

Viability, Aid, Migration and Remittances in the Pacific: Some Thoughts

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I. What is the target group for “development”?

1. The relevant group should be the “people”, not the “nation”. In some island societies this is effectively co-terminous with the territory and with the “nation”: PNG, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands. But in others the people are spread across transnational space and it is not sensible to consider the home-resident pole in isolation. Some diaspora data:

Figure 1 Samoan Community by Place of Residence

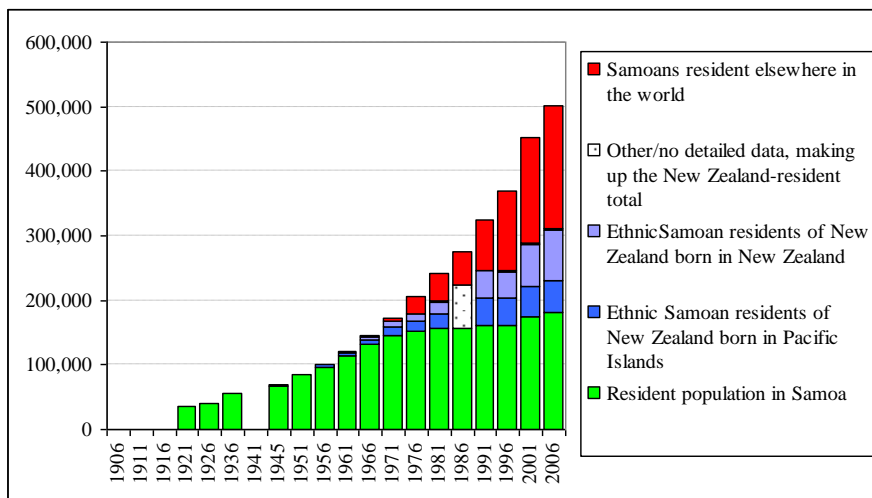


Figure 2 Cook Islands Maori Community by Place of Residence

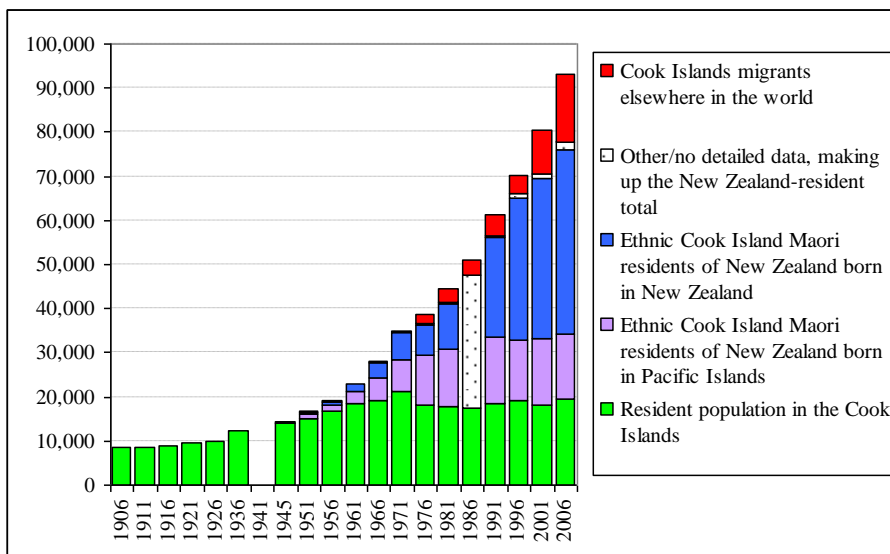


Figure 3: Tongan Community by Place of Residence

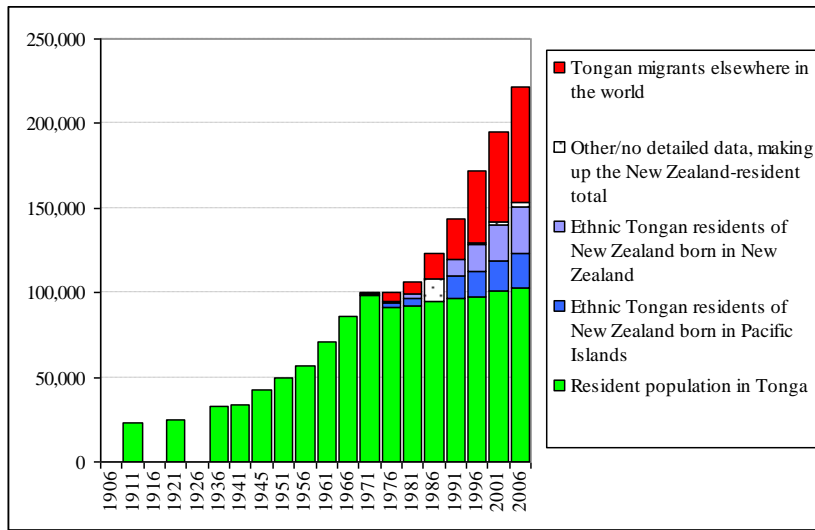


Figure 4: Niuean Community by Place of Residence

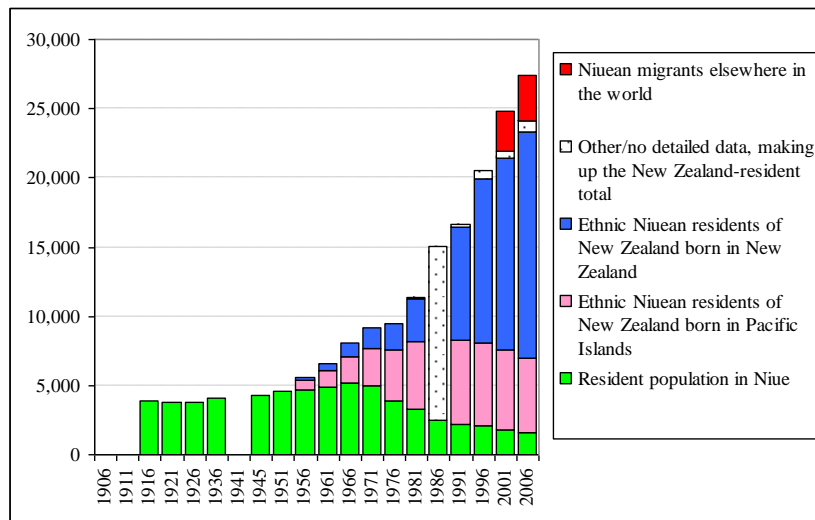


Figure 5: Tokelauan Community by Place of Residence

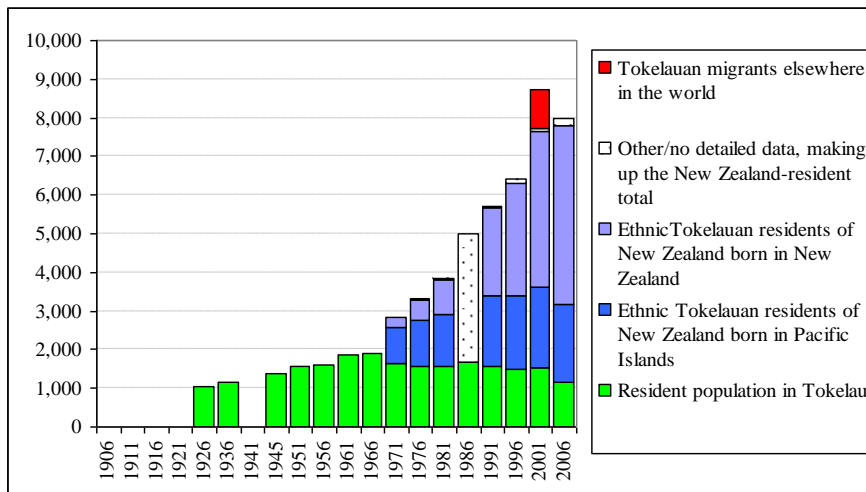


Figure 6: Tuvaluan Community by Place of Residence

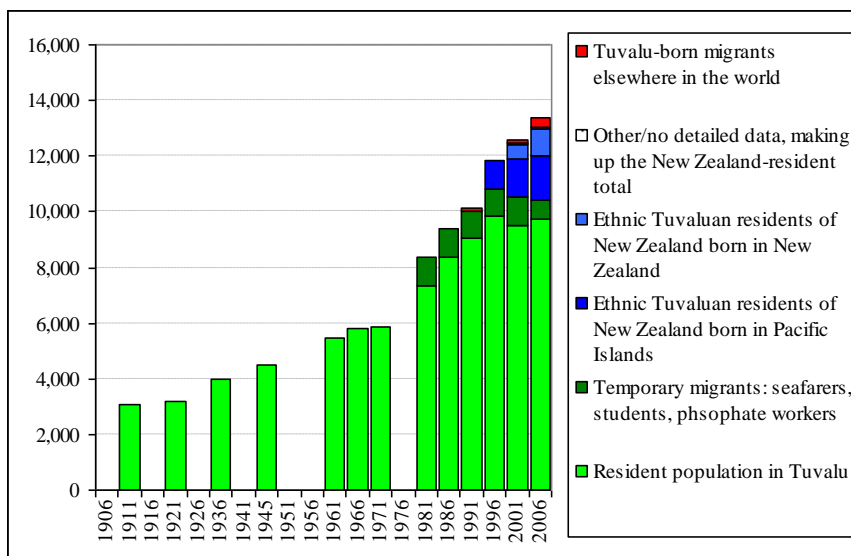
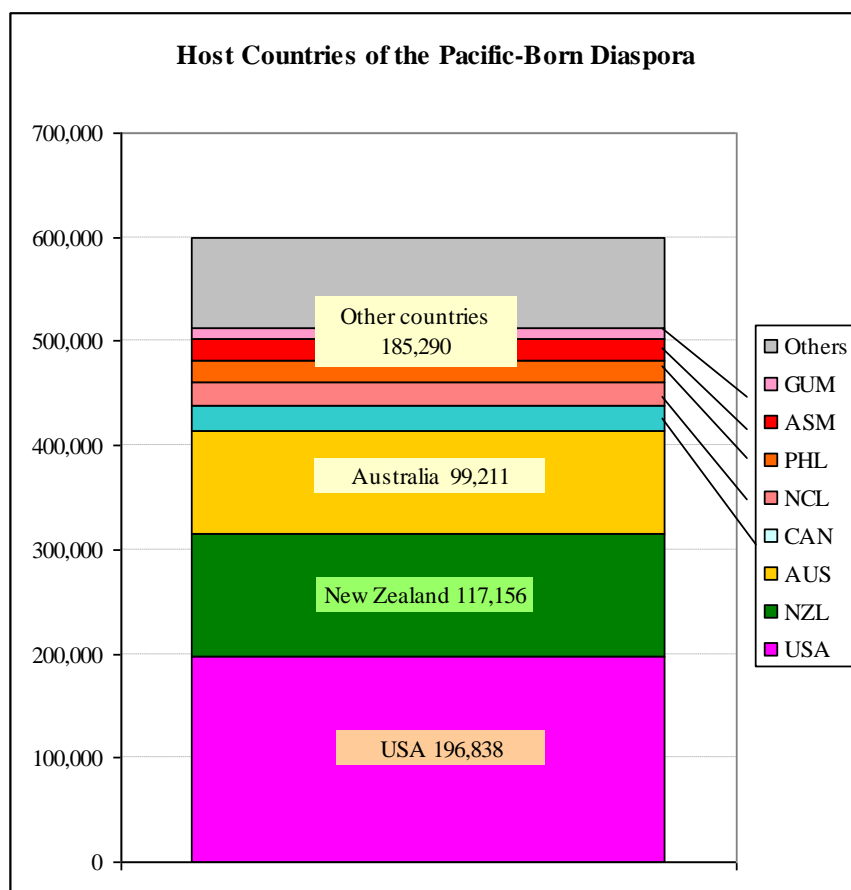


