Surface area (square kms)	21 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	524 <sup>b</sup>	
United Nations membership date	14 September 1999	
<b>Economic indicators</b>		
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>c</sup>	1.29	1.77 <sup>d</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	41	31
GDP (per capita US\$)	3772	2500
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	-7.3	-1.8
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	106	106
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	106	106
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	14.1	15.0 <sup>e</sup>
<b>Social indicators</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.3	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	25 <sup>f</sup>	
Urban population (%)	100	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.3	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-	
Foreign born (%)	53.0 <sup>g</sup>	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	1	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	-/100	
<b>Environment</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	2	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	139	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	3666	
Precipitation (mm)	2236	

a 2001. b 1999. c Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. d July 2002. e 1998. f Rates based on 10 or fewer infant deaths. g 1990.

## Netherlands Antilles

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Willemstad (125) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	guilder	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	219	
Surface area (square kms)	800 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	269 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	107	
<b>Economic indicators</b>		
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1.79	1.79 <sup>a</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	113 <sup>f</sup>	132
Unemployment (%) <sup>ghi</sup>	13.1	14.0 <sup>c</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	127.6	-119.8
Tourist arrivals (000s)	775	726 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	2360	2638
GDP (per capita US\$)	11518	12149
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	0.3	-
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	18.5 <sup>j</sup>	...
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	51.2	49.7 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	74.8	73.8 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	19.9 <sup>k</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	0.7 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	188	164
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	188	164
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	36.6	36.8 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.5 <sup>l</sup>	2.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001
	(% of exports) <sup>m</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>m</sup>
Mining quarry	87 USA	17 Venezuela
Basic metals	4 Venezuela	16 USA
Metal manufactures	3 Netherlands	7 Netherlands
<b>Social indicators</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.9	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	24.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	13.0/13.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	79/73	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	13	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.1	
Urban population (%)	70	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.2	
Foreign born (%)	22.5 <sup>n</sup>	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	334	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	330	
<b>Environment</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	12	
Forested area (% of land)	-	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	6771	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	2916	
Precipitation (mm)	552 <sup>o</sup>	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f Data refer to the index of the capital city. g Persons aged 15 years and over. h Labour force sample surveys. i Curaçao j 1994. k 1990. l 1996. m 1998. n 1992. o Hato airport, Curacao.

## Palau

	Region	Oceania-Micronesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Koror (14) <sup>a</sup>		
	Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	20		
Surface area (square kms)	459 <sup>b</sup>		
Population density (per square km)	40 <sup>b</sup>		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	89 <sup>c</sup>		
United Nations membership date	15 December 1994		
Economic indicators		1995	2001
Tourist arrivals (000s)		53	55 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		94	121
GDP (per capita US\$)		5493	6179
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		7.3	-0.7
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		3	3 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports) <sup>d</sup>	
...	... USA	33	
...	... Japan	16	
...	... Singapore	7	
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.5		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %) <sup>e</sup>	10.0/...		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years) <sup>e</sup>	69/65		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	20 <sup>f</sup>		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.0 <sup>g</sup>		
Urban population (%)	72		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.1		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.1		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	604 <sup>h</sup>		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	-/100		
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species	15		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	234 <sup>i</sup>		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	4404		
Precipitation (mm)	3746		

a 2001. b 1999. c 1995. d 2000. e 1990. f Rates based on 10 or fewer infant deaths.  
g Data refer to a year between 1985 and 1990. h 1994. i 1991.

## Papua New Guinea

Region	Oceania-Melanesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Port Moresby (259) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	kina	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	5032	
Surface area (square kms)	462840 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	10 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	92	
United Nations membership date	10 October 1975	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100)	1.34	3.72 <sup>e</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	141	258 <sup>f</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	492	282.1
GDP (millions US\$)	11	14
GDP (per capita US\$)	4601	2974
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	978	545
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	-3.3	-1.9
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	23.8 <sup>g</sup>	...
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	67.0	64.7
Economically active population in industry (%)	86.9	95.7
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	6.5 <sup>h</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	79.2 <sup>h</sup>	82.3
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	107	126
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	108	124
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	5124	4090 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	12.9	24.2 <sup>c</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	1.1	1.3 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.1 <sup>i</sup>	135.0 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries		
	Major trading partners	2001
	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>e</sup>
Mining quarry	80 Singapore	9 Australia
Agriculture	10 Japan	3 Japan
Food, beverages, tobacco	7 Germany	2 USA
		56
		11
		7
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.2	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	40.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	4.0/4.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	54.6/53.5	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	73	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.8	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	65.5	
Urban population (%)	13	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.9	
Foreign born (%)	0.7 <sup>h</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	5254	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	47/53	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	39/61	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	1.8	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	7.2	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	1/103	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	266	
Forested area (% of land)	57	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	2451	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	188	
Precipitation (mm)	1150	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	25.4/27.7	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e May 2002. f 1st quarter 2001. g 1992. h 1990. i 1996. j Including refugees.

## Saint Kitts and Nevis

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Basse-Terre (12) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	EC dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	38	
Surface area (square kms)	269.4 <sup>a</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	149 <sup>b</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100 <sup>a</sup>	
United Nations membership date	23 September 1983	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>c</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100)	2.70	2.70 <sup>d</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	114	138 <sup>b</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	-45	-96.53
GDP (millions US\$)	79	84 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)	231	295
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	5305	6396
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>f</sup>	3.5	2.0
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	46.3	57.0
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	94	94
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	95	94
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	172.1	216.4
Internet users, estimated (000s)	32.4	46.0
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Metal manufactures 68	USA 72	USA 51
Food, beverages, tobacco 24	UK 24	Trinidad Tbg 12
Paper and products 3	Dominica 1	Canada 11
Social indicators		
		1995-2002
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-1.49	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	30.6	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	13.0/11.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years) <sup>g</sup>	71/67	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	14.3	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.5	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	41 <sup>h</sup>	
Urban population (%)	34	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-0.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-1.0	
Foreign born (%)	5.9 <sup>j</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.5	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>k</sup>	55/45	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	256	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	13/87	
Environment		
		1995-2002
Threatened species	7	
Forested area (% of land)	11	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	103	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	807	

a 2001. b 1999. c Official rate. d July 2002. e 2000. f Gross capital formation. g 2000. h 1984. i Including visiting unions. j 1990. k 1992.

