

Department of Economic
and Social Affairs

Statistics Division Series V No. 31

World Statistics Pocketbook

Small Island Developing States

Containing data available
as of December 2006



United Nations, New York 2007

Note

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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

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

Visit the United Nations World Wide Web site on the Internet:

- For the Office of High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS),
<http://www.un.org/ohrls>
- For statistics and statistical publications,
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/>
- For UN publications,
<https://unp.un.org/>

ST/ESA/STAT/SER.V/31

United Nations Publication

Sales No. E.07.XVII.4

ISBN-13: 978-92-1-161499-2

Inquiries should be directed to:

United Nations Publications

New York, NY 10017

Copyright © United Nations, 2007

All rights reserved

Manufactured in United States of America

About the Statistics

The present special issue of the UN annual World Statistics Pocketbook provides a compilation of basic economic and social indicators for countries and areas of the world, prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It responds to General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), in which the Secretary-General is requested to supply basic national data that will increase international public awareness of countries' development efforts.

The indicators shown are selected from the wealth of international statistical information compiled regularly by the Statistics Division and Population Division of the United Nations, and the statistical services of the United Nations specialized agencies and of other international organizations and institutions.

The Small Island Developing States Statistics Pocketbook generally covers the years 2000 and 2006. The statistics included for each year shown are those most recently compiled and made available by the international statistical services from official national sources, supplemented by international estimates in some fields. Statistical sources and methods are described in the section "Technical notes", in the "Data dictionary" and in footnotes. Statistics presented are in general the latest available to the United Nations Statistics Division as of December 2006.

Readers wishing to consult more detailed statistics and descriptions of technical methods used in their collection and compilation are referred to the more specialized publications listed in the Introduction and in the reference lists at the end of this publication.

Contents

About the Statistics	iii
Explanatory notes and abbreviations	vi
Conversion coefficients and factors	vi
Country and area tables.....	1
Technical notes	51
Geographical coverage	51
Notes on the indicators	51
General indicators	51
Economic indicators.....	52
Social indicators.....	55
Environmental indicators	57
Data dictionary	58
References.....	66
Statistical sources	68
Current United Nations statistical publications.....	70

List of tables

American Samoa.....	2
Antigua and Barbuda	3
Aruba.....	4
Bahamas.....	5
Barbados	6
Belize.....	7
British Virgin Islands	8
Cape Verde.....	9
Comoros.....	10
Cook Islands.....	11
Cuba	12
Dominica.....	13
Dominican Republic.....	14
Fiji.....	15
French Polynesia.....	16
Grenada	12
Guam	18
Guinea-Bissau	19
Guyana.....	20

Haiti	21
Jamaica	22
Kiribat.....	23
Maldives	24
Marshall Islands.....	25
Mauritius	26
Micronesia, Federated States of	27
Nauru	28
Netherlands Antilles.....	29
New Caledonia	30
Niue	31
Palau	32
Papua New Guinea.....	33
Puerto Rico.....	34
Saint Kitts and Nevis	35
Saint Lucia.....	36
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	37
Samoa	38
Sao Tome and Principe	39
Seychelles.....	40
Singapore.....	41
Solomon Islands.....	42
Suriname	43
Timor- Leste	44
Tonga.....	45
Trinidad and Tobago	46
Tuvalu.....	47
US Virgin Islands.....	48
Vanuatu	49

Explanatory notes and abbreviations

...	Data not available
–	Magnitude zero
<	Magnitude not zero, but less than half of the unit employed
–<	Magnitude not zero, but negative and less than half of the unit employed
p.a.	Per annum
Km ²	Square kilometre
000 Mt	Thousand metric tons

Decimal figures are always preceded by a period (.).

Conversion coefficients and factors

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

Area	1 square kilometer	= 0.386102 square mile
Weight or mass	1 ton	= 1.102311 short tons, or = 0.987207 long ton
	1 kilogram	= 35.273962 avdp. ounces = 2.204623 avdp. pounds
Distance	1 kilometre	= 0.621371 mile

Country and area tables

American Samoa

	Region	Oceania-Polynesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Pago Pago (55)	
	Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		65 ^a	
Surface area (square kms)		199	
Population density (per square km)		288	
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^b		100	126 ^c
Tourist arrivals (000s)		44	36 ^d
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^e
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		121.7 ^f	123.3
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		...	25.2 ^d
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		39.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total) ^g		6.0/5.0 ^h	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		96 ^{ijk}	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		76/69 ^{kl}	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		6	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		4.0	
Urban population (%)		91	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.9	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-2.8	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		8.1 ^m	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		54/46 ⁿ	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		325	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		27	
Forested area (% of land area)		60	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		292/4.7	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		1596 ^o	

a 2005. b Excluding rent. c 1st quarter 2006. d 2001. e 2003. f 1999. g De jure population but including armed forces stationed in the area. h 1990. i Including armed forces stationed in the area. j Refers to de jure population count. k 2000. l Published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. m 1981. n 1995. o 2002

Antigua and Barbuda

Region	Caribbean
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	St John's (32)
Currency	EC dollar
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	81 ^a
Surface area (square kms)	442
Population density (per square km)	175
United Nations membership date	11 November 1981

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^b	2.70	2.70 ^c
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-79	-103 ^d
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^e	207	245 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)	665	856
GDP (per capita current US\$)	8698	10507
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	48.0	50.0
Employment in industrial sector (%)	18.6 ^g	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	4.0 ^g	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	100	108 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	100	108 ^f
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	324.8 ^{hi}	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	50.1	47.2
Internet users, estimated (000s)	5.0	43.7

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)		(% of imports)	
Exports	120.6	Neth.Antilles 23	USA	49
Imports	525.2	UK 17	Trinidad Tbg	11
		St.Kitts & Nevis 10	Neth.Antilles	10

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.3
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	28.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	109 ^{jk}
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	53 ^{lmn}
Urban population (%)	39
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.2
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.7
Foreign born (%)	22.1 ^o
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.0
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	465
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	14/86

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	23
Forested area (% of land area)	21
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	99/5.0
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	2024 ^o
Precipitation (mm)	1052 ^p
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^p	23.9/29.6

a 2005. b Official rate. c October 2006. d 2002. e Including nationals residing abroad. f 2004. g 1991. h Including commercial vehicles. i 1998. j Refers to de facto population count. k 2001. l Including visiting unions. m For women aged 15-44 in union or married. n 1988. o Estimated data. p St. John's Antigu

Aruba

	Region	Caribbean
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Oranjestad (30)
	Currency	florin
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		99 ^a
Surface area (square kms)		180
Population density (per square km)		503

	Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^b		1.79	1.79 ^c
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	122 ^d
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		211	-259
Tourist arrivals (000s)		721	728 ^e
GDP (million current US\$)		1859	2258
GDP (per capita current US\$)		20182	22696
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		24.0	32.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		54.3 ^f	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		71.5 ^f	...
Employment in industrial sector (%)		16.3 ^f	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		0.5 ^f	...
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		120	120 ^e
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		41.4	39.7 ^{gh}
Internet users, estimated (000s)		14.0	24.0 ⁱ

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)		(% of imports)	
Exports	106.2	Netherlands	34	USA	56
Imports	1030.0	Panama	17	Netherlands	13
		Colombia	12	UK	4

	Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.5
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		22.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		13.0/11.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		111 ^{jk}
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		76/70
Urban population (%)		47
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.5
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.6
Foreign born (%)		23.3
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		4.0 ^l
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		106/109
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		60/40
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		269

	Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species		21
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		2157/22.3
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		3519 ^m
Precipitation (mm)		1007 ⁿ

a 2005. b Official rate. c September 2006. d June 2006. e 2004. f 1997. g Estimate.

h 2003. i 2001. j Refers to de facto population count. k 2000. l 1994. m Estimated data.

n Juliana/St. Maarten.

Bahamas

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Nassau (233)	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	327	
Surface area (square kms)	13878	
Population density (per square km)	24	
United Nations membership date	18 September 1973	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	1.00	1.00
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	113 ^a
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^b	7.8 ^c	10.2
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-633	-203 ^d
Tourist arrivals (000s)	1544	1561 ^d
GDP (million current US\$)	5004	5870
GDP (per capita current US\$)	16599	18168
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	35.0	30.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	70.9 ^c	71.9 ^e
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	83.1 ^c	81.7 ^e
Employment in industrial sector (%)	16.6 ^c	17.8
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	4.0 ^c	3.5
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	89	105 ^d
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	89	105 ^d
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	346.0 ^f	365.0 ^d
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	37.9	43.9
Internet users, estimated (000s)	13.1	103.0
Total trade	Major trading partners	
	2005	
(million US\$) ^g	(% of exports) ^g	(% of imports) ^g
Exports	375.9	USA 78
Imports	1927.3	USA 83
	France 6	Venezuela 5
	Germany 4	Neth.Antilles 3
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	28.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	10.0/9.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	106	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	73/66	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	14	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.3	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	62 ^{hij}	
Urban population (%)	90	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.7	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-1.6	
Foreign born (%)	9.9 ^k	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.8	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	93/93	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	248	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	21	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	27/73	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	45	
Forested area (% of land area)	84	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	1873/6.0	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	2217 ^k	
Precipitation (mm)	1389 ^l	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^l	20.8/28.8	

a May 2006. b Persons aged 15 years and over. c 1999. d 2004. e 2002. f Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). g 2001. h Including visiting unions. i For women aged 15-44 in union or married. j 1988. k Estimated data. l Nassau.

Barbados

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Bridgetown (142)	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	270	
Surface area (square kms)	430	
Population density (per square km)	628	
United Nations membership date	9 December 1966	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	2.00	2.00 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	119 ^c
Industrial production index (1995=100)	111	95 ^d
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^e	9.4	9.8 ^f
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-146	-337 ^f
Tourist arrivals (000s)	545	552 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)	2559	2996
GDP (per capita current US\$)	9616	11116
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	18.0	20.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	62.8	64.4 ^f
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	74.8	75.4 ^f
Employment in industrial sector (%)	20.4	17.3 ^f
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	3.7	3.3 ^f
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	105	101 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	105	101 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	112	107 ^f
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^{gh}	269.5 ⁱ	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) ^j	46.3	50.1
Internet users, estimated (000s)	10.0	160.0
Total trade	Major trading partners	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports) (% of imports)
Exports	361.2	... USA 36
Imports	1671.9	... Trinidad Tbg 21
		... Japan 8
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.3	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	19.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	16.0/10.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	107	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	78/71	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	11	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	1.5	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	55 ^{km}	
Urban population (%)	53	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.9	
Foreign born (%)	9.2 ⁿ	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	7.6	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	108/109	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	71/29	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	289	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	10	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	18/82	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	22	
Forested area (% of land area)	5	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	1192/4.4	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	1383	
Precipitation (mm)	1273 ^o	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^o	25.1/27.1	

a Official rate. b October 2006. c April 2006. d May 2006. e Persons aged 15 years and over. f 2004. g Including pick-ups. h Including buses and coaches. i 1999. j Until 2001: Data refer to BET and Bartel. From 2002: Cable and Wireless (Barbados) Limited. k Including visiting unions. l For women aged 15-44 in union or married. m 1988. n Estimated data. o Seawell airport.

Belize

Region	Central America
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Belize City (53)
Currency	dollar
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	275
Surface area (square kms)	22966
Population density (per square km)	12
United Nations membership date	25 September 1981

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	2.00	2.00 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	113
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^c	12.8 ^d	10.0
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-156	-182 ^e
Tourist arrivals (000s)	196	231 ^e
GDP (million current US\$)	832	1105
GDP (per capita current US\$)	3436	4097
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	29.0	23.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	39.6 ^d	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	79.7 ^d	...
Employment in industrial sector (%)	17.0 ^d	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	27.5 ^d	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	103	117 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	103	117 ^e
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	8.9 ^e	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^g	134.2	159.4 ^h
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) ⁱ	14.9	12.3
Internet users, estimated (000s) ^j	15.0	38.0

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)		(% of imports)	
Exports	207.5	USA 54	USA	40
Imports	438.6	UK 20	Cuba	15
		Trinidad Tbg 5	Mexico	12

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.1
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	37.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	6.0/6.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	98
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	75/69
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	31
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.2
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	47 ^{kl}
Urban population (%)	48
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.4
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.9
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^m	638
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	5.3
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	106/105
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	70/30
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^j	200
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	23
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	12/88

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	69
Forested area (% of land area)	59
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	80/3.0
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	1018 ⁿ
Precipitation (mm)	2014 ^o
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^o	22.5/30.0

a Official rate. b October 2006. c Persons aged 14 years and over, April of each year. d 1999. e 2004. f Number of licensed vehicles. g Excluding government vehicles. h 2002. i Year beginning 1 April. j Including visiting unions. k For women aged 15-44 in union or married. l 1991. m Provisional. n Estimated data. o Belize City.

