

WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

2009

Statistics for small states

a supplement to the World Development Indicators 2009



THE WORLD BANK

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Symbols and data presentation conventions

Symbols

..	means that data are not available.
0 or 0.0	means zero or small enough that the number would round to zero at the displayed number of decimal places.
\$	means current U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.
<	means less than.

Data presentation conventions

- A blank means not applicable or, for an aggregate, not analytically meaningful.
- A billion is 1,000 million.
- A trillion is 1,000 billion.
- Figures in italics refer to years or periods other than those specified or to growth rates calculated for less than the full period specified.
- Data for years that are more than three years from the range shown are footnoted.

The cutoff date for data is June 30, 2009.

PREFACE

The development community has long lacked adequate statistical information on lightly populated developing countries. International efforts to compile and disseminate statistical data tend to focus on large economies and countries with large populations, while small states with limited capacity and financing for national data collection receive scant attention. To help address this deficiency, the World Bank's Development Data Group, with support from Operations Policy and Country Services, is inaugurating an annual small states supplement to the *World Development Indicators*. This volume has the immediate value of making accessible a comprehensive set of statistics on these countries in a convenient format. And it has two additional benefits: it helps to identify the remaining statistical gaps in small states, and it will serve as an accountability mechanism to spur our efforts to close those gaps.

The developing small states represented here are a diverse group of some 40 sovereign countries with limited populations for which diseconomies of scale and resource constraints constitute inherent challenges. These countries vary from micro-states with fewer than 50,000 people to a few countries with populations over 2 million. Their average annual income also ranges widely—from less than \$600 to more than \$15,000 per person. But rich or poor, compared to countries with larger populations small states remain more vulnerable to natural disasters and environmental change, as many of them are islands, and they are also more exposed to exogenous shocks because of their economic openness and small economies. All these factors pose important challenges for their development.

The combination of shared vulnerability and diverse experience highlights the importance of having reliable data to better ground and guide appropriate policies. Indeed, a prerequisite for effective development interventions and sound policy advice is a comprehensive statistical portrait of economic and financial activity, education and health systems, infrastructure and resource use, and the causes of poverty.

This effort to provide such a portrait falls within the larger framework that has informed the World Bank's work on small states since 2000, when the Development Committee accepted the Report of the Joint Commonwealth Secretariat/World Bank Task Force on Small States. That report has guided the World Bank's active engagement with these clients through specific country and regional programs, data collection, and critical analysis. On all these fronts, much still remains to be done; but although the challenges endure, so too does the Bank's commitment to its small state partners.

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INTRODUCTION

In 2000 the World Bank made a corporate commitment to organize a Small States Forum each year in the context of the International Monetary Fund/World Bank Annual Meetings. The Forum is intended to raise the profile of small states issues and provide an opportunity for small state officials to bring their views and ideas to the attention of the international community. Forty-eight World Bank members comprise the Small States Forum, all but five having populations below 1.5 million. These countries are all included in the *World Development Indicators* database, but countries with populations of less than one million do not appear in the main tables of the print publication. To better serve this important segment of the Bank's membership and to help highlight the challenges they face, this special supplement to the *World Development Indicators* (WDI) has been produced, covering critical development factors. The data in this supplement cover 40 members of the Small States Forum excluding the high-income countries of Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Malta, Qatar, and San Marino.

Tables

The tables in the *Statistics for Small States* follow a thematic organization similar to the *World Development Indicators*. Indicators are shown for the most recent year or period for which data are available and, for some indicators, for an earlier year or period.

As in the *World Development Indicators*, countries are listed alphabetically. Data are shown for countries as they were constituted in 2008, and historical data have been revised to reflect current political arrangements. Time-series data for these and 169 other economies are available from the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM and the *WDI Online* database.

Known deviations from standard definitions or breaks in comparability over time or across countries are either footnoted in the tables or noted in *About the data* pages that accompany each table. When available data are deemed to be too weak to provide reliable measures of levels and trends or do not adequately adhere to international standards, the data are not shown.

Statistical sources

Data are generally taken from official sources – national statistical offices or the statistical departments of international agencies. In compiling the data shown here, some adjustments have been made to increase comparability across countries or over time. Exceptions to standard practice are footnoted in the tables. Additional information about primary sources, census years, fiscal years, statistical methods and concepts used, and other background information is provided in the *Primary data documentation* section of *World Development Indicators 2009*. That section also summarizes national and international efforts to improve basic data collection.

Data consistency, reliability, and comparability

Considerable effort has been made to standardize the data, but full comparability cannot be assured, and care must be taken in interpreting the indicators. Statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak; statistical methods, coverage, and definitions differ widely; and cross-country and intertemporal comparisons involve complex technical and conceptual problems that cannot be resolved unequivocally. Data coverage may not be complete because of special circumstances affecting the collection and reporting of data, such as problems stemming from conflicts.

For these reasons, although data are drawn from the sources thought to be most authoritative, they should be construed only as indicating trends and characterizing major differences among countries rather than as offering precise quantitative measures of those differences. Data reflect updates by countries as well as revisions to historical series and changes in methodology. Therefore readers are advised not to compare data series between editions of *World Development Indicators* or between different World Bank publications. Consistent time-series data for 1960–2008 are available on the *World Development Indicators* CD-ROM and in *WDI Online*.

Except where otherwise noted, growth rates are in real terms. (See *Statistical methods* in *World Development Indicators 2009* for information on the methods used to calculate growth rates.) Data for some economic indicators for some countries are presented in fiscal years rather than calendar years; see the *Primary data documentation* section of the WDI. All dollar figures are current U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated. The methods used for converting national currencies are described in the *Statistical methods* section of the WDI.

	Population	Surface area	Population density	Gross national income ^a		Gross national income per capita ^a		PPP gross national income ^b			Gross domestic product	
	thousands	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km	\$ millions	Rank	\$	Rank	\$ millions	\$	Rank	% growth	% growth
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Antigua and Barbuda	86	0.4	194	1,165	185	13,620	64	1,760 ^c	20,570 ^c	63	2.5	1.6
Bahamas, The	335	13.9	33	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	1.0	-0.2
Barbados	255	0.4	593	..	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belize	311	23.0	14	1,186	184	3,820	115	1,875 ^c	6,040 ^c	121	3.0	0.9
Bhutan	687	47.0	15	1,302	182	1,900	145	3,349	4,880	131	13.8	12.0
Botswana	1,905	581.7	3	12,328	113	6,470	86	24,964	13,100	82	-1.0	-2.2
Cape Verde	499	4.0	124	1,561	178	3,130	126	1,720	3,450	149	6.0	4.5
Comoros	644	1.9	346	483	202	750	175	754	1,170	189	1.0	-1.4
Djibouti	848	23.2	37	957	189	1,130	159	1,972	2,330	162	3.9	2.1
Dominica	73	0.8	98	349	204	4,770	102	607 ^c	8,300 ^c	104	3.4	2.9
Equatorial Guinea	659	28.1	24	9,875	123	14,980	58	14,305	21,700	60	11.3	8.4
Fiji	839	18.3	46	3,300	162	3,930	112	3,578	4,270	140	0.2	-0.3
Gabon	1,448	267.7	6	10,490	120	7,240	83	17,766	12,270	86	2.1	0.2
Gambia, The	1,660	11.3	166	653	194	390	197	2,130	1,280	183	5.9	3.0
Grenada	106	0.3	310	603	196	5,710	94	850 ^c	8,060 ^c	105	2.1	2.2
Guinea-Bissau	1,575	36.1	56	386	203	250	206	832	530	206	3.3	1.0
Guyana	763	215.0	4	1,081	188	1,420	155	1,916 ^c	2,510 ^c	161	3.0	3.1
Jamaica	2,689	11.0	248	13,098	110	4,870	101	19,785 ^c	7,360 ^c	112	-1.3	-1.8
Kiribati	97	0.8	119	193	208	2,000	143	353 ^c	3,660 ^c	147	3.4	1.8
Lesotho	2,017	30.4	66	2,179	173	1,080	161	4,033	2,000	168	3.9	3.4
Maldives	310	0.3	1,035	1,126	186	3,630	118	1,639	5,280	126	5.8	4.0
Marshall Islands	60	0.2	331	195	207	3,270	124	..	..	..	1.5	-0.8
Mauritius	1,269	2.0	625	8,122	129	6,400	88	15,841	12,480	85	5.3	4.7
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	111	0.7	159	260	206	2,340	138	334 ^c	3,000 ^c	154	-1.0	-1.3
Montenegro	622	14.0	45	4,008	153	6,440	87	8,661	13,920	77	7.1	6.9
Namibia	2,114	824.3	3	8,880	125	4,200	109	13,248	6,270	119	2.7	1.0
Palau	20	0.5	44	175	209	8,650	79	..	..	..	-1.0	-1.6
Samoa	182	2.8	64	504	201	2,780	129	789 ^c	4,340 ^c	138	-3.4	-3.6
São Tomé and Príncipe	161	1.0	168	164	210	1,020	164	286	1,780	174	5.8	3.9
Seychelles	86	0.5	188	889	191	10,290	73	1,707 ^c	19,770 ^c	64	2.8	1.3
Solomon Islands	507	28.9	18	598	197	1,180	156	1,309 ^c	2,580 ^c	160	7.4	4.9
St. Kitts and Nevis	49	0.3	189	539	199	10,960	71	746 ^c	15,170 ^c	73	9.7	8.8
St. Lucia	170	0.6	279	940	190	5,530	96	1,561 ^c	9,190 ^c	99	2.3	1.1
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	109	0.4	280	561	198	5,140	99	957 ^c	8,770 ^c	100	1.0	0.9
Suriname	515	163.3	3	2,570	171	4,990	100	3,674 ^c	7,130 ^c	115	7.0	6.0
Swaziland	1,168	17.4	68	2,945	164	2,520	134	5,852	5,010	129	2.5	1.1
Timor-Leste	1,098	14.9	74	2,706	166	2,460	136	5,150 ^c	4,690 ^c	134	13.2	9.6
Tonga	104	0.8	144	265	205	2,560	133	402 ^c	3,880 ^c	144	1.2	0.7
Trinidad and Tobago	1,338	5.1	261	22,123	89	16,540	55	32,033 ^c	23,950 ^c	52	3.4	3.0
Vanuatu	231	12.2	19	539	200	2,330	139	910 ^c	3,940 ^c	142	6.6	4.2

a. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. b. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. c. Based on regression; others are extrapolated from the 2005 International Comparison Program benchmark estimates. d. Estimated to be high income (\$11,906 or more).

Size of the economy

About the data

Population, land area, income, output, and growth in output are basic measures of the size of an economy. They also provide a broad indication of actual and potential resources. Population, land area, income (as measured by gross national income or GNI) and output (as measured by gross domestic product or GDP) are used throughout the *World Development Indicators 2009* to normalize other indicators.

Population estimates are generally based on extrapolations from the most recent national census. For further discussion of the measurement of population and population growth, see *World Development Indicators 2009*, About the data for table 2.1 and Statistical methods.

The surface area of an economy includes inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways. Surface area thus differs from land area (see table 8), which excludes bodies of water, and from gross area, which may include offshore territorial waters. Innovations in satellite mapping and computer databases have resulted in more precise measurements of land and water areas.

GNI measures the total domestic and foreign value added claimed by residents. GNI comprises GDP plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from nonresident sources. The World Bank uses GNI per capita in U.S. dollars to classify countries for analytical purposes and to determine lending eligibility. For definitions of the World Bank income groups see *World Development Indicators 2009*, Users guide.

When calculating GNI in U.S. dollars from GNI reported in national currencies, the World Bank follows its Atlas conversion method, using a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth the effects of transitory fluctuations in exchange rates. (For further discussion of the Atlas method, see *World Development Indicators 2009*, Statistical methods.) GDP and GDP per capita growth rates are calculated from data in constant prices and national currency units.

Because exchange rates do not always reflect differences in price levels between countries, this table also converts GNI and GNI per capita estimates into international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. PPP rates provide a standard measure allowing comparison of real levels of expenditure between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time. PPPs are calculated by simultaneously comparing the prices of similar goods and services among a large number of countries, and in the most recent round of price surveys conducted by the International Comparison Program (ICP), 146 countries and territories participated in the data collection—China for the first time, India for the first time since 1985, along with almost all African countries. The PPP conversion factors presented in the *World Development Indicators 2009* come from

three sources. For 45 high or upper middle income countries, the PPP conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), among which 34 European countries' PPP estimates have incorporated some new price data collected after 2005. For the rest of the countries that participated in the 2005 round of price surveys, the PPP estimates are extrapolated from the 2005 ICP benchmark results, taking account of relative price changes between each economy and the United States. For countries that did not participate in the 2005 ICP round, the PPP estimates are imputed using a statistical model.

Ranks are not shown for economies for which numerical estimates of GNI and per capita are not published.

Definitions

• **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 2008. • **Surface area** is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal water-ways. • **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. • **Gross national income (GNI)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the World Bank Atlas method (see *World Development Indicators 2009*, Statistical methods). • **GNI per capita** is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method. • **PPP GNI** is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. • **Gross domestic product (GDP)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency. • **GDP per capita** is gross domestic product divided by midyear population.

Data sources

Population estimates are prepared by World Bank staff from a variety of sources. Data on surface and land area are from the Food and Agriculture Organization. GNI, GNI per capita, GDP growth, and GDP per capita growth are estimated by World Bank staff based on national accounts data.

2

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives

	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Achieve universal primary education	Promote gender equality	Reduce child mortality
	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income %	Prevalence of malnutrition	Employment to population ratio	Primary completion rate %	Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school %	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000
		Underweight % of children under age 5	Total % ages 15 and older			
	1990-2007 ^a	2000-2007 ^a	2007	2007	2007	2007
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	97	95	11
Bahamas, The	..	..	67	97	101	13
Barbados	..	..	67	95	101	12
Belize	..	..	57	103 ^b	101 ^b	25
Bhutan	5.4	..	58	83 ^b	98 ^b	84
Botswana	3.1	10.7	46	95	101	40
Cape Verde	4.5	..	56	86	104	32
Comoros	2.6	25.0	68	50	84	66
Djibouti	6.0	..	..	35	80 ^b	127
Dominica	..	..	..	96	101	11
Equatorial Guinea	..	10.6	62	67	..	206
Fiji	..	..	56	90	104	18
Gabon	6.1	8.8	59	..	..	91
Gambia, The	4.8	15.8	72	69 ^b	103 ^b	109
Grenada	..	..	..	81	97	19
Guinea-Bissau	7.2	21.9	66	..	..	198
Guyana	4.5	11.9	59	116	96	60
Jamaica	5.2	3.1	58	91	103	31
Kiribati	..	..	..	125	107	63
Lesotho	3.0	16.6	56	78	104	84
Maldives	..	25.7	57	129	101	30
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	91	99	54
Mauritius	..	..	55	94	100	15
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	102	40
Montenegro	..	2.2	42	..	97	10
Namibia	1.5	17.5	42	77	104	68
Palau	..	..	..	119	99	10
Samoa	..	..	..	98	105	27
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	10.1	..	76 ^b	100 ^b	99
Seychelles	..	..	..	114	106	13
Solomon Islands	..	..	65	..	93	70
St. Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	96	97	18
St. Lucia	5.2	..	..	116	103	18
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	92	101	19
Suriname	3.0	11.4	45	84	114	29
Swaziland	4.5	9.1	51	75	92	91
Timor-Leste	6.7	40.6	67	69	95	97
Tonga	..	..	..	100	99	23
Trinidad and Tobago	5.5	4.4	62	93	101	35
Vanuatu	..	..	..	86	95	34

a. Data are for the most recent year available. b. Data are for 2008.