## Saint Lucia

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Castries (57) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	EC dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	151	
Surface area (square kms)	622 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	238 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	104	
United Nations membership date	18 September 1979	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	2.70	2.70 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	123	141 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-33	-37.7
Tourist arrivals (000s)	231	261 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	554	733
GDP (per capita US\$)	3955	4994
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	1.1	0.5
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	28.7	30.2 <sup>g</sup>
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	97	74
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	97	74
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	89.5	172.1 <sup>h</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	21.0	28.9 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.4	3.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Agriculture	50 UK	47 USA
Food, beverages, tobacco	21 USA	18 Trinidad Tbg
Metal manufactures	12 Barbados	13 UK
		9
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.1	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	32.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	9.0/9.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	76/71	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	13	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.5	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	47 <sup>i</sup>	
Urban population (%)	38	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.7	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.6	
Foreign born (%)	4.1 <sup>k</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	6.5 <sup>l</sup>	
Third-level students (women and men, %)	72/28	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	368	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	11/89	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	18	
Forested area (% of land)	15	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	198	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	741	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f September 2001. g Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB). h 1996. i 1988. j Including visiting unions. k 1991. l 1994.

## Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kingstown (28) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	EC dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	115	
Surface area (square kms)	388 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	289 <sup>b</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100 <sup>c</sup>	
United Nations membership date	16 September 1980	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100)	2.70	2.70 <sup>e</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	118	129
Tourist arrivals (000s)	-41	-37.52
GDP (millions US\$)	60	68 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)	264	348
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	2308	1940
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	8.5	0.2
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	35.7	35.3 <sup>k</sup>
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	89	77
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	88	77
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	2	2 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	82.1	115.6 <sup>c</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	16.5	20.9 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001
	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>e</sup>
Agriculture	51 UK	37 USA
Food, beverages, tobacco	25 Trinidad Tbg	9 Trinidad Tbg
Metal manufactures	16 Barbados	8 UK
		9
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.6	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	37.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	10.0/10.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	20 <sup>f</sup>	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.6	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	58 <sup>g</sup>	
Urban population (%)	55	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.5	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-2.0	
Foreign born (%)	3.7 <sup>i</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.7	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>j</sup>	68/32	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	9	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	230	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	23/77	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	12	
Forested area (% of land)	15	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	161	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	505	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f Data tabulated by date of registration rather than occurrence. g 1988. h Including visiting unions. i 1990. j 1989. k Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB).

## Samoa

	Region	Oceania-Polynesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Apia (35) <sup>a</sup>		
	Currency	tala	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	159		
Surface area (square kms)	2831 <sup>b</sup>		
Population density (per square km)	56 <sup>c</sup>		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	90		
United Nations membership date	15 December 1976		
Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		2.53	3.36 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>		130	137 <sup>g</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		9	-19 <sup>b</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)		68	85 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		200	245
GDP (per capita US\$)		1210	1402
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		6.4	6.5
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		88	99
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		87	99
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		2	2 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		36.9	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		4.7	4.8 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.3 <sup>h</sup>	0.5 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
(% of exports)	(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>b</sup>	
... USA	70	New Zealand	32
... New Zealand	12	Australia	21
... Germany	10	Japan	14
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		41.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		8.0/8.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		74/67	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		26	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		4.2	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		34 <sup>i</sup>	
Urban population (%)		22	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		1.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		<	
Foreign born (%)		3.6 <sup>i</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		4.0 <sup>j</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		87/86	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		57	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		6/94	
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species		14	
Forested area (% of land)		37	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		132	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		287	
Precipitation (mm)		2928	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f Excluding Rent. g 1998. h 1997. i 1990. j Not including expenditure on tertiary education.

## Sao Tome and Principe

Region	Middle Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Sao Tome (67) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	dobra
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	143
Surface area (square kms)	964 <sup>b</sup>
Population density (per square km)	149 <sup>b</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	105 <sup>c</sup>
United Nations membership date	16 September 1975

<b>Economic indicators</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1756.87	9071.40 <sup>e</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-14 <sup>f</sup>	-21.43
Tourist arrivals (000s)	6	5 <sup>g</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	45	48
GDP (per capita US\$)	347	312
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	2.0	4.0
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	15.7 <sup>i</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	125	166
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	125	166
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	1	1 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	26.9	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	2.0	3.1 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.4 <sup>g</sup>	6.5 <sup>h</sup>
<b>Social indicators</b>	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.8	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	47.0 <sup>j</sup>	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %) <sup>i</sup>	7.0/6.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	51 <sup>k</sup>	
Urban population (%)	47	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.4	
Foreign born (%)	6.4 <sup>n</sup>	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	2	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	229	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	9/91	
<b>Environment</b>	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	42	
Forested area (% of land)	28	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	77	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	226	

a 2001. b 1999. c 1995. d Official rate. e June 2002. f 1990. g 1998. h 2000. i Gross capital formation, 1988. j 1991. k 1993. l Based on citizenship or nationality.

## Seychelles

Region	Eastern Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Victoria (30) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	rupee
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	83
Surface area (square kms)	455 <sup>b</sup>
Population density (per square km)	177 <sup>b</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100 <sup>c</sup>
United Nations membership date	21 September 1976

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		4.86	5.31 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)		108	130 <sup>f</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-54	-100.1
Tourist arrivals (000s)		121	125 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		508	625
GDP (per capita US\$)		6778	7850
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		-0.8	1.0
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>h</sup>		30.3	37.8 <sup>i</sup>
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		141	136
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		143	138
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		98.3	108.3 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		18.0	24.4 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.5 <sup>j</sup>	6.0 <sup>a</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
(% of exports) <sup>i</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>b</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>b</sup>	
Metal manufactures	48 UK	47 Italy	13
Food, beverages, tobacco	25 Italy	22 S.Afr.Cus.Un	11
Chemicals	22 France	15 Finland	10
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		39.0 <sup>k</sup>	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		12.0/12.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		10 <sup>l</sup>	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.6 <sup>m</sup>	
Urban population (%)		64	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		2.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		-0.9	
Foreign born (%)		5.4 <sup>n</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		6.3	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>o</sup>		88/12	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		45	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		214	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		24/76	
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species		68	
Forested area (% of land)		67	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		198	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		893	
Precipitation (mm)		2172 <sup>p</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>p</sup>		23.9/31.0	

a 2001. b 1999. c 1997. d Official rate. e July 2002. f January 2002. g 2000. h Gross capital formation. i 1998. j 1996. k Data for population under age 20. l Data tabulated by date of registration rather than occurrence. m 1993. n 1994. o 1980. p Seychelles International.