British Virgin Islands

	Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Road Town (13)	
	Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		22 ^a	
Surface area (square kms)		151	
Population density (per square km)		137	
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		1.00	1.00
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	112 ^b
Tourist arrivals (000s)		272	305 ^c
GDP (million current US\$)		784	972
GDP (per capita current US\$)		38203	44150
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		24.0	24.0
Employment in industrial sector (%)		21.3 ^d	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		2.0 ^d	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^e
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		369.9	519.6 ^c
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		...	53.2 ^f
Internet users, estimated (000s)		...	4.0 ^f
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		26.3	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		7.3/7.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		94 ^{gh}	
Urban population (%)		61	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.5	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-0.2	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		102/103	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		326	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		31	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		77/3.6	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		1311 ⁱ	

a 2005. b February 2006. c 2004. d 1991. e 2003. f 2002. g Refers to de facto population count. h 2001. i Estimated data.

Cape Verde

	Region	Western Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Praia (117)
	Currency	escudo
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		519
Surface area (square kms)		4033
Population density (per square km)		129
United Nations membership date		16 September 1975

	Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		118.51	86.02 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	111 ^c
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-58	-77 ^d
Tourist arrivals (000s)		115	157 ^e
GDP (million current US\$)		539	1038
GDP (per capita current US\$)		1197	2048
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		30.0	22.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		97	92 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		97	92 ^e
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		1	1 ^e
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		37.7 ^f	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		12.6	14.1
Internet users, estimated (000s)		8.0	29.0

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005	
	(million US\$) ^e	(% of exports) ^e		(% of imports) ^e	
Exports	15.2	Portugal	80	Portugal	38
Imports	429.2	USA	18	USA	14
		...		Netherlands	8

	Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.4
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		40.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		7.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		108
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		73/67
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		30
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		3.8
Urban population (%)		57
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		3.8
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.6
Foreign born (%)		2.4 ^g
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		7.4
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		88/88
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		53/47
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		105
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		15/85

	Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species		28
Forested area (% of land area)		21
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		144/0.3
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		219 ^g
Precipitation (mm)		70 ^h
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^h		23.5/5.8

a Official rate. b August 2006. c July 2006. d 2003. e 2004. f 1999. g Estimated data. h Sal.

Comoros

Region	Eastern Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Moroni (44)		
Currency	franc		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	798 ^a		
Surface area (square kms)	2235		
Population density (per square km)	366		
United Nations membership date	12 November 1975		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^b		528.71	387.50 ^c
Tourist arrivals (000s)		24	18 ^d
GDP (million current US\$)		204	380
GDP (per capita current US\$)		292	477
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		10.0	9.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		100	105 ^d
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	105 ^d
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		10.3 ^e	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		1.0	2.1
Internet users, estimated (000s)		1.5	20.0
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
(million US\$) ^f	(% of exports) ^f		(% of imports) ^f
Exports	6.9	France 43	South Africa 54
Imports	71.9	USA 16	France 19
		Singapore 16	Pakistan 7
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.6 ^g		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	42.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	5/4.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	99 ^g		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	65/61 ^g		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	58		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.9 ^g		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	26		
Urban population (%) ^h	37		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	4.4		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) ^h	1.7		
Foreign born (%)	2.6 ⁱ		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ	1		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.9		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	55/65		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	43/57		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	27		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	3/97		
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species	29		
Forested area (% of land area)	4		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	89/0.1		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	46 ⁱ		
Precipitation (mm)	2700 ^k		

Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) k 21.2/29.5 a 2005.

b Official rate. c October 2006. d 2004. e 1987. f 2000. g Including Mayotte. h Including island of Mayotte. i Estimated data. j Provisional. k Moroni.

Cook Islands

	Region	Oceania-Polynesia			
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Avarua (13)			
	Currency	New Zealand dollar			
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		18 ^a			
Surface area (square kms)		236			
Population density (per square km)		76			
Economic indicators		2000	2005		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		2.27	1.50 ^b		
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c		100	122 ^d		
Tourist arrivals (000s)		73	83 ^e		
GDP (million current US\$)		81	183		
GDP (per capita current US\$)		4291	10201		
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		11.0	11.0		
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		...	65.2 ^f		
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		64.9 ^g	81.8 ^f		
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		102	60 ^h		
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		102	60 ^h		
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		...	34.5 ⁱ		
Internet users, estimated (000s)		2.8	5.0		
Total trade	Major trading partners			2005	
	(million US\$) ^e	(% of exports) ^e		(% of imports) ^e	
Exports	7.1	Japan	39	New Zealand	74
Imports	67.4	New Zealand	18	Australia	12
		China	15	Japan	3
Social indicators		2000-2006			
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-1.0			
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		30.0			
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		94 ^j			
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		74/21 ^{ik}			
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.9 ^{kl}			
Urban population (%)		70			
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.6			
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-4.2			
Foreign born (%)		2.8 ^m			
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		0.4			
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		73/73			
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		147			
Environment		2000-2006			
Threatened species		25			
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		31/1.7			
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		484 ^m			

a 2005. b October 2006. c Rarotonga. d 2nd quarter 2006. e 2004. f 2001. g 1996. h 2003. i 2002. j Refers to de facto population count. k Published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. l 1996-2001. m Estimated data.

Cuba

	Region	Caribbean			
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Havana (2189)			
	Currency	peso			
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		11294			
Surface area (square kms)		110861			
Population density (per square km)		102			
United Nations membership date		24 October 1945			
Economic indicators		2000	2005		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		1.00	1.00		
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^a		5.4	1.9		
Tourist arrivals (000s)		1741	2017 ^b		
GDP (million current US\$)		32685	46932		
GDP (per capita current US\$)		2938	4165		
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		11.0	9.0		
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		...	37.9 ^b		
Employment in industrial sector (%)		19.1	19.4 ^b		
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		27.1	21.2 ^b		
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		105	109 ^b		
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		105	110 ^b		
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		3270	3948 ^b		
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		0.9	2.1 ^{bc}		
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		4.4	7.5		
Internet users, estimated (000s)		60.0	190.0		
Total trade	Major trading partners			2005	
	(million US\$) ^b	(% of exports) ^b		(% of imports) ^b	
Exports	2332.1	Netherlands	28	Venezuela	20
Imports	5609.6	Canada	21	Spain	11
		Venezuela	16	China	11
Social indicators		2000-2006			
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.3			
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		19.0			
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		16.0/14.0			
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		100			
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		79/75			
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		6			
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		1.6			
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		73			
Urban population (%)		76			
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.2			
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.3			
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^d		739			
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		8.7			
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		95/97			
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		49/51			
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)		54			
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		267			
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		5			
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		36/64			
Environment		2000-2006			
Threatened species		277			
Forested area (% of land area)		21			
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		25295/2.3			
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		743			
Precipitation (mm)		1189 ^e			
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^e		21.6/28.8			

a Men aged 17 to 60 years, women aged 17 to 55 years. b 2004. c Including specialized enterprises only. d Provisional. e Havana.

Dominica

	Region	Caribbean
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Roseau (14)
	Currency	EC dollar
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		79 ^a
Surface area (square kms)		751
Population density (per square km)		93
United Nations membership date		18 December 1978

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^b	2.70	2.70 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d	15.7 ^e	11.0 ^f
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-53	-38 ^g
Tourist arrivals (000s)	70	79 ^h
GDP (million current US\$)	269.2	83
GDP (per capita current US\$)	3457	3580
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	28.0	25.0
Employment in industrial sector (%)	18.2 ⁱ	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	23.7 ⁱ	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	102	98 ^h
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	102	98 ^h
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	3	3 ^h
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^j	157.2 ^k	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	31.7	29.4
Internet users, estimated (000s)	6.0	26.0

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)		(% of imports)	
Exports	41.8	UK	17	USA	37
Imports	165.3	Jamaica	13	Trinidad Tbg	21
		Antigua, Barb	11	UK	7

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.3
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	15.0/12.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	99 ^l m
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	20 ⁿ
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	50 ^o p
Urban population (%)	73
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.8
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-1.0
Foreign born (%)	4.8 ^q
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	5.5 ^e
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	100/100
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	252
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	13/87

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	37
Forested area (% of land area)	61
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	138/1.8
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	558
Precipitation (mm)	2575 ^r
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^r	23.1/29.2

a 2005. b Official rate. c October 2006. d Persons aged 15 years and over. e 1999. f Estimates based on 2001 Population Census results. g 2002. h 2004. i 1997. j Including large public service excavators and trench diggers. k 1998. l Refers to de facto population count. m 2001. n Data tabulated by date of registration rather than occurrence. o For women aged 15-44 in union or married. p 1987. q Estimated data. r Melville Hall airport.

Dominican Republic

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Santo Domingo (2022)	
Currency	peso	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	9021	
Surface area (square kms)	48511	
Population density (per square km)	186	
United Nations membership date	24 October 1945	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	16.67	33.79 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	251 ^c
Industrial production index (1995=100)	133	150 ^d
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^e	13.9	17.9
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-1027	-143
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^f	2978	3450 ^h
GDP (million current US\$)	19772	29101
GDP (per capita current US\$)	2392	3272
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	23.0	20.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	46.2	52.8 ⁱ
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	80.1	74.8 ⁱ
Employment in industrial sector (%)	23.8	21.1 ⁱ
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	15.9	15.9 ⁱ
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	99	103 ^h
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	98	103 ^h
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	66	170 ^h
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	89.4	110.7 ^h
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	11.2	10.0
Internet users, estimated (000s)	327.1	1500.0
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.5	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	33.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	6.0/6.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	98	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	71/64	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	35	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.7	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	70	
Urban population (%)	67	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.8	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-1.0	
Foreign born (%)	1.2	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	1.2	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	92/88	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	61/39	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	28	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	225	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	17/83	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	108	
Forested area (% of land area)	28	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	21347/2.5	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	669	
Precipitation (mm)	1447 ^j	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^j	21.5/30.4	

a Principal rate. b October 2006. c July 2006. d 2nd quarter 2006. e Persons aged 10 years and over. f Arrivals by air. g Including nationals residing abroad. h 2004. i 2002. j Santo Domingo.

Fiji

Region	Oceania-Melanesia		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Greater Suva (219)		
Currency	dollar		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	854		
Surface area (square kms)	18274		
Population density (per square km)	47		
United Nations membership date	13 October 1970		
Economic indicators			
	2000	2005	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	2.19	1.73 ^b	
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	118 ^b	
Industrial production index (1995=100)	123	122 ^c	
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^d	5.4 ^e	...	
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^f	294	499 ^g	
GDP (million current US\$)	1686	2998	
GDP (per capita current US\$)	2080	3536	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	15.0	18.0	
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	39.4 ^h	...	
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	79.2 ^h	..	
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	102	96 ^g	
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	102	96 ^g	
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	37	37 ^g	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	126.3 ⁱ	164.1 ^g	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	10.7	12.4	
Internet users, estimated (000s)	12.0	70.0	
Total trade	Major trading partners		
		2005	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	701.7	Australia 20	Singapore 30
Imports	1607.3	Singapore 20	Australia 25
		USA 15	New Zealand 18
Social indicators			
	2000-2006		
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.9		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	32.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	7.0/6.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	97		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	70/66		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	22		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.9		
Urban population (%)	51		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.9		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.1		
Foreign born (%)	1.8 ^j		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	6.8		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	97/96		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	53/47		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	117		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	13/87		
Environment			
	2000-2006		
Threatened species	102		
Forested area (% of land area)	45		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	1120/1.3		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	426 ^k		
Precipitation (mm)	3040 ^l		

Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) | 22.2/28.7 a Official rate. b September 2006. c 1st quarter 2006. d Persons aged 15 years and over. e 1995. f Excluding nationals residing abroad. g 2004. h 1996. i 1998. j 1986. k Estimated data. l Suva.