Millennium Development Goals: eradicating poverty and saving lives

About the data

Tables 2 and 3 present indicators for 13 of the 21 targets specified by the Millennium Development Goals. Each of the eight goals includes one or more targets, and each target has several associated indicators for monitoring progress toward the target. Most of the targets are set as a value of a specific indicator to be attained by a certain date. In some cases the target value is set relative to a level in 1990. In others it is set at an absolute level. Some of the targets for goals 7 and 8 have not yet been quantified. The indicators in this table relate to goals 1–4. Goal 1 has three targets between 1990 and 2015: to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 a day; to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all; and to halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Estimates of poverty rates are shown in table 4. The indicator shown here, the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption or income, is a distributional measure. Countries with more unequal distributions of consumption (or income) have a higher rate of poverty for a given average income.

Employment to population ratio measure the distribution of employment among population groups. A high ratio means that a large proportion of the population is employed. But a lower employment to population ratio can be seen as a positive sign, especially for young people, if it is caused by an increase in their education. This indicator has a gender bias because women who do not consider their work employment or who are not perceived as working tend to be undercounted. This bias has different effects across countries. Comparability of employment ratios across countries is also affected by variations in definitions of employment and population (see *World Development Indicators 2009*, About the data for table 2.3).

No single indicator captures the concept of suffering from hunger. Child malnutrition is a symptom of inadequate food supply, lack of essential nutrients, illnesses that deplete these nutrients, and undernourished mothers who give birth to underweight children.

Progress toward universal primary education is measured by the primary completion rate. Because many school systems do not record school completion on a consistent basis, it is estimated from the gross enrollment rate in the final grade of primary school, adjusted for repetition. Official enrollments sometimes differ significantly from attendance, and even school systems with high average enrollment ratios may have poor completion rates.

Eliminating gender disparities in education would help increase the status and capabilities of women. The ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school provides an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls.

The target for reducing under-five mortality rates is among the most challenging. Fewer than 40 developing countries are currently on track to achieve

this goal. Under-five mortality rates are harmonized estimates produced by a weighted least squares regression model and are available at regular intervals for most countries.

Most of the 60 indicators relating to the Millennium Development Goals and information about data collection methods and limitations, can be found in *World Development Indicators* database.

Definitions

• **Share of poorest quintile in national consumption or income** is the share of the poorest 20 percent of the population in consumption or, in some cases, income. • **Prevalence of malnutrition** is the percentage of children under age five whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0–59 months. The data are based on the new international child growth standards for infants and young children, called the Child Growth Standards, released in 2006 by the World Health Organization. • **Employment to population ratio** is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population. • **Primary completion rate** is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated as the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. • **Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school** is the ratio of the female to male gross enrollment rate in primary and secondary school. • **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000.

Data sources

Data on income distribution are compiled by the World Bank's Development Research Group using primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments. Data on employment to population ratio are from the ILO database Key Indicators of the Labour market, 5th edition. Data on malnutrition are from the WHO's Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition (www.who.int/nutgrowthdb). Primary completion rate and ratio of girls to boys enrollments are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Under five mortality rates are estimates at the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (which comprises the World Health Organization, UNICEF, United Nations Population Division, World Bank, Harvard University, U.S. Census Bureau, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Measure DHS, and other universities and research institutes).

3

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

	Improve maternal health	Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases		Ensure environmental sustainability			Develop a global partnership for development
	Maternal mortality ratio Modeled estimate per 100,000 live births	HIV prevalence % of population ages 15-49	Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 people	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita metric tons	Access to improved sanitation facilities % of population	Proportion of species threatened with extinction %	Internet users per 100 people ^a
	2005	2007	2007	2005	2006	2007	2008
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	5	5.1	95	2.8	76.0
Bahamas, The	16	3.0	44	6.5	100	3.7	42.4
Barbados	16	1.2	4	4.5	99	4.3	63.2
Belize	52	2.1	40	2.8	47	2.4	10.5
Bhutan	440	0.1	246	0.6	52	0.9	5.8
Botswana	380	23.9	731	2.5	47	0.5	4.2
Cape Verde	210	..	151	0.6	..	2.9	20.6
Comoros	400	< 0.1	42	0.1	35	3.2	3.5
Djibouti	650	3.1	813	0.5	67	6.5	1.3
Dominica	..	..	13	1.6	84	3.4	36.6
Equatorial Guinea	680	3.4	256	9.0	51	2.8	1.8
Fiji	210	0.1	21	2.0	71	6.1	11.0
Gabon	520	5.9	406	1.2	36	2.1	6.2
Gambia, The	690	0.9	258	0.2	52	2.2	6.9
Grenada	..	..	4	2.2	97	3.0	21.8
Guinea-Bissau	1,100	1.8	220	0.2	33	2.4	2.4
Guyana	470	2.5	122	2.0	81	0.9	24.9
Jamaica	170	1.6	7	3.8	83	7.7	56.1
Kiribati	..	..	365	0.3	33	11.7	2.1
Lesotho	960	23.2	637	..	36	0.6	3.6
Maldives	120	..	47	2.4	59	7.2	23.1
Marshall Islands	..	..	215	1.5	..	9.3	3.8
Mauritius	15	1.7	22	2.7	94	17.0	29.9
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	97	..	25	2.8	13.5
Montenegro	..	..	32	..	91	..	45.1
Namibia	210	15.3	767	1.3	35	2.1	5.4
Palau	..	..	60	5.7	67	..	..
Samoa	..	..	19	0.8	100	..	4.7
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	101	0.7	24	6.5	15.4
Seychelles	..	..	32	7.0	..	18.1	37.1
Solomon Islands	220	..	128	0.4	32	6.0	1.8
St. Kitts and Nevis	..	..	9	2.8	96	4.4	30.7
St. Lucia	..	0.6	14	2.2	89	3.7	58.8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	25	1.6	..	2.8	60.5
Suriname	72	2.4	116	5.2	82	1.0	8.6
Swaziland	390	26.1	1,198	0.8	50	0.8	4.1
Timor-Leste	380	..	322	0.2	41	..	0.1
Tonga	..	..	24	1.2	96	4.1	8.1
Trinidad and Tobago	45	1.5	11	24.7	92	1.7	16.0
Vanuatu	..	..	77	0.4	..	..	7.5

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report database. Please cite the ITU for third-party use of these data.

Millennium Development Goals: protecting our common environment

About the data

The Millennium Development Goals address concerns common to all economies. Diseases and environmental degradation do not respect national boundaries. Epidemic diseases, wherever they occur, pose a threat to people everywhere. And environmental damage in one location may affect the wellbeing of plants, animals, and humans far away. The indicators in the table relate to goals 5, 6, and 7 and the targets of goal 8 that address access to new technologies.

The target of achieving universal access to reproductive health has been added to goal 5 to address the importance of family planning and health services in improving maternal health and preventing maternal death.

Measuring disease prevalence or incidence can be difficult. Most developing economies lack reporting systems for monitoring diseases. Estimates are often derived from survey data and reports from sentinel sites, extrapolated to the general population. Tracking diseases such as HIV/AIDS, which has a long latency between contraction of the virus and the appearance of symptoms, or malaria, which has periods of dormancy, can be particularly difficult. The table shows the estimated prevalence of HIV among adults ages 15–49. Prevalence among older populations can be affected by life-prolonging treatment. The incidence of tuberculosis is based on case notifications and estimates of cases detected in the population.

Carbon dioxide emissions are the primary source of greenhouse gases, which contribute to global warming, threatening human and natural habitats. In recognition of the vulnerability of animal and plant species, a new target of reducing biodiversity loss has been added to goal 7. Access to reliable supplies of safe drinking water and sanitary disposal of excreta are two of the most important means of improving human health and protecting the environment. Improved sanitation facilities prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.

Internet use includes narrowband and broadband Internet. Narrowband is often limited to basic applications; broadband is essential to promote e-business, e-learning, e-government, and e-health.

Definitions

- **Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth, per 100,000 live births. Data are from various years and adjusted to a common 2005 base year. The values are modeled estimates.
- **HIV prevalence** is the percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV.
- **Incidence of tuberculosis** is the estimated number of new tuberculosis cases (pulmonary, smear positive, and extra pulmonary).
- **Carbon dioxide emissions** are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include emissions produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.
- **Access to improved sanitation facilities** is the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta (facilities do not have to include treatment to render sewage outflows innocuous). Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.
- **Proportion of species threatened with extinction** is the total number of threatened mammal (excluding whales and porpoises), bird, and higher native, vascular plant species as a percentage of the total number of known species of the same categories.
- **Internet users** are people with access to the worldwide network.

Data sources

Modeled estimates for maternal mortality ratios are from “Maternal Mortality in 2005: Estimates Developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank” (2007). Data on prevalence of HIV are from UNAIDS and the WHO’s 2008 Report on the *Global AIDS Epidemic*. Data on tuberculosis are from the WHO’s Global Tuberculosis Control Report 2009. Data on species are from electronic files of the United Nations Environment Program and WCMC and 2008 *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. Data on access to sanitation are from the WHO and UNICEF’s “Progress on drinking water and sanitation” (www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring). Data on carbon dioxide emissions are from the CDIAC, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in Tennessee, United States. Data on internet users are from the International Telecommunication Union’s World Telecommunication Development Report database.

	Population	Average annual population growth	Population age composition			Crude death rate	Crude birth rate	International poverty line	
	thousands	%	Ages 0-14	Ages 15-64	Ages 65+	per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people	Population below \$1.25 a day %	Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day %
	2008	1990-2008	2008	2008	2008	2007	2007	1990-2008 ^a	1990-2008 ^a
Antigua and Barbuda	86	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas, The	335	1.5	26	67	7	6	17	..	..
Barbados	255	-0.1	18	72	10	8	11	..	..
Belize	311	2.8	36	60	4	4	25	..	..
Bhutan	687	1.2	31	64	5	7	22	26.2	7.0
Botswana	1,905	1.8	34	63	4	14	25	31.2	11.0
Cape Verde	499	1.9	37	59	4	5	24	20.6	5.9
Comoros	644	2.2	38	59	3	6	33	46.1	20.8
Djibouti	848	2.3	37	60	3	11	29	18.8	5.3
Dominica	73	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	659	3.1	41	56	3	15	38	..	..
Fiji	839	0.8	32	64	5	7	21	..	..
Gabon	1,448	2.5	37	59	4	10	27	4.8	0.9
Gambia, The	1,660	3.4	42	55	3	11	37	34.3	12.1
Grenada	106	0.5	28	65	7	8	18	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	1,575	2.4	43	54	3	17	41	48.8	16.5
Guyana	763	0.1	30	64	6	8	18	7.7	3.9
Jamaica	2,689	0.7	30	62	8	6	17	<2	<0.5
Kiribati	97	1.6	..	..	..	9	27	..	..
Lesotho	2,017	1.3	39	56	5	19	29	43.4	20.8
Maldives	310	2.0	29	67	4	6	23	..	..
Marshall Islands	60	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	1,269	1.0	23	70	7	7	14	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	111	0.8	37	59	4	6	26	..	..
Montenegro	622	0.3	20	68	13	10	12	..	..
Namibia	2,114	2.2	37	59	4	12	26	49.1	24.6
Palau	20	1.6	..	..	..	7	13	..	..
Samoa	182	0.7	40	55	5	5	25	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	161	1.8	41	55	4	8	32	..	..
Seychelles	86	1.2	..	..	..	7	18	..	..
Solomon Islands	507	2.7	39	57	3	7	30	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	49	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Lucia	170	1.3	27	66	7	7	14	20.9	7.2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	109	0.1	27	66	7	8	18	..	..
Suriname	515	1.3	29	65	6	8	19	15.5	5.9
Swaziland	1,168	1.7	40	57	3	16	30	62.9	29.4
Timor-Leste	1,098	2.2	45	52	3	9	40	52.9	19.1
Tonga	104	0.5	37	57	6	6	28	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	1,338	0.5	21	73	7	8	15	4.2	1.1
Vanuatu	231	2.4	39	58	3	5	29	..	..

a. Data are for the most recent year available.

People and poverty

About the data

Population estimates are usually based on national population censuses, but the frequency and quality vary by country. Estimates for the years before and after the censuses are interpolations or extrapolations based on demographic models or based on population registry or vital registration systems for the majority of high-income countries and other European countries with reliable registration systems. Errors and undercounting in the census occur even in high-income countries; in developing countries such errors may be substantial because of limits on transportation, communications, and other resources required to conduct and analyze a full census.

Comparability of population indicators is limited by differences in the concepts, definitions, data collection procedures, and estimation methods used by national statistical agencies and other organizations that collect population data. Population estimates for developing countries that lack reliable vital registration systems are provided by the United Nations Population Division and other agencies. See *World Development Indicators 2009*, Primary data documentation for the most recent census or survey year and for the completeness of registration.

The growth rate of the total population conceals the fact that different age groups may grow at very different rates. In many developing countries the population under age 15 was previously growing rapidly but is now starting to shrink. Past experience of high fertility rates and declining mortality rates are now reflected in the larger share of the working age population.

The vital rates are based on data from birth and death registration systems, censuses, and sample surveys conducted by national statistical offices and other organizations, or on demographic analysis. The 2007 estimates for many countries are projections based on extrapolations of levels and trends measured in earlier years or interpolations based on population estimates and projections provided by the United Nations Population Division. Vital registers are the preferred source of these data, but in many developing countries systems for registering births and deaths are absent or incomplete because of deficiencies in the coverage of events or geographic areas. The United Nations Statistics Division monitors the completeness of vital registration systems. From 2000 to 2007, on average 64 percent of births, 62 percent of deaths, and 45 percent of infant deaths were registered and reported to the United Nations Statistics Division. International migration is the only other factor besides birth and death rates that directly determines a country's population growth. From 1990 to 2005 the number of migrants in high-income countries increased by 40 million. About 190 million people currently live outside their home country, accounting for about 3 percent of the world's population. Estimating international migration is difficult. At any time many people are located outside their home country as tourists, workers, or refugees or for other

reasons. Standards for the duration and purpose of international moves that qualify as migration vary, and estimates require information on flows into and out of countries that is difficult to collect.

Comparing poverty estimates across countries requires the real value of the poverty line be held constant across countries. Poverty rates reported here are measured at an international poverty line (\$1.25 a day), and based on per capita consumption or income using a quality household income and expenditure survey. The welfare of people living in different countries can be measured on a common scale by adjusting for differences in the purchasing power of currencies.

International poverty lines were recently revised using the new data on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) compiled by the 2005 round of the International Comparison Program, along with data from an expanded set of household income and expenditure surveys. The new extreme poverty line is set at \$1.25 a day in 2005 PPP terms, which represents the mean of the poverty lines found in the poorest 15 countries ranked by per capita consumption. The new poverty line maintains the same standard for extreme poverty—the poverty line typical of the poorest countries in the world—but updates it using the latest information on the cost of living in developing countries.

A typical household income and expenditure survey asks detailed questions on sources of income and how it is spent, which must be carefully recorded by trained personnel. Income is generally more difficult to measure accurately, and consumption expenditure comes closer to the notion of living standards. However consumption data are not always available. The poverty estimates are based on consumption data or, when unavailable, on income data.