## Singapore

Region	South-eastern Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Singapore (4164) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2002 (000s)	4164	
Surface area (square kms)	685.4 <sup>a</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	6075 <sup>a</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101 <sup>a</sup>	
United Nations membership date	21 September 1965	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	1.41	1.85
Consumer price index (1990=100)	113	120 <sup>b</sup>
Industrial production index (1999=100)	82	102
Unemployment (%) <sup>cd</sup>	2.0	2.8
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	14800	16138
Tourist arrivals (000s)	7137	7522
GDP (millions US\$)	83930	84872
GDP (per capita US\$)	23806	20544
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	8.0	-2.4
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	33.4	29.5
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%) <sup>c</sup>	50.1	54.3
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%) <sup>c</sup>	78.4	77.8
Economically active population in industry (%)	29.7	24.5
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	0.3	0.3
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	43	40
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	43	40
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	182	171
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	28.5	34.8
Internet users, estimated (000s)	25	1928
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Metal manufactures	71 Malaysia	17 Malaysia
Chemicals	17 USA	15 USA
Other manufactures	5 China, HK SAR	9 Japan
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.7	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	21.2	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	11.9/10.3	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	80/76	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	2.2	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman) <sup>e</sup>	1.4	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women) <sup>e</sup>	62 <sup>f</sup>	
Urban population (%)	100	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.7	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-	
Foreign born (%)	17.5	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	4	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.0	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>g</sup>	96/97	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>g</sup>	47/53	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	384	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	246	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	1	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	16/84	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	73	
Forested area (% of land)	14	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	35634	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	3873	
Precipitation (mm)	2191	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	24.9/31.6	

a 2002. b May 2002. c Persons aged 15 years and over. d Rates are seasonally adjusted. e Births per woman aged 15-44. f 1997. g Refer to levels 5 and 6 of ISCED 1997

## Solomon Islands

Region	Oceania-Melanesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Honiara (78) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	479	
Surface area (square kms)	28896 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	15 <sup>c</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	95	
United Nations membership date	19 September 1978	
Economic indicators		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1995	2001
Consumer price index (1990=100)	3.48	6.81 <sup>ef</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	167	245 <sup>b</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	8	21 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	12	21 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (per capita US\$)	365	342
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	975	760
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	6.7	-5.0
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)	30.0 <sup>g</sup>	...
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)	82.1	80.9 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)	89.0	88.3 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in agriculture (%)	7.1 <sup>h</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	76.6 <sup>h</sup>	...
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	122	147
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) <sup>i</sup>	122	147
Internet users, estimated (000s)	1.7	1.9 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports) <sup>j</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>j</sup>
... Japan	20	Australia 24
... UK	10	Japan 7
... Korea Rep.	7	Singapore 4
Social indicators		
		1995-2002
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	45.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	4.0/4.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	71/68	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	21	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	5.3	
Urban population (%)	20	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	6.0	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	2.6	
Foreign born (%)	1.3 <sup>h</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	1.9 <sup>k</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>l</sup>	58/69	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	16	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	2/98	
Environment		
		1995-2002
Threatened species	71	
Forested area (% of land)	89	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	161	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	128	
Precipitation (mm)	3290 <sup>m</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>m</sup>	22.3/30.7	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. f September 2002. g 1988. h 1990. i Billable lines. j 1997. k 1984. l 1994. m Auki.

## Suriname

Region	South America
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Paramaribo (240) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	guilder
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	441
Surface area (square kms)	163820 <sup>a</sup>
Population density (per square km)	2.7 <sup>a</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102
United Nations membership date	4 December 1975

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		407.00	2178.50 <sup>d</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)		6934	39026 <sup>e</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100) <sup>f</sup>		100	109 <sup>g</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>h</sup>		8.4	14.0 <sup>h</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		63	-84
Tourist arrivals (000s)		43	57 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		519	842
GDP (per capita US\$)		1268	1965
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		6.3	4.9
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>k</sup>		43.9	23.2 <sup>l</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)		33.4	36.0 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)		75.2	74.4 <sup>c</sup>
Growth of econ. activity rate, adult female pop (% p.a.)		3.1 <sup>m</sup>	3.0 <sup>n</sup>
Growth of econ. activity rate, adult male pop (% p.a.)		1.2 <sup>m</sup>	1.4 <sup>n</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)		17.8 <sup>m</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)		21.3 <sup>m</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		101	77
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		101	77
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		385	361 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		162.8	203.5 <sup>c</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		13.2	17.0 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.5	11.7 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>e</sup>	
Chemicals	74 Norway	23 USA	27
Agriculture	14 USA	20 Netherlands	23
Mining quarry	5 Netherlands	14 Trinidad Tbg	17
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		29.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		9.0/9.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		74/69	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		26	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.0	
Urban population (%)		74	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		1.3	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		-2.1	
Foreign born (%)		2.5 <sup>m</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		3.4 <sup>n</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>n</sup>		97/91	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>o</sup>		53/47	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		68	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		241	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		2 <sup>m</sup>	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		18/82	
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species		46	
Forested area (% of land)		91	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		2110	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		1437	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)		23.7/29.6	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d June 2002. e January 2002. f Base: 1990=100. g 1997. h Labour force sample surveys. i Persons aged 14 years and over. j Average of less than 12 months. k Gross capital formation. l 1998. m 1990. n 1993. o 1989. p 1992. q Based on 30 or fewer deaths.

## Tonga

Region	Oceania-Polynesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Nuku'alofa (33) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	pa'anga	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	100	
Surface area (square kms)	650 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	151 <sup>b</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	96 <sup>c</sup>	
United Nations membership date	14 September 1999	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>	1.27	2.20 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>	122	155 <sup>g</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)	-6 <sup>h</sup>	-12858
Tourist arrivals (000s)	29	43
GDP (millions US\$)	156	130
GDP (per capita US\$)	1573	1284
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	2.7	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP) <sup>j</sup>	28.1 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	92	98
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	92	98
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	162.3	214.8 <sup>b</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	6.7	9.3 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.1	1.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
	(% of exports) <sup>i</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>i</sup> (% of imports) <sup>i</sup>
Agriculture	93	Japan 44 New Zealand 37
Chemicals	3	USA 26 Australia 25
Other manufactures	3	New Zealand 13 Fiji 15
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	39.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)	8.0/7.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	69/68	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	11	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.7	
Urban population (%)	38	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	<	
Foreign born (%)	1.8	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.3 <sup>l</sup>	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	72	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	61	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	-/100	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	12	
Forested area (% of land)	6	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	121	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	406	

a 2001. b 1999. c 1996. d Official rate. e July 2002. f Excluding Rent. g April 2001. h 1993. i 2000. j Data refer to fiscal year ending 30 June. k 1983. l 1981.