French Polynesia

	Region	Oceania-Polynesia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Papeete (130)
	Currency	CFP franc
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		260
Surface area (square kms)		4000
Population density (per square km)		65

	Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^c		121.12 ^{ab}	93.79 ^d
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	109 ^e
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^f		252 ^g	212 ^{hi}
GDP (million current US\$)		3242	5388
GDP (per capita current US\$)		13732	20998
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		13.0	13.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		103	112 ⁱ
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		103	112 ⁱ
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		10	8 ⁱ
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		22.7	20.9
Internet users, estimated (000s)		15.0	55.0

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)		(% of imports)	
Exports	210.3	Japan 28	France	35
Imports	1701.5	China, HK SAR 28	USA	10
		USA 14	Singapore	9

	Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.7
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		28.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		8.0/8.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		96
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		76/71
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		9
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.4
Urban population (%)		52
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.4
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.0
Foreign born (%)		13.2 ^j
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		8.9 ^k
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		50/50 ^l
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		226

	Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species		127
Forested area (% of land area)		29
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		694/2.8
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		864 ^j
Precipitation (mm)		1761 ^m
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^m		22.3/29.5

a 2002. b September 2002. c Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. d November 2006. e August 2006. f Excluding nationals residing abroad. g Arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders. Excluding nationals residing abroad. The figure of 252,200 has been estimated by the 'Institut de la Statistique (ISPF)'. Due to problems of E/D card distributions, the breakdown by country of origin could not be elaborated. h Arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders (excluding same-day visitors). i 2004. j Estimated data. k 1984. l 1995. m Tahiti.

Grenada

	Region	Caribbean			
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		St George's (32)			
	Currency	EC dollar			
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		103 ^a			
Surface area (square kms)		344			
Population density (per square km)		298			
United Nations membership date		17 September 1974			
Economic indicators		2000	2005		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^b		2.70	2.70 ^c		
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-84	-116 ^d		
Tourist arrivals (000s)		129	134 ^e		
GDP (million current US\$)		410	454		
GDP (per capita current US\$)		4031	4415		
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		44.0	38.0		
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		55.0 ^f	...		
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		75.7 ^f	...		
Employment in industrial sector (%)		23.9 ^f	...		
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		13.8 ^f	...		
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		103	99 ^e		
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		103	99 ^e		
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		182.1	196.6 ^g		
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		30.9	32.0		
Internet users, estimated (000s)		4.1	19.0 ^h		
Total trade	Major trading partners			2005	
	(million US\$) ^e	(% of exports) ^e		(% of imports) ^e	
Exports	31.6	USA	23	USA	43
Imports	250.5	Netherlands	16	Trinidad Tbg	19
		Belgium	8	UK	7
Social indicators		2000-2006			
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.3			
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		35.0			
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		12.0/8.0			
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		103 ^g			
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		17 ^j			
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)		54 ^{kl}			
Urban population (%)		31			
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		<			
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.4			
Foreign born (%)		9.8 ^m			
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		6.0			
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		96/95			
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		55/45 ⁿ			
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		383			
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		32/68			
Environment		2000-2006			
Threatened species		25			
Forested area (% of land area)		15			
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		221/2.2			
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		925			

a 2005. b Official rate. c October 2006. d 2002. e 2004. f 1998. g 2001. h 2003. i Refers to de facto population count. j Data tabulated by date of registration rather than occurrence. k For women aged 15-44 in union or married. l 1990. m Estimated data. n 1995.

Guam

	Region	Oceania-Micronesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Hagåtña (144)		
	Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	172		
Surface area (square kms)	549		
Population density (per square km)	314		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	101 ^a
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^b		5.5 ^c	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)		1287	1157 ^d
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		100	107 ^d
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	107 ^d
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		586.3	464.0 ^e
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		48.0	50.9 ^{af}
Internet users, estimated (000s)		25.0	65.0
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.8	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		30.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		10.0/8.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		96	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		77/72	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		10	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		3.0	
Urban population (%)		94	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.9	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-1.0	
Foreign born (%)		62.2 ^g	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		8.3 ^h	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		59/41 ⁱ	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		272	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		32	
Forested area (% of land area)		38	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		4087/25.0	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		8493 ^e	
Precipitation (mm)		2313	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)		23.7/30.9	

a 2003. b Persons aged 16 years and over. c 1993. d 2004. e 2002. f Estimate.

g Estimated data. h 1985. i 1995.

Guinea-Bissau

Region	Western Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Bissau (367)	
Currency	CFA franc	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	1634	
Surface area (square kms)	36125	
Population density (per square km)	45	
United Nations membership date	17 September 1974	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	704.95	516.66 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c	...	107 ^{de}
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-27 ^f	-6 ^g
Tourist arrivals (000s)	8 ^f	...
GDP (million current US\$)	215	298
GDP (per capita current US\$)	158	188
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	15.0	20.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	100	110 ^h
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	100	110 ^h
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	6.0 ⁱ	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.9	0.8
Internet users, estimated (000s)	3.0	31.0
Social indicators 2		
	000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.0	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	48.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	5.0/4.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	46/43	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	120	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	7.1	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	8	
Urban population (%)	30	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.9	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.0	
Foreign born (%)	1.4 ^k	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^l	7782	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	5.6 ^m	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	38/59	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	16/84	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	45	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	14/86	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	32	
Forested area (% of land area)	61	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	270/0.2	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	65 ^k	
Precipitation (mm) ⁿ	1756 ^e	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^e	19.7/32.1	

a Official rate. b October 2006. c Base: 2003=100. d June 2006. e Bissau. f 2001.

g 2003. h 2004. i Source: AAMA Motor Vehicle Facts and Figures, American Automobile Manufacturers Association (Michigan). j 1992. k Estimated data.

l Provisional. m 1999. n January to November only.

Guyana

Region	South America		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Georgetown (134)		
Currency	dollar		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	752		
Surface area (square kms)	214969		
Population density (per square km)	3		
United Nations membership date	20 September 1966		
Economic indicators			
	2000	2005	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	184.75	200.00 ^b	
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c	100	137 ^d	
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-82	-30 ^e	
Tourist arrivals (000s)	105	122 ^{ef}	
GDP (million current US\$)	713	786	
GDP (per capita current US\$)	958	1046	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	39.0	34.0	
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	39.3 ^g	...	
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	81.2 ^g	...	
Employment in industrial sector (%)	22.6 ^h	...	
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	27.8 ^h	...	
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	102	105 ^e	
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	102	105 ^e	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	103.3	102.7 ^{ij}	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	9.2	14.7	
Internet users, estimated (000s)	50.0	160.0	
Total trade	Major trading partners		
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	538.7	UK	20 T rinidad Tbg
Imports	778.1	Canada	16 USA
		USA	15 UK
			4
Social indicators			
	2000-2006		
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.2		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	29.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	8.0/6.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	106		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	66/60		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	49		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.3		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	37		
Urban population (%)	28		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.1		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.3		
Foreign born (%)	0.2 ^k		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	5.8		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	110/110		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	65/35		
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	76		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	167		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	29/71		
Environment			
	2000-2006		
Threatened species	71		
Forested area (% of land area)	79		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	1632/2.2		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	626		
Precipitation (mm)	260 ^c		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^c	24.0/29.6		

a Principal rate. b September 2006. c Georgetown. d March 2006. e 2004. f Arrivals to Timehri airport only. g 1993. h 1997. i Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). j 2002. k Estimated data.

Haiti

Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Port-au-Prince (2129)	
Currency	gourde	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	8650	
Surface area (square kms)	27750	
Population density (per square km)	312	
United Nations membership date	24 October 1945	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	22.52	39.86 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	281 ^c
Industrial production index (1995=100) ^d	118	138
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^e	23.9 ^f	...
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-85	-13 ^g
Tourist arrivals (000s)	140	96 ^h
GDP (million current US\$)	3515	3884
GDP (per capita current US\$)	443	455
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	13.0	13.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	50.6 ⁱ	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	58.8 ⁱ	...
Employment in industrial sector (%)	10.7 ⁱ	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	50.6 ⁱ	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	103	101 ^h
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	103	101 ^h
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	24	24 ^h
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	19.8 ⁱ	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	0.9	1.7
Internet users, estimated (000s)	20.0	600.0
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	38.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	7.0/5.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	103	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	52/51	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	62	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.0	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	28	
Urban population (%)	39	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	3.1	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.4	
Foreign born (%)	0.3 ^j	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR	2	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	1.5 ^k	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	63	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	6/94	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	119	
Forested area (% of land area)	3	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	1741/0.2	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	62	

a Principal rate. b June 2006. c May 2006. d Manufacturing. e Persons aged 10 years and over. f 1998. g 2003. h 2004. i 1999. j Estimated data. k 1990.

Jamaica

Region	Caribbean
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kingston (576)
Currency	dollar
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	2662
Surface area (square kms)	10991
Population density (per square km)	242
United Nations membership date	18 September 1962

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	45.41	66.41 ^a
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	177 ^b
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^c	15.5	10.9
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-367	-1079
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^d	1323	1415 ^e
GDP (million current US\$)	7889	10063
GDP (per capita current US\$)	3052	3796
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	27.0	33.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	56.5 ^f	55.3 ^e
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	73.0	73.7 ^e
Employment in industrial sector (%)	16.9	17.7
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	20.8	18.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	95	99 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	95	99 ^e
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	10	14 ^e
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^g	72.4	74.8 ^h
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	19.0	12.9
Internet users, estimated (000s)	80.0	1067.0 ^e

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005
(million US\$) ^e	(% of exports) ^e		(% of imports) ^e	
Exports	1411.7	USA 21	USA	40
Imports	3817.2	Canada 19	Trinidad Tbg	13
		China 12	Japan	5

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.5
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	31.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	11.0/10.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	73/69
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	15
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.4
Urban population (%)	53
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.0
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	<
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	5.3
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	93/92
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	70/30
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	380
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	14/86

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	269
Forested area (% of land area)	30
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	10737/4.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	1252
Precipitation (mm)	813 ⁱ
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ⁱ	22.9/31.4

a October 2006. b May 2006. c Persons aged 14 years and over. d Arrivals of nonresident tourists by air. Including nationals residing abroad. E/D cards. e 2004. f 1999. g Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). h 2001. i Kingston.

Kiribati

Region	Oceania-Micronesia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Tarawa (47)
Currency	Australian dollar
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	84
Surface area (square kms)	726
Population density (per square km)	116
United Nations membership date	14 September 1999

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	1.81	1.30 ^b
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^c	5 3 ^d	
GDP (million current US\$)	47	72
GDP (per capita current US\$)	526	721
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	43.0	43.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	97	107 ^d
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	97	107 ^d
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	4.0	5.1 ^{de}
Internet users, estimated (000s)	1.5	2.0

Total trade	Major trading partners	2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	3.6	... Australia 36
Imports	74.0	... Fiji 21
		... Japan 17

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.1
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	6.0/102.9
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	67/58 ^f
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	43
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.3
Urban population (%)	47
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	4.0
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.4
Foreign born (%)	2.9 ^g
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	9.3
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	109/98
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	44
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	5/95

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	50
Forested area (% of land area)	38
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	31/0.3
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	92 ^g

Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) 27.6/28.1 a Official rate.

b October 2006. c Air arrivals, Tarawa and Christmas Island. d 2004. e Estimate.

f 2000. g Estimated data.

Maldives

Region	South-central Asia		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Male (89)		
Currency	rufiyaa		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	337		
Surface area (square kms)	298		
Population density (per square km)	1132		
United Nations membership date	21 September 1965		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		11.77	12.80 ^a
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^b		100	108 ^c
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-51	-134 ^d
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^e		467	617 ^d
GDP (million current US\$)		624	770
GDP (per capita current US\$)		2151	2338
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		26.0	27.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		37.4	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		71.7	...
Employment in industrial sector (%)		19.0	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		13.7	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		103	115 ^d
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		103	115 ^d
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		2.4	13.6
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		9.1	9.6 ^d
Internet users, estimated (000s)		6.0	19.0 ^d
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	154.2	Untd Arab Em 24	Singapore 24
Imports	744.9	Thailand 15	Untd Arab Em 16
		Japan 15	India 11
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			2.5
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			41.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)			5.0/5.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)			95
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)			66/67
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)			43
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)			4.3
Urban population (%)			30
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			4.0
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			1.9
Foreign born (%)			1.1 ^f
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)			8.6
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)			92/91
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)			70/30
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)			143
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)			12/88
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species			15
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)			442/1.4
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			809
Precipitation (mm)			1901 ^b
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^b			25.8/30.6

a October 2006. b Male. c January 2006. d 2004. e Arrivals by air. f Estimated data.