Figure 7

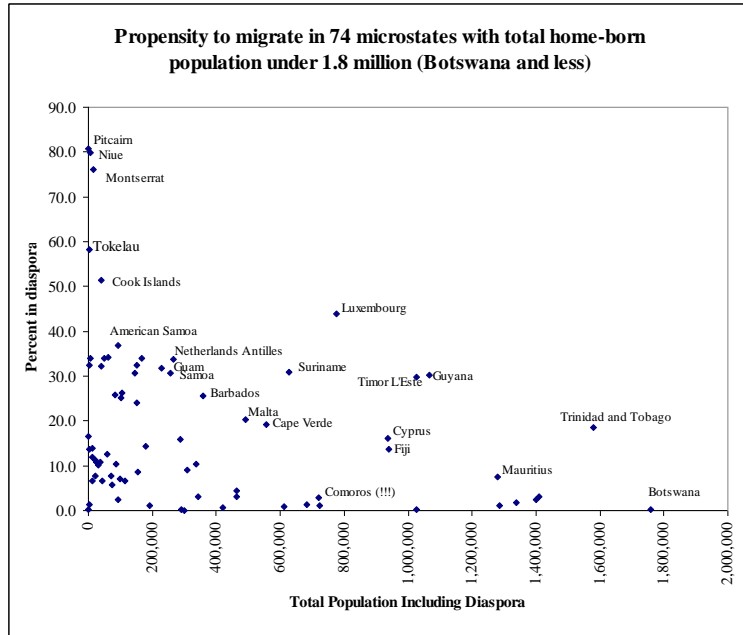


Source for Figure 7: Parsons, C.R., R. Skeldon, T.L. Walmsley, and L.A. Winters, *Quantifying International Migration : A Database of Bilateral Migrant Stocks*, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper WPS4165, March 2007, and accompanying database downloaded from http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/Global_Migrant_Origin_Database_Version_4.xls

2. “Sustainable development” is a term badly in need of careful unpacking. Whenever anyone recommends it or appeals to it they should be asked to explain what exactly is “developing”, what it means to “develop”, what mechanism is to do the “sustaining”, whether this mechanism is politically acceptable or not, and which structural options are being ruled out by use of the term. Unless very specific content is added, the words are mere rhetoric which confuse and conceal. From my corner, what is to be developed is the material welfare, life chances and cultural identity of each people, seen holistically as a people without regard to national borders unless and until those borders clearly have become effective dividing lines within the people. Development is sustainable so long as material welfare, life chances and cultural cohesion are maintained or enhanced through time without running up large liabilities that at some later stage are apt to prove destructive. This means that certain indicators often appealed to in the name of “sustainability” are in fact completely irrelevant – especially “trade imbalance”, “capital outflow”, “brain drain”, and that ugly expression, “aid dependence”.
3. Conceptually one ought to be thinking of “viability” and “sustainability” in terms of socioeconomic units – often transnational units - rather than “national” ones. The modern sector of any Pacific island people with migration outlets will lie offshore, inhabited by the diaspora of entrepreneurs and wage-workers which controls a large share of the financial and human capital of the people as a whole. Remittances form a direct cashflow link between the diaspora and the home population, but other links are equally important for long-run growth – especially patterns of return migration, back-and-forth visiting, communication via media channels, and accumulation of financial assets in metropolitan banks and share registers. Migration-adjusted national income accounting is in its infancy and is a rich area for empirical macroeconomic research¹.
4. “Carrying capacity” limits are psychological rather than physical but appear genuine. So long as there is a migration outlet available, Pacific islands’ home population has levelled off at roughly the pre-contact level (mid-eighteenth century) and population growth has been exported. Niue and Tokelau have depopulated in response mainly to ill-advised New Zealand policies and attitudes regarding security of citizenship. The urgency of out-migration grew rapidly in Tuvalu from the 1980s as pre-contact population was re-established. Kiribati now faces an even worse Malthusian cul-de-sac, but the barriers may be beginning to break. Smaller countries are better able to do “bottom-up globalisation” (John Connell’s phrase) – see Figures 8 and 9:

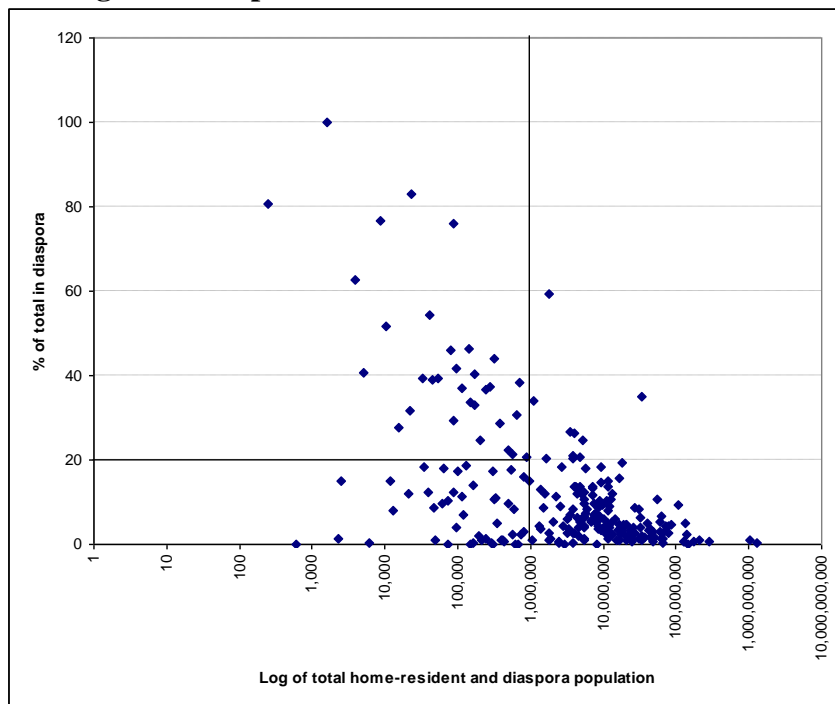
¹ Ueda, Kenichi, 2002, *Implications of Migration on Income and Welfare of Nationals*, International Monetary Fund Working Paper No. 02/215; Cardarelli, Roberto, and Kenichi Ueda, “Domestic and Global Perspectives of Migration to the United States”, in *United States: Selected Issues, IMF Country Report 04/228*, July 2004, pp.16-29.