Definitions

- **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are mid-year estimates for 2008.
- **Average annual population growth rate** is the exponential change for the period indicated. See *World Development Indicators 2009*, Statistical methods for more information.
- **Population age composition** is the percentage of the total population that is in specific age groups.
- **Crude death rate and crude birth rate** are the number of deaths and the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the population growth rate in the absence of migration.
- **International poverty line, population below \$1.25 a day**, is the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier publications.
- **Poverty gap** is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Data sources

The World Bank's population estimates are compiled and produced by its Human Development Network and Development Data Group in consultation with its operational staff and country offices. Important inputs to the World Bank's demographic work come from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*; census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices; household surveys conducted by national agencies, Macro International (Measure DHS), and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Eurostat, Demographic Statistics (various years); Secretariat of the Pacific Community; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Database. The poverty measures are prepared by the World Bank's Development Research Group using nationally representative primary household surveys obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments.

	Gross enrollment ratio			Ratio of girls to boys enrollments in primary and secondary school	Primary completion rate				Literacy rate	Literacy rate
									Adults	Youths
	% of relevant age group				% of relevant age group				% ages 15 and older	% ages 15-24
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		Male		Female			
	2007	2007	2007	% 2007	1991	2007	1991	2007	2007	2007
Antigua and Barbuda	102	105	..	95	..	97	..	98	..	..
Bahamas, The	103	94	..	101	..	98	..	96	..	..
Barbados	105	103	53	101	..	94	..	95	..	..
Belize	123 ^a	79 ^a	3	101 ^a	..	101 ^a	..	104 ^a	..	..
Bhutan	111 ^a	56 ^a	5	98 ^a	33	80 ^a	26	86 ^a	53	74
Botswana	107	76	5	101	82	91	97	98	83	94
Cape Verde	101	79	9	104	57	84	51	88	84	97
Comoros	85	35	2	84	..	52	..	49	75	89
Djibouti	56 ^a	29 ^a	3	80 ^a	..	39	..	32	..	..
Dominica	86	106	..	101	..	97	..	95	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	124	..	..	..	55	68	49	65	..	..
Fiji	94	82	15	104	..	90	..	90	99	99
Gabon	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	97
Gambia, The	83 ^a	49 ^a	1	103 ^a	..	67 ^a	..	71 ^a	..	..
Grenada	81	99	..	97	..	81	..	81	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	102	35	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guyana	112	107	12	96	..	116	..	116	..	..
Jamaica	91	90	..	103	86	89	94	93	86	94
Kiribati	113	88	..	107	..	124	..	126	..	..
Lesotho	114	37	4	104	42	65	76	92	..	..
Maldives	111	83	0	101	..	131	..	127	97	98
Marshall Islands	93	66	..	99	..	89	..	92	..	..
Mauritius	101	88	14 ^a	100	107	92	107	95	87	96
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	110	91	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	109	59	6	104	..	73	..	81	88	93
Palau	99	97	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	95	81	..	105	..	98	..	98	99	99
São Tomé and Príncipe	130 ^a	46 ^a	..	100 ^a	..	74 ^a	..	77 ^a	88	95
Seychelles	125	112	..	106	..	111	..	118	..	..
Solomon Islands	101	30	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	94	105	..	97	..	97	..	95	..	..
St. Lucia	109	93	9	103	118	122	109	109	..	..
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	102	75	..	101	..	81	..	104	..	..
Suriname	119	80	..	114	..	77	..	91	90	95
Swaziland	113	54	4	92	57	78	63	72	..	..
Timor-Leste	91	53	..	95	..	69	..	69	..	..
Tonga	113	94	6	99	105	98	98	102	99	100
Trinidad and Tobago	100	86	11	101	98	93	104	94	99	100
Vanuatu	108	40	5	95	..	87	..	86	78	92

a. Data are for 2008.

Participation in education

About the data

School enrollment data are reported to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics by national education authorities and statistical offices. Enrollment ratios help monitor whether a country is on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015, which implies achieving a net primary enrollment ratio of 100 percent, and whether an education system has the capacity to meet the needs of universal primary education, as indicated in part by its gross enrollment ratios.

Enrollment ratios, while a useful measure of participation in education, have limitations. They are based on data from annual school surveys, which are typically conducted at the beginning of the school year. They do not reflect actual attendance or dropout rates during the year. And school administrators may exaggerate enrollments, especially if there is a financial incentive to do so.

Also, as international indicators, the gross and net primary enrollment ratios have an inherent weakness: the length of primary education differs across countries, although the International Standard Classification of Education tries to minimize the difference. A relatively short duration for primary education tends to increase the ratio; a relatively long one to decrease it (in part because more older children drop out).

Overage or underage enrollments are frequent, particularly when, for cultural or economic reasons, parents prefer children to start school at other than the official age. Age at enrollment may be inaccurately estimated or misstated, especially in communities where registration of births is not strictly enforced.

Other problems of cross-country comparison of enrollment data stem from errors in school-age population estimates. Age-sex structures drawn from censuses or vital registrations, the primary data sources on school-age population, commonly underenumerate (especially young children) to circumvent laws or regulations. Errors are also introduced when parents round children's ages. While census data are often adjusted for age bias, adjustments are rarely made for inadequate vital registration systems. Compounding these problems, pre- and postcensus estimates of school-age children are model interpolations or projections that may miss important demographic events).

Gross enrollment ratios indicate the capacity of each level of the education system, but a high ratio may reflect a substantial number of overage children enrolled in each grade because of repetition rather than a successful education system.

Eliminating gender disparities in education would help increase the status and capabilities of women. The ratio of female to male enrollments in primary and secondary school provides an imperfect measure of the relative accessibility of schooling for girls.

Increasingly used as a core indicator of an education system's performance, primary completion rate reflects both an education system's coverage and the educational attainment of students. However, because curricula and standards for school completion vary across countries, a high primary completion rate does not necessarily mean high levels of student learning.

The primary completion rate reflects the primary cycle as defined by the International Standard Classification of Education, ranging from three or four years (in a very small number of countries) to five or six years (in most countries) and seven (in a small number of countries).

The table shows the "proxy primary completion rate", calculated by subtracting the number of repeaters in the last grade of primary school from the total number of students in that grade and dividing by the total number of children of official graduation age. Data limitations preclude adjusting for students who drop out during the final year of primary school. Thus proxy rates should be taken as an upper estimate of the actual primary completion rate.

The primary completion rate can exceed 100 percent. The numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades as well as children who entered school early, while the denominator is the number of children of official completing age. Other data limitations contribute to completion rates exceeding 100 percent, such as the use of estimates for the population of varying reliability, the conduct of school and population surveys at different times of year, and other discrepancies in the numbers used in the calculation.

The literacy rate is the percentage of people who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. Because definitions and methodologies of data collection differ across countries, data should be used cautiously.

The reported literacy data are compiled by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) based on national censuses and household surveys during 1985–2007. For countries without reported national estimates, UIS derived the modeled estimates. For detailed information on sources, definitions and methodology, consult the original source.

Definitions

• **Gross enrollment ratio** is the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. • **Ratio of girls to boys enrollment in primary and secondary school** is the ratio of the female to male gross enrollment ratio in primary and secondary school. • **Primary completion rate** is the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official completing age. • **Adult literacy rate** is the percentage of people ages 15 and older that can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. • **Youth literacy rate** is the literacy rate among people ages 15–24.

Data sources

Data on gross enrollment ratios, primary completion rates and literacy rates are from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

	Life expectancy at birth	Total fertility rate	Access to an improved water source	Access to improved sanitation facilities	Child immunization rate	Prevalence of HIV	Under-five mortality rate		Maternal mortality ratio	Adult mortality rate	
	years	births per woman	% of population	% of population	% of children ages 12-23 months ^a	Total % of population ages 15-49	per 1,000	per 1,000	per 100,000 live births	per 1,000	per 1,000
	2007	2007	2006	2006	Measles 2007	2007	1990	2007	Modeled estimates 2005	Male 2007	Female 2007
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	91	95	99	..	..	11	..	..	..
Bahamas, The	73	2.0	97	100	96	3.0	29	13	16	212	142
Barbados	77	1.5	100	99	75	1.2	17	12	16	109	60
Belize	76	2.9	91	47	96	2.1	43	25	52	149	75
Bhutan	66	2.7	81	52	95	0.1	148	84	440	219	168
Botswana	51	2.9	96	47	90	23.9	57	40	380	567	567
Cape Verde	71	2.8	..	..	74	..	60	32	210	172	107
Comoros	65	4.3	85	35	65	<0.1	120	66	400	233	174
Djibouti	55	3.9	92	67	74	3.1	175	127	650	359	328
Dominica	..	1.9	97	84	96	..	18	11	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	50	5.4	43	51	51	3.4	170	206	680	389	355
Fiji	69	2.8	47	71	81	0.1	22	18	210	230	152
Gabon	60	3.4	87	36	55	5.9	92	91	520	327	280
Gambia, The	56	5.1	86	52	85	0.9	153	109	690	331	271
Grenada	69	2.3	95	97	98	0.4	37	19	..	188	144
Guinea-Bissau	48	5.7	57	33	76	1.8	240	198	1,100	405	352
Guyana	67	2.3	93	81	96	2.5	88	60	470	242	169
Jamaica	73	2.4	93	83	76	1.6	33	31	170	220	139
Kiribati	61	3.4	65	33	93	..	88	63	..	..	..
Lesotho	43	3.4	78	36	85	23.2	102	84	960	723	720
Maldives	68	2.6	83	59	97	..	111	30	120	181	153
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	94	..	92	54	..	..	..
Mauritius	72	1.7	100	94	98	1.7	24	15	15	207	106
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	69	3.7	94	25	92	..	58	40	..	179	154
Montenegro	74	1.6	98	91	90	..	16	10	..	164	89
Namibia	53	3.6	93	35	69	15.3	87	68	210	518	512
Palau	69	..	89	67	91	..	21	10	..	..	..
Samoa	72	3.9	88	100	63	..	50	27	..	195	109
São Tomé and Príncipe	65	3.9	86	24	86	..	101	99	..	171	117
Seychelles	73	2.1	..	..	99	..	19	13	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	64	3.9	70	32	78	..	121	70	220	236	204
St. Kitts and Nevis	..	..	99	96	99	..	36	18	..	..	..
St. Lucia	74	2.1	98	89	94	0.6	21	18	..	150	120
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	72	2.1	..	..	99	..	22	19	..	158	105
Suriname	69	2.4	92	82	85	2.4	51	29	72	262	144
Swaziland	46	3.6	60	50	91	26.1	96	91	390	620	639
Timor-Leste	61	6.5	62	41	63	..	184	97	380	266	232
Tonga	72	4.0	100	96	99	..	32	23	..	188	111
Trinidad and Tobago	70	1.6	94	92	91	1.5	34	35	45	240	190
Vanuatu	70	3.7	..	..	65	..	62	34	..	173	124

a. Based on births in the five years before the survey.

About the data

Mortality rates are important indicators of health status in a country and are among the indicators most frequently used to compare socioeconomic development across countries. The main sources of mortality data are vital registration systems and estimates based on sample surveys or censuses.

A “complete” vital registration system—covering at least 90 percent of vital events in the population—is the best source of age-specific mortality data. Where the reliable age-specific mortality data are available, life expectancy at birth is directly estimated from the life table constructed based on age specific mortality data. Estimates for developing countries often rely on sample surveys and censuses applying direct and indirect methods. Total fertility rate is based on data on registered live births from vital registration systems or, in the absence of such systems, from censuses or sample surveys. The estimated rates are generally considered reliable measures of fertility in the recent past. For countries without vital registration systems fertility rates are generally based on extrapolations from trends observed in censuses or surveys from earlier years.

People’s health is influenced by their environment. Lack of clean water and basic sanitation is the main reason diseases transmitted by feces are so common in developing countries. Access to drinking water from an improved source and access to improved sanitation do not ensure safety or adequacy, but are more likely to provide safe drinking water and to prevent contact with human excreta. The data are derived by the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) of the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) based on national censuses and nationally representative household surveys. While the estimates are based on use, the JMP reports use “access”, because access is the term used in the Millennium Development Goal target for drinking water and sanitation.

Governments in developing countries usually finance immunization against measles and diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus (DTP) as part of the basic public health package. In many developing countries lack of precise information on the size of the cohort of one-year-old children makes immunization coverage difficult to estimate from program statistics. The data shown here are based on an assessment of national immunization coverage rates by the WHO and UNICEF, including both administrative data from service providers and household survey data on children’s immunization histories. Based on the data available, consideration of potential biases, and contributions of local experts, the most likely true level of immunization coverage is determined for each year.

Adult HIV prevalence rates reflect the rate of HIV infection in each country’s population. Low national prevalence rates can often disguise serious epidemics that are initially concentrated in certain localities or among specific population groups and threaten to spill over into the wider population. In

many developing countries most new infections occur in young adults, with young women especially vulnerable.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the WHO produce HIV prevalence estimates from sentinel surveillance, population-based surveys, and special studies. The HIV estimates in the table are more reliable than previous estimates because sentinel surveillance has expanded and data quality has improved. Findings from population-based HIV surveys, which are geographically more representative than sentinel surveillance and include both men and women, influenced a downward adjustment to prevalence rates that were based on sentinel surveillance.

Estimates of infant and under-five mortality tend to vary by source and method for a given time and place. Years of available estimates also vary by country, making comparison across countries and over time difficult. To ensure consistency across estimates by different agencies, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank (now working together with other organizations as the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation) developed and adopted a statistical method that uses all available information to reconcile differences. The method uses the weighted least squares method to fit a regression line to the relationship between mortality rates and their reference dates and then extrapolate the trend to the present. (For further discussion of childhood mortality estimates, see UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, and United Nations Population Division 2007; for a graphic presentation and detailed background data, see www.childmortality.org/.)

The modeled estimates of maternal mortality ratio are based on an exercise by the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and World Bank. For countries with complete vital registration systems with good attribution of cause of death information, the data are used as reported. For countries with national data, reported maternal mortality was adjusted usually by a factor of underenumeration and misclassification. For countries with no empirical national data (about 35 percent of countries), maternal mortality was estimated with a regression model using socioeconomic information, including fertility, birth attendants, and GDP per capita.

Rates for adult mortality come from life tables.

Definitions

• **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. • **Total fertility rate** is the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with current age-specific fertility rates. • **Access to an improved water source** is the percentage of people with reasonable access to water from an improved source, such as piped water into a dwelling; public tap; tubewell; protected dug well; and rainwater collection. Reasonable access is the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within 1 kilometer of the dwelling. • **Access to improved sanitation facilities** is the percentage of people with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from protected pit latrines to flush toilets. • **Child immunization rate** is the percentage of children ages 12–23 months at the time of the survey who, at any time before the survey, had received measles vaccine. • **Prevalence of HIV** is the percentage of people ages 15–49 who are infected with HIV. • **Under-five mortality rate** is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age 5, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. • **Maternal mortality ratio** is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes during pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births. The values are modelled estimates. • **Adult mortality rate** is the probability per 1,000 of dying between the ages of 15 and 60—that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60—if subject to current age specific mortality rates between those ages.

Data sources

Data on life expectancy, total fertility, and adult mortality are compiled and produced by the World Bank’s Human Development Network and Development Data Group. Important inputs come from the United Nations Population Division’s *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*, census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices. Data on access to water and sanitation are from the WHO and UNICEF’s Progress on drinking water and sanitation (www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/). Data on immunization are from WHO and UNICEF estimates (www.who.int/immunizationmonitoring/). Data on prevalence of HIV are from UNAIDS and the WHO’s 2008 *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*. Data on under-five mortality are estimates by the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, supplemented by the World Bank’s estimates. Modeled estimates for maternal mortality ratios are from “Maternal Mortality in 2005: Estimates Developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank” (2007).