Marshall Islands

	Region	Oceania-Micronesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Majuro (27)	
	Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		62 ^a	
Surface area (square kms)		181	
Population density (per square km)		281	
United Nations membership date		17 September 1991	
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		1.00	1.00
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^b		100	107
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)		30.9 ^c	25.4 ^d
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^e		5 9 ^f	
GDP (million current US\$)		99	111
GDP (per capita current US\$)		1896	1791
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		57.0	57.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		93	93 ^h
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		93	93 ^h
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		7.8	8.3
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.8	2.2
Total trade	Major trading partners	2005	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports) ⁱ
Exports	USA 61
Imports	68.2 ⁱ	...	Japan 5
		...	Australia 2
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		3.5	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		42.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		3.0/3.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		95 ^{jk}	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		69/59 ^{kl}	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		37	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		5.7	
Urban population (%)		67	
Foreign born (%)		3.2 ^m	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		11.9	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		99/101	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		56/44	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		3/97	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		14	
Precipitation (mm)		2407 ⁿ	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ⁿ		26.7/27.7	

a 2005. b Majuro. c Persons aged 15 years and over, 1999. d Persons aged 16 years and over, Labor force survey. e Arrivals by air. f Air and sea arrivals. g 2004. h 2003. i 2000. j Refers to de facto population count. k 1999. l Published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. m Estimated data. n Kwajalein.

Mauritius

Region	Eastern Africa	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Port Louis (146)	
Currency	rupee	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	1256 ^a	
Surface area (square kms)	2040	
Population density (per square km)	616	
United Nations membership date	24 April 1968	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	27.88	32.96 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	135 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)	9.8 ^d	9.6 ^e
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-37	-340
Tourist arrivals (000s)	656	719 ^f
GDP (million current US\$)	4552	6288
GDP (per capita current US\$)	3839	5052
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	23.0	22.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	38.5	39.7 ^f
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	78.3	77.4 ^f
Employment in industrial sector (%)	38.8	32.4
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	12.1	10.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	101	106 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	101	106 ^f
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	8	10 ^f
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^a	102.6	132.6
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	23.5	28.8
Internet users, estimated (000s)	87.0	300.0
Total trade	Major trading partners	
		2005
	(million US\$)	(% of exports) (% of imports)
Exports	2004.4	UK 32 China 10
Imports	3160.1	France 17 South Africa 9
		USA 10 France 8
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.0 ^a	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	25.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	11.0/8.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101 ^a	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	76/69 ^a	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	15	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.0 ^a	
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	75 ^g	
Urban population (%) ^a	42	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) ^a	0.8	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum) ^a	1.1	
Foreign born (%)	1.3	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.7	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	94/95	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	58/42	
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	116	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	370	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	3	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	17/83	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	157	
Forested area (% of land area)	8	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	3150/2.6	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	835	
Precipitation (mm)	711 ^h	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^h	21.6/19.4	

a Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon. b October 2006. c April 2006. d Persons aged 12 years and over, 1995. e Persons aged 15 years and over. f 2004. g For women aged 15-44 in union or married. h Port Louis.

Micronesia, Federated States of

	Region	Oceania-Micronesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Palikir (7)	
	Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		111	
	Surface area (square kms)	702	
Population density (per square km)		158	
United Nations membership date		17 September 1991	
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		1.00	1.00
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^a		21	19 ^b
GDP (million current US\$)		214	239
GDP (per capita current US\$)		1998	2168
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		35.0	35.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^b
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^b
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		9.0	11.2
Internet users, estimated (000s)		4.0	14.0
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.6	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		39.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		5.0/4.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		99	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		68/67	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		38	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		4.4	
Urban population (%)		22	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.6	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.6	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		6.7	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		25	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		1/99	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		33	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita) ^c		141/1.3	

a Arrivals in the States of Kosrae, Chuuk, Pohnpei and Yap; excluding FSM citizens.
 b 2004. c Source: UNFCCC.

Nauru

	Region	Oceania-Micronesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Nauru (14)	
	Currency	Australian dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		10	
Surface area (square kms)		21	
Population density (per square km)		479	
United Nations membership date		14 September 1999	
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		1.91	1.33 ^b
GDP (million current US\$)		33	55
GDP (per capita current US\$)		2702	4068
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		43.0	43.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^c
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^c
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		...	16.0 ^d
Internet users, estimated (000s)		...	0.3 ^d
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.2	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		42.0	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		58/57 ^{ef}	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		4.0 ^{eg}	
Urban population (%)		100	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-	
Foreign born (%)		37.4 ^h	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		68/67	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		44 ⁱ	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		1/99	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		7	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita) 1		41/10.8	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		3590 ^h	
Precipitation (mm)		2236	

a Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. b October 2006. c 2003. d 2001.

e Published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. f 2002. g 1997-2002.

h Estimated data. i 1998.

Netherlands Antilles

	Region	Caribbean			
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Willemstad (125)			
	Currency	guilder			
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		184			
Surface area (square kms)		800			
Population density (per square km)		230			
Economic indicators		2000	2005		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		1.79	1.79 ^b		
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c		100	113 ^d		
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^e		14.2 ^f	15.1 ^g		
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-51	-92 ^h		
Tourist arrivals (000s)		672 ⁱ	...		
GDP (million current US\$)		2798	3204		
GDP (per capita current US\$)		15931	17540		
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		28.0	23.0		
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		53.1	...		
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		66.6	...		
Employment in industrial sector (%)		18.0	...		
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		1.1	...		
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		98	88 ^j		
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		98	88 ^j		
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		37.2	37.2 ^{jk}		
Internet users, estimated (000s)		2.0 ^l	...		
Total trade	Major trading partners				2005
	(million US\$) ⁱ	(% of exports) ⁱ		(% of imports) ⁱ	
Exports	1699.2	USA	22	Venezuela	60
Imports	2268.5	Venezuela	10	USA	13
		Bahamas	8	Netherlands	8
Social indicators		2000-2006			
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.8			
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		23.0			
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		15.0/13.0			
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		112			
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		79/73			
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		13			
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.1			
Urban population (%)		70			
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.1			
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.1			
Foreign born (%)		26.4			
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		108/105			
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		60/40			
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		334			
Environment		2000-2006			
Threatened species		27			
Forested area (% of land area)		-			
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		4059/22.7			
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		10320			
Precipitation (mm)		552 ^c			

a Official rate. b October 2006. c Curaçao. d July 2006. e Persons aged 15 years and over, Curaçao. f October. g 2003, Oct. h 2004. i 2002. j 2003. k Estimate. l 1999.

New Caledonia

	Region	Oceania-Melanesia			
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Noumea (149)			
	Currency	CFP franc			
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		241			
Surface area (square kms)		18575			
Population density (per square km)		13			
Economic indicators		2000	2005		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^c		121.12 ^{ab}	93.79 ^d		
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^e		100	111 ^f		
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)		18.6 ^g	...		
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^h		110	100 ⁱ		
GDP (million current US\$)		3003	4341		
GDP (per capita current US\$)		13949	18328		
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		24.0	24.0		
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		42.1 ^g	...		
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		61.3 ^g	...		
Employment in industrial sector (%)		23.4 ^g	...		
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		7.2 ^g	...		
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		99	103 ⁱ		
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		99	103 ⁱ		
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		39	29 ⁱ		
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		404.1	451.8		
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		23.8	23.3		
Internet users, estimated (000s)		30.0	76.0		
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005		
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)		(% of imports)	
Exports	1113.9	Japan	18	France	32
Imports	1773.6	France	16	Singapore	1
		Korea Rep.	13	Australia	9
Social indicators		2000-2006			
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.9			
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		28.0			
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		10.0/8.8			
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		95			
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		78/73			
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		7			
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.4			
Urban population (%)		64			
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.5			
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.0			
Foreign born (%)		21.9 ^j			
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		12.3 ^k			
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		44/56 ^l			
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		496			
Environment		2000-2006			
Threatened species		266			
Forested area (% of land area)		20			
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		1872/8.2			
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		3500			
Precipitation (mm)		1072 ^e			
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^e		20.2/26.0			

a 2002. b September 2002. c Data refer to non-commercial rates derived from the Operational Rates of Exchange for United Nations Programmes. d November 2006. e Nouméa. f August 2006. g 1996. h Including nationals residing abroad. i 2004. j 1989. k 1985. l 1995.

Niue

	Region	Oceania-Polynesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Alofi (1)		
	Currency	New Zealand dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	1 ^a		
Surface area (square kms)	260		
Population density (per square km)	7		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		2.27	1.50 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	124 ^c
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^d		2	3 ^e
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^f
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^f
Internet users, estimated (000s)		0.5	0.9
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-2.2	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		99 ^{gh}	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		71/29 ^{hi}	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		3.0 ^{ij}	
Urban population (%)		37	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-0.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-3.1	
Foreign born (%)		6.9 ^k	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		95/89	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		277	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		13	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		3/2.0	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		507 ^k	

a 2005. b October 2006. c 1st quarter 2006. d Arrivals by air; including Niueans residing usually in New Zealand. e 2004. f 2003. g Refers to de facto population count. h 2001. i Published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. j 1997-2001. k Estimated data.

Palau

	Region	Oceania-Micronesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Koror (14)	
	Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		20 ^a	
Surface area (square kms)		459	
Population density (per square km)		42	
United Nations membership date		15 December 1994	
Economic indicators		2000 2	005
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^b		58	95 ^c
GDP (million current US\$)		17	123
GDP (per capita current US\$)		6076	6150
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		31.0	42.0
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		2 2 ^c	
Internet users, estimated (000s)		4.0 ^d	5.4 ^c
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports) ^e
Exports	USA 33
Imports	123.2 ^e	...	Japan 16
		...	Singapore 7
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.7	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		24.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		83 ^e	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		75/65 ^g	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		18	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		3.0 ^h	
Urban population (%)		70	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.7	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.6	
Foreign born (%)		13.6 ⁱ	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		9.7	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		105/105	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		63/37	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		—/100	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		23	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		243/12.3	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		4106 ⁱ	
Precipitation (mm)		3746	

a 2005. b Air arrivals (Palau International Airport). c 2004. d 2002. e 2000. f Published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. g 2001. h Data refer to a year between 1985 and 1990. i Estimated data.

Papua New Guinea

Region	Oceania-Melanesia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Port Moresby (289)
Currency	kina
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	6001
Surface area (square kms)	462840
Population density (per square km)	13
United Nations membership date	10 October 1975

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	3.07	3.01 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	140 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)	2.8	...
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	345	282 ^d
Tourist arrivals (000s)	58	59 ^e
GDP (million current US\$)	3864	5330
GDP (per capita current US\$)	729	905
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	20.0	20.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	71.3	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	73.5	...
Employment in industrial sector (%)	3.6	...
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	72.3	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	102	106 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	101	108 ^e
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	3652	2433 ^e
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^f	21.3	20.3 ^g
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	1.3	1.1
Internet users, estimated (000s)	45.0	135.0

Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
(million US\$) ^c	(% of exports)	(% of imports) ^c	
Exports	2260.2	... Australia	56
Imports	1302.4	... USA	9
		... Singapore	7

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.1
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	40.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	4.0/4.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	94
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	56/55
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	71
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.1
Urban population (%)	13
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.4
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.1
Foreign born (%)	0.4 ^h
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ⁱ	10003
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	49/57
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	35/65 ^j
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	24
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	1/99

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	301
Forested area (% of land area)	68
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	2515/0.4
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	163 ^h
Precipitation (mm)	1150
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	25.4/27.7

a Official rate. b September 2006. c 2003. d 2001. e 2004. f Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). g 2002. h Estimated data. i Provisional. j 1999.