Figure 8



Source: Parsons dataset at http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/Global_Migrant_Origin_Database_Version_4.xls

Figure 9: Proportion of Home-Born in the Two Poles

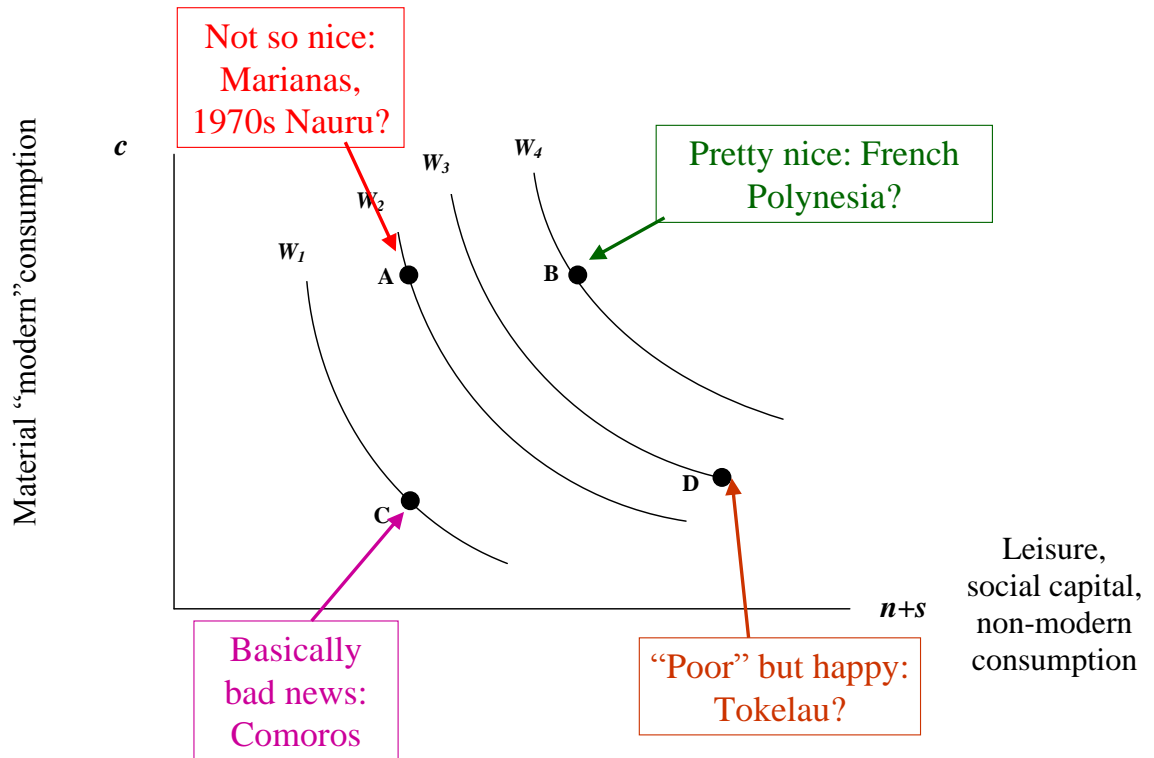


II What is “development” anyway?

5. National-accounts aggregates prepared for the home population in isolation not only ignore much of the actual (but offshore) modern sector; they also miss the degree of success in preserving non-material wealth in the form of culture and human capital while raising material welfare. “Development” frequently trades off material gains against non-material losses (Figure 10). Care is needed, though, in identifying which non-material goods really matter;

large slabs of “Pacific culture” are hybrid outcomes of missionary colonialism and are still evolving fast.

Figure 10: A development social-welfare function?