## Trinidad and Tobago

Region	Caribbean
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Port of Spain (54) <sup>a</sup>
Currency	dollar
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	1306
Surface area (square kms)	4528 <sup>b</sup>
Population density (per square km)	252 <sup>c</sup>
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101
United Nations membership date	18 September 1962

Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		6.00	6.10 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)		140	186 <sup>f</sup>
Industrial production index (1995=100)		100	158
Unemployment (%) <sup>gh</sup>		17.2	10.8
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		293.8	-643.5 <sup>i</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)		260	336 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		5329	8819
GDP (per capita US\$)		4227	6817
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		4.0	4.5
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		20.8	22.3
Economic activity rate, adult female population (%)		41.8	44.1 <sup>c</sup>
Economic activity rate, adult male population (%)		76.2	75.2 <sup>c</sup>
Economically active population in industry (%)		31.7 <sup>k</sup>	...
Economically active population in agriculture (%)		11.1 <sup>k</sup>	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		110	114
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		111	115
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		13084	16171 <sup>b</sup>
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		171	228
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		16.3	21.6 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		2.0	42.8 <sup>c</sup>
Largest export industries	Major trading partners	2001	
(% of exports)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)	
Chemicals	49 USA	42 USA	34
Mining quarry	20 Mexico	7 Venezuela	11
Metal manufactures	17 Jamaica	7 Brazil	5
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		23.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)		11.0/11.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		77/73	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		17.9	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		1.7	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		53 <sup>m</sup>	
Urban population (%)		74	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		1.0	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)		-1.2	
Foreign born (%)		5.1 <sup>k</sup>	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		2.6 <sup>l</sup>	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		88/88	
Third-level students (women and men, %)		55/45	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		123	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		337	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		12 <sup>j</sup>	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)		19/81	
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species		8	
Forested area (% of land)		51	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)		21966	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		8084	
Precipitation (mm)		1714.4 <sup>o</sup>	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>o</sup>		23.2/31.8	

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f January 2002. g Persons aged 15 years and over. h Labour force sample surveys. i 1998. j 1994. k 1990. l 1987. m Including visiting unions. n Universities and equivalent degree-granting institutions only. o Piario International Trinidad.

## Tuvalu

Region	Oceania-Polynesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Funafuti (5) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	Australian dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	10	
Surface area (square kms)	26 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	423 <sup>b</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	125 <sup>c</sup>	
United Nations membership date	5 September 2000	
Economic indicators		
	1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	1.29	1.77 <sup>de</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100)	109	112 <sup>f</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	1	1 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)	12	14
GDP (per capita US\$)	1234	1342
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)	-5.0	3.0
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	96	100
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	96	100
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	5.1	5.5 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners
		2001
(% of exports)	(% of exports) <sup>g</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>b</sup>
... UK	82	Australia 38
... Spain	9	Fiji 32
...	...	New Zealand 11
Social indicators		
	1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	41.0 <sup>c</sup>	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %) <sup>e</sup>	10.0/8.0	
Urban population (%)	52	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	3.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	-0.8	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)	-/100	
Environment		
	1995-2002	
Threatened species	3	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide) <sup>h</sup>	5 <sup>i</sup>	

a 2001. b 1999. c 1991. d July 2002. e Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. f 1998. g 1996. h Source: UNFCCC. i 1994.

## US Virgin Islands

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Charlotte Amalie (11) <sup>a</sup>	
Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	124	
Surface area (square kms)	347 <sup>b</sup>	
Population density (per square km)	271 <sup>b</sup>	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	108 <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Economic indicators</b>		
	<b>1995</b>	<b>2001</b>
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	1.00	1.00 <sup>de</sup>
Unemployment (%) <sup>f</sup>	5.7	5.9 <sup>g</sup>
Tourist arrivals (000s)	454	485 <sup>b</sup>
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)	103	103
Food production index (1989-1991=100)	103	103
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	51.2	56.2 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)	3.0	12.0 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Social indicators</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.1	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	29.0 <sup>eh</sup>	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %) <sup>e</sup>	9.0/9.0	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	12 <sup>i</sup>	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.0 <sup>j</sup>	
Urban population (%)	46	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	1.7	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)	0.6	
Foreign born (%)	31.6 <sup>c</sup>	
Third-level students (women and men, %) <sup>k</sup>	74/26	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	437	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	755	
<b>Environment</b>		
	<b>1995-2002</b>	
Threatened species	15	
Forested area (% of land)	41	
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)	11707	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	22255	

a 2001. b 1999. c 1990. d Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. e September 2002. f Persons aged 16 to 65 years. g 1997. h De jure population but including armed forces stationed in the area. i 1993. j Data refer to a year between 1985 and 1990. k 1992.

## Vanuatu

	Region	Oceania-Melanesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Vila (31) <sup>a</sup>		
	Currency	vatu	
Population in 2002 (proj., 000s)	207		
Surface area (square kms)	12189 <sup>b</sup>		
Population density (per square km)	16 <sup>c</sup>		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	95		
United Nations membership date	15 September 1981		
Economic indicators		1995	2001
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) <sup>d</sup>		113.74	137.90 <sup>e</sup>
Consumer price index (1990=100) <sup>f</sup>		120	139 <sup>c</sup>
Balance of payments, current account (millions US\$)		-18	-15
Tourist arrivals (000s)		44	50 <sup>b</sup>
GDP (millions US\$)		228	219
GDP (per capita US\$)		1323	1085
Annual growth rate of real GDP (%)		-0.8	-0.5
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		29.8	...
Agricultural production index (1989-1991=100)		104	111
Food production index (1989-1991=100)		104	111
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		53.4	34.8 <sup>g</sup>
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		2.5	3.0 <sup>b</sup>
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.1 <sup>h</sup>	3.0 <sup>b</sup>
Largest export industries		Major trading partners	
	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of exports) <sup>e</sup>	(% of imports) <sup>e</sup>
Agriculture	54	Bangladesh 22	Australia 44
Food, beverages, tobacco	20	Japan 12	New Zealand 12
Wood and products	13	UK 10	Fiji 9
Social indicators		1995-2002	
Growth rate of population 2000-2005 (% per annum)			2.5
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			42.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, %)			5.0/5.0
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)			71/68
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)			29
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)			4.3
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)			15 <sup>i</sup>
Urban population (%)			20
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)			4.2
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% p.a.)			2.0
Foreign born (%)			3.0 <sup>j</sup>
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100) <sup>i</sup>			58/64
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)			12
Parliamentary seats (women and men, %)			2/98
Environment		1995-2002	
Threatened species			23
Forested area (% of land)			37
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide)			62
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			138
Precipitation (mm)			2222 <sup>k</sup>
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) <sup>k</sup>			21.5/28.2

a 2001. b 1999. c 2000. d Official rate. e July 2002. f Urban areas. g 1998. h 1996. i 1991. j 1990. k Port Vila.