Puerto Rico

	Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		San Juan (2605)	
	Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		3977	
Surface area (square kms)		8875	
Population density (per square km)		448	
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	179 ^a
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^b		10.1	1.3
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^c		3341	3541 ^d
GDP (million current US\$)		69208	86882
GDP (per capita current US\$)		18047	21970
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		17.0	16.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		34.9	36.6 ^d
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		59.1	58.9 ^d
Employment in industrial sector (%)		22.3	19.0
Employment in agricultural sector (%)		1.9	2.1
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		106	99 ^d
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		106	98 ^d
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		14	12 ^d
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^e		556.1	578.6
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) ^f		34.1	28.5
Internet users, estimated (000s)		400.0	862.0 ^d
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.6	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		22.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		18.0/15.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		108	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		80/72	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		10	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		1.9	
Urban population (%)		98	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-15.8	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		53/47 ^g	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^h		339	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		18	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		102	
Forested area (% of land area)		26	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		2105/0.5	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		166	
Precipitation (mm)		1631	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)		23.6/27.2	

a August 2006. b Persons aged 16 years and over, excl. persons temporarily laid off. c Arrivals of non-resident tourists by air. Source: 'Junta de Planificación de Puerto Rico'. d 2004. e Data refer to fiscal years beginning 1 July. f Switched access lines. g 1996. h Data refer to Puerto Rico Telephone Authority.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

	Region	Caribbean		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Basse-Terre (13)		
	Currency	EC dollar		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		43 ^a		
Surface area (square kms)		261		
Population density (per square km)		176		
United Nations membership date		23 September 1983		
Economic indicators		2000	2005	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^b		2.70	2.70 ^c	
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-66	-124 ^d	
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^e		73	118 ^f	
GDP (million current US\$)		329	453	
GDP (per capita current US\$)		8138	10612	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		50.0	45.0	
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^f	
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	100 ^f	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		296.6	284.4 ^f	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		54.2	59.3	
Internet users, estimated (000s) ^g		2.7	10.0 ^d	
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)	
Exports	34.3	USA 92	USA	58
Imports	210.2	UK 2	Trinidad Tbg	14
		Trinidad Tbg 2	UK	6
Social indicators		2000-2006		
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.1		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		31.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		12.0/10.0 ^h		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		101 ⁱ		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		71/68 ^k		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.6		
Urban population (%)		32		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.7		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.3		
Foreign born (%)		10.2 ^l		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		3.7		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		101/96		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		27/73 ^m		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		312		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		13/87		
Environment		2000-2006		
Threatened species		22		
Forested area (% of land area)		11		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		126/3.0		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		1080l		

a 2005. b Official rate. c October 2006. d 2002. e Arrivals of non-resident tourists by air. f 2004. g From 2002: Ministry of Communications, Works, Utilities, Posts and Telegraph. h De facto estimate. i Refers to de facto population count. j 2001. k 1998. l Estimated data. m 1997.

Saint Lucia

	Region	Caribbean
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Castries (13)	
	Currency	EC dollar
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	162	
Surface area (square kms)	539	
Population density (per square km)	301	
United Nations membership date	18 September 1979	

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	2.70	2.70 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	115 ^c
Unemployment (percentage of labour force)	16.4 ^d	...
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-79	-104 ^e
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^f	270	298 ^g
GDP (million current US\$)	707	851
GDP (per capita current US\$)	4575	5292
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	26.0	21.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	62.0	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	75.0	...
Employment in industrial sector (%)	20.3	17.7 ^h
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	20.8	11.4 ^h
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	100	92 ^g
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	100	92 ^g
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	207.4	213.9 ^e
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	31.7	32.6 ^{gi}
Internet users, estimated (000s)	8.0	55.0 ^g

Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)	
Exports	64.2	UK 26	USA 44
Imports	475.4	Trinidad Tbg 22	Trinidad Tbg 14
		USA 14	UK 7

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.8
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	29.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	11.0/9.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	103
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	74/71
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	15
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.2
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	47 ^{jk}
Urban population (%)	28
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.5
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.9
Foreign born (%)	5.0
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	8.2
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	96/94
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	74/26
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	341
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	16
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	21/79

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	30
Forested area (% of land area)	15
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	326/2.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	749
Precipitation (mm)	1399 ^l
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^l	24.6/30.2

a Official rate. b October 2006. c June 2006. d Persons aged 15 years and over.

e 2002. f Excluding nationals residing abroad. g 2004. h 2003. i Estimate. j For women aged 15-44 in union or married. k 1988. l Vieux-Fort.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Region	Caribbean		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Kingstown (41)		
Currency	EC dollar		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	120		
Surface area (square kms)	388		
Population density (per square km)	308		
United Nations membership date	16 September 1980		
Economic indicators			
	2000	2005	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	2.70	2.70 ^b	
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	113 ^c	
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	-29	-42 ^d	
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^e	73	87 ^f	
GDP (million current US\$)	335	428	
GDP (per capita current US\$)	2891	3596	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	27.0	40.0	
Employment in industrial sector (%)	21.3 ^g	19.7 ^h	
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	24.8 ^g	15.4 ^h	
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	100	104 ^f	
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	100	104 ^f	
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	2.3 ^f		
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	113.0	127.3 ⁱ	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	22.0	18.9	
Internet users, estimated (000s)	3.5	10.0	
Total trade	Major trading partners		
		2005	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	(% of imports)
Exports	39.9	UK 27	USA 33
Imports	240.4	Barbados 13	Trinidad Tbg 24
		Trinidad Tbg 12	UK 9
Social indicators			
	2000-2006		
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.5		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	29.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	10.0/8.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	101		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	74/68		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	26		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.3		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	58 ^k		
Urban population (%)	46		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.2		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-<		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	10.5		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	93/94		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	68/32l		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	234		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	18/82		
Environment			
	2000-2006		
Threatened species	27		
Forested area (% of land area)	15		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	194/1.6		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	595 ^m		

a Official rate. b October 2006. c July 2006. d 2002. e Arrivals of non-resident tourists by air. f 2004. g 1991. h 2001. i 2003. j For women aged 15-44 in union or married. k 1988. l 1995. m Estimated data.

Samoa

	Region	Oceania-Polynesia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Apia (41)
	Currency	tala
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		186
	Surface area (square kms)	2831
Population density (per square km)		66
	United Nations membership date	15 December 1976

	Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		3.34	2.74 ^b
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		...	-29
Tourist arrivals (000s)		88	98 ^c
GDP (million current US\$)		231	406
GDP (per capita current US\$)		1301	2196
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		13.0	12.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		101	103 ^c
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		101	103 ^c
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		3	3 ^c
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		36.9 ^d	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		4.8	7.3
Internet users, estimated (000s)		1.0	6.0

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)		(% of imports)	
Exports	87.2	Australia 74	New Zealand	27
Imports	238.6	Amer Samoa 23	Australia	21
		... USA	USA	12

	Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.8
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		41.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		7.0/6.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		92
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		74/67
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		26
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		4.4
Urban population (%)		22
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.3
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.7
Foreign born (%)		4.6 ^e
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		4.3
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		93/88
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		44/56
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		148
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		8/92

	Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species		21
Forested area (% of land area)		37
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		151/0.8
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		304 ^e
Precipitation (mm)		2965 ^f
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^f		23.5/30.2

a Official rate. b October 2006. c 2004. d 1989. e Estimated data. f Apia.

Sao Tome and Principe

Region	Middle Africa		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Sao Tome (57)		
Currency	dobra		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	160		
Surface area (square kms)	964		
Population density (per square km)	166		
United Nations membership date	16 September 1975		
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		8610.65	11748.80 ^b
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-19	-23 ^c
Tourist arrivals (000s)		7	8 ^d
GDP (million current US\$)		46	73
GDP (per capita current US\$)		332	464
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		36.0	34.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		33.5	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		62.2	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		101	109 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		101	109 ^e
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)		1	1 ^e
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		26.9 ^f	...
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		3.3	4.6
Internet users, estimated (000s)		6.5	20.0 ^e
Total trade	Major trading partners		2005
(million US\$) ^g	(% of exports) ^g		(% of imports) ^g
Exports	6.6	Netherlands 39	Portugal 63
Imports	42.2	Portugal 3 6	Belgium 11
		Belgium 15	Angola 10
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			2.3
Population aged 0-14 years (%)			39.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)			6.0/5.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)			101
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)			64/62
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)			82
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)			4.1
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)			29
Urban population (%)			58
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			3.9
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)			0.2
Foreign born (%)			4.9 ^h
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)			91/91
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)			127
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)			7/93
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species			61 ^e
Forested area (% of land area)			28
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)			92/0.6
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)			174 ^h

a Official rate. b 1st quarter 2006. c 2002. d 2001. e 2004. f 1987. g 2003.

h Estimated data.

Seychelles

	Region	Eastern Africa
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Victoria (25) ^a	
	Currency	rupee
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	83	
Surface area (square kms)	455	
Population density (per square km)	182	
United Nations membership date	21 September 1976	

	Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^b		6.27	5.52 ^c
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-54	-179
Tourist arrivals (000s)		130	121 ^d
GDP (million current US\$)		618	699
GDP (per capita current US\$)		8008	8668
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		35.0	12.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		101	92 ^d
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	92 ^d
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		112.1 ^e	108.6 ^a
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		26.7	26.5
Internet users, estimated (000s)		6.0	21.0

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)		(% of imports)	
Exports	339.7	Saudi Arabia	36	Saudi Arabia	23
Imports	674.9	UK	29	Germany	14
		France	15	Spain	8

	Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.9
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		28.0
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.0	
Urban population (%)		53
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.6
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.1
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		5.7
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		108/104
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		88/12 ^f
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		278
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		29/71

	Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species		95
Forested area (% of land area)		67
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		547/6.9
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		2230 ^g
Precipitation (mm)		2172 ^h

Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) h 24.4/29.8 a 2003.

b Official rate. c October 2006. d 2004. e 1999. f 1995. g Estimated data. h Victoria.

Singapore

Region	South-eastern Asia		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Singapore (4326)		
Currency	dollar		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	4380		
Surface area (square kms)	683		
Population density (per square km)	6412		
United Nations membership date	21 September 1965		
Economic indicators			
	2000	2005	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	1.73	1.56 ^a	
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	104 ^b	
Industrial production index (1995=100) ^c	141	186 ^d	
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^e	4.6 ^f	5.3 ^g	
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	11936	27897 ^g	
Tourist arrivals (000s)	6917	5705 ^h	
GDP (million current US\$)	92717	116775	
GDP (per capita current US\$)	23079	26997	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	31.0	22.0	
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	55.5	53.9 ^{hi}	
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	81.1	75.8 ^{hi}	
Employment in industrial sector (%)	34.2	29.5	
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	0.2	0.3 ^g	
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	66	70 ^g	
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	66	70 ^g	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	137.1	169.9 ^{gi}	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) ^j	48.4	43.5	
Internet users, estimated (000s) ^k	1300.0	1749.9	
Total trade	Major trading partners		
		2005	
	(million US\$)	(% of exports)	
Exports	229652.3	Malaysia	13
Imports	200050.3	USA	10
		Indonesia	10
		China	10
		Malaysia	14
		USA	12
		China	10
Social indicators			
	2000-2006		
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.5		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	20.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	13.0/11.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	99		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	81/77		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	3		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	1.4		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	75 ⁱ		
Urban population (%)	100		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.5		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-		
Foreign born (%)	17.6		
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^l	4		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.7		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	45/55		
Newspaper circulation (per 1,000 inhabitants)	408 ⁱ		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^j	307		
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	1 ⁱ		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	21/79		
Environment			
	2000-2006		
Threatened species	100		
Forested area (% of land area)	3		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	47885/11.3		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	3482		
Precipitation (mm)	2150 ^m		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^m	23.9/30.9		

a October 2006. b June 2006. c Calculated by the Statistics Division of the United Nations from component national indices. d August 2006. e Persons aged 15 years and over, June of each year. f 1999. g 2004. h 2003. i Singapore Department of Statistics. j Year beginning 1 April. k From 1983, year beginning 1 April. l Provisional. m Singapore.

Solomon Islands

Region	Oceania-Melanesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Honiara (61)	
Currency	dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	490	
Surface area (square kms)	28896	
Population density (per square km)	17	
United Nations membership date	19 September 1978	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	5.10	7.62 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	162 ^c
Tourist arrivals (000s)	21 ^d	...
GDP (million current US\$)	338	299
GDP (per capita current US\$)	808	626
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	18.0	19.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	98	143 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	98	143 ^e
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants) ^f	1.8	1.6
Internet users, estimated (000s)	2.0	4.0
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.6	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	41.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	4.0/4.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	94	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	63/62	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	34	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	4.3	
Urban population (%)	17	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	4.2	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.3	
Foreign born (%)	1.5 ^g	
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	3.3 ^d	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	59/65	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	11	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	—/100	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	75	
Forested area (% of land area)	89	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	178/0.4	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	111 ^h	
Precipitation (mm)	3290 ⁱ	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^j	23.2/30.1	

a Official rate. b September 2006. c 2nd quarter 2006. d 1999. e 2004. f Billable lines. g 1986. h Estimated data. i Auki.