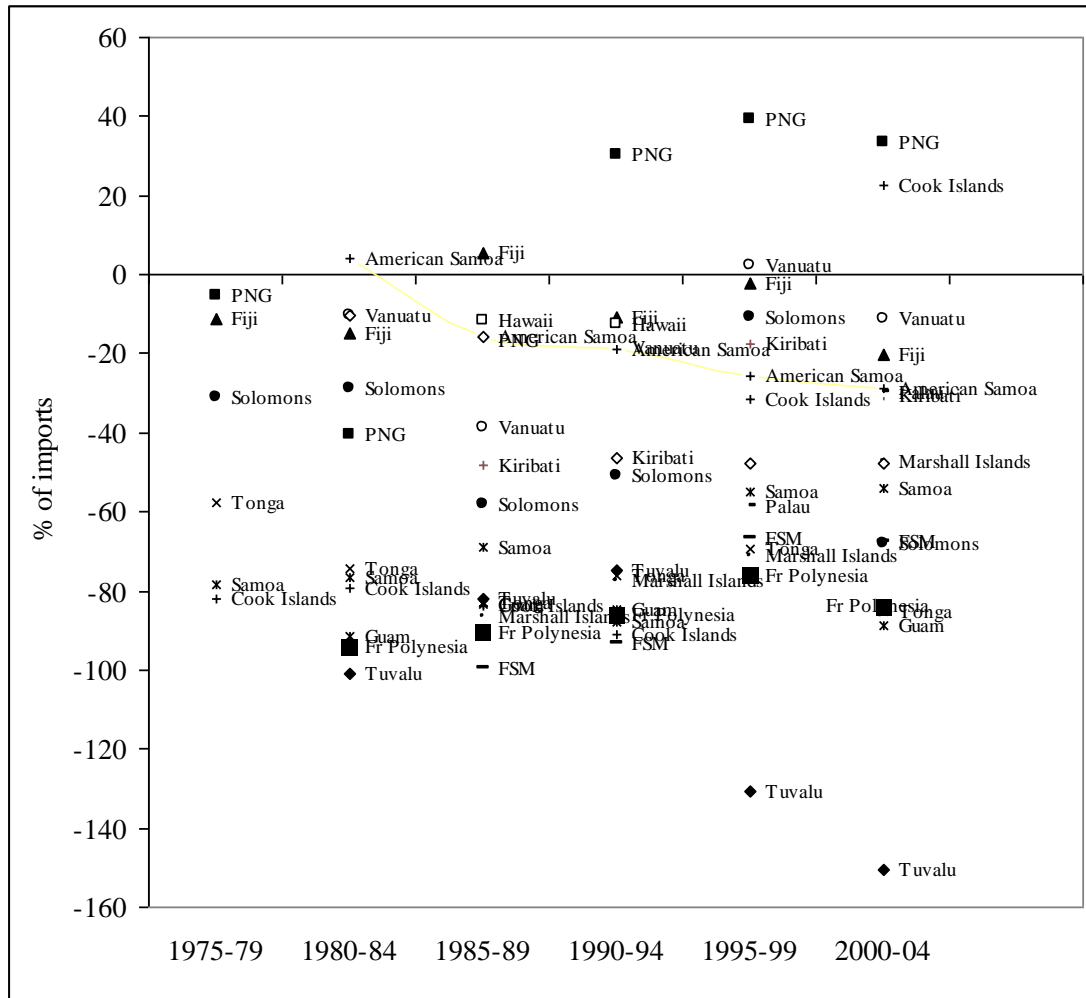


Source: Geoffrey Bertram and Bernard Poirine, “Island Political Economy”, Chapter 10 in G. Baldacchino (ed) *A World of Islands: An Island Studies Reader*, University of Prince Edward Island, Canada, 2007, p.338.

IV The big Viability/Sustainability Issue is Macroeconomic

6. Rule 1: don’t get hypnotised by the trade balance (this is the mistake most outside analysts instantly fall into). See Figure11 – commercial trade deficits are common and sustained, therefore (to date at least) sustainable. None of the countries has run up unsustainable international debt – instead, they have simply sustained import capacity by means other than conventional exports.
7. The place to start is with the relationship of imports to well-being, and the identification of the components of well-being that are not sustainable by imports. Much of the latter has to do with “the village”, its way of life and the problem of how important it is to hold young people in the village economy, and for players in the village to have cash opportunities for sale of products outside. (There is clearly a major issue with the place of lamb flap and corned beef in the islander diet, with local staples and meat as the substitutes.)

Figure 11
Goods and Services Balances of Seventeen Pacific Territories



Source: Geoff Bertram, "Pacific Island Economies" in M. Rapaport (ed) *The Pacific Islands: Environment and Society* second edition, forthcoming 2009.

8. Sustaining imports requires some source of funding, but not necessarily "trade balance" with exports ramped up to equal imports. Balance-of-payments current account equilibrium and reasonable living standards can be sustained with very low commodity exports, as Tuvalu dramatically illustrates. Diagnosis requires that the funding flows be identified, quantified, and viewed from a dynamic long-run perspective. A recent attempt at doing this is Bertram and Poirine (2007). See Bertram and Poirine Figures 4 (merchandise exports), 5 (tourism), 8 (remittances), 9 (aid), 10 (offshore finance + tourism), and 11 (diversified).

9. Taxonomy of islands points to diversity of strategies:

Figure 12: The Bertram/Baldacchino Taxonomy

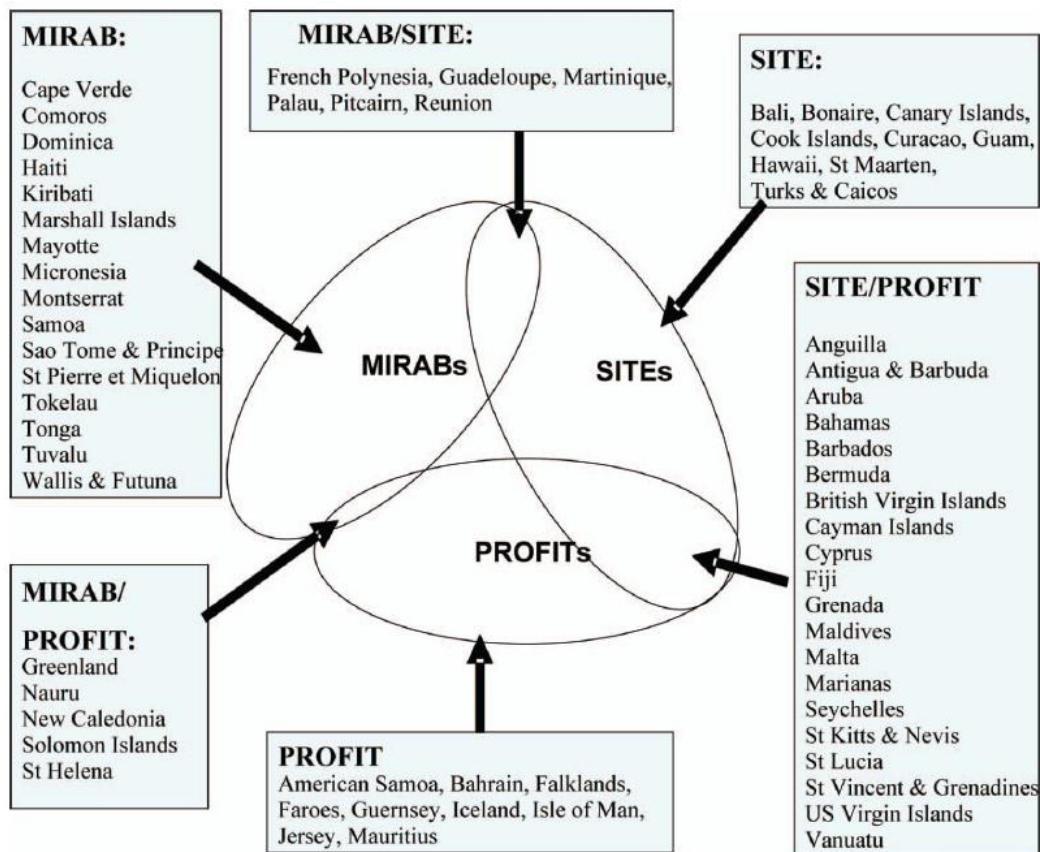


Figure 1. The structures of small economies: a threefold taxonomy (with overlaps).

Sources: Adapted from Bertram (2006) and Bertram and Poirine (2007).