	Labor force				Employment to population ratio		Agriculture	Industry	Services	Vulnerable employment	Labor productivity	Unemployment
	Participation rate											
	Total	Female	% ages 15 and older		Total	Youth				Unpaid family workers and own-account workers	GDP per person employed	Total
	thousands	% of labor force	Male	Female	% ages 15 and older	% ages 15-24	% of total employment	% of total employment	% of total employment	% of total employment	% growth	% of total labor force
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2008	2007
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahamas, The	176	48	78	67	67	43	2	18	80	..	-0.1	7.9
Barbados	152	48	79	67	67	45	3	17	70	14	1.6	9.8
Belize	123	36	81	46	57	42	20	18	62	24	-1.7	11.0
Bhutan	289	32	80	43	58	43	44	17	39	52	-2.0	3.2
Botswana	690	44	63	48	46	26	30	15	55	..	-0.7	17.6
Cape Verde	184	42	75	47	56	39	..	..	..	..	2.3	..
Comoros	284	43	83	63	68	47	..	..	..	..	-2.5	..
Djibouti	352	43	77	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	250	33	92	43	62	61	..	..	..	..	3.5	..
Fiji	335	33	79	39	56	40	1	31	68	39	1.3	4.6
Gabon	631	44	80	62	59	34	..	..	..	..	-0.7	..
Gambia, The	713	46	84	70	72	54	..	..	..	..	2.3	..
Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	631	38	90	54	66	62	..	..	..	..	0.5	..
Guyana	348	35	82	48	59	37	..	..	..	..	4.2	..
Jamaica	1,194	44	74	55	58	32	18	18	64	35	-0.7	9.4
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	861	52	75	68	56	43	..	..	..	..	4.8	..
Maldives	140	41	76	54	57	43	12	24	60	..	1.6	14.4
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	572	36	77	42	55	37	9	32	58	17	2.9	8.5
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	..	..	61	39	42	20	9	19	72	2	..	30.3
Namibia	695	47	59	49	42	14	30	15	55	21	0.2	21.9
Palau	10	..	77	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	64	33	76	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	52	39	71	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.7
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.5
Solomon Islands	202	39	81	54	65	52	..	..	..	..	4.4	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Lucia	79	41	79	52	..	..	15	16	59	..	..	21.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	53	40	80	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suriname	184	37	65	37	45	20	8	23	64	..	4.7	..
Swaziland	445	50	69	62	51	26	..	..	..	..	1.3	..
Timor-Leste	410	40	83	58	67	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	40	43	71	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	692	43	77	55	62	47	4	31	64	16	2.7	6.5
Vanuatu	115	47	88	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

About the data

Data on the labor force are compiled by the International Labour Organization (ILO) from labor force surveys, censuses, establishment censuses and surveys, and administrative records such as employment exchange registers and unemployment insurance schemes. For some countries a combination of these sources is used. Labor force surveys are the most comprehensive source for internationally comparable labor force data. By contrast, labor force data from population censuses are often based on a limited number of questions on the economic characteristics of individuals, with little scope to probe. The resulting data often differ from labor force survey data and vary considerably by country, depending on the census scope and coverage. Establishment censuses and surveys provide data only on the employed population, not unemployed workers, workers in small establishments, or workers in the informal sector (International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market 2001–2002*).

Differing definitions of employment age can affect comparability. For most countries the working age is 15 and older, but in some countries children younger than 15 work full- or part-time and are included in the estimates. Similarly, some countries have an upper age limit. As a result, calculations may systematically over- or underestimate actual rates. For further information on source, reference period, or definition, consult the original source.

The labor force participation rates in the table are from *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, 5th edition. These harmonized estimates use strict data selection criteria and enhanced methods to ensure comparability across countries and over time, including collection and tabulation methodologies and methods applied to such country-specific factors as military service requirements. Estimates are based mainly on labor force surveys, with other sources (population censuses and nationally reported estimates) used only when no survey data are available.

Employment to population ratio measure the distribution of employment among population groups. A high ratio means that a large proportion of the population is employed. But a lower employment to population ratio can be seen as a positive sign, especially for young people, if it is caused by an increase in their education. This indicator has a gender bias because women who do not consider their work employment or who are not perceived as working tend to be undercounted. This bias has different effects across countries. Comparability of employment ratios across countries is also affected by variations in definitions of employment and population (see *World Development Indicators 2009*, About the data for table 2.3).

Data on employment are drawn from labor force surveys, household surveys, official estimates, censuses and administrative records of social insurance schemes, and establishment surveys when no other information is available. The concept of employ-

ment generally refers to people above a certain age who worked, or who held a job, during a reference period. Employment data include both full-time and part-time workers. There are many differences in how countries define and measure employment status, particularly, members of the armed forces, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers.

Countries also take different approaches to the treatment of unemployed people. Because of these differences, the size and distribution of employment by economic activity may not be fully comparable across countries. The ILO's *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* and its database *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* report data by major divisions of the ISIC revision 2 or revision 3. In the table the reported divisions or categories are aggregated into three broad groups: agriculture, industry, and services.

The vulnerable employment is derived from information on status in employment. Each status group faces different economic risks, and unpaid family workers and own-account workers are the most vulnerable—and therefore the most likely to fall into poverty. They are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, are the least likely to have social protection and safety nets to guard against economic shocks, and often are incapable of generating sufficient savings to offset these shocks.

Labor productivity is used to assess a country's economic ability to create and sustain decent employment opportunities with fair and equitable remuneration. Productivity increases do not guarantee improvements, but without it—and the economic growth it brings—improvements are highly unlikely.

Data on unemployment are drawn from labor force sample surveys and general household sample surveys, censuses, and official estimates, which are generally based on information from different sources and can be combined in many ways. Labor force surveys generally use a definition of unemployment that follows the international recommendations more closely than that used by other sources and generate statistics that are more comparable internationally. For detailed information, consult the original source.

Definitions

- **Total labor force** comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the ILO definition of the economically active population. It includes both the employed and the unemployed.
- **Females as a percentage of the labor force** show the extent to which women are active in the labor force.
- **Labor force participation rate** is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services or actively seek work during a specified period.
- **Employment to population ratio** is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population. Ages 15–24 are generally considered the youth population.
- **Agriculture** is employment in agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.
- **Industry** includes mining and quarrying (including oil production), manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water).
- **Services** include wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services.
- **Vulnerable employment** is unpaid family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment.
- **Labor productivity growth** is the growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) measured in PPP terms divided by total employment in the economy.
- **Unemployment** is the proportion of the labor force without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment may differ by country (see About the data).

Data sources

Data on labor force participation rates, employment to population ratio, employment by economic activity, vulnerable employment, labor productivity, and unemployment are from the ILO database *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, 5th edition. Labor force numbers were calculated by World Bank staff.

	Land area	Rural population density	Land use			Food production index	Cereal yield	Agricultural productivity
	thousand sq. km	people per sq. km of arable land	% of land use			1999-2001 = 100	kilograms per hectare	Agriculture value added per worker
	2008	2005	1990	2005	2005	2003-05	2005-07	2003-05
Antigua and Barbuda	0.4	719	21.4	21.4	18.2	107.4	1,610	2,675
Bahamas, The	10.0	683	51.4	51.4	0.8	103.5	2,192	28,961
Barbados	0.4	1,124	4.0	4.0	37.2	98.5	2,676	13,956
Belize	22.8	208	72.5	72.5	3.1	111.7	2,630	6,600
Bhutan	47.0	276	64.6	68.0	3.4	100.6	2,348	140
Botswana	566.7	208	24.2	21.1	0.7	106.2	508	390
Cape Verde	4.0	469	14.3	20.7	11.4	94.9	466	1,514
Comoros	1.9	541	6.4	3.0	43.0	104.4	1,321	432
Djibouti	23.2	11,178	0.2	0.2	0.0	127.3	1,611	64
Dominica	0.8	390	66.7	61.3	6.7	96.9	1,411	4,775
Equatorial Guinea	28.1	228	66.3	58.2	4.6	94.6	..	1,111
Fiji	18.3	203	53.6	54.7	10.9	94.7	2,441	1,840
Gabon	257.7	65	85.1	84.5	1.3	101.8	1,648	1,592
Gambia, The	10.0	213	44.2	47.1	35.0	97.8	1,122	235
Grenada	0.3	3,652	12.4	12.1	5.9	102.6	995	2,305
Guinea-Bissau	28.1	375	78.8	73.7	10.7	105.5	1,544	238
Guyana	196.9	111	76.7	76.7	2.4	105.5	4,262	3,611
Jamaica	10.8	720	31.9	31.3	16.1	98.9	1,211	1,889
Kiribati	0.8	2,594	2.7	2.7	2.5	..	..	62
Lesotho	30.4	460	0.2	0.3	10.9	102.8	546	423
Maldives	0.3	4,880	3.0	3.0	13.3	112.4	3,429	..
Marshall Islands	0.2	837	..	..	11.1	92.8	..	..
Mauritius	2.0	717	19.2	18.2	49.3	106.5	7,666	5,011
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	0.7	2,851	..	90.6	4.3	100.0	1,193	..
Montenegro	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	2,975	..
Namibia	823.3	161	10.6	9.3	1.0	130.8	420	1,103
Palau	0.5	114	..	87.6	8.7	..	..	..
Samoa	2.8	463	45.9	60.4	10.6	103.4	..	1,701
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.0	711	28.5	28.5	9.4	108.9	2,300	..
Seychelles	0.5	3,905	87.0	87.0	2.2	..	..	441
Solomon Islands	28.0	2,178	98.9	77.6	0.6	111.9	3,929	594
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.3	465	20.4	20.4	26.9	86.1	..	2,249
St. Lucia	0.6	2,983	27.9	27.9	6.6	80.2	0	1,471
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.4	1,289	24.4	27.4	12.8	108.4	3,230	2,345
Suriname	156.0	197	94.7	94.7	0.4	103.5	3,698	3,235
Swaziland	17.2	482	27.4	31.5	10.3	104.6	1,196	1,330
Timor-Leste	14.9	591	65.0	53.7	8.2	112.0	1,230	..
Tonga	0.7	514	5.0	5.0	20.8	102.6	..	3,421
Trinidad and Tobago	5.1	1,550	45.8	44.1	14.6	112.9	2,647	1,745
Vanuatu	12.2	824	36.1	36.1	1.6	104.5	542	1,240

Agriculture and forestry

About the data

Land area and use differ among this group of countries. While forests cover around 90 percent of Suriname, Micronesia, Palau, and Seychelles, less than one percent of total land area for other countries of Lesotho and Djibouti. The share of arable land over the total land area also varies among these countries. It is important to note that the true comparability of the data is limited, however, by variations in definitions, statistical methods, and quality of data. Countries use different definitions of rural and urban populations and land use. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the primary compiler of the data, occasionally adjusts its definitions of land use categories and revises earlier data. Because the data reflect changes in reporting procedures as well as actual changes in land use, apparent trends should be interpreted cautiously. Satellite images show land use that differs from that of ground-based measures in area under cultivation and type of land use. Moreover, land use data in some countries are based on reporting systems designed for collecting tax revenue. With land taxes no longer a major source of government revenue, the quality and coverage of land use data have declined. Data on forest area may be particularly unreliable because of irregular surveys and differences in definitions (see About the data in *World Development Indicators 2009*, table 3.4). FAO's *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005* aims to address this limitation. The FAO coordinated global forest resources assessments every 5–10 years since 1946. The 2005 assessment, conducted during 2003–05, covers 229 countries and territories at three points: 1990, 2000, and 2005. The most comprehensive assessment of forests, forestry, and the benefits of forest resources in both scope and number of countries and people involved, it examines status and trends for about 40 variables on the extent, condition, uses, and values of forests and other wooded land.

In majority of the small states, more than 50 percent of people still live in the rural areas. The rural population is approximated as the difference between total population and urban population, calculated using the urban share reported by the United Nations Population Division. There is no universal standard for distinguishing rural from urban areas, and any urban-rural dichotomy is an oversimplification (see About the data in *World Development Indicators 2009*, tables 3.1 and 3.11). A recent World Bank Policy Research Paper proposes an operational definition of rurality based on population density and distance to large cities (Chomitz, Buys, and Thomas 2005).

The agricultural production indexes in the table are prepared by the FAO based on official and semi-official reports. If data are unavailable, the FAO makes estimates. The indexes are calculated using the Laspeyres formula: production quantities of each commodity are weighted by average international commodity prices in the base period and summed for each year. The FAO's indexes may dif-

fer from those from other sources because of differences in coverage, weights, concepts, time periods, calculation methods, and use of international prices (see About the data in *World Development Indicators 2009*, table 3.3).

Data on cereal yield may be affected by a variety of reporting and timing differences. Millet and sorghum, which are grown as feed for livestock and poultry in Europe and North America, are used as food in Africa and Asia. So some cereal crops are excluded from the data for some countries and included elsewhere, depending on their use.

To smooth annual fluctuations in agricultural activity, certain indicators in the table (food production index, cereal yield and agricultural productivity) have been averaged over three years.

Definitions

- **Land area** is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies and national claims to the continental shelf and to exclusive economic zones.
- **Rural population density** is calculated as the difference between the total population and the urban population divided by arable land area.
- **Land use** can be broken into several categories, three of which are presented in the table (not shown are land used as permanent pasture and land under urban developments).
- **Forest area** is land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not.
- **Arable land** is land defined by the FAO as under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded.
- **Food production index** covers food crops that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Coffee and tea are excluded because, although edible, they have no nutritive value.
- **Cereal yield**, measured in kilograms per hectare of harvested land, includes wheat, rice, maize, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, buckwheat, and mixed grains. Production data on cereals refer to crops harvested for dry grain only. Cereal crops harvested for hay or harvested green for food, feed, or silage, and those used for grazing, are excluded. The FAO allocates production data to the calendar year in which the bulk of the harvest took place. But most of a crop harvested near the end of a year will be used in the following year.
- **Agricultural productivity** is the ratio of agricultural value added, measured in 2000 U.S. dollars, to the number of workers in agriculture. Agricultural productivity is measured by value added per unit of input. (For further discussion of the calculation of value added in national accounts, see *World Development Indicators 2009*, About the data, tables 4.1 and 4.2.) Agricultural value added includes that from forestry and fishing. Thus interpretations of land productivity should be made with caution.

Data sources

Data on urban population shares used to estimate rural population come from the United Nations Population Division's *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2006 Revision*. The total population figures are World Bank estimates. Data on land area, land agricultural production indexes, cereal yield, and agricultural employment are from the FAO's electronic files. Data on agricultural value added are from the World Bank's national accounts files.