Suriname

Region	South America		
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Paramaribo (268)		
Currency	dollar		
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	452		
Surface area (square kms)	163820		
Population density (per square km)	3		
United Nations membership date	4 December 1975		
Economic indicators			
	2000	2005	
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	2.18	2.75 ^b	
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c	...	187 ^d	
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^e	14.0 ^f	...	
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	32	-144	
Tourist arrivals (000s)	58 ^g	138 ^h	
GDP (million current US\$)	775	1503	
GDP (per capita current US\$)	1785	3346	
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	12.0	33.0	
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	33.1 ⁱ	...	
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	61.1 ⁱ	...	
Employment in industrial sector (%)	14.5 ⁱ	...	
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	6.1 ⁱ	...	
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	95	101 ^h	
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	95	101 ^h	
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	715	730 ^h	
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	195.6	276.4 ^{hi}	
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	17.4	18.0	
Internet users, estimated (000s)	11.7	32.0	
Total trade	Major trading partners		
(million US\$)	(% of exports)		2005 (% of imports)
Exports	306.2 ^k	Norway 29	USA 23
Imports	742.5 ^h	USA 2 1	Netherlands 20
		France 14	Trinidad Tbg 18
Social indicators			
	2000-2006		
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.7		
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	30.0		
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	10.0/8.0		
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	100		
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	73/66		
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	26		
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	2.6		
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	42 ^l		
Urban population (%)	74		
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.2		
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.7		
Foreign born (%)	1.5 ^m		
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	6.4 ^j		
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	102/90		
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	62/38		
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	266		
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)	2 ^{no}		
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	26/74		
Environment			
	2000-2006		
Threatened species	65		
Forested area (% of land area)	91		
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	2242/5.1		
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	1631		
Precipitation (mm)	2476 ^p		
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	26.4/28.5		

a Suriname changed its currency to the Surinamese Dollar effective 1 Jan. 2004. 1 Surinamese Dollar equals 1000 Surinamese Guilders. b October 2006. c Base: 2001=100, Paramaribo. d May 2006. e Persons aged 15 years and over. f 1999, first semester. g Arrivals at Zanderij airport. h 2004. i 1999. j Suriname General Bureau of Statistics. k 2001. l Excluding areas containing roughly 15 per cent of the population. m Estimated data. n Based on 30 or fewer deaths. o 1992. p Paramaribo.

Timor Leste

Region	South-eastern Asia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Dili (50)	
Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	1007	
Surface area (square kms)	14874	
Population density (per square km)	68	
United Nations membership date	27 September 2002	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
GDP (million current US\$)	316	54
GDP (per capita current US\$) ^a	438	374
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	41.0	28.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	99	112 ^b
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	99	113 ^b
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	...	7315 ^c
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	5.4	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	41.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	5.0/5.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	93	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	56/54	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	94	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	7.8	
Urban population (%)	26	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	7.0	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	4.9	
Foreign born (%)	0.8 ^d	
Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR ^e	13	
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	53/47	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	25/75	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	11 ^b	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	163/0.2	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	57 ^d	
Precipitation (mm)	975	
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade)	23.6/27.1	

a Indonesia includes Timor Leste up to 1998. b 2004. c 2003 estimate. d Estimated data. e Provisional.

Tonga

	Region	Oceania-Polynesia
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Nuku'alofa (25)
	Currency	pa'anga
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		103
Surface area (square kms)		650
Population density (per square km)		158
United Nations membership date		14 September 1999

	Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a		1.98	2.01 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100) ^c		100	174 ^d
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-10804 ^e	-3319 ^f
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^g		35	41 ^h
GDP (million current US\$)		148	214
GDP (per capita current US\$)		1481	2089
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		18.0	15.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)		41.7 ⁱ	...
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)		75.3 ⁱ	...
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		99	102 ^h
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		99	102 ^h
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)		91.8	137.8 ^j
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		9.8	11.3 ^{hk}
Internet users, estimated (000s)		2.4	3.0

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005
(million US\$) ^l	(% of exports) ^l		(% of imports) ^l	
Exports	8.9	Japan 44	New Zealand	37
Imports	69.4	USA 26	Australia	25
		New Zealand 13	Fiji	15

	Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.4
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		36.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		9.0/9.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		96
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		73/71
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		21
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		3.5
Urban population (%)		24
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.1
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.2
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		4.9
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		107/106
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		60/40
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		70
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		3/97

	Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species		19
Forested area (% of land area)		6
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		114/1.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		355 ^m

a Official rate. b September 2006. c Excluding rent. d June 2006. e 2001. f 2002. g Arrivals by air. h 2004. i 1996. j 2003. k Estimate. l 2000. m Estimated data.

Trinidad and Tobago

Region	Caribbean
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Port of Spain (52)
Currency	dollar
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	1309
Surface area (square kms)	5130
Population density (per square km)	255
United Nations membership date	18 September 1962

Economic indicators	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$) ^a	6.30	6.29 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	138 ^c
Industrial production index (1995=100)	146	259 ^d
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^e	12.2	10.4
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)	544.9	85 ^f
Tourist arrivals (000s) ^g	399	443 ^h
GDP (million current US\$)	8154	14763
GDP (per capita current US\$)	6347	11311
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	16.0	18.0
Labour force participation, adult female pop. (%)	47.0	47.5 ⁱ
Labour force participation, adult male pop. (%)	75.3	74.6 ⁱ
Employment in industrial sector (%)	28.0	28.4 ⁱ
Employment in agricultural sector (%)	7.2	6.9 ⁱ
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	105	118 ^h
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	105	118 ^h
Primary energy production (000s Mt oil equiv.)	19582	30798 ^h
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants)	238.2	299.6
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	24.5	24.8
Internet users, estimated (000s)	100.0	160.0 ^h

Total trade	Major trading partners			2005
(million US\$)	(% of exports)		(% of imports)	
Exports	9611.5	USA 59	USA 2	9
Imports	5693.9	Jamaica 7	Brazil 14	14
		France 4	Venezuela 6	6

Social indicators	2000-2006
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.3
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	22.0
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)	12.0/10.0
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	103
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	73/67
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)	14
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	1.6
Contraceptive use (% of currently married women)	38
Urban population (%)	12
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	2.7
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	<
Foreign born (%)	3.2 ^j
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)	4.6
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	94/93
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)	55/45
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)	354
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	25/75

Environment	2000-2006
Threatened species	38
Forested area (% of land area)	51
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)	28699/22.1
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)	9929
Precipitation (mm)	1408 ^k
Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) ^k	22.0/31.9

a Official rate. b October 2006. c July 2006. d 1st quarter 2006. e Persons aged 15 years and over. f 2003. g Arrivals by air. h 2004. i 2002. j Estimated data. k Port of Spain (Trinidad).

Tuvalu

Region	Oceania-Polynesia	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)	Funafuti (5)	
Currency	Australian dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)	10 ^a	
Surface area (square kms)	26	
Population density (per square km)	368	
United Nations membership date	5 September 2000	
Economic indicators		
	2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)	1.91	1.33 ^b
Consumer price index (2000=100)	100	120 ^c
Tourist arrivals (000s)	1	1 ^d
GDP (million current US\$)	12	26
GDP (per capita current US\$)	1204	2516
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	55.0	56.0
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)	100	100 ^e
Food production index (1999-2001=100)	100	100 ^e
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)	...	6.8 ^f
Internet users, estimated (000s)	0.5	1.6 ^d
Social indicators		
	2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	0.5	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)	41.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)	102 ^{gh}	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)	65/34 ^{hi}	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)	3.7 ^{ij}	
Urban population (%)	48	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	1.4	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)	-0.3	
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)	97/92	
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)	—/100	
Environment		
	2000-2006	
Threatened species	11	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita) ^k	5/0.5 ^l	

a 2005. b October 2006. c 1st quarter 2006. d 2004. e 2003. f 2001. g Refers to de facto population count. h 2002. i Published by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. j 2000-2003. k Source: UNFCCC. l 1994.

US Virgin Islands

	Region	Caribbean	
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Charlotte Amalie (52)	
	Currency	US dollar	
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		112	
Surface area (square kms)		347	
Population density (per square km)		322	
Economic indicators		2000	2005
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)		1.00	1.00
Unemployment (percentage of labour force) ^a		5.9 ^b	...
Tourist arrivals (000s)		546	544 ^c
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		100	105 ^c
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		100	99 ^d
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		29.0	63.9
Internet users, estimated (000s)		15.0	30.0 ^e
Social indicators		2000-2006	
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.2	
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		24.0	
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		17.0/16.0	
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		110	
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		83/75	
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		9	
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		2.2	
Urban population (%)		94	
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		0.5	
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		-4.7	
Foreign born (%)		32.0 ^f	
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		663	
Intentional homicides (per 100,000 inhabitants)		21	
Environment		2000-2006	
Threatened species		35	
Forested area (% of land area)		41	
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		13548/121.3	
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		16622 ^e	

a Persons aged 16 to 65 years. b 1997. c 2004. d 2003. e 2002. f Estimated data.

Vanuatu

	Region	Oceania-Melanesia			
Largest urban agglom. (pop., 000s)		Vila (36)			
	Currency	vatu			
Population in 2006 (proj., 000s)		215			
	Surface area (square kms)	12189			
Population density (per square km)		18			
United Nations membership date		15 September 1981			
Economic indicators		2000	2005		
Exchange rate (national currency per US\$)A		142.81	109.65 ^b		
Consumer price index (2000=100)		100	112		
Balance of payments, current account (million US\$)		-14	-64		
Tourist arrivals (000s)		58	61 ^c		
GDP (million current US\$)		223	291 ^c		
GDP (per capita current US\$)		1164	1405 ^c		
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)		21.0	21.0		
Agricultural production index (1999-2001=100)		98	97 ^c		
Food production index (1999-2001=100)		98	97 ^c		
Motor vehicles (per 1,000 inhabitants) ^d		36.6	53.2 ^e		
Telephone lines (per 100 inhabitants)		10.5	3.2		
Internet users, estimated (000s)		4.0	7.5		
Total trade	Major trading partners			2005	
	(million US\$) ^f	(% of exports) ^f		(% of imports) ^f	
Exports	23.2	Bangladesh	22	Australia	44
Imports	86.7	Japan	12	New Zealand	12
		UK	10	Fiji	9
Social indicators		2000-2006			
Population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		2.0			
Population aged 0-14 years (%)		40.0			
Population aged 60+ years (women and men, % of total)		5.0/5.0			
Sex ratio (women per 100 men)		96			
Life expectancy at birth 2000-2005 (women and men, years)		70/67			
Infant mortality rate 2000-2005 (per 1,000 births)		34			
Total fertility rate 2000-2005 (births per woman)		4.2			
Urban population (%)		23			
Urban population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		3.5			
Rural population growth rate 2000-2005 (% per annum)		1.5			
Foreign born (%)		1.6 ^g			
Government education expenditure (% of GNP)		10.0			
Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio (w and m per 100)		77/82			
Third-level students (women and men, % of total)		36/64			
Television receivers (per 1,000 inhabitants)		13			
Parliamentary seats (women and men, % of total)		4/96			
Environment		2000-2006			
Threatened species		34			
Forested area (% of land area)		37			
CO2 emissions (000s Mt of carbon dioxide/per capita)		89/0.4			
Energy consumption per capita (kilograms oil equiv.)		139 ^h			
Precipitation (mm)		2222 ⁱ			

Average minimum and maximum temperatures (centigrade) i 21.5/28.2 a Official rate. b August 2006. c 2004. d Source: World Automotive Market Report, Auto and Truck International (Illinois). e 2002. f 2000. g 1989. h Estimated data. i Port Vila.

Technical notes

Geographical coverage

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

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

Notes on the indicators

Terms given below in *italic* are defined in the "Data dictionary", which begins on p. 58.

General indicators

Region is given according to regional groupings of countries and areas based mainly on continents. This information is from *Standard Country or Area Codes and Geographical Regions for Statistical Use*, Revision 4 (United Nations publication, excerpted at the Statistics Division Internet site, <<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>>).

Currency shows the national monetary unit and is from table 44 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. [13]

Population projections for 2006 were prepared by the United Nations Population Division and published in *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. They are available also at <<http://esa.un.org/unpp/>>. [19]

Surface area (excluding polar regions and uninhabited islands) is from table 3 in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. [10]

Population density refers to population per square kilometre of surface area. This series is from table 3 in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*. [10] and *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*.