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## Technical notes

### Geographical coverage

The geographical designations, units employed and presentation of the material in this publication have been adopted solely for the purpose of providing a convenient geographical basis for the statistical series.

Because of space limitations, the country and area names used in the tables are generally the commonly employed short titles in use in the United Nations, the full titles being used only when a short form is not available. Countries or areas are listed in English alphabetical order.

### Notes on the indicators

Data provided by countries directly to the Statistics Division and which have not therefore been reviewed by the responsible international office in a given subject field are shown in the tables in italics. The notes in the present section of this *Pocketbook* are not necessarily applicable in these cases, nor are the "Sources" listed in the final section of the *Pocketbook*.

Terms shown in italic are defined in the "Data dictionary", which begins on p. 57.

### General indicators

*Region* is given according to regional groupings of countries and areas based mainly on continents. This information is from *Standard Country or Area Codes and Geographical Regions for Statistical Use*, Revision 4 (United Nations publication, excerpted at the Statistics Division Internet site,

<<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>>).

*Currency* shows the national monetary unit and is from table 44 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.<sup>[15]</sup>

*Population projections* for 2002 were prepared by the United Nations Population Division and is published in *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* and available also at <<http://esa.un.org/unpp/>>.<sup>[22]</sup>

*Surface area* for 1999 (excluding polar regions and uninhabited islands) is from table 3 in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*.<sup>[12]</sup>

*Population density* refers to population per square kilometre of surface area. This series is from table 3 in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. [12]

*Sex ratio* for 2002 is calculated from data prepared by the United Nations Population Division and is published in *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. [22]

*Largest urban agglomeration* shows the population of the largest urban agglomeration (city plus contiguous built-up areas) or, if unavailable, largest city according to its administrative boundaries for each country or area. This series is from Tables A.12 and 13 of the *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*. [20]  
<<http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup2001/wup2001dh.pdf>>

*United Nations membership date* is from the United Nations *Terminology Bulletin No. 347* (1997) and *corrigendum 1*. [20] and <[www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html](http://www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html)> .

### ***Economic indicators***

*Exchange rates* are shown in units of national currency per US dollar and refer to end-of-period quotations. Unless otherwise stated, the table refers to the midpoint market rates (average of buying and selling rates). This series is compiled by the International Monetary Fund and is published as table 44 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. [15] For currencies for which IMF does not publish exchange rates, non-commercial rates derived from the operational rates of exchange for United Nations programmes are shown.

*Consumer price index* numbers published in table 6 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* [15] are designed to show changes over time in the cost of selected goods and services that are considered as representative of the consumption habits of the population concerned. The indices here generally refer to "all items" and to the country as a whole.

The *industrial production* index shown here generally covers mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water. It does not include construction unless otherwise indicated. This series is from table 5 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. [15]

*Unemployment* is defined to include persons above a certain age who during a specified period of time were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. National definitions of unemployment often differ from the recommended international standard definitions and

thereby limit international comparability. Intercountry comparisons are also complicated by the different types of data collection systems used to obtain information on unemployed persons. Unless otherwise noted, these data are national employment office statistics compiled by the International Labour Office and published in table 11 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.<sup>[15]</sup> Supplementary data were obtained from the International Labour Office, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*.<sup>[7]</sup>

*Balance of payments, current account:* This series refers to the current account balance and is from the International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics*.<sup>[8]</sup>

*Tourist arrivals* data are those compiled by the World Tourism Organization. They are published in the *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* [28], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*.<sup>[18]</sup>

*Gross domestic product* total and per capita estimates (GDP) in United States dollars are Statistics Division estimates from the National Accounts Database of the Division. These estimates should be considered as measures of the total and per capita production of goods and services of the countries represented in economic terms, not as measures of the standard of living of their inhabitants. In order to have comparable coverage for as many countries as possible, these US dollar estimates are based on official GDP national currency data, supplemented by national currency estimates prepared by the Statistics Division using additional data from national and international sources.

The estimates given here are in most cases those accepted by the United Nations General Assembly Committee on Contributions for determining United Nations members' contributions to the United Nations regular budget.

The exchange rates for the conversion of GDP national currency data into United States dollars are the average market rates published by the International Monetary Fund in its monthly publication *International Financial Statistics* (IFS).<sup>[8]</sup> Official exchange rates are used only when free market rates are not available. For non-members of the Fund, the conversion rates used are the average of United Nations operational rates of exchange. It should be noted that the conversion from local currency into US dollars introduces deficiencies in comparability over time and among countries which

should be considered when using the data. For example, comparability over time is distorted when exchange rate fluctuations differ substantially from domestic inflation rates. Per capita GDP data are likewise affected by the same distortions. These series are published in the *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates, 1998-1999* [17], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Growth* rates of GDP (rate of change) are based on the estimates of GDP at constant 1990 prices. The rate for a given year is obtained by dividing the GDP of that year by the total GDP of the preceding year. Unless otherwise noted, this series is also from the National Accounts Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is published in the *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates, 1998-1999* [17], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Gross fixed capital formation* data are based on the percentage distribution of GDP in current prices. This series is from the National Accounts Database compiled from national data provided to the United Nations Statistics Division and is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18] Data in national currency are published in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables*. [16]

*Economic activity rate* for the adult population (15 years and over) refers to the total of employed persons (including employers, persons working on their own account, salaried employees and wage earners and, in so far as data are available, unpaid family workers) and of unemployed persons at the time of the census or survey which provided the data. In general, the economically active population does not include full-time students who are not working, persons occupied solely in household work, retired persons living entirely on their own means and persons wholly dependent upon others. These series are calculated from the estimates and projections from *Economically Active Population 1950-2010* prepared by the International Labour Office. [6]

*Economically active population* in industry and agriculture refer to the economically active population in industry (mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water) and agriculture respectively, expressed as a percentage of the total economically active population. These series are estimates and projections from *Economically Active*

*Population 1950-2010* prepared by the International Labour Office.[6]