	Energy use				Electric power		Carbon dioxide emissions					
	per capita		intensity		consumption		total		per capita		intensity	
	kilograms of oil equivalent		2005 PPP\$ / kilograms of oil equivalent		kWh millions		thousand metric tons		metric tons		kilogram of CO ₂ / kilogram of oil equivalent energy	
	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2006	1990	2005	1990	2005	1990	2005
Antigua and Barbuda	1,596	1,638	8.0	8.6	95	105	300	421	4.9	5.1	3.0	2.7
Bahamas, The	2,529	1,939	..	..	950	1,886	1,949	2,107	7.6	6.5	3.0	3.0
Barbados	1,240	1,387	..	..	468	859	1,077	1,315	4.1	5.2	3.3	3.5
Belize	562	1,040	7.4	5.5	114	189	311	817	1.6	2.8	2.9	2.7
Bhutan	102	122	16.4	22.9	172	494	128	414	0.2	0.6	2.3	5.7
Botswana	931	1,054	7.4	11.7	990	2,637	2,169	4,554	1.6	2.5	1.7	2.4
Cape Verde	82	112	20.7	21.9	36	45	88	286	0.2	0.6	3.0	4.2
Comoros	41	38	29.6	29.1	16	19	66	88	0.2	0.1	3.7	3.8
Djibouti	232	190	11.8	9.2	179	205	352	374	0.6	0.5	2.7	2.5
Dominica	293	509	19.9	13.4	30	85	59	114	0.8	1.6	2.8	3.1
Equatorial Guinea	112	116	17.6	115.8	18	26	117	4,335	0.3	7.1	2.8	4.1
Fiji	395	573	8.6	6.9	467	520	813	1,641	1.1	2.0	2.8	2.4
Gabon	1,342	1,306	11.2	9.9	873	1,420	5,991	1,502	6.5	1.1	4.8	0.8
Gambia, The	69	66	16.6	16.9	70	140	191	286	0.2	0.2	3.1	3.1
Grenada	443	758	11.3	8.6	55	153	121	234	1.3	2.2	2.8	2.9
Guinea-Bissau	73	64	9.7	9.8	40	60	209	271	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.0
Guyana	510	715	2.9	3.3	312	924	1,132	1,491	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.8
Jamaica	1,233	1,724	4.8	4.2	2,100	6,533	7,958	10,153	3.3	3.8	2.7	2.6
Kiribati	99	121	17.0	18.8	7	13	22	26	0.3	0.3	3.1	2.5
Lesotho	45	66	21.1	17.9	192	226	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	236	1,111	..	3.0	24	126	154	714	0.7	2.4	3.0	1.7
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	84	1.0	1.5	..	..
Mauritius	454	775	12.6	11.5	760	1,974	1,462	3,408	1.4	2.7	3.0	3.2
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	443	721	9.0	7.9	1,539	3,163	7	2,554	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.8
Palau	4,858	4,008	..	..	208	166	110	114	6.9	5.7	1.5	1.4
Samoa	268	294	10.1	11.7	50	105	125	150	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.8
São Tomé and Príncipe	202	206	..	5.6	15	18	66	103	0.6	0.7	2.8	3.1
Seychelles	537	3,221	25.3	5.5	101	219	114	579	1.6	7.0	3.0	2.5
Solomon Islands	170	127	13.2	15.3	30	32	161	176	0.5	0.4	3.0	3.1
St. Kitts and Nevis	514	847	16.0	13.6	65	110	66	136	1.6	2.8	3.1	2.6
St. Lucia	417	731	16.7	10.5	104	270	161	370	1.2	2.2	2.9	3.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	274	567	16.2	10.7	51	108	81	191	0.8	1.8	2.7	2.9
Suriname	1,367	1,557	3.9	3.3	1,534	1,921	1,810	2,374	4.5	4.8	3.3	3.1
Swaziland	357	377	9.8	10.7	735	1,154	425	956	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.0
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	..	0.2	..	..
Tonga	268	357	9.9	9.6	24	36	77	117	0.8	1.2	3.0	3.0
Trinidad and Tobago	4,934	10,768	2.1	2.0	3,278	6,650	16,913	32,657	13.8	24.7	2.8	2.6
Vanuatu	156	142	21.8	23.5	25	43	66	88	0.4	0.4	2.8	3.1

About the data

Small states face the same challenges as other countries dealing with increasing energy demand, price uncertainty, and global warming. However some small states are particularly vulnerable to hurricanes, cyclones, droughts, and volcanic eruptions. Sea level rise would affect the Maldives most severely. Generally, in absence of scale economies, some countries could benefit from production of energy through disseminated sources of alternative cleaner energy resulting in lower carbon globally CO₂ emission and cleaner air.

Energy data are compiled by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and United Nations. IEA data for countries that are not members of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are based on national energy data adjusted to conform to annual questionnaires completed by OECD member governments. Although IEA data are for the latest years it is not provided for many of the small states economies and it is complemented by data from UN data source from earlier years in the table (shown in *italic*). Therefore, any cross country comparisons should be made with caution because of source and vintage differences.

Total energy use refers to the use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels (such as electricity and refined petroleum products). It includes energy from combustible renewables and waste—solid biomass and animal products, gas and liquid from biomass, and industrial and municipal waste. Biomass is any plant matter used directly as fuel or converted into fuel, heat, or electricity. Data for combustible renewables and waste are often based on small surveys or other incomplete information and thus give only a broad impression of developments and are not strictly comparable across countries. The IEA reports include country notes that explain some of these differences (see Data sources). Units of primary energy and primary electricity are converted into oil equivalents. The IEA makes these estimates in consultation with national statistical offices, oil companies, electric utilities, and national energy experts. The IEA occasionally revises its time series to reflect political changes, and energy statistics undergo continual changes in coverage or methodology as more detailed energy accounts become available. Breaks in series are therefore unavoidable. The UN energy consumption consist of primary energy use of coal, lignite, petroleum, natural gas and hydro, nuclear and geothermal electricity in kilograms of oil equivalents per capita.

Carbon dioxide emissions account for the largest share of greenhouse gases, which are associated with global warming. Anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions result primarily from fossil fuel combustion and cement manufacturing. In combustion different fossil fuels release different amounts of carbon dioxide for the same level of energy use: oil releases about 50 percent more carbon dioxide than natural gas, and coal releases about twice as much. Cement manufacturing releases about half a metric ton of carbon dioxide for each metric ton of cement produced.

The U.S. Department of Energy's Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) calculates annual anthropogenic emissions from data on fossil fuel consumption (from the United Nations Statistics Division's World Energy Data Set) and

world cement manufacturing (from the U.S. Bureau of Mines's Cement Manufacturing Data Set). Carbon dioxide emissions are often calculated and reported as elemental carbon. For the table these values were converted to actual carbon dioxide mass by multiplying them by 3.664 (the ratio of the mass of carbon to that of carbon dioxide). Although estimates of global carbon dioxide emissions are probably accurate within 10 percent (as calculated from global average fuel chemistry and use), country estimates may have larger error bounds. Trends estimated from a consistent time series tend to be more accurate than individual values. Each year the CDIAC recalculates the entire time series since 1949, incorporating recent findings and corrections to its database. Estimates exclude fuels supplied to ships and aircraft in international transport because of the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the benefiting countries.

Definitions

- **Energy use** refers to the use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport (see About the data).
- **Electric power consumption** measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.
- **Carbon dioxide emissions** are emissions from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement and include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Data sources

Data on energy use are from IEA electronic files and UN databases and are published in IEA's annual publications, Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries, Energy Statistics of OECD Countries, and Energy Balances of OECD Countries. Data on energy use are from the electronic files of the International Energy Agency. Data on carbon dioxide emissions are from the CDIAC, Environmental Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, in Tennessee, United States.

	Gross domestic product		Agriculture value added	Industry value added	Services value added	Household final consumption expenditure	General government final consumption expenditure	Gross capital formation	External balance on goods and services	GDP implicit deflator
	\$ millions 2008	average annual % growth 2000-08	% of GDP 2008	% of GDP 2008	% of GDP 2008	% of GDP 2008	% of GDP 2008	% of GDP 2008	% of GDP 2008	average annual % growth 2000-2008
Antigua and Barbuda	1,225	6.3	4	35	61	31	19	74	-23	1.7
Bahamas, The	6,935	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
Barbados	3,409	..	4	18	78	64	21	24	-9	..
Belize	1,367	4.6	12	22	66	67	15	19	-2	1.8
Bhutan	1,359	8.6	19	46	35	45	21	47	-12	4.6
Botswana	12,969	4.4	2	47	51	31	19	45	5	9.0
Cape Verde ^a	1,730	5.5	8	17	75	74	18	43	-35	3.7
Comoros ^a	530	2.0	46	12	42	96	12	16	-24	3.8
Djibouti	875	3.5	4	17	79	56	26	39	-21	2.6
Dominica	364	2.5	18	24	59	71	19	29	-29	1.7
Equatorial Guinea	18,525	18.9	2	96	2	25	3	27	46	11.5
Fiji	3,527	1.4	13	23	64	94	16	17	-27	4.9
Gabon ^a	14,435	2.2	5	74	22	26	8	27	39	6.0
Gambia, The	782	5.1	29	15	56	78	16	25	-19	10.7
Grenada	638	2.7	6	19	75	65	16	53	-34	3.5
Guinea-Bissau	430	-0.9	56	13	32	81	14	25	-20	4.9
Guyana	1,158	-0.1	28	22	50	87	26	40	-22	8.1
Jamaica	15,068	1.8	5	25	69	82	14	..	-30	11.5
Kiribati	131	1.7	3	6	90	..	..	..	..	8.3
Lesotho	1,622	3.9	7	35	58	108	27	29	-63	7.2
Maldives	1,260	7.6	..	..	..	45	22	54	..	2.1
Marshall Islands	158	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.1
Mauritius	8,651	4.1	5	28	68	70	13	25	-8	5.6
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	247	-0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4
Montenegro	4,521	5.1	9	18	73	84	20	29	-33	8.6
Namibia	8,564	5.4	8	22	70	69	18	23	-9	6.6
Palau	182	1.8	4	21	76	..	..	..	4	3.6
Samoa	523	4.0	11	29	60	..	..	..	-25	4.4
São Tomé and Príncipe ^a	175	..	17	21	63	..	..	..	..	12.7
Seychelles ^a	833	2.0	2	22	75	79	15	28	-22	7.8
Solomon Islands	647	4.8	32	7	62	67	43	18	-28	6.1
St. Kitts and Nevis	540	4.4	3	26	71	53	18	41	-30	2.4
St. Lucia	1,011	3.4	4	21	75	68	17	30	-24	2.9
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	594	5.0	8	25	67	79	20	25	-25	2.7
Suriname	2,881	5.5	5	36	59	66	24	25	-15	19.3
Swaziland	2,618	2.7	8	52	40	61	24	15	0	7.1
Timor-Leste ^a	498	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.6
Tonga	264	1.2	28	13	60	105	23	17	-44	8.2
Trinidad and Tobago	23,898	8.3	0	62	37	45	11	13	31	6.8
Vanuatu ^a	574	3.7	14	9	77	64	19	24	-7	3.7

a. Value added components are at producer prices.

About the data

An economy's gross domestic product (GDP) represents the sum of value added by all producers in the economy. Value added is the value of the gross output of producers less the value of intermediate goods and services consumed in production, before taking account of the consumption of fixed capital in the production process. The United Nations System of National Accounts calls for estimates of value added to be valued at either basic prices (excluding net taxes on products) or producer prices (including net taxes on products paid by producers but excluding sales or value added taxes). Both valuations exclude transport charges that are invoiced separately by producers. Total GDP shown in the table is measured at purchaser prices. Value added by industry is normally measured at basic prices. When value added is measured at producer prices, this is noted in *World Development Indicators 2009*, Primary data documentation.

Most countries now follow the 1993 revision of the System of National Accounts or SNA, and that terminology is used in the *World Development Indicators*. World Bank staff review the quality of national accounts data and sometimes make adjustments to improve consistency with international guidelines. Nevertheless, significant discrepancies remain between international standards and actual practice. Many statistical offices, especially those in developing countries, face severe limitations in the resources, time, training, and budgets required to produce reliable and comprehensive national accounts statistics.

Informal economic activities pose a particular measurement problem, especially in developing countries, where much economic activity is unrecorded. A complete picture of the economy requires estimating household outputs produced for home use, sales in informal markets, barter exchanges, and illicit or deliberately unreported activities.

GDP from the expenditure side is made up of household final consumption expenditure, general government final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation (private and public investment in fixed assets, changes in inventories, and net acquisitions of valuables), and net exports (exports minus imports) of goods and services. Such expenditures are recorded in purchaser prices and include net taxes on products.

Household final consumption expenditure (private consumption in the 1968 System of National Accounts) is often estimated as a residual, by subtracting all other known expenditures from GDP. The resulting aggregate may incorporate fairly large discrepancies. *World Development Indicators 2009* includes in household consumption the expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households.

General government final consumption expenditure (general government consumption in the 1968 SNA) includes expenditures on goods and services for individual consumption as well as those on services for collective consumption. Defense ex-

penditures, including those on capital outlays (with certain exceptions), are treated as current spending.

Gross capital formation consists of outlays on additions to the economy's fixed assets plus net changes in the level of inventories. It is generally obtained from reports by industry of acquisition and distinguishes only the broad categories of capital formation. Data on capital formation may be estimated from direct surveys of enterprises and administrative records or based on the commodity flow method using data from production, trade, and construction activities. The quality of data on government fixed capital formation depends on the quality of government accounting systems (which tend to be weak in developing countries). Measures of fixed capital formation by households and corporations are usually unreliable.

Estimates of changes in inventories are rarely complete but usually include the most important activities or commodities. According to national accounts conventions, adjustments should be made for appreciation of the value of inventory holdings due to price changes, but this is not always done. In highly inflationary economies this element can be substantial.

Growth rates of GDP are calculated using the least squares method and constant price data in the local currency. The least-squares method is also used to calculate growth rates of the GDP implicit deflator. Constant price U.S. dollar series are used to calculate regional and income group growth rates. Local currency series are converted to constant U.S. dollars using an exchange rate in the common reference year. The growth rates in the table are average annual compound growth rates. Methods of computing growth rates are described in *World Development Indicators 2009*, Statistical methods.

Definitions

• **Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchaser prices** is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without deducting for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. • **Agriculture** corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes forestry and fishing. • **Industry** corresponds to ISIC divisions 10–45, which cover mining, manufacturing (also reported separately), construction, electricity, water, and gas. • **Services** correspond to ISIC divisions 50–99. For some countries it includes product taxes (minus subsidies) and may also include statistical discrepancies. • **Household final consumption expenditure** is the market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars and computers), purchased by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes government fees for permits and licenses. Expenditures of nonprofit institutions serving households are included, even when reported separately. Household consumption expenditure may include any statistical discrepancy in the use of resources relative to the supply of resources. • **General government final consumption expenditure** is all government current expenditures for purchases of goods and services (including compensation of employees). It also includes most expenditures on national defense and security but excludes military expenditures. • **Gross capital formation** is outlays on additions to fixed assets of the economy, net changes in inventories, and net acquisitions of valuables. Fixed assets include land improvements (fences, ditches, drains); plant, machinery, and equipment purchases; and construction (roads, railways, schools, buildings, and so on). Inventories are goods held to meet temporary or unexpected fluctuations in production or sales, and "work in progress." • **External balance of goods and services** is exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Trade in goods and services comprise all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, non-monetary gold, and services. • **GDP implicit deflator** measures the average annual rate of price change in the economy as a whole for the periods shown.

Data sources

Data on national accounts are collected from national statistical organizations and central banks. The complete national accounts time series is available on the *World Development Indicators 2009* CD-ROM. The United Nations Statistics Division publishes detailed national accounts for UN member countries in National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables.