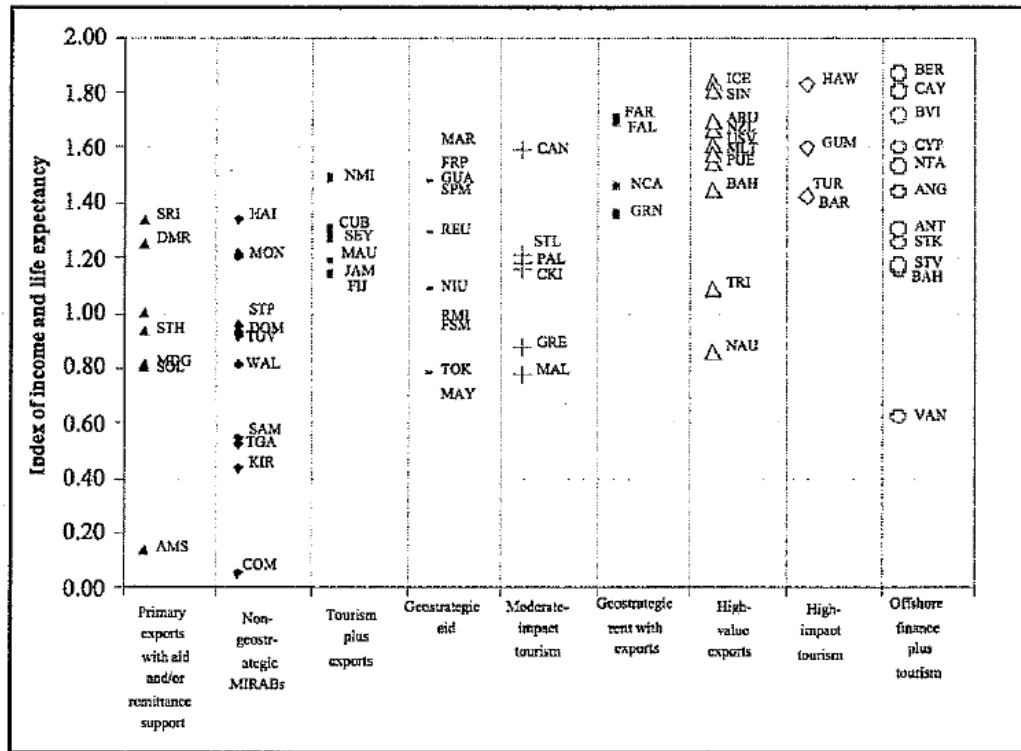
Source: G. Baldacchino and G. Bertram, “The Beak of the Finch: Insights Into the Economic development of Small Economies”, *The Round Table* 98 (401): 141-160, April 2009, p.152..

10. The MIRAB configuration is alive and well but has to be seen as only one point on a spectrum of economic structures that are capable of sustaining import capacity and onshore incomes. Individual island economies move back and forth along the spectrum in an opportunistic fashion, and it is not possible to prescribe one or another structure as being synonymous with “sustainability” or “viability”. A recurrent failing of aid agencies and metropolitan governments is to impose a particular top-down conception of what it means to “develop”, and to make aid conditional upon a shadow-play of compliance with this vision by the recipients. New Zealand appears to be re-entering the ideological time-warp that produced the unlamented (but lamentable) Pacific Islands Industrial Development Scheme of the 1970s. Australia has never got out of that time-warp.

11. The three-way MIRAB/SITE/PROFIT classification has been condensed to two by Oberst and McElroy²; in the other direction Bertram and Poirine have nine:

Figure 13: The Bertram-Poirine taxonomy

Welfare Levels and Economic Strategies for 68 Island Economies



Source: Appendix I

Source: Geoffrey Bertram and Bernard Poirine, "Island Political Economy", Chapter 10 in G. Baldacchino (ed) *A World of Islands: An Island Studies Reader*, University of Prince Edward Island, Canada, 2007, p.363.

V Measurement

12. Migration and remittances are at last beginning to feature in the work of the big international agencies, after several decades when they were invisible because they did not fall into the standardised categories of national-income accounting that dominate statistical reportage and database collection. The United Nations has now carried out some census-based exercises to locate where first-generation diasporas live around the world, and the Development Research Centre at Sussex University has produced (with the World Bank) a

² Ashley Oberst and Jerome L. McElroy, "Contrasting Socio-Economic and Demographic Profiles of Two, Small Island, Economic Species: MIRAB versus PROFIT/SITE", *Island Studies Journal* 2(2): 163-176, November 2007.

very valuable 225 x 225 country matrix of population by place of birth for (roughly) the year 2000³. These exercises have identified around 200 million migrants in the world economy at present, if a “migrant” is defined as someone living away from their birthplace.

13. Remittances have been poorly measured in Pacific balance-of-payments statistics for three main reasons:
 - a. The categories into which they are classified in the IMF’s BPM5 balance of payments statistics (“compensation of employees”, “workers’ remittances” and “migrant capital transfers”) are buried in the most unreliable and often incomplete sections of most countries’ statistics;
 - b. At least half of actual remittances flow through informal channels such as unrecorded cash transactions and in-kind gifts as part of the global informal economy outside the usual statistical catchments;
 - c. Most Pacific island countries are below the size threshold for serious attention in the main global databases, and a substantial number are sub-national jurisdictions (SNJs) which are excluded from World Bank and United Nations membership and reporting. Intensive work on Central and South American migration-remittances networks by the Inter-american Development Bank has not been matched by any comparable research effort in the Pacific.
14. The World Bank has woken up to remittances since the 2004 *Global Development Finance Report* put them into focus as being of the same order of magnitude as aid and direct investment flows in the global economy. The Bank’s *World Development Indicators* now include remittance estimates, and there is a new database being built under the Bank’s auspices by Dilip Ratha and Zhimei Xu, which is still unreliable and incomplete but will improve with time.
15. In the Pacific, the WDI data have at least partial coverage of Polynesia and Melanesia but are spectacularly blank on Micronesia, notwithstanding the massive in-migration to the Northern Marianas and Guam by Asian temporary migrants, and the rapid increase in Micronesian migration to the mainland USA and Hawai’i. Early census-based work by Ahlburg and his collaborators⁴ is a start but leaves a lot of research still required. Understanding the development of MIRAB or similar systems in the northern Pacific ought to have been central to the analysis underpinning US fiscal grants to the former Pacific Trust Territories but in fact there is little to be found, though the General Accounting Office had a team working for some

3

http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/Global_Migrant_Origin_Database_Version_4.xls

4

Dennis Ahlburg and Yong Nam Song, “Changes in the economic fortunes of Pacific Islanders in the USA in the 1990s”, *Asia Pacific Viewpoint* 47(1): 109-121, April 2006, p.111 Table 1; Dennis Ahlburg and Michael J. Levin, *The Northeast Passage: A Study of Pacific Islander Migration to American Samoa and the United States* ANU 1990.

time on fiscal sustainability and the repeated failure of attempts at capitalist transformation of Micronesian economies⁵.