*Agricultural production index* covers all crops and livestock products. This series is from the Internet site of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <apps.fao.org>. It is published in *FAO Yearbook: Production* [4], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Food production index* covers commodities that are considered edible and contain nutrients. (Coffee and tea are therefore excluded because they have practically no nutritional value). The index numbers shown may differ from those produced by countries themselves because of differences in concepts of production, coverage, weights, time reference of data, and methods of evaluation. The series include estimates made by FAO in cases where no official or semi-official figures are available from the countries. This series is from the Internet site of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <apps.fao.org>. It is published in the *FAO Yearbook: Production* [4], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Primary energy production* refers to the first stage of production of various forms of energy, converted into a common unit (metric ton of oil equivalent). This series is from the Energy Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is published in the *Energy Statistics Yearbook* [13], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Motor vehicles in use* series is calculated from data compiled from national statistical sources and is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18] It refers to passenger cars and commercial vehicles in use according to census on registration figures for years census or annual registration took place. Supplementary data are obtained from the *AAMA Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures* [1] and from *Auto and Truck International, 1999-2000 World Automotive Report*. [2]

*Telephones lines* series is calculated from the number of main telephone lines in operation. The source of data is the *International Telecommunications Union's publications, World Telecommunication Report* [10], and *Yearbook of Statistics*. [11] It is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Internet users* are mainly based on reported estimates, or derivations based on reported Internet access provider

subscriber counts and in a few cases, calculated by multiplying the number of hosts by an estimated multiplier. This series is from the *International Telecommunication Union Yearbook of Statistics* [10]. See also <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>.

*Largest export industries* are major industry groups producing goods for export, estimated by the United Nations Statistics Division from its Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE). Each industry's export are expressed as a percentage of total exports. This series is from table 2 in the United Nations *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*. [14]

*Major export and import trading partners* are expressed as percentages of total exports and imports of the country or area, as estimated by the United Nations Statistics Division from its Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE). These series are from table 3 in the United Nations *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*. [14]

### **Social indicators**

The *annual growth rate of population* is the average annual percentage change in total population size in the period 2000-2005. This series is from table A.11 in *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. [22]

*Population age group 0-14 years* refers to the population aged 0-14 years of both sexes as a percentage of total population. Age group 60 years and over refers to elderly men as a percentage of all males and elderly women as a percentage of all females. These series are from the United Nations publication *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. [22]

*Life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rate* are five-year averages for the period 2000-2005 and are from tables A.26 and A.27 respectively in *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. [22]

*Total fertility rate* is a five-year average for the period 2000-2005 and is from table A.20 in the United Nations publication *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision*. [22] Supplementary data are from the United Nations publication *Demographic Yearbook*. [12]

*Contraceptive use* refers to use by currently married women of child-bearing age, of any method and is expressed as a percentage. The source of data is the contraceptive use database compiled by the United Nations Population Division and is published in the report *World Population*

*Monitoring, 2002.* [21] See also <<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/social/childbr.htm>>.

*Urban population, urban population growth rate and rural population growth rate* series are based on the number of persons defined as urban or rural according to national definitions of this concept. In most cases these definitions are those used in the most recent population census. These series are from *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*. [20]

*Foreign-born population* refers to persons born outside the country or area in which they are enumerated. The country or area of birth is based on the national boundaries existing at the time of census. This series is from Demographic Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division; and the databases on world migrant populations, and on the foreign-born maintained by the United Nations Population Division.

The term *refugee* in this series refers to persons granted a humanitarian status and/or those granted temporary protection. It includes persons, who have been granted temporary protection on a group basis. The series also includes returned refugees, asylum seekers and persons displaced internally within their own country for reasons that would make them of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) if they were outside their country of origin. This series is from Table 2. Asylum-seekers, refugees and others of concern to UNHCR by country of asylum, *2001 UNHCR Population Statistics*, and *Refugees and others of Concern to UNHCR: 2000 Statistical Overview*. [25] See also <[www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics](http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics)>

*Government educational expenditures* is from the UNESCO *Statistical Yearbook* [23] and is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18] It shows the general trends in public expenditure on public and private education expressed as a percentage of the gross national product. The data shown should be considered as approximate indications of the public resources allocated to education.

*Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio and percentage of third level students* are from World Education Indicators database at UNESCO Institute for Statistics. <[unescostat.unesco.org](http://unescostat.unesco.org)> . For the first and second levels, the enrolment ratio generally is the total enrolment of all ages in first- and second-level education, divided

by the total population in the official ages of enrolment in the country times 100. The gross enrolment ratio at the first and second level should include all pupils whatever their ages, whereas the population is limited to the range of official school ages. Therefore, for countries with almost universal education among the school-age population, the gross enrolment ratio will exceed 100 if the actual age distribution of pupils extends beyond the official school ages.

*Newspaper circulation* data are compiled by UNESCO and are published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Television receivers in use* refers to television receivers in use and/or licenses issued per thousand inhabitants. This series is issued by UNESCO in its *Statistical Yearbook* [23] and is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Intentional homicides* (homicide purposely inflicted) refers to death purposely inflicted by another person per 100,000 population. Data are from the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* [12], where homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons is reported as a cause of death.

Seats in *parliament* refers to the number of women and men in the lower chamber of parliament expressed as a percentage. These data are published in the *Women in National Parliaments* and the Internet site of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, < <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm> > [9].

#### ***Environmental indicators***

Data on the number of threatened species include plants and animals and are compiled by the World Conservation Union IUCN/Species Survival Commission (SSC), published in the 2002 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. [26] See <<http://www.redlist.org/info/tables/table5.html>>.

*Forested area* data are from *State of the World's Forests*, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [5] and are also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18] See also the Internet site of the *State of the World's Forests* at <<http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/y0900e/y0900e00.htm>>

*CO<sub>2</sub> emission estimates* are from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center located at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, United States of America [3]

[http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/trends/emis/tre\\_coun.htm](http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/trends/emis/tre_coun.htm), and from the Secretariat of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, *Greenhouse Gas and Inventory Database* [24], <http://ghg.unfccc.int/>. Relative to other industrial sources for which CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are calculated, statistics on gas flaring activities are sparse and sporadic and in countries where gas flaring activities account for a considerable proportion of the total CO<sub>2</sub> emission, the sporadic nature of gas flaring statistics may produce spurious or misleading trends in national CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This series is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

*Commercial energy consumption* refers to “apparent consumption” and is derived from the formula “production + imports - exports - bunkers +/- stock changes”. Accordingly the series may in some cases represent only an indication of the magnitude of actual inland availability. This series was obtained from the Energy Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is published in the *Energy Statistics Yearbook* [13], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [18]