	Domestic credit to private sector	Starting a business		Employing workers	Protecting investors	Getting credit	Interest rate spread	Tax revenue collected by central government	Taxes payable by businesses	Military expenditures ^a
	% of GDP 2008	Number of procedures June 2008	Time required days June 2008	Rigidity of employment index 0-100 (least to most rigid) June 2008	Disclosure index 0-10 (least to most disclosure) June 2008	Depth of credit information index 0-6 (low to high) June 2008	Lending rate minus deposit rate percentage points 2007	% of GDP 2007	Total tax rate % of profit June 2008	% of GDP 2007
Antigua and Barbuda	74.6	8	21	10	4	0	6.9	..	46.8	..
Bahamas, The	94.3	7	31	17	2	0	1.8	16.4 b	47.0	0.9
Barbados	94.9	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	31.6 b	..	0.8
Belize	62.8	9	44	14	3	0	6.0	..	28.2	..
Bhutan	25.6	8	46	7	5	0	9.5	7.9 b	39.8	..
Botswana	22.0	10	78	20	7	4	7.6	..	17.1	2.6
Cape Verde	54.1	12	52	54	1	3	7.3	21.0	54.0	0.5
Comoros	11.5	11	23	46	6	0	8.0	..	48.8	..
Djibouti	27.8	11	37	46	5	1	8.1	..	38.7	..
Dominica	61.6	5	14	17	4	0	5.9	..	37.0	..
Equatorial Guinea	4.4	20	136	66	6	2	10.8	..	59.5	..
Fiji	48.2	8	46	17	3	4	8.1	22.7 b	41.5	1.5
Gabon	8.6	9	58	52	6	2	10.8	..	44.7	1.1
Gambia, The	16.2	8	27	27	2	0	15.0	..	292.4	0.6
Grenada	90.7	6	20	21	4	0	6.6	..	45.3	..
Guinea-Bissau	9.1	17	233	66	6	1	..	..	45.9	4.0
Guyana	57.0	8	40	21	5	0	12.1	..	39.4	..
Jamaica	28.3	6	8	4	4	0	10.1	25.3 b	51.3	0.6
Kiribati	..	6	21	17	6	0	..	..	31.8	..
Lesotho	10.9	7	40	21	2	0	7.7	54.3 b	18.0	2.4
Maldives	100.7	5	9	0	0	0	6.5	21.2 b	9.1	..
Marshall Islands	..	5	17	0	2	0	..	..	64.9	..
Mauritius	93.6	5	6	23	6	3	10.1	17.6 b	22.2	0.2
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	21.1	7	16	7	0	0	11.5	..	58.7	..
Montenegro	80.6	15	21	38	5	2	4.1	..	31.8	1.5
Namibia	47.1	10	66	20	5	5	5.3	..	25.3	2.6
Palau	..	8	28	4	0	0	..	..	73.0	..
Samoa	43.7	9	35	10	5	0	6.2	..	18.9	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	28.3	10	144	63	3	0	19.7	..	47.2	..
Seychelles	38.3	9	38	38	4	0	7.8	26.3 b	46.6	1.3
Solomon Islands	30.5	7	57	10	3	0	13.4	..	36.3	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	79.3	8	45	17	4	0	4.7	21.9 b	52.7	..
St. Lucia	126.4	6	20	7	4	0	7.0	..	34.0	..
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	57.3	8	12	13	4	0	6.8	..	42.6	..
Suriname	27.5	13	694	23	1	0	7.4	..	27.9	..
Swaziland	25.6	13	61	13	0	5	6.1	..	36.6	2.0
Timor-Leste	20.6	10	83	34	3	0	14.3	..	28.3	..
Tonga	65.1	4	25	7	3	0	5.4	..	27.5	1.5
Trinidad and Tobago	29.3	9	43	7	4	4	5.9	29.1 b	33.1	..
Vanuatu	56.7	8	39	24	5	0	6.8	..	8.4	..

a. For some countries data are partial or uncertain or based on rough estimates; see SIPRI (2008). b. Data were reported on a cash basis and have been adjusted to the accrual framework.

Private and public sectors

About the data

The data on domestic credit to the private sector are taken from the banking survey of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *International Financial Statistics* or, when unavailable, from its monetary survey. The monetary survey includes monetary authorities (the central bank), deposit money banks, and other banking institutions, such as finance companies, development banks, and savings and loan institutions. Credit to the private sector may sometimes include credit to state-owned or partially state-owned enterprises.

The *Doing Business* indicators measure business regulation, gauge regulatory outcomes, measure the extent of legal protection of property, the flexibility of employment regulation, and the tax burden on businesses. This table presents a subset of *Doing Business* indicators covering five indicators: starting a business, employing workers, protecting investors, getting credit, and paying taxes.

To make the data comparable across countries, several assumptions are made about businesses. The main assumptions are that they are limited liability companies, they operate in the country's most populous city, they are domestically owned, they perform general industrial or commercial activities, and they have certain levels of start-up capital, employees, and turnover. For details about the assumptions, see *Doing Business 2009*.

The interest rate spread—the margin between the cost of mobilizing liabilities and the earnings on assets—is a measure of the efficiency by which the financial sector intermediates funds. A narrow interest rate spread means low transaction costs, which lowers the overall cost of funds for investment, crucial to economic growth.

Taxes are the main source of revenue for most governments. Taxes influence incentives and thus the behavior of economic actors and the economy's competitiveness. The level of taxation is typically measured by tax revenue as a share of gross domestic product (GDP). Comparing levels of taxation across countries provides a quick overview of the fiscal obligations and incentives facing the private sector. The table shows only central government data, which may significantly understate the total tax burden, particularly in countries where provincial and municipal governments are large or have considerable tax authority.

Comparisons of military spending between countries should take into account the many factors that influence perceptions of vulnerability and risk, including historical and cultural traditions, the length of borders that need defending, the quality of relations with neighbors, and the role of the armed forces in the body politic.

Data on military spending reported by governments are not compiled using standard definitions. They are often incomplete and unreliable. The data on military expenditures as a share of GDP are estimated by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). Therefore the data in the table may differ from comparable data published by national governments.

Definitions

• **Domestic credit to private sector** is financial resources provided to the private sector—such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable—that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises. • **Number of procedures for starting a business** is the number of procedures required to start a business, including interactions to obtain necessary permits and licenses and to complete all inscriptions, verifications, and notifications to start operations. Data are for businesses with specific characteristics of ownership, size, and type of production. • **Time required for starting a business** is the number of calendar days to complete the procedures for legally operating a business. If a procedure can be expedited at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen. • **Rigidity of employment index, a measure of employment regulation**, is the average of three subindexes: a difficulty of hiring index, a rigidity of hours index, and a difficulty of firing index. Higher values indicate more rigid regulations. • **Extent of disclosure index** measures the degree to which investors are protected through disclosure of ownership and financial information. Higher values indicate more disclosure. • **Depth of credit information index** measures rules affecting the scope, accessibility, and quality of information available through public or private credit registries. Higher values indicate the availability of more credit information. • **Interest rate spread** is the interest rate charged by banks on loans to prime customers minus the interest rate paid by commercial or similar banks for demand, time, or savings deposits. • **Tax revenue collected by central government** refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue. The analytic framework of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2001* (GFSM 2001) is based on accrual accounting and balance sheets. For countries still reporting government finance data on a cash basis, the IMF adjusts reported data to the GFSM 2001 accrual framework. • **Total tax rate** is the total amount of taxes payable by businesses (except for consumption taxes) after accounting for deductions and exemptions as a percentage of profit. For further details on the method used for assessing the total tax payable, see *Doing Business 2009*. • **Military expenditures** are SIPRI data derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions and social services for military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military

expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, and weapons conversion and destruction. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require more detailed information than is available about military budgets and off-budget military expenditures (for example, whether military budgets cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, and military pensions).

Data sources

Data on domestic credit and interest rates are from the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*. Data on the business environment, getting credit and taxes payable by business are from the World Bank's *Doing Business* project (www.doingbusiness.org). Data on central government tax revenue are from print and electronic editions of the IMF's *Government Finance Statistics Yearbook*. Data on military expenditures are from SIPRI's *Yearbook 2008: Armaments, Disarmament, and International Security*.

	Roads	Air	Electric power	Telephones ^a			Internet ^a		High-technology exports
	Total road network km	Registered carrier departures worldwide	Consumption per capita kWh	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 people	Population covered by mobile cellular network %	Mobile cellular prepaid tariff \$ per month	Internet users per 100 people	Fixed broadband Internet access tariff \$ per month	\$ thousands
	2000-06 ^b	2007	2006	2008	2007	2008	2008	2008	2007
Antigua and Barbuda	1,165	26,175	..	160	100	..	76.0	..	1.21
Bahamas, The	2,693	34,402	..	107	100	..	42.4	..	0.30
Barbados	1,600	..	..	93	100	11.0	63.2	49	12,897.42
Belize	2,872	..	..	52	..	14.9	10.5	90	9.62
Bhutan	8,050	2,566	..	37	21	3.0	5.8	61	..
Botswana	25,798	7,366	1,419	78	99	8.3	4.2	30	15,986.26
Cape Verde	1,350	21,086	..	56	87	20.0	20.6	40	0.00
Comoros	880	..	..	6	40	14.6	3.5	450	2.17
Djibouti	3,065	..	..	5	75	..	1.3	..	..
Dominica	780	..	..	..	..	11.0	36.6	48	1,196.36
Equatorial Guinea	2,880	..	..	52	..	..	1.8	..	..
Fiji	3,440	46,359	..	64	65	13.9	11.0	26	6,372.80
Gabon	9,170	9,057	1,017	90	79	..	6.2	..	71,381.85
Gambia, The	3,742	..	..	70	85	6.0	6.9	384	30.27
Grenada	1,127	..	..	57	..	7.4	21.8	29	1.18
Guinea-Bissau	3,455	..	..	32	65	..	2.4	..	..
Guyana	7,970	..	..	37	95	7.4	24.9	50	258.32
Jamaica	22,056	21,133	2,453	101	95	7.0	56.1	30	2,456.47
Kiribati	670	..	..	1	..	..	2.1	..	..
Lesotho	5,940	..	..	29	55	12.6	3.6	49	434.42
Maldives	..	5,108	..	140	91	3.4	23.1	9	0.00
Marshall Islands	..	3,508	..	1	..	..	3.8	..	..
Mauritius	2,021	12,090	..	81	99	4.4	29.9	51	111,608.57
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	240	..	..	25	..	4.9	13.5	40	..
Montenegro	..	5,560	..	104	99	6.7	45.1	21	..
Namibia	42,237	6,942	1,546	50	95	11.5	5.4	46	82,825.37
Palau	..	..	..	53	41	..	..	..	..
Samoa	2,337	12,658	..	47	..	8.7	4.7	169	5,731.69
São Tomé and Príncipe	320	1,426	..	30	20	8.2	15.4	273	2.43
Seychelles	458	20,727	..	99	98	11.1	37.1	51	0.00
Solomon Islands	1,391	13,640	..	2	..	..	1.8	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7	..	11,789.39
St. Lucia	..	..	..	100	80	11.9	58.8	55	1,844.28
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	829	..	..	119	100	11.9	60.5	55	1.21
Suriname	4,304	5,022	..	63	..	8.9	8.6	95	..
Swaziland	3,594	..	..	39	90	12.1	4.1	..	448.09
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	7	69	..	0.1	..	..
Tonga	680	5,255	..	49	90	5.8	8.1	110	..
Trinidad and Tobago	8,320	14,703	5,006	113	100	7.9	16.0	13	60,218.24
Vanuatu	1,070	1,643	..	12	50	15.1	7.5	450	2.62

a. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report database. Please cite the ITU for third-party use of these data. b. Data are for the latest year available in the period shown.

About the data

Transport infrastructure—highways, railways, ports and waterways, and airports and air traffic control systems—and the services that flow from it are crucial to the activities of households, producers, and governments. The table provides selected indicators of the size, extent, and productivity of roads, railways, and air transport systems and of the volume of traffic in these modes as well as in ports.

Data for transport sectors are not always internationally comparable. Data on roads are collected by the International Road Federation (IRF), and data on air transport by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

National road associations are the primary source of IRF data. In countries where a national road association is lacking or does not respond, other agencies are contacted. As a result, definitions and data collection methods and quality differ, and the compiled data are of uneven quality.

An economy's production and consumption of electricity are basic indicators of its size and level of development. Although a few countries export electric power, most production is for domestic consumption. Data on electric power consumption are collected from national energy agencies by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and adjusted by the IEA to meet international definitions (for data on electricity production, see *World Development Indicators 2009*, table 3.10). Electricity consumption is equivalent to production less power plants' own use and transmission, distribution, and transformation losses less exports plus imports. It includes consumption by auxiliary stations, losses in transformers that are considered integral parts of those stations, and electricity produced by pumping installations. Where data are available, it covers electricity generated by primary sources of energy—coal, oil, gas, nuclear, hydro, geothermal, wind, tide and wave, and combustible renewables. Neither production nor consumption data capture the reliability of supplies, including breakdowns, load factors, and frequency of outages.

The rapid development of mobile telephony and the global expansion of the Internet, information and communication technologies are increasingly recognized as essential tools of development, contributing to global integration and enhancing public sector effectiveness, efficiency, and transparency. The table presents telecommunications indicators covering access and usage, quality, and affordability and efficiency.

Operators have traditionally been the main source of telecommunications data, so information on subscribers has been widely available for most countries. During the past few years, more information on ICT use has become available from household and business surveys. The quality of data varies among reporting countries as a result of differences in regulations covering data provision and availability of survey data.

Globally, there have been huge improvements in access to telecommunications, driven mainly

by mobile telephony. Although access is the key to delivering telecommunications services to people, if the service is not affordable to most people, then goals of universal usage will not be met.

Data on Internet users and related Internet indicators are based on nationally reported data. Some countries derive these data from surveys, but since survey questions and definitions differ, the estimates may not be strictly comparable. Countries without surveys generally derive their estimates by multiplying subscriber counts reported by Internet service providers by a multiplier. This method may undercount the actual number of people using the Internet, particularly in developing countries, where many commercial subscribers rent out computers connected to the Internet or prepaid cards are used to access the Internet.

Broadband refers to technologies that provide Internet speeds of at least 256 kilobits per second of upstream and downstream capacity. These technologies—including digital subscriber lines, cable modems, satellite broadband Internet, fiber-to-home Internet access, ethernet local access networks, and wireless area networks—improve the online experience. Reporting countries may have different definitions of broadband, so data are not strictly comparable.

The method used for determining a country's high-technology exports was developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in collaboration with Eurostat. Termed the "product approach" to distinguish it from a "sectoral approach," the method is based on R&D intensity (R&D expenditure divided by total sales) for groups of products from six countries (Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States). Because industrial sectors specializing in a few high-technology products may also produce many low-technology products, the product approach is more appropriate than the sectoral approach for analyzing international trade.

Definitions

• **Total road network** covers motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country. • **Registered carrier departures worldwide** are domestic takeoffs and takeoffs abroad of air carriers registered in the country. • **Electric power consumption per capita** measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants divided by midyear population. • **Mobile cellular telephone subscribers** are subscribers to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology. • **Population covered by a mobile cellular network** is the percentage of people that live in areas served by a mobile cellular signal irrespective of whether or not they use it. • **Mobile cellular prepaid tariff** is based on the OECD low user definition which includes the cost of monthly mobile usage for 25 outgoing calls (on-net, off-net, and to a fixed line) in predetermined ratios, plus 30 SMS messages. • **Internet users** are people with access to the worldwide network. • **Fixed broadband Internet access tariff** is the lowest sampled cost per 100 kilobits a second per month and are calculated from low- and high-speed monthly service charges. Monthly charges do not include installation fees or modem rentals. • **High-technology exports** are products with high R&D intensity, such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery.

Data sources

Data on roads are from the IRF's *World Road Statistics*, supplemented by World Bank staff estimates. Data on electricity consumption and losses are from the IEA's *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2008*, the IEA's *Energy Statistics of OECD Countries 2008*, and the United Nations Statistics Division's *Energy Statistics Yearbook*. Data on information and telecommunications are from the International Telecommunication Union's World Telecommunication Development Report database. Data on high-technology exports are from the United Nations Statistics Division's *Commodity Trade (Comtrade)* database.