Largest urban agglomeration shows the population of the largest urban agglomeration (city plus contiguous 217 built-up areas) or, if unavailable, largest city according to its administrative boundaries for each country or area. This series is from Tables A.12 and 13 of the *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision*. [18] <<http://www.un.org/esa.un.org/unup/>>. See also <<http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WUP2005/2005wup.htm>>.

United Nations membership date is from the United Nations *Terminology Bulletin*, <<http://unterm.un.org/>> and List of Member States, <www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html>.

Economic indicators

Exchange rates are shown in units of national currency per US dollar and refer to end-of-period quotations. Unless otherwise stated, the table refers to the midpoint market rates (average of buying and selling rates). This series is compiled by the International Monetary Fund and is published as table 44 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. [13] For currencies for which IMF does not publish exchange rates, non-commercial rates derived from the operational rates of exchange for United Nations programmes are shown.

Consumer price index numbers published in table 6 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* [13] are designed to show changes over time in the cost of selected goods and services that are considered as representative of the consumption habits of the population concerned. The indices here generally refer to "all items" and to the country as a whole.

The *industrial production index* shown here generally covers mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water. It does not include construction unless otherwise indicated. This series is from table 5 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. [13]

Unemployment is defined to include persons above a certain age who during a specified period of time were without work, currently available for work and seeking work. National definitions of unemployment often differ from the recommended international standard definitions and thereby limit international comparability. Inter-country comparisons are also complicated by the different types of data collection systems used to obtain information on unemployed persons. Unless otherwise noted, these data are national employment office statistics compiled by the International Labour Office and published in table 11 in the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*. [13] Supplementary data were obtained from the International Labour Office, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. [5]. See also <<http://laborsta.ilo.org/>>

Balance of payments, current account. This series refers to the current account balance and is from the International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics*. [6]

Tourist arrivals data are those compiled by the World Tourism Organization. They are published in the *Yearbook of Tourism Statistics* [25], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

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

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

The exchange rates for the conversion of GDP national currency data into United States dollars are the average market rates published by the International Monetary Fund in its monthly publication *International Financial Statistics*. [6] Official exchange rates are used only when free market rates are not available. For non-members of the Fund, the conversion rates used are the average of United Nations operational rates of exchange. It should be noted that the conversion from local currency into US dollars introduces deficiencies in comparability over time and among countries which should be considered when using the data. For example, comparability over time is distorted when exchange rate fluctuations differ substantially from domestic inflation rates. These series are published in the *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates* [15], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

Gross domestic product per capita estimates are the value of all goods and services produced in the economy divided by population. These estimates are also published in the *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates* [15], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

Gross fixed capital formation data are based on the percentage distribution of GDP in current prices. This series is from the National Accounts Database compiled from national data provided to the United Nations Statistics Division and is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16] Data in national currency are published in *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables*. [14]

Labour force participation rate for the adult population (15 years and over) refers to the total of employed persons (including employers, persons working on their own account, salaried employees and wage earners and, in so far as data are available, unpaid family workers) and of unemployed persons at the time of the census or survey which provided the data. In general, the economically active population does not include full-time students who are not working, persons occupied solely in household work, retired persons living entirely on their own means and persons wholly dependent upon others. These series are from the estimates and projections published in the *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* prepared by the International Labour Office. [4]

Employment in industrial and agricultural sectors refer to the population above a specified age who perform any work at all, in the reference period, for pay or profit in industry (mining, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water) and agriculture. These include persons who are temporarily absent from a job, for such reasons as illness, maternity or parental leave, holiday, training or industrial dispute. These percentages in which employment in the sector is the numerator and total employment the denominator are published in the *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* prepared by the International Labour Office. [4]

- Agricultural production index* covers all crops and livestock products. This series is from the Internet site of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <apps.fao.org>. It is published in *FAO Yearbook: Production* [2], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]
- Food production index* covers commodities that are considered edible and contain nutrients. (Coffee and tea are therefore excluded because they have practically no nutritional value). The index numbers shown may differ from those produced by countries themselves because of differences in concepts of production, coverage, weights, time reference of data, and methods of evaluation. The series include estimates made by FAO in cases where no official or semi-official figures are available from the countries. This series is from the Internet site of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations <apps.fao.org>. It is published in the *FAO Yearbook: Production* [2], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]
- Primary energy production* refers to the first stage of production of various forms of energy, converted into a common unit (metric ton of oil equivalent). This series is from the Energy Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is published in the *Energy Statistics Yearbook* [11], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]
- Motor vehicles in use* series is calculated from data compiled from national statistical sources and is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16] It refers to passenger cars and commercial vehicles in use according to census on registration figures for year's census or annual registration took place.
- Telephones lines* series is calculated from the number of main telephone lines in operation. The source of data is the International Telecommunications Union's publications, *World Telecommunication Report* [8], and *Yearbook of Statistics*. [9] It is published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]
- Internet users* are mainly based on reported estimates, or derivations based on reported Internet access provider subscriber counts and in a few cases, calculated by multiplying the number of hosts by an estimated multiplier. This series is from the *International Telecommunication Union Yearbook of Statistics* [8]. It is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16] See also <<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>>
- Total Trade*: exports and imports show the movement of goods out of and into a country as shown in Tables 1 and 2 of the United Nations *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*. [12]. Exports are generally valued at the frontier of the importing country (f.o.b. valuation). Imports are valued at the frontier of the importing country (c.i.f. valuation). Both imports and exports are shown in United States dollars. Conversion from national currencies is made by means of currency conversion factors based on official exchange rates (par values or weighted average exchange rates).

Major export and import trading partners are expressed as percentages of total exports and imports of the country or area, as estimated by the United Nations Statistics Division from its Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE). These series are published in the United Nations *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*. [12]

Social indicators

The *population annual growth rate* is the average annual percentage change in total population size in the period 2000-2005. This series is from table A.11 in *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. [19]

Population age group 0-14 years refers to the population aged 0-14 years of both sexes as a percentage of total population. Age group 60 years and over refers to elderly men as a percentage of all males and elderly women as a percentage of all females. These series are from the United Nations publication *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. [19]

Sex ratio is calculated from data prepared by the United Nations Population Division and is published in *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. [19]

Life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rate are five-year averages for the period 2000-2005 and are from tables A.26 and A.27 respectively in *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. [19]

Total fertility rate is a five-year average for the period 2000-2005 and is from table A.20 in the United Nations publication *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. [19] Supplementary data are from the United Nations publication *Demographic Yearbook*. [10]

Contraceptive use refers to use by currently married women of child-bearing age, of any method and is expressed as a percentage. The source of data is the contraceptive use database compiled by the United Nations Population Division and is published in the *World Contraceptive Use 2005*, CD-ROM Edition – Data in digital form (POP/DB/CP/Rev. 2005). See also < <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/contraceptive2005/WCU2005.htm>>.

Urban population, urban population growth rate and rural population growth rate series are based on the number of persons defined as urban or rural according to national definitions of this concept. In most cases these definitions are those used in the most recent population census. These series are from *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision*. [18]

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

The term *refugee* in this series refers to persons granted a humanitarian status and/or those granted temporary protection. It includes persons, who have been granted temporary protection on a group

basis. The series also includes returned refugees, asylum seekers and persons displaced internally within their own country for reasons that would make them of concern to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) if they were outside their country of origin. This series is from *2005 Global Refugee Trends, Table 1. Asylum Seekers*, refugees and others of concern to UNHCR. [22] See also <<http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/STATISTICS/4486ceb12.pdf>>.

Government educational expenditures is from the World Education Indicators database calculated from Global Education Digest, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. It shows the general trends in public expenditure on public and private education expressed as a percentage of the gross national product. The data shown should be considered as approximate indications of the public resources allocated to education. [20] See also <<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/ReportFolders/>>

Primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio and percentage of third level students are from World Education Indicators database calculated from Global Education Digest, UNESCO Institute for Statistics. [20] See also <<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/>>

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

Newspaper circulation data are compiled by UNESCO [20] and are published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

Television receivers in use refer to television receivers in use and/or licenses issued per thousand inhabitants. This series is from the *World Telecommunication Indicators database*, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) [8].

Intentional homicides (homicide purposely inflicted) refers to death purposely inflicted by another person per 100,000 population. Data are from the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* [10], where homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons is reported as a cause of death.

Seats in parliament refers to the number of women and men in the lower chamber of parliament expressed as a percentage. These data are published in the *Women in National Parliaments* and the Internet site of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, <<http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>> [7].

Environmental indicators

Data on the number of *threatened species* include plants and animals and are compiled by the World Conservation Union IUCN/Species Survival Commission (SSC), published in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.[23] See <<http://www.redlist.org/info/tables/table5.html>>.

Forested area data are from State of the World's Forests, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [3] and are also published in the United Nations Statistical Yearbook.[16] See also the Internet site of the *State of the World's Forests* at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/y0900e/y0900e00.htm>

CO₂ emission estimates represent the mass of CO₂ produced during the combustion of solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels, from gas flaring and the manufacture of cement. These estimates do not include bunker fuels used in international transportation due to the difficulty of apportioning these fuels among the countries benefiting from that transport. These estimates are from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center located at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, United States of America [1] <http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/trends/emis/tre_coun.htm>, and from the Secretariat of the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Greenhouse Gas and Inventory Database* [21], <<http://ghg.unfccc.int/>>. Relative to other industrial sources for which CO₂ emissions are calculated, statistics on gas flaring activities are sparse and sporadic and in countries where gas flaring activities account for a considerable proportion of the total CO₂ emission, the sporadic nature of gas flaring statistics may produce spurious or misleading trends in national CO₂ emissions. This series is also published in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

CO₂ Per capita emissions figures are obtained by dividing total emissions of carbon dioxide by the population for a particular country and year.

Commercial energy consumption refers to "apparent consumption" and is derived from the formula "production + imports - exports - bunkers +/- stock changes". Accordingly the series may in some cases represent only an indication of the magnitude of actual inland availability. This series was obtained from the Energy Statistics Database of the United Nations Statistics Division. It is published in the *Energy Statistics Yearbook* [11], and in the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook*. [16]

Total amount of precipitation and average minimum and maximum temperatures are measurements from the weather stations closest to the largest urban agglomeration or city. These series are from the World Meteorological Organization. [24], <www.worldweather.org/>

Data dictionary

A

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

agriculture (agriculture, hunting and related service activities): Comprises the following divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 3.1: growing of crops, market gardening, horticulture; farming of animals; growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming); agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities; hunting, trapping and game propagation, including related service activities; forestry, logging and related service activities; fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing. (United Nations, 2002)

agricultural production and food production indices: The indices of agricultural production of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. All the indices at the country, regional and world levels are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by average international commodity prices in the base period and summed for each year. To obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate for the base period. The commodities covered in the computation of indices of agricultural production are all crops and live-stock products originating in each country. Practically all products are covered, with the main exception of fodder crops. The category of food production includes commodities that are considered edible and that contain nutrients. Accordingly, coffee and tea are excluded because they have practically no nutritive value. (FAO, 1995, p. ix)

annual growth: See rate of change

area: See land and water area

B

balance of payments: A statistical statement that systematically summarizes, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world. Transactions, for the most part between residents and non-residents, consist of transactions involving goods, services and income; transactions involving

* *References for the data dictionary are given in parenthesis; refer to the list of references beginning on page 66.*

financial claims on, and liabilities to, the rest of the world; and transactions (such as gifts) classified as transfers, which involve offsetting entries to balance – in an accounting sense – one-sided transactions. (IMF, 1993, para. 13) See also current account.