16. The WDI dataset shows that the significance of remittance flows across Polynesia and Melanesia is extremely diverse. In two economies – Samoa and Tonga – remittances are officially shown as being in the range 20-30% of GDP (allowing for unrecorded transfers, the true ratios are probably double this). In Kiribati they are around 10-15%. In the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea net remittances are effectively zero or negative, with large expatriate communities of mining, administrative and military cadres sending big salaries home but only small diasporas of indigenous peoples residing outside the home islands. In Fiji, previously a typical Melanesian case with outward remittances, recorded inward net remittances took off in 2003 and are now about 5% of GDP. In French Polynesia remittances appear to be around 15% of GDP if gaps in the WDI data are patched over. The stylised fact is that until the past decade, remittances from offshore migrants was a Polynesian phenomenon, not a Melanesian one. This, however, would seem to reflect the prior fact that Melanesian migrants have not had access to metropolitan labour markets in North America and Australasia.
17. Incredibly, neither Australia nor New Zealand collect statistical information on remittances, though New Zealand has produced census-based profiles of Island peoples which includes income data. The design of the next census in both countries would benefit from revision to gather remittance information.
18. Measurement of aid flows is less problematic because of the existence of the OECD's DAC database and because the public-relations credit for aid falls to donor governments, which consequently have an incentive to report them fully. The main issues with aid statistics is their classification under headings such as "development" in the absence of any clear model of what exactly this means. New Zealand aid has until recently been packaged locally as "poverty alleviation" while still appearing as "development assistance" in the OECD data. French and US budgetary supplements to their present and former island territories are treated somewhat differently; the French seem to claim full "development" credit for every fiscal franc whereas US flows under its compacts and constitutional arrangements with Micronesian economies are (in some cases at least) missing from the DAC statistics.
19. The Pacific islands unequivocally receive more aid (of whatever kind) per capita than almost anywhere else on earth and this clearly has two major effects on their economies: public-sector employment is larger than it could be without aid flows, and living standards are substantially higher than could be sustained without aid. Rhetorical flourishes about switching to "sustainable development" projects capable of removing the fiscal burden from donors and loading it onto local industry are ill-advised and indicative of poor economic

⁵ Emil Friberg, Kendall Schaefer, and Leslie Holen, "US economic assistance to two Micronesian nations: Aid impact, dependency and migration", *Asia Pacific Viewpoint* 47(1): 123-133, April 2006.

analysis in the relevant agencies of donor governments. In both Micronesia and the Cook Islands in the 1990s, a faltering of aid flows plus rhetorical commitment to seeing them phased out on the basis of local “development” led directly and quickly to large-scale out-migration, because the most effective way for island peoples to substitute for falling aid is to increase remittances flows to sustain import capacity. Onshore productive capitalism is afflicted by small scale, large transport distances, diseconomies of scope in undiversified economies, and a strongly-unfavourable real exchange rate driven by aid and remittance flows, natural-resource rents, and other offshore income flows such as interest on the Kiribati RERF.

20. Nevertheless, there are transitions from one basis of sustainability to another; the Cook Islands tourism boom is a classic example.

VI. *Nation States and Governance*

21. The nation state and all its trappings is the biggest threat both to sustaining decent living standards in the islands and to getting sensible behaviour out of aid donors and host labour-markets. The nation state:
 - a. Confers spurious legitimacy on the notion of sovereign independence as being necessary both for indigenous self-esteem and for “sustainable development” in the usual sloganistic sense. Sovereignty places a deadweight burden on living standards and economic performance when it is pushed beyond the limits of history and common sense. The surrender of carefully-selected aspects of sovereignty is fundamental to small states’ ability to survive and thrive in the modern global order⁶ – and the EU indicates that there are benefits also for large countries. Two key attributes of sovereign independence in the Pacific are separation from citizenship in larger developed countries and the need to sustain a far more complex and demanding set of governmental institutions than can be warranted by the size of the populations involved. Two key features of sub-national non-sovereign jurisdictions in the Pacific are high living standards and easy migratory movement. Poverty in the Pacific is found in PNG, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and Kiribati – not in the Cook Islands, French Polynesia, the Northern Marianas, Guam or Hawai’i.
 - b. Imposes artificial and arbitrary boundaries on economic data that are as inappropriate as those old colonial borders the partition Africa, cutting across the ethnic and cultural and historical human landscape. Gross Domestic Product is an artefact of nation-state-bound statistical methodologies, grounded in the classic national-accounting practices pioneered in mid-century in New Zealand, the UK, the USA and other advanced economies. Gross National Product adjusts for the fact the factor incomes flow across national borders, but never accounted for remittances and aid, and the World Bank’s new GNI indicator

⁶ G. Baldacchino and G. Bertram, “The Beak of the Finch: Insights Into the Economic development of Small Economies”, *The Round Table* 98 (401): 141-160, April 2009.

similarly misses the mark. The relevant national-income magnitudes for Pacific communities are the IMF's Gross Migration-Adjusted Product (GMP) and proper balance-sheet accounting of the diaspora and the home community taken as a whole. We are still miles from having this.