13 | Aid dependency

	Net official development assistance		Net bilateral aid from DAC members	Aid per capita	Aid dependency ratios			IDA Resource Allocation Index
	\$ millions		\$ millions	\$	Aid as % of GNI	Aid as % of gross capital formation	Aid as % of imports of goods and services	1-6 (low to high)
	2000	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Antigua and Barbuda	9.8	4.2	4.2	49	0.4	0.5	0.4	..
Bahamas, The ^a	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbados	0.2	13.7	6.0	54	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	..
Belize	14.7	23.4	14.8	77	2.0	9.5	2.4	..
Bhutan	53.1	89.2	46.9	132	8.7	20.2	..	3.9
Botswana	30.6	104.4	101	56	0.9	2.1	2.0	..
Cape Verde	93.9	163.4	127.5	332	11.5	28.0	14.9	4.2
Comoros	18.7	44.5	33.0	71	9.5	69.4	..	2.4
Djibouti	71.4	112.5	81.1	135	12.6	35.4	19.0	3.1
Dominica	15.2	19.4	17.2	267	6.0	21.3	7.6	3.9
Equatorial Guinea	21.3	31.4	27.7	49	0.5	0.7	..	..
Fiji	29.1	57.5	42.4	69	1.8	11.3	2.5	..
Gabon	11.7	48.4	40.3	34	0.5	1.6	1.6	..
Gambia, The	49.6	72.4	42.3	45	12.1	48.5	19.6	3.2
Grenada	16.5	22.7	5.1	215	3.9	10.1	4.8	3.7
Guinea-Bissau	80.3	123.2	88.5	80	32.9	132.7	55.3	2.6
Guyana	115.8	124	56.7	162	11.9	63.3	9.5	3.4
Jamaica	10.0	26.0	20.7	10	0.2	..	0.3	..
Kiribati	17.9	27.1	26.1	285	13.9	..	..	3.1
Lesotho	36.7	129.5	79.7	65	6.2	29.2	7.1	3.5
Maldives	19.2	37.4	25.3	122	3.7	18.9	2.9	3.6
Marshall Islands	57.2	52.1	52.8	894	28.3	..	..	..
Mauritius	20.4	74.6	77.3	59	1.1	4.1	1.3	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	101.5	114.9	111.3	1,035	45.2	..	..	..
Montenegro	..	105.9	76.2	170	2.7	11.1	..	..
Namibia	152.3	205.1	159.8	99	2.4	11.2	5.1	..
Palau	39.1	22.3	22.1	1,108	13.4	..	..	..
Samoa	27.4	36.9	30.8	204	7.0	..	12.1	3.9
São Tomé and Príncipe	34.9	36.0	32.1	228	23.8	..	41.9	3.0
Seychelles	18.3	2.8	2.2	33	0.3	0.9	0.2	..
Solomon Islands	68.3	248	241.6	501	47.1	247.8	62.9	2.7
St. Kitts and Nevis	3.9	2.9	3.9	59	0.6	2.5	0.7	..
St. Lucia	11.0	23.6	16.0	141	2.7	6.8	3.0	4.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	6.2	65.6	61.7	601	12.3	4.0	15.8	3.8
Suriname	34.3	150.9	145.7	296	6.2	9.9	9.8	..
Swaziland	13.1	62.8	35.9	55	2.1	16.7	2.3	..
Timor-Leste	231.3	278.3	265.8	262	16.1	..	..	2.7
Tonga	18.8	30.5	26.3	296	11.6	54.4	16.6	3.0
Trinidad and Tobago	-1.5	18.4	15.4	14	0.1	0.7	0.2	..
Vanuatu	45.8	56.7	56.6	251	11.8	49.4	18.1	3.3

a. No longer on the DAC list of eligible official development assistance recipients. Data for 2000 are official aid.

About the data

This table presents data on aid flows to developing economies, compiled by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Unless otherwise noted, aid is defined as official development assistance from DAC member countries, multilateral organizations, and non-DAC donors. The data do not include aid given by recipient countries to other developing countries. Grants or loans to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients have to meet three criteria to be counted as ODA. They are undertaken by the official sector. They promote economic development and welfare as the main objective. And they are provided on concessional financial terms (loans must have a grant element of at least 25 percent, calculated at a discount rate of 10 percent).

The table also shows net bilateral aid from members of the DAC, including the European Commission—a multilateral member of DAC. These data are based on donor country reports of bilateral programs and do not include donor country contributions to multilateral institutions, the flow of resources from multilateral institutions to recipient countries, and flows from countries that are not members of DAC.

Ratios of aid to gross national income (GNI), gross capital formation, and imports provide measures of recipient country dependency on aid. But care must be taken in drawing policy conclusions. For foreign policy reasons some countries have traditionally received large amounts of aid. Thus aid dependency ratios may reveal as much about a donor's interest as about a recipient's needs.

The table does not distinguish types of aid (program, project, or food aid; emergency assistance; postconflict peacekeeping assistance; or technical cooperation), which may have different effects on the economy. Expenditures on technical cooperation do not always directly benefit the economy to the extent that they defray costs incurred outside the country on salaries and benefits of technical experts and overhead costs of firms supplying technical services.

Because the table relies on information from donors, it is not necessarily consistent with information recorded by recipients in the balance of payments, which often excludes all or some technical assistance—particularly payments to expatriates made directly by the donor. Similarly, grant commodity aid may not always be recorded in trade data or in the balance of payments. Moreover, DAC statistics exclude military aid.

The nominal values used here may overstate the real value of aid to recipients. Changes in international prices and exchange rates can reduce the purchasing power of aid. Tying of aid to purchases in the donor country, still prevalent though declining in importance, also tends to reduce its purchasing power.

The International Development Association (IDA) is the part of the World Bank Group that

helps the poorest countries to reduce poverty by providing concessional loans and grants for programs aimed at boosting economic growth and improving living conditions. IDA funding helps these countries deal with the complex challenges they face in striving to meet the Millennium Development Goals.

The World Bank's IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI), which is presented in the table, is based on the results of the annual Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) exercise, which covers IDA-eligible countries. Country performance is assessed against a set of 16 criteria grouped into four clusters: economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions.

IDA resources are allocated to a country on per capita terms based on its IDA country performance rating and, to a limited extent, based on its per capita gross national income. This ensures that good performers receive a higher IDA allocation in per capita terms. The IRAI is a key element in the country performance rating.

The country teams that prepare the ratings are very familiar with the country, and their assessments are based on country diagnostic studies prepared by the World Bank or other development organizations and on their own professional judgment. An early consultation is conducted with country authorities to make sure that the assessments are informed by up-to-date information. Country teams prepare proposals for benchmark countries that are reviewed first at the regional level and then in a Bankwide review process. A similar process is followed to assess the performance of the remaining countries, using the benchmark countries' scores as guideposts. The final ratings are determined following a Bankwide review. The overall numerical IRAI score and the separate criteria scores were first publicly disclosed in June 2006. See IDA's website at www.worldbank.org/ida for more information.

Additional information on the indicators discussed here can be found in the About the data pages for table 5.8, 6.13, and 6.14 in the *World Development Indicators 2009*.

Definitions

- **Net official development assistance** is flows (net of repayment of principal) that meet the DAC definition of ODA and are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients.
- **Aid per capita** is ODA divided by midyear population.
- **Net bilateral aid from DAC members** comprises net bilateral official development assistance from DAC members that meets the DAC definition of official development assistance and are made to countries and territories on the DAC list of aid recipients. DAC members are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Commission of the European Communities.
- **Aid dependency ratios** are calculated using values in U.S. dollars converted at official exchange rates. Imports of goods, services, and income refer to international transactions involving a change in ownership of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, services, receipts of employee compensation for nonresident workers, and investment income.
- **IDA Resource Allocation Index** is obtained by calculating the average score for each cluster (economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion and equity, and public sector management and institutions) and then by averaging those scores. For each of 16 criteria countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high).

Data sources

Data on aid flows are compiled by DAC and published in its annual statistical report, *Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients*, and in its annual *Development Cooperation Report*. Data are available electronically on the OECD's *International Development Statistics CD-ROM* and at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline. Data on population, GNI, gross capital formation, imports of goods and services, and central government expense used in computing the ratios are from World Bank and International Monetary Fund databases. Data on IRA resource allocation index are from the World Bank Group's CPIA database available at www.worldbank.org/ida.

	Merchandise trade		Food	Fuel	Other commodities	Manufactures	Commercial service trade		Transport	Travel	Other service	Current account balance
	total imports	total exports					total imports	total exports				
	\$ millions		% of merchandise exports	% of merchandise exports	% of merchandise exports	% of merchandise exports	\$ millions	\$ millions	% of commercial service exports	% of commercial service exports	% of commercial service exports	\$ millions
	2008	2008	2007	2007	2007	2007	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Antigua and Barbuda	840	90	38.0	0.0	3.1	58.9	284	485	16.9	69.6	13.5	-402
Bahamas, The	3,300	930	28.4	0.0	11.6	60.0	1,254	2,503	2.1	86.0	..	-1,002
Barbados	1,970	510	30.4	23.0	2.7	43.2	636	1,411	1.8	63.6	34.6	-385
Belize	860	310	65.6	28.2	0.6	5.0	161	358	7.0	78.5	14.5	-154
Bhutan	560	580	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Botswana	5,180	5,040	2.8	0.2	23.4	73.1	970	922	9.0	59.2	31.7	2,434
Cape Verde	825	32	40.8	0.0	0.1	58.8	285	468	27.1	64.9	8.0	-197
Comoros	190	15	13.8	..	0.2	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	580	69	..	..	..	..	99	92	77.5	7.4	13.9	-171
Dominica	225	44	35.2	0.0	10.7	54.1	57	98	3.8	71.7	24.5	-90
Equatorial Guinea	3,240	18,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	2,275	925	65.7	0.1	7.6	25.3	514	740	33.6	58.6	7.8	-715
Gabon	2,550	8,350	0.8	85.6	9.9	3.7	1,020	120	22.0	7.7	70.3	1,983
Gambia, The	329	14	81.6	..	6.7	11.7	77	114	17.4	65.3	17.3	-53
Grenada	320	25	73.7	0.0	0.1	26.2	104	146	8.1	75.2	16.6	-222
Guinea-Bissau	160	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guyana	1,320	810	44.4	0.0	19.1	15.8	273	173	5.0	29.2	65.8	-166
Jamaica	7,880	2,400	15.7	15.1	64.3	4.9	2,205	2,665	16.8	71.5	11.7	-1,744
Kiribati	55	15	82.4	0.0	3.2	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lesotho	2,030	900	4.7	0.0	0.8	94.5	88	68	1.0	63.0	36.0	212
Maldives	1,388	335	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	264	622	4.6	94.2	1.2	-423
Marshall Islands	100	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	4,646	2,351	31.1	0.1	1.4	67.1	1,910	2,530	17.6	57.5	24.9	-974
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	140	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montenegro	3,150	820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Namibia	4,520	2,960	23.6	0.4	35.0	39.1	505	580	20.7	74.9	4.4	747
Palau	125	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	249	10	22.0	0.5	0.8	75.3	55	138	5.3	77.1	17.6	-36
São Tomé and Príncipe	99	7	94.5	..	0.6	4.9	15	4	1.6	82.6	15.8	-67
Seychelles	980	380	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	299	446	32.7	62.4	4.8	-264
Solomon Islands	315	190	..	..	..	..	83	51	27.4	3.2	69.4	-97
St. Kitts and Nevis	285	39	10.1	0.0	0.1	89.8	109	155	12.5	68.6	18.9	-135
St. Lucia	690	120	66.1	0.0	2.2	31.6	173	345	6.5	85.6	8.0	-320
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	360	47	86.8	0.0	0.2	13.0	91	179	7.3	66.6	26.1	-149
Suriname	1,350	1,730	..	..	..	..	292	210	9.7	31.7	58.6	185
Swaziland	2,200	1,790	21.1	1.2	7.7	69.8	494	447	2.0	7.1	91.0	-66
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	150	9	47.0	0.0	2.5	6.2	44	26	14.4	56.0	29.6	-24
Trinidad and Tobago	9,900	17,800	2.6	66.1	2.9	28.5	320	910	25.2	50.9	23.9	5,364
Vanuatu	265	35	61.5	0.5	2.1	8.2	70	177	18.0	67.1	14.9	-34

Note: Components of merchandise exports may not sum to 100 percent because of unclassified trade. Exports of gold are excluded

About the data

Data on merchandise trade are from customs reports of goods moving into or out of an economy or from balance of payments records. In principle, world exports and imports should be identical. Similarly, exports from an economy should equal the sum of imports by the rest of the world from that economy. But differences in timing and definitions result in discrepancies in reported values at all levels.

The data on total imports and total exports of goods (merchandise) are from the World Trade Organization (WTO), which uses two main sources: national statistical offices and the IMF's *International Financial Statistics*. The International Monetary Fund publishes estimates of total imports of goods in its *International Financial Statistics* and *Direction of Trade Statistics*, as does the United Nations Statistics Division in its *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. It supplements these with the Comtrade database and publications or databases of regional organizations, specialized agencies, economic groups, and private sources (such as Eurostat, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and country reports of the Economist Intelligence Unit). Country websites and direct contact through email have improved collection of up-to-date statistics for many countries, reducing the proportion of estimated figures.

The shares of exports by major commodity group are from the United Nations Statistics Division's Commodity Trade (Comtrade) database. The values of total exports reported here have not been fully reconciled with the estimates of exports of goods and services from the national accounts or from the balance of payments.

The classification of commodity groups is based on the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) revision 3.

Data on trade in services are from the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics*. Trade in services differs from trade in goods because services are produced and consumed at the same time. Thus services to a traveler may be consumed in the producing country (for example, use of a hotel room) but are classified as imports of the traveler's country. In other cases services may be supplied from a remote location; for example, insurance services may be supplied from one location and consumed in another. For further discussion of the problems of measuring trade in services, see *World Development Indicators 2009*, About the data for table 4.6.

Balance of payments statistics, the main source of information on international trade in services, have many weaknesses. Disaggregation of important components may be limited and varies considerably across countries. There are inconsistencies in the methods used to report items. These factors contribute to a downward bias in the value of the service trade reported in the balance of payments.

The balance of payments records an economy's transactions with the rest of the world. Balance of payments accounts are divided into two groups: the current account, which records transactions in goods, services, income, and current transfers, and

the capital and financial account, which records capital transfers, acquisition or disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets, and transactions in financial assets and liabilities. The table presents data from the current account.

Discrepancies may arise in the balance of payments because there is no single source for balance of payments data and therefore no way to ensure that the data are fully consistent. Sources include customs data, monetary accounts of the banking system, external debt records, information provided by enterprises, surveys to estimate service transactions, and foreign exchange records. Differences in collection methods—such as in timing, definitions of residence and ownership, and the exchange rate used to value transactions—contribute to net errors and omissions. In addition, smuggling and other illegal or quasi-legal transactions may be unrecorded or misrecorded. For further discussion of issues relating to the recording of data on trade in goods and services, see *World Development Indicators 2009*, About the data for tables 4.4–4.7, and 6.2

Definitions

• **Merchandise imports** are the c.i.f. value of goods purchased from the rest of the world valued in U.S. dollars. • **Merchandise exports** are the f.o.b. value of goods provided to the rest of the world, valued in U.S. dollars. • **Food** corresponds to the commodities in SITC sections 0 (food and live animals), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) and SITC division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels). • **Fuels** correspond to SITC section 3 (mineral fuels). • **Other commodities** includes agricultural raw materials, and ores and metal. Agricultural raw materials correspond to SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels), excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap). Ores and metals correspond to the commodities in SITC divisions 27, 28, and 68 (non-ferrous metals). • **Manufactures exports** correspond to the commodities in SITC sections 5 (chemicals), 6 (basic manufactures), 7 (machinery and transport equipment), and 8 (miscellaneous manufactured goods), excluding division 68. • **Commercial service imports** are total service imports minus imports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Definitions may vary among reporting economies. • **Commercial service exports** are total service exports minus exports of government services not included elsewhere. International transactions in services are defined by the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (1993) as the economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Defi-

nitions may vary among reporting economies. •

Transport services covers all transport services (sea, air, land, internal waterway, space, and pipeline) performed by residents of one economy for those of another and involving the carriage of passengers, movement of goods (freight), rental of carriers with crew, and related support and auxiliary services. Excluded are freight insurance, which is included in insurance services; goods procured in ports by nonresident carriers and repairs of transport equipment, which are included in goods; repairs of harbors, railway facilities, and airfield facilities, which are included in construction services; and rental of carriers without crew, which is included in other services. • **Travel services** covers goods and services acquired from an economy by travelers in that economy for their own use during visits of less than one year for business or personal purposes. Travel services include the goods and services consumed by travelers, such as meals, lodging, and transport (within the economy visited), including car rental. • **Other service exports** includes insurance and financial services, and computer, information, communications, and other commercial services. Insurance and financial services cover freight insurance on goods exported and other direct insurance such as life insurance; financial intermediation services such as commissions, foreign exchange transactions, and brokerage services; and auxiliary services such as financial market operational and regulatory services. Computer, information, communications, and other commercial services cover such activities as international telecommunications and postal and courier services; computer data; news-related service transactions between residents and nonresidents; construction services; royalties and license fees; miscellaneous business, professional, and technical services; and personal, cultural, and recreational services. • **Current account balance** is the sum of net exports of goods and services, net income, and net current transfers.

Data sources

Data on merchandise trade are from the WTO. Data on shares of exports by major commodity group are from Comtrade. The WTO publishes data on world trade in its *Annual Report*. The International Monetary Fund publishes estimates of total total imports of goods in its *International Financial Statistics* and *Direction of Trade Statistics*, as does the United Nations Statistics Division in its *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development publishes data on the structure of exports in its *Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics*. Tariff line records of exports are compiled in the United Nations Statistics Division's Comtrade database. Data on commercial service trade are from IMF's *Balance of Payments Yearbook*, and the IFS.

	Trade intensity		Foreign direct investment	Total reserves ^a	Total external debt	Total debt service	Net migration	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees		Inbound tourism expenditure		International Internet bandwidth			
	merchandise	services						net inflows	% of exports of goods, services and income ^b	thousands	received		\$ millions	% of exports	
											\$ millions				% of GNI
	% of GDP		\$ millions	% of GNI				\$ millions	% of GDP	\$ millions	% of exports	bits per second per capita ^c			
	2008	2008	2007	2008	2007	2007	2000-05	2008 ^d	2008	2007	2007	2008			
Antigua and Barbuda	75.9	68.6	391	138	..	..	..	26	2.1	338 ^e	58.2	37,996
Bahamas, The	61.0	56.1	713	568	..	..	2	..	..	2,198	64.6	1,522
Barbados	63.8	69.8	62	839	..	..	-3	168	4.1	974	49.3	2,039	
Belize	85.6	40.8	112	166	91.8	69.3	-1	78 ^f	5.7	291 ^e	35.3	1,578			
Bhutan	83.9	..	78	765	68.6	..	35	..	..	30 ^g	..	66	
Botswana	78.8	15.5	-29	9,119	3.4	0.9	20	148	1.1	549	9.0	43			
Cape Verde	49.6	54.3	130	259	43.2	3.8	-13	139	8.0	426	74.4	311			
Comoros	38.7	..	1	113	64.7	..	-10	12	2.3	27 ^g	..	11			
Djibouti	74.2	43.6	195	132	51.8	6.4	0	29	3.3	9	3.0	56			
Dominica	73.8	46.6	46	55	89.9	11.6	..	30	8.2	71 ^e	50.8	..			
Equatorial Guinea	118.7	..	..	4,431	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	28
Fiji	90.7	41.6	269	319	11.4	1.0	-42	175	5.0	636	42.8	151			
Gabon	75.5	13.7	269	1,935	56.2	1.9	10	11	0.1	13	0.2	141			
Gambia, The	43.9	29.7	69	143	122.9	12.4	31	64	8.2	77	33.1	38			
Grenada	54.1	42.1	140	105	116.4	7.8	-5	64	10.0	110 ^e	56.2	4,072			
Guinea-Bissau	60.1	..	7	125	213.6	40.2	1	30	7.0	3 ^e	2.6	1			
Guyana	183.9	41.3	152	356	73.3	2.4	-40	279	24.0	50 ^e	5.9	47			
Jamaica	68.2	38.0	867	1,767	101.2	17.3	-76	2,220	14.7	2,137	43.4	744			
Kiribati	53.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6.9	..	..	..
Lesotho	180.6	11.2	130	658	33.7	7.0	-36	443	27.3	43 ^e	4.9	2			
Maldives	136.7	85.0	15	241	56.4	5.1	0	3	0.2	586 ^e	68.5	2,615			
Marshall Islands	75.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 ^g	..	..	
Mauritius	80.9	51.6	339	1,796	62.1	4.9	0	215	2.5	1,663	37.4	315			
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	63.5	..	..	40	..	..	-10	..	..	18 ^g	..	142
Montenegro	87.8	..	876	478	33.5	..	-51	..	..	457 ^g	..	1,207	
Namibia	87.3	12.8	170	1,293	..	..	-1	16	0.2	542	15.4	27	
Palau	73.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90 ^g	..	499
Samoa	49.4	35.7	3	87	223.0	26.9	-19	135	25.8	107	70.4	50			
São Tomé and Príncipe	60.4	15.8	35	39	117.1	39.2	-7	2	1.1	3 ^e	30.9	51			
Seychelles	163.3	84.9	249	64	190.8	11.2	..	12	1.4	366	42.4	857			
Solomon Islands	78.1	33.9	42	119	46.4	2.0	0	20	3.2	8	4.4	17			
St. Kitts and Nevis	60.0	53.7	143	110	55.2	17.3	..	37	6.9	106 ^e	48.7	..			
St. Lucia	80.1	54.8	261	143	47.6	7.6	-1	31	3.1	296 ^e	66.1	0			
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	68.6	50.4	92	84	49.2	10.7	-5	31	5.1	119 ^e	51.3	274,934			
Suriname	106.9	23.2	-247	476	..	..	0	140 ^f	4.9	73	4.6	396	
Swaziland	152.4	33.2	38	752	13.3	1.9	-46	101	3.8	32	1.5	1			
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	210	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	9
Tonga	60.3	33.7	27	70	34.6	2.8	-8	100	37.7	15	36.0	116			
Trinidad and Tobago	115.9	6.2	1,098	9,496	..	..	-20	109	0.5	693	4.8	675	
Vanuatu	52.3	51.6	34	115	22.4	1.5	0	7	1.2	142	64.7	19			

a. International reserves including gold valued at London gold price. b. Includes workers' remittances. c. Data are from the International Telecommunication Union's (ITU) World Telecommunication Development Report database. Please cite the ITU for third-party use of these data. d. World Bank estimates. e. Expenditure of travel related items only; excludes passenger transport items. f. Actuals as reported in the IMF's Balance of Payments Statistics. g. Country estimates.

About the data

Globalization has been a persistent theme of the past quarter century. The scope and pace of global economic integration can be monitored along four key dimensions: trade in goods and services, financial flows, movement of people, and communication.

In conventional balance of payments accounting exports are recorded as a credits and imports as a debits. Here trade intensity measures the gross two-way flows of goods and services as a share of GDP. While some countries are net exporters and others net importers, the gross trade measure provides an aggregate measure of their role in the global economy.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has three components: equity investment, reinvested earnings, and short- and long-term loans between parent firms and foreign affiliates.

FDI may be understated in many developing countries because some countries fail to report reinvested earnings and because the definition of long-term loans differs across countries.

The table also shows data on total reserves external assets that are readily available to and controlled by monetary authorities for direct financing of payments imbalances, for indirectly regulating the magnitude of such imbalances through intervention in exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate, or for other purposes.

A country's external debt burden affects its creditworthiness and vulnerability. The table shows total external debt relative to a country's size measured by gross national income (GNI). Total debt service is contrasted with countries' ability to obtain foreign exchange through exports of goods, services, income, and workers' remittances.

The United Nations Population Division estimates net migration, taking into account the past migration history of a country or area, the migration policy of a country, and the influx of refugees in recent periods, using data from a variety of sources, including border statistics, administrative records, surveys, and censuses.

Workers' remittances and compensation of employees are World Bank staff estimates based on data from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook*. They are the sum of three items defined in the fifth edition of the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual*: workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers.

Tourism is defined as the activities of people traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for no more than one year for leisure, business, and other purposes not related to an activity remunerated from within the place visited. The data in the table are from the World Tourism Organization, an agency of the United Nations.

The World Tourism Organization is improving its coverage of tourism expenditure data, using balance of payments data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) supplemented by data from

individual countries. These data, shown in the table, include travel and passenger transport items as defined in the IMF's *Balance of Payments Manual*. When the IMF does not report data on passenger transport items, expenditure data for travel items are shown.

Well developed communications infrastructure attracts investments and allows investors to capitalize on benefits offered by the digital age. The data shown here measure the capacity for Internet broadband service.

For more information on the indicators discussed here, see the About the data pages of tables 4.4 and 4.5 (merchandise trade), 4.6 and 4.7 (trade in services), 5.11 (information and communication technology), 6.9 and 6.10 (external debt), 6.11 (investment flows), 6.13 (aid), 6.17 (migration and remittances), and 6.19 (tourism) in the *World Development Indicators 2009*.

migrant workers and wages and salaries earned by nonresident workers. Workers' remittances are current private transfers from migrant workers resident in the host country for more than a year, irrespective of their immigration status, to recipients in their country of origin. Compensation of employees is the income of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. • **Inbound tourism expenditure** is expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. These receipts include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country. They may include receipts from same-day visitors, except when these are important enough to justify separate classification. For some countries they do not include receipts for passenger transport items. Their share in exports is calculated as a ratio to exports of goods and services (all transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world involving a change of ownership from residents to nonresidents of general merchandise, goods sent for processing and repairs, nonmonetary gold, and services). • **International Internet bandwidth** is the contracted capacity of international connections between countries for transmitting Internet traffic.

Definitions

• **Merchandise trade intensity** is the sum of merchandise exports and imports. • **Service trade intensity** is the sum of service exports and imports. • **Foreign direct investment net inflows** are net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting interest in or management control over an enterprise operating in economy other than that of the investor. They are the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other short- and long-term capital, as shown in the balance of payments. • **Total reserves** are holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights, reserves of IMF members held by the IMF, and holdings of foreign exchange under the control of monetary authorities. The gold component of these reserves is valued at year-end (December 31) London prices (\$386.75 an ounce in 1995 and \$696.70 an ounce in 2007). • **Total external debt** is debt owed to nonresidents and comprises public, publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed long-term debt, short-term debt, and use of IMF credit. It is presented as a share of gross national income (GNI). • **Total debt service** is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid on total long-term debt (public and publicly guaranteed and private nonguaranteed), IMF repurchases and charges, and interest on short-term debt. • **Net migration** is the total number of immigrants minus the total number of emigrants, including citizens and noncitizens, for the five-year period. • **Workers' remittances and compensation of employees received** are current transfers by

Data sources

Data on merchandise trade are from the World Trade Organization's (WTO) *Annual Report*. Data on trade in services are from the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* and database. Data on FDI are based on balance of payments data reported by the IMF, supplemented by staff estimates. Data on total reserves are from IMF's *International Financial Statistics* and database. Data on external debt are mainly from reports to the World Bank through its Debtor Reporting System from member countries that have received IBRD loans or IDA credits, with additional information from the files of the World Bank and other international financial institutions. Data on net migration are from the United Nations Population Division's *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. Data on workers' remittances are World Bank staff estimates based on IMF balance of payments data. Data on inbound international tourism expenditures are from the World Tourism Organization's *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics and Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2009*. Data on international Internet bandwidth are from the International Telecommunication Union's *International Development Report database*. Data on GDP, GNI, and exports are from the World Bank's national accounts files, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development data files, and the IMF's *Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook* and database.

In July 1998, the World Bank and the Commonwealth Secretariat established a Joint Task Force on Small States to address the special developmental challenges these countries faced. The final report of the task force was submitted to Development Committee in April 2000, and was welcomed by Ministers. Among other things, the report identified an agenda for action that centered on

- (i) tackling volatility, vulnerability, and natural disasters;
- (ii) strengthening capacity;
- (iii) addressing issues of transition to the changing global trade regime; and
- (iv) managing new opportunities and challenges arising from globalization.

From that time forward, this agenda has guided the World Bank's active engagement with small states, in recognition of the fact that despite their diversity small states broadly share common challenges associated with small populations/economies.

Small States Forum

In addition, the Task Force Report led the World Bank to accept as a corporate commitment the founding and ongoing institutional support for an annual Small States Forum (SSF), which is held each year as part of the IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings. The SSF brings together representatives of the 48 small states that are members of the World Bank, and it intended to raise the profile of small states issues and provide a regular opportunity for small states to bring their concerns and views to the attention of the international community. The SSF is co-sponsored by the Commonwealth Secretariat, European Union, IMF, UNCTAD, and World Trade Organization.

Small States Forum Chairs

Past Chairs of the SSF are

Owen Arthur, Prime Minister, Barbados;
Misa Telefoni Retzlaff, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Samoa;
Sushil K.C. Khushiram, Minister of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs, Mauritius;
Dr. Denzil Douglas, Prime Minister, St. Kitts and Nevis;
Willie Jimmy Tapangararua, Minister for Finance and Economic Management, Vanuatu.

The Chair of the 2009 SSF is Peter H. Katjavivi Director General, National Planning Commission, Namibia.

Member Countries

The countries listed in *italics* are classified as high income.

Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	Lesotho	São Tomé and Príncipe
<i>The Bahamas</i>	Equatorial Guinea	Maldives	Seychelles
<i>Bahrain</i>	<i>Estonia</i>	<i>Malta</i>	Solomon Islands
Barbados	Fiji	Marshall Islands	St. Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Gabon	Mauritius	St. Lucia
Bhutan	The Gambia	Micronesia (Fed. States)	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Botswana	Grenada	Montenegro	Suriname
<i>Brunei Darussalam</i>	Guinea-Bissau	Namibia	Swaziland
Cape Verde	Guyana	Palau	Timor-Leste
Comoros	<i>Iceland</i>	<i>Qatar</i>	Tonga
<i>Cyprus</i>	Jamaica	Samoa	Trinidad and Tobago
Djibouti	Kiribati	<i>San Marino</i>	Vanuatu

More information is available at www.worldbank.org/smallstates.

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This supplement to the World Development Indicators

- Includes over 120 indicators for small state and island economies
- Provides definitions, sources, and other information about the data

The countries included in this supplement are:

Antigua and Barbuda
The Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bhutan
Botswana
Cape Verde
Comoros
Djibouti
Dominica

Equatorial Guinea
Fiji
Gabon
The Gambia
Grenada
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Jamaica
Kiribati
Lesotho

Maldives
Marshall Islands
Mauritius
Micronesia (Fed. States)
Montenegro
Namibia
Palau
Samoa
São Tomé and Príncipe
Seychelles

Solomon Islands
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Swaziland
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Vanuatu



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