



1.6 | Key indicators for other economies

	Population		Population density people per sq. km 2000	Gross national income				Gross domestic product		Life expectancy at birth years 2000	Adult illiteracy rate % of people 15 and above 2000	Carbon dioxide emissions thousand metric tons 1998
	thousands 2000	thousand sq. km 2000		\$ millions 2000 ^a	Per capita \$ 2000 ^a	PPP ^a \$ millions 2000	Per capita \$ 2000	% growth 1999-2000	Per capita % growth 1999-2000			
American Samoa	65	0.2	327	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	282
Andorra	67	0.5	149	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	80	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	68	0.4	155	642	9,440 ^b	680	10,000	3.7	2.8	75	..	337
Aruba	101	0.2	532	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,883
Bahamas, The	303	13.9	30	4,533	14,960	4,969	16,400	4.5	2.9	69	5	1,792
Bahrain	691	0.7	1,001	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	73	12	18,688
Barbados	267	0.4	621	2,469	9,250 ^f	4,010	15,020	4.1	3.8	75	..	1,569
Belize	240	23.0	11	746	3,110 ^g	1,258	5,240	10.2	6.6	74	7	399
Bermuda	63	0.1	1,260	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	462
Bhutan	805	47.0	17	479	590	1,161	1,440	7.0	3.9	62	..	386
Brunei	338	5.8	64	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	76	8	5,488
Cape Verde	441	4.0	109	588	1,330	2,100 ^h	4,760 ^h	6.8	3.6	69	26	121
Cayman Islands	35	0.3	135	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	289
Channel Islands	149	0.2	768	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	79	..	..
Comoros	558	2.2	250	212	380	887 ^h	1,590 ^h	-1.1	-3.6	61	44	70
Cyprus	757	9.3	82	9,361	12,370	15,734 ^h	20,780 ^h	4.8	4.4	78	3	5,918
Djibouti	632	23.2	27	553	880	..	..	0.7	-1.3	46	35	366
Dominica	73	0.8	97	..	..^c	..	..	0.5	..	76	..	84
Equatorial Guinea	457	28.1	16	363	800	2,560	5,600	16.9	13.8	51	17	253
Faeroe Islands	45	1.4	32	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	641
Fiji	812	18.3	44	1,480	1,820	3,636	4,480	-8.0	-9.2	69	7	721
French Polynesia	235	4.0	64	4,064	17,290	5,486	23,340	4.0	2.4	73	..	561
Greenland	56	341.7	0	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	528
Grenada	98	0.3	288	370	3,770	682	6,960	6.5	5.4	72	..	183
Guam	155	0.6	281	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	78	..	4,111
Guyana	761	215.0	4	652	860	2,795	3,670	-0.7	-1.3	63	2	1,649
Iceland	281	103.0	3	8,540	30,390	8,069	28,710	5.0	3.7	80	..	2,083
Isle of Man	75	0.6	131	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	91	0.7	124	86	950	..	..	-1.8	-4.2	62	..	22
Liechtenstein	32	0.2	200	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	438	2.6	169	18,439	42,060	19,934	45,470	8.5	6.9	77	..	7,678
Macao, China	438	..	..	6,385 ⁱ	14,580 ⁱ	7,967	18,190	4.6	3.7	79	6	1,630
Maldives	276	0.3	920	541	1,960	1,171	4,240	4.8	2.3	68	3	330
Malta	390	0.3	1,219	3,559	9,120 ^f	6,448	16,530	4.7	4.2	78	8	1,803
Marshall Islands	52	0.2	286	102	1,970	..	..	0.5	..	65	..	..
Mayotte	145	0.4	388	..	..^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	118	0.7	168	250	2,110	..	..	3.0	1.2	68	..	..
Monaco	32	0.0	16,410	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands Antilles	215	0.8	269	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	76	3	7,753
New Caledonia	213	18.6	12	3,203	15,060	4,641	21,820	2.1	0.3	73	..	1,746
Northern Mariana Islands	72	0.5	151	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	19	0.5	41	..	..^c	..	..	5.4	..	70	..	242
Qatar	585	11.0	53	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	75	19	46,772
Samoa	170	2.8	60	246	1,450	859	5,050	7.0	6.4	69	20	132
São Tomé and Príncipe	148	1.0	154	43	290	..	..	2.9	0.7	65	..	77
Seychelles	81	0.5	181	573	7,050	..	..	1.2	-0.3	72	..	198
Solomon Islands	447	28.9	16	278	620	766 ^h	1,710 ^h	-14.0	-16.9	69	..	161
San Marino	27	0.1	450	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	80	..	..
St. Kitts and Nevis	41	0.4	114	269	6,570	449	10,960	2.6	2.3	71	..	103
St. Lucia	156	0.6	256	642	4,120	842	5,400	2.0	0.5	71	..	198
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	115	0.4	295	313	2,720	599	5,210	2.3	1.4	73	..	161
Suriname	417	163.3	3	788	1,890	1,450	3,480	-7.3	-7.9	70	..	2,139
Tonga	100	0.8	139	166	1,660	..	..	6.2	5.5	71	..	117
Vanuatu	197	12.2	16	226	1,150	583 ^h	2,960 ^h	2.2	0.1	68	..	62
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	121	0.3	356	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	78	..	11,706

a. PPP is purchasing power parity; see *Definitions*. b. Calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. c. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$2,996-9,265). d. Estimated to be high income (\$9,266 or more). e. Included under upper middle income economies in calculating the aggregates based on earlier data. f. Included under high income economies in calculating the aggregates based on earlier data. g. Included under lower middle income economies in calculating the aggregates based on earlier data. h. The estimate is based on regression; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates. i. Refers to GDP and GDP per capita.



About the data

This table shows data for 55 economies—small economies with populations between 30,000 and 1 million and smaller economies if they are members of the World Bank. Where data on gross national income (GNI) per capita are not available, the estimated range is given. For more information on the calculation of GNI (gross national product, or GNP, in the 1968 System of National Accounts), see *About the data* for table 1.1. As in last year's edition, this table excludes France's overseas departments—French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion—for which GNI and other economic measures are now included in the French national accounts.

Definitions

- **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 2000. See also table 2.1.
- **Surface area** is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways.
- **Population density** is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers.
- **Gross national income (GNI)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current U.S. dollars converted using the World Bank Atlas method (see *Statistical methods*).
- **GNI per capita** is gross national income divided by midyear population. GNI per capita in U.S. dollars is converted using the World Bank Atlas method.
- **PPP GNI** is gross national income converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.
- **Gross domestic product (GDP)** is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. Growth is calculated from constant price GDP data in local currency.
- **Life expectancy at birth** is the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.
- **Adult illiteracy rate** is the percentage of adults ages 15 and above who cannot, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
- **Carbon dioxide emissions** are those stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

Data sources

The indicators here and throughout the rest of the book have been compiled by World Bank staff from primary and secondary sources. More information about the indicators and their sources can be found in the *About the data*, *Definitions*, and *Data sources* entries that accompany each table in subsequent sections.