Total *amount of precipitation and average minimum and maximum temperatures* are measurements from the weather stations closest to the largest urban agglomeration or city. These series are from the World Meteorological Organization. [27], [www.worldweather.org/](http://www.worldweather.org/)

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## Data dictionary

### A

*age group*: The age distribution of a population is given either by individual years of age or by age groups, which may be quinquennial age groups or quinary age groups, or broad age groups, such as 0-19 years, 20-59 years, 60 years and over. Age is generally expressed in years, or years and months. Statisticians often round off the age to the number of complete years lived, and this is called age at last birthday. (United Nations, 1958, para. 322)\*

*agriculture (agriculture, hunting and related service activities)*: Comprises the following divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 3: growing of crops, market gardening, horticulture; farming of animals; growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming); agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities; hunting, trapping and game propagation, including related service activities; forestry, logging and related service activities; fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing. (United Nations, 1990)

*agricultural production and food production indices*: The indices of agricultural production of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. All the indices at the country, regional and world levels are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by average international commodity prices in the base period and summed for each year. To obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate for the base period. The commodities covered in the computation of indices of agricultural production are all crops and livestock products originating in each country. Practically all products are covered, with the main exception of fodder crops. The category of food production includes commodities that are considered

\* References for the data dictionary are given in parenthesis; refer to the list of references beginning on page 67.

edible and that contain nutrients. Accordingly, coffee and tea are excluded because they have practically no nutritive value. (FAO, 1995, p. ix)

*annual growth*: See rate of change

*area*: See land and water area

## **B**

*balance of payments*: A statistical statement that systematically summarizes, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. Transactions, for the most part between residents and non-residents, consist of transactions involving goods, services and income; transactions involving financial claims on, and liabilities to, the rest of the world; and transactions (such as gifts) classified as transfers, which involve offsetting entries to balance—in an accounting sense— one-sided transactions. (IMF, 1993, para. 13) See also current account.

*base period*: The period of time for which data used as the base of an index number, or other ratio, have been collected. This period is frequently one year but it may be as short as one day or as long as the average of a group of years. (Kendall Buckland, 1982).

*base year*: See base period

## **C**

*CO<sub>2</sub> emissions*: Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is a colourless, odourless and non-poisonous gas formed by combustion of carbon and in the respiration of living organisms and is considered a greenhouse gas. Emissions means the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time. (United Nations, 1992 and 1996)

*commercial energy*: Energy sold in the market. (United Nations, 1982, para. 55)

*consumer price index*: Measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a reference population acquires, uses or pays for consumption. A consumer price index is estimated as a series of summary measures of the period-to-period proportional change in the prices of a fixed set of consumer goods and services of constant quantity and characteristics, acquired, used or paid for by the reference population. Each summary measure is constructed as a weighted average of a large number of elementary aggregate indices. Each of the elementary aggregate indices is esti-

mated using a sample of prices for a defined set of goods and services obtained in, or by residents of, a specific region from a given set of outlets or other sources of consumption goods and services. (ILO, 1988)

*contraception*: In its narrow usage, measures excluding sterilization (and, in some discussions, permanent and periodic abstinence) which are taken in order to prevent sexual intercourse from resulting in conception. In broader usage, a contraceptive method is sometimes called a birth control method, which includes intentional abortion, sterilization and complete abstinence from coitus. (United Nations, 1958, para. 624)

*currency*: Those notes and coins in circulation that are commonly used to make payments. Commemorative coins that are not actually in circulation should be excluded. (United Nations and others, 1994, para. 11.70)

*current account*: All balance of payments transactions (other than those in financial items) that involve economic values and occur between resident and non-resident entities. Also covered are offsets to current economic values provided or acquired without a quid pro quo. The major classifications of transaction flows cover goods and services, income and current transfers. (IMF, 1993, para. 152)

## D

*daily newspaper circulation*: Daily newspapers are periodic publications, issued at least four times a week, intended for the general public and mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, international questions, politics etc. Circulation comprises the average number of copies sold directly, by subscription, and mainly distributed free of charge both in the country and abroad. (UNESCO, 1985)

*density of population*: Number of population per unit of total land area of a country. (United Nations, n.d.) See also land and water area.

## E

*economically active population*: ("usually active" or "currently active") comprises all persons of either sex above a specified age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services (employed and unemployed, including those seeking work for the first time), as defined by the *System of National Ac-*

*counts (SNA)*, during a specified time reference period. The economically active population may be related to the total population for the derivation of the crude participation rate, or, more appropriately, to the population above the age prescribed for the measurement of the economically active population. Production includes all individual or collective goods or services that are supplied to units other than their producers, or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods or services used up in the process of producing such goods or services; the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross capital formation; the own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff. Not economically active population comprises the balance of the population. (United Nations and others, 1994)

*education expenditure*: See government education expenditure

*energy*: Comprises primary energy from sources that involve only extraction or capture, with or without separation from contiguous material, cleaning or grading, before the energy embodied in that source can be converted into heat or mechanical work, and secondary energy from all sources of energy that results from transformation of primary sources. (United Nations, 1982, para. 29)

*energy consumption*: Apparent consumption of energy comprises inland deliveries of energy commodities, which is equal to imports plus production minus changes in stocks minus exports. (United Nations, 1982, paras. 161-165) See also energy.

*enrolment ratio*: See primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio.

*exchange rate*: Price in a given currency at which bills drawn in another currency may be bought. (Oxford University Press, 1982).

*export industries*: Goods-producing industries aggregated at the division (two-digit) level of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, Third Revision (ISIC, Rev.3), a specified proportion of whose production is exported. (United Nations and others, 1990)

*exports (merchandise)*: Goods leaving the statistical territory of a country. In the "general trade system", the definition of the statistical territory of a country coincides with its economic territory. In the "special trade system", the definition of the statistical territory comprises

only a particular part of the economic territory, mainly that part which coincides with the free circulation area for goods. "The free circulation area" is a part of the economic territory of a country within which goods "may be disposed of without Customs restrictions". (United Nations, M/52/Rev.2 and Series G)

## **F**

*food production index*: See agricultural production and food production indices.