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

base year: See base period

C

CO₂ emissions: Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a colourless, odourless and non-poisonous gas formed by combustion of carbon and in the respiration of living organisms and is considered a greenhouse gas. Emissions means the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time. (United Nations, 1992 and 1996)

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

consumer price index: Measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a reference population acquires, uses or pays for consumption. A consumer price index is estimated as a series of summary measures of the period-to-period proportional change in the prices of a fixed set of consumer goods and services of constant quantity and characteristics, acquired, used or paid for by the reference population. Each summary measure is constructed as a weighted average of a large number of elementary aggregate indices. Each of the elementary aggregate indices is estimated using a sample of prices for a defined set of goods and services obtained in, or by residents of, a specific region from a given set of outlets or other sources of consumption goods and services. (ILO, 1988)

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

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

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

D

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

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

E

economically active population: (“usually active” or “currently active”) comprises all persons of either sex above a specified age who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services (employed and unemployed, including those seeking work for the first time), as defined by the *System of National Accounts (SNA)*, during a specified time reference period. The economically active population may be related to the total population for the derivation of the crude participation rate, or, more appropriately, to the population above the age prescribed for the measurement of the economically active population. Production includes all individual or collective goods or services that are supplied to units other than their producers, or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods or services used up in the process of producing such goods or services; the own-account production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final consumption or gross capital formation; the own-account production of housing services by owner-occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff. Not economically active population comprises the balance of the population. (United Nations and others, 1994)

education expenditure: See government education expenditure

employment: The “employed” comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief reference period not longer than one week, were in “paid employment” or in “self-employment” as defined below. “Persons in paid employment” comprise all persons in the following categories: (a) “at work”: persons who during the reference period performed some work for wages, salary or related payments, in cash or in kind; (b) “with a job but not at work”: persons who, having already worked in their present job, were absent during the reference period and continued to have a strong attachment to their job. “Persons in self-employment” comprise all persons (a) “at work”: persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; (b) “with work but not at work”: persons who during the reference period had work to be performed at the workplace but were temporarily absent due to illness or injury, vacation, holiday or ceremonies, bad weather or other similar reasons. Employers, own-account workers [other than those who were paid directly for services performed], members of producers’ cooperatives, and unpaid family workers, irrespective of the number of hours worked, should be considered in self-employment and should be classified as “at work” or “not at work” as the case may be. (International

Labour Organisation (ILO). Current International Recommendations on Labour Statistics, 2000 Edition. Geneva, 2000. (pages 49-51)

- energy*: Comprises primary energy from sources that involve only extraction or capture, with or without separation from contiguous material, cleaning or grading, before the energy embodied in that source can be converted into heat or mechanical work, and secondary energy from all sources of energy that results from transformation of primary sources. (United Nations, 1982, para. 29)
- energy consumption*: Apparent consumption of energy comprises inland deliveries of energy commodities, which is equal to imports plus production minus changes in stocks minus exports. (United Nations, 1982, paras. 161-165) See also energy. enrolment ratio: See primary-secondary gross enrolment ratio.
- exchange rate*: Price in a given currency at which bills drawn in another currency may be bought. (Oxford University Press, 1982).
- exports (merchandise)*: Goods leaving the statistical territory of a country. In the "general trade system", the definition of the statistical territory of a country coincides with its economic territory. In the "special trade system", the definition of the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, mainly that part which coincides with the free circulation area for goods. "The free circulation area" is a part of the economic territory of a country within which goods "may be disposed of without Customs restrictions". In the case of exports, the transaction value is the value at which the goods were sold by the exporter, including the cost of transportation and insurance, to bring the goods onto the transporting vehicle at the frontier of the exporting country (a FOB type valuation). (United Nations, M/52/Rev.2 and Series G)

F

- food production index*: See agricultural production and food production indices.
- foreign-born*: Individuals not born in the territory in which they live. (United Nations, 1958)
- forest and other wooded land*: Land under natural or planted stands of trees, whether productive or not, including land from which forest has been cleared but which will be reforested in the foreseeable future, and including areas occupied by roads, small cleared tracts and other small open areas within the forest that constitute an integral part of the forest. (FAO/United Nations ECE, 1995)

G

- government education expenditure*: General government expenditures for educational affairs and services at pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary levels and subsidiary services to education. Expenditures comprise final consumption expenditures, gross capital formation, subsidies and loans. General government comprises all central, state and local government units and non-profit institutions controlled and mainly financed by government units. (UNESCO, 1978)
- gross domestic product (GDP)*: An aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their

outputs). The sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services, or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units. (42, paras. 1.128 and 2.173-2.174) (United Nations and others, 1993)

gross fixed capital formation: The total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more than one year. (United Nations and others, 1994, para. 10.33)

growth rate: See rate of change and rate of increase

H

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

I

imports (merchandise): Goods which add to the stock of material resources of a country by entering its economic territory. Goods simply being transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted (except for goods for inward processing) do not add to the stock of material resources of a country and are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In many cases, a country's economic territory largely coincides with its customs territory, which is the territory in which the customs law of a country applies in full. In the case of imports, the transaction value is the value at which the goods were purchased by the importer plus the cost of transportation and insurance to the frontier of the importing country (a CIF-type valuation). (United Nations, M/52/Rev.2 and Series G). See also exports.

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

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

inhabitants: Inhabitants of a State may be subjects, citizens or nationals of that State, who enjoy certain political rights, or they may be aliens or foreigners who are citizens of another State, or citizens of no State at all and are called stateless. (United Nations, 1958) See also population.

L

land and water area: Total land area comprises agricultural land, forest and other wooded land, built-up and related land (excluding scattered farm buildings), wet open land, dry open land with special

vegetation cover and open land without, or with insignificant, vegetation cover. Water area comprises inland waters and tidal waters. (United Nations, n.d.)

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

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

long-term rate of change: See rate of change

M

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

N

newspaper circulation: See daily newspaper circulation.

O

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

P

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

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

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

population density: See density of population

precipitation: Quantity of rain, snow etc. falling to ground. Average annual normals over a long (multiyear) period. (Oxford University Press, 1982; WMO, 1982)

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

R

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

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

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

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

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

S

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

surface area: See land and water area.

T

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

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

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

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

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

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

tourist (international): Any person who travels to a country other than that in which s/he has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited, and who stay at least one night in a collective or private accommodation in the country visited. (United Nations and World Tourism Organization, 1994)

trading partner: See partner countries.

U

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

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

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

urban population: Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all countries. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. (United Nations, 1998).

V

vehicles: See motor vehicles

References

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 1994). *Definition and Classification of Commodities* (Draft) (Rome). <<http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/faoinfo/economic/faodef/FAODEFE.HTM>>
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2003). *FAO Production Yearbook, 2003* (Rome).
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and United Nations, Economic Commission for Europe (FAO/ECE, 1995). Joint Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics, as contained in *Forest Resources Assessment 1990: Global Synthesis*, FAO Forestry Paper 124 (Rome).
- International Labour Organization (ILO, 1988). *Current International Recommendations on Labour Statistics, 1988 Edition* (Geneva).
- International Monetary Fund (IMF, 1993). *Balance of Payments Manual, Fifth Edition* (Washington, D.C.).
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU, n.d.). *Telecommunication Indicator Handbook, Version 1.0* (Geneva).
- Kendall, Sir Maurice G., and William R. Buckland for the International Statistical Institute (1982). *A Dictionary of Statistical Terms, Fourth Edition* (London, Longman Group).
- Oxford University Press (1982). *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English, Seventh Edition* (London).
- United Nations (n.d.). *Readings in International Environment Statistics, ECE Standard Statistical Classification of Land Use. Economic Commission for Europe, Conference of European Statisticians* (United Nations publication).
- United Nations (1945). Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice.
- United Nations (1951 and 1967). Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189 (1954), No. 2545, p. 137), art. 1) and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 606 (1967), No. 8791, p. 267).
- United Nations (1958). *Multilingual Demographic Dictionary, English Section*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies, No. 29 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.58.XIII.4).
- United Nations (1982). *Concepts and Methods in Energy Statistics, with Special Reference to Energy Accounts and Balances: A Technical Report*. Statistical Office, Series F, No. 29 and Corr. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.XVII.13 and corrigendum).
- United Nations (1992). United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1). Opened for signature at Rio de Janeiro on 4 June 1992.

- United Nations (1994). *Commodity Indexes for the Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3*. Statistical Division, Series M, No. 38, Rev. 2 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XVII.10).
- United Nations (1996). *Glossary of Environment Statistics*. Statistics Division, Series F, No. 67 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.XVII.12).
- United Nations (1998). *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Rev. 1*. Statistics Division, Series M, No. 67, Rev. 1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XVII.8).
- United Nations (M/49/Rev.4). *Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.4).
- United Nations (M/52/Rev.2). *International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/52/Rev.2).
- United Nations (Series G). *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*. Statistics Division, Series G (United Nations publication, annual).
- United Nations (Series P). *Industrial Commodity Statistics Yearbook*. Statistics Division, Series P (United Nations sales publication, annual).
- United Nations, Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Bank (United Nations and others, 1993). *System of National Accounts 1993* (SNA 1993) (United Nations publication Sales No. E.94.XVII.4).
- United Nations and World Tourism Organization (1994). *Recommendations on Tourism Statistics*. Series M, No. 83 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XVII.6).
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO, 1978). Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics (Paris), as contained in *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*, chap. 2 (Paris, annual).
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO, 1985). Revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Statistics on the Production and Distribution of Books, Newspapers and Periodicals (Paris), as contained in *UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*, chap. 7 (Paris, annual).
- World Conservation Union, 1994. "Threatened species categories", as contained in World Conservation Monitoring Centre, *Biodiversity Data Sourcebook*, WCMC Biodiversity Series No. 1 (Cambridge, World Conservation Press).
- World Health Organization (WHO, 1992). *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10), vol. 1 (Geneva).
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO, 1982). *Climatological Normals (CLINO) for Climate and Climate Ship Stations for the Period 1931-1960*, 1971 edition, WMO No. 117 (Geneva).

Statistical sources

- [1] Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, *Global, Regional, and National CO₂, Emission Estimates from Fossil Fuel Burning, Cement Production, and Gas Flaring: 1751-1996* (Oak Ridge, Tennessee, USA). See also <http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/ftp/ndp030/nation1751_2002.ems>
- [2] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *FAO Yearbook: Production, annual* (FAO, Rome). See also <apps.fao.org>.
- [3] _____, *State of the World's Forests* (FAO, Rome). See also <<http://www.fao.org/docrep/007/y5574e/y5574e00.htm>>
- [4] International Labour Office, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (Geneva). See also all ILO statistical databases at: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/lib/dblist.htm#statistics>
- [5] _____, *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* (Geneva).
- [6] International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics* (monthly and annual) (Washington, DC).
- [7] Inter-Parliamentary Union, *Women in National Parliaments*. See also <www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>.
- [8] International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Geneva, the ITU database. See also <<http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/>>
- [9] _____, *Yearbook of Statistics* (Geneva). See also <<http://www.itu.int/publications/docs/bdt/stat03.html>>
- [10] United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook* (Series R, United Nations publication, annual).
- [11] _____, *Energy Statistics Yearbook* (Series J, United Nations publication, annual).
- [12] _____, *International Trade Statistics Yearbook* (Series G, United Nations publication, annual).
- [13] _____, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (Series Q, United Nations publication, monthly).
- [14] _____, *National Accounts Statistics: Main Aggregates and Detailed Tables*, (Series X, United Nations publication, annual).
- [15] _____, *National Accounts Statistics: Analysis of Main Aggregates* (Series X, United Nations publication, annual).
- [16] _____, *Statistical Yearbook* (Series S, United Nations publication, annual).
- [17] _____, *Terminology Bulletin No. 347, Rev. 1* (United Nations publication, 1997) and corrigendum 1. See also <<http://www.un.org/Overview/unmember.html>>

- [18] _____, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision*, (ESA/P/WP.190, United Nations publication, biennial). See also < <http://www.un.org/esa.un.org/unup/>>
- [19] _____, *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision . Volume I Comprehensive Tables* (ST/ESA/SER. A/222, United Nations publication, biennial). See also < <http://esa.un.org/unpp/>>
- [20] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics, Montreal, the UNESCO statistics database. See also <<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/>>
- [21] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), *Greenhouse Gas Inventory Database* <<http://ghg.unfccc.int>>
- [22] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *2004 UNHCR Population Statistics, Table 1. Asylum-seekers, refugees and others of concern to UNHCR, 2004*. See also < <http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics> >
- [23] The World Conservation Union, *2004 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. See also < <http://www.redlist.org/info/stats> >.
- [24] World Meteorological Organization, *Climatological Normals (CLINO) for the Period 1961-1990*, (Geneva). See also <www.worldweather.org/>
- [25] World Tourism Organization (WTO), Madrid, WTO statistics database and the "Yearbook of Tourism Statistics". See also < <http://www.world-tourism.org/facts/menu.html>>

Current United Nations statistical publications

For a complete catalogue
of publications prepared by
the UN Statistics Division,
contact the Division at:

United Nations DC2-1620
New York NY 10017 USA
facsimile: +1 (212) 963-4569
e-mail: statistics@un.org
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd>

To order publications:
UN Publications DC2-853
New York NY 10017 USA
tel. +1 (212)963-3489
<https://unp.un.org/>