22. The interpenetration of islander economies with metropolitan national economies makes fiscal accountability (a central basis of the European nation-state) problematic. Pacific islanders resident in New Zealand produce output which can be double-counted as part of both New Zealand's GDP and the island peoples' GMP. They pay income taxes and GST in New Zealand, which probably makes up 3 - 5% of the New Zealand tax base. They consume public goods supplied by the New Zealand Government in New Zealand, and the home population consumes public goods and consumption goods funded by the New Zealand Government through its aid programme. The fiscal balance of New Zealand Government interaction with the islander diasporas is probably positive (though little work has been done since Hayes and Loomis addressed the issue in the late 1980s) – but the methodology of statistical construction leaves the island communities wearing the “dependent” tag because fiscal aid appears as an unrequited transfer in the New Zealand national accounts, which regard all diaspora residents of New Zealand as fully local factors of production. [Note that overseas direct investment in the New Zealand economy is recognised as such and the income flows out of New Zealand associated with FDI are treated statistically as earned income; remittance flows and fiscal transfers are arguably essentially the same category of flows, but have been rhetorically and statistically re-positioned to fit a rich-nation-state world view that does not mesh with island reality. This is not a post-modern argument; it's about the actual substance of the statistics.]
23. The fiscal issue can be framed as follows: the islander economies (inclusive of the economic activities of their diasporas) are taxed by the host countries where their offshore activities take place, but generally have only partial ‘voice’ in the fiscal arrangements that affect them, especially on the expenditure side – including aid/budgetary supplements. [Contrast, though, the fiscal set-up of French Polynesia, New Caledonia and Hawai'i with that of Tonga (sovereign independent) or Niue (‘self-governing’).] The aid flows are visible and contentious precisely because they explicitly cross the notional border that national accounts have drawn across the islander economy. But to internalise these within a single polity, the island end of the islander economy would have to be integrated into the wider entity – not pushed further out. Talk of “more independence” and “greater autonomy” puts strains on parts of the fiscal and monetary nexus that would be easier to resolve if the talk were more of “voice”, “accountability”, “mandate” and “franchise”.
24. Political arrangements are often crafted deliberately to maintain and accentuate the separateness of the island pole of the islander economy. Niueans can't vote in New Zealand elections if they're in Niue but they can if they're in Auckland. Whether Cook Islanders in Auckland can vote for the Cook Islands parliament is an old issue from the 1980s, but Cook Islands

residents can't vote in New Zealand general elections even though they're New Zealand citizens. How Niue and the Cook islands came to be different from the Chatham Islands is a really interesting historical question – all three were run by the Department of Island Territories as recently as the 1950s.

25. Living standards need not depend upon production in the same locality; they can be fully “sustained” from sources that look “external” to the national-accounts statistician, so long as those sources are firmly internal to the transnational ethnic unit. The home-resident pole's living standards become unsustainable only if national borders are used to blockade and divide the people as a whole. The ethnic unit should be accounted on the same P&L and balance-sheet basis as any transnational enterprise.

VII *Diagnostics*

26. In the labour market, a fundamental piece of information is the income level of the diaspora relative to the income level of the home population. Once corrections have been made for frictional variables, age, level of education and so on, the income relativity between the diaspora and the home labour force should exhibit a threshold differential at which migration accelerates/decelerates. In a migratory equilibrium, the income relativity sits exactly on this threshold. We should now be in a position to estimate income levels of people from a uniform ethnic group across transnational space, and hence to characterise the equilibrium. For methodological pointers see the work of Borjas.⁷
27. On the migration front there is a need for better location and tracking of the various Pacific diasporas over time, with special emphasis on the relatively little-studied Micronesian diaspora in North America and Hawai'i. Hawai'i is especially interesting because of its mid-oceanic location but Pacific Rim economy. It appears to be a major staging post between the small-island Pacific and the mainland USA (American Samoa is another, smaller, such staging post).

Just for fun, some further bits of data follow

⁷ E.g. *Imperfect Substitution between Immigrants and Natives: A Reappraisal* George J. Borjas, Jeffrey Grogger, and Gordon H. Hanson NBER Working Paper No. 13887, March 2008

Figure 14: New Zealand Aid to the Pacific and Elsewhere

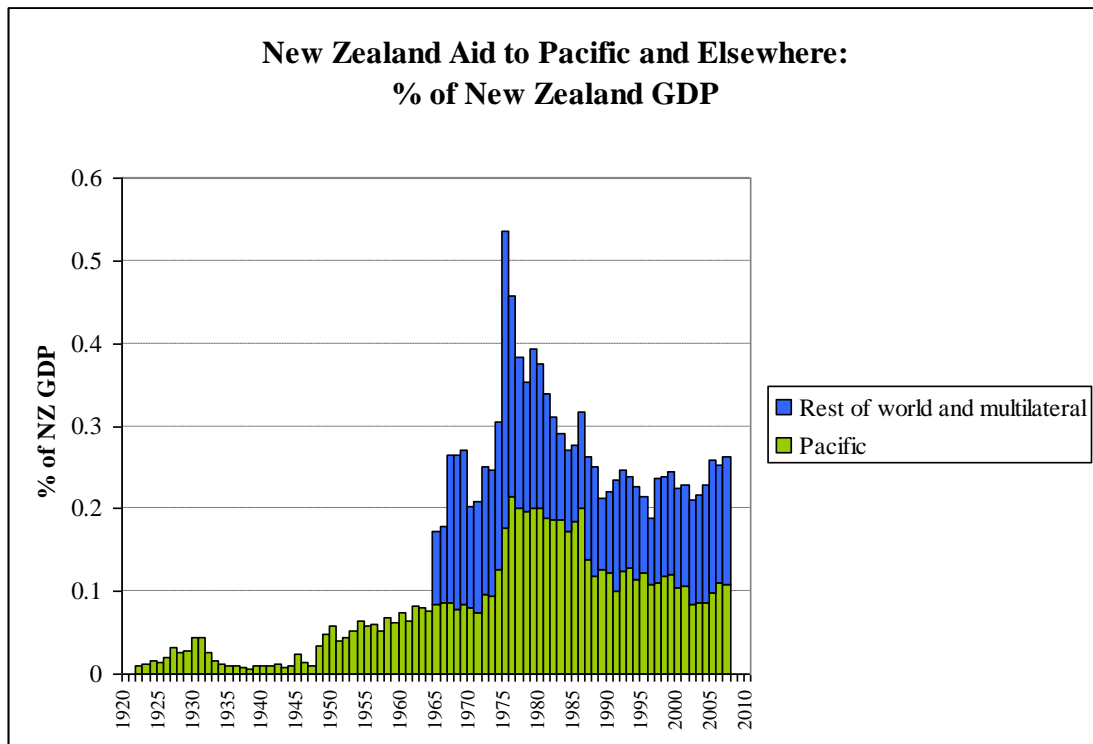