*foreign-born*: Individuals not born in the territory in which they live. (United Nations, 1958)

*forest and other wooded land*: Land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not, including land from which forest has been cleared but which will be reforested in the foreseeable future, and including areas occupied by roads, small cleared tracts and other small open areas within the forest that constitute an integral part of the forest. (FAO/United Nations ECE, 1995)

## **G**

*government education expenditure*: General government expenditures for educational affairs and services at pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels and subsidiary services to education. Expenditures comprise final consumption expenditures, gross capital formation, subsidies and loans. General government comprises all central, state and local government units and non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government units. (UNESCO, 1978)

*gross domestic product (GDP)*: An aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs). The sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units. (42, paras. 1.128 and 2.173-2.174) (United Nations and others, 1993)

*gross fixed capital formation*: The total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity

of institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more than one year. (United Nations and others, 1994, para. 10.33)

*growth rate*: See rate of change and rate of increase

## H

*homicide purposely inflicted (assault)*: Deaths from homicide and injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means, excluding injuries due to legal intervention and operations of war. (WHO, 1992, X85-Y09)

## I

*imports (merchandise)*: Goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward processing) do not add to the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs law of a country applies in full. (United Nations, M/52/Rev.2 and Series G). See also exports.

*industrial production index*: Laspeyres's index of total value-added in all industrial production, where value added is the value of output less the values of both intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital. (United Nations, Series P) See also industry and Laspeyres's index.

*industry*: Divisions 10-45 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Third Revision (ISIC, Rev. 3): mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water; and construction. (United Nations, 1990)

*infant mortality rate*: Generally computed as the ratio of infant deaths (the deaths of children under one year of age) in a given year to the total number of live births in the same year. (United Nations, 1958, para. 411)

*inhabitants*: Inhabitants of a State may be subjects, citizens or nationals of that State, who enjoy certain political rights, or they may be aliens or foreigners who are citizens of another State, or citizens of no State at all and

are called stateless. (United Nations, 1958) See also population.

## **L**

*land and water area*: Total land area comprises agricultural land, forest and other wooded land, built-up and related land (excluding scattered farm buildings), wet open land, dry open land with special vegetation cover and open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover. Water area comprises inland waters and tidal waters. (United Nations, n.d.)

*Laspeyres's index*: A form of index number where prices, quantities or other units of measure over time are weighted according to their values in a specified base period. (Kendall and Buckland, 1982)

*life expectancy at birth*: Average number of years of life at birth (age 0) according to the expected mortality rates by age estimated for the reference year and population. (United Nations, 1958, and Series R)

long-term rate of change: See rate of change

## **M**

*motor vehicles*: Motor cars and other motor vehicles in operation, principally designed for the transport of persons and goods. (United Nations, 1994, groups 781-783)

## **N**

*newspaper circulation*: See daily newspaper circulation.

## **O**

*oil equivalent*: A single average figure for the energy content of a specified quantity of oil. (United Nations, 1982)

## **P**

*parliament*: Legislative assembly of persons forming the supreme legislature of a country. (Oxford University Press, 1982)

*partner countries*: Countries of origin and purchase in international merchandise trade transactions. (United Nations, 1994, para. 127)

*population*: The total population of a country may comprise either all usual residents of the country (*de jure* population) or all persons present in the country (*de facto* population) at the time of the census. For purposes of international comparisons, the *de facto* definition is recommended. (United Nations, 1958, and Series R)

*population density*: See density of population

*precipitation*: Quantity of rain, snow etc. falling to ground.

Average annual normals over a long (multi-year) period.  
(Oxford University Press, 1982; WMO, 1982)

*primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio*: The total enrolment, regardless of age, divided by the population of the total age group defined in the national regulations for the first and second levels of education. Education at the first level provides the basic elements of education (e.g. at elementary school, primary school). Education at the second level is provided at middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher-training school at this level and schools of a vocational or technical nature. Enrolment is at the beginning of the school or academic year. (UNESCO, 1978)

## **R**

*rate of change*: The ratio of total change in a specified time reference period to the value at the beginning of the period or at a specified earlier time reference. When changes over a period of more than one calendar year are studied, the mean annual rate of change may be computed. (Adapted from United Nations, 1958) See also rate of increase.

*rate of increase (crude, of population)*: The ratio of total growth in a given period to the mean population of that period is called the crude rate of increase. When population increase over a period of more than one calendar year is studied, the mean annual rate of increase may be computed. (United Nations, 1958) See also rate of change.

*refugees*: Any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it. (United Nations, 1951, and 1967).

*region (geographical)*: Macro geographical regions arranged according to continents and component geographical regions used for statistical purposes by the Population Division and Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat. (United Nations, M/49/Rev.3)

*rural population*: Population which is not urban. See urban population

## **S**

*sex ratio*: The ratio of the number of one sex to that of the other. (United Nations, 1958)

*surface area*: See land and water area.

## **T**

*telephone lines (telephone main lines)*: A telephone main line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. (ITU, n.d., p. 9)

*television receivers*: Apparatus for displaying pictures transmitted by radio transmission, usually with appropriate sound. ISIC2 code 303201. (United Nations, 1968)

*temperature, average*: Average annual normals over a long (multi-year) period. (WMO, 1982)

*third-level students*: Education provided at university, teachers' college, higher professional school, which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge. Enrolment is at the beginning of the school or academic year. (UNESCO, 1978)

*threatened species (animals)*: Species that have been assessed and found to meet one of the standard World Conservation Union status categories indicating threatened status: endangered, vulnerable, rare, indeterminate (known to be endangered, vulnerable or rare but where there is not enough information to say which is appropriate), insufficiently known (suspected but not definitely known to belong to any of the above categories, because of lack of information). (World Conservation Union, 1994, p. 20)

*total fertility rate*: The number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at child bearing ages and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified country and reference period. (United Nations, 1958, para. 634)

*tourist (international)*: Any person who travels to a country other than that in which s/he has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from with the country visited, and who stay at

least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. (United Nations and World Tourism Organization, 1994)

*trading partner*. See partner countries.

## U

*unemployment*: All persons who during a specified reference period were: "without work", that is, were not in paid employment as specified by the international definition of employment; "currently available for work", that is, were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and "seeking work", that is, had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. In circumstances where employment opportunities are particularly limited and where persons not working do not have easy access to formal channels for seeking employment or face social and cultural barriers when looking for a job, the "seeking work" criterion should be relaxed. (ILO, 1988)

*United Nations membership*: The original Members of the United Nations are the States which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, signed the Charter and ratified it in accordance with Article 110. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving States which accept the obligations contained in the Charter and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations. The admission of any such State to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. (United Nations, 1945)

*urban agglomeration*: Comprises a city or town proper and also the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside, but adjacent to, its boundaries. A single large urban agglomeration may comprise several cities or towns and their suburban fringes. (United Nations, 1998, para. 2.51)

*urban population*: Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable

to all countries. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. (United Nations, 1998).

## V

*vehicles*: See motor vehicles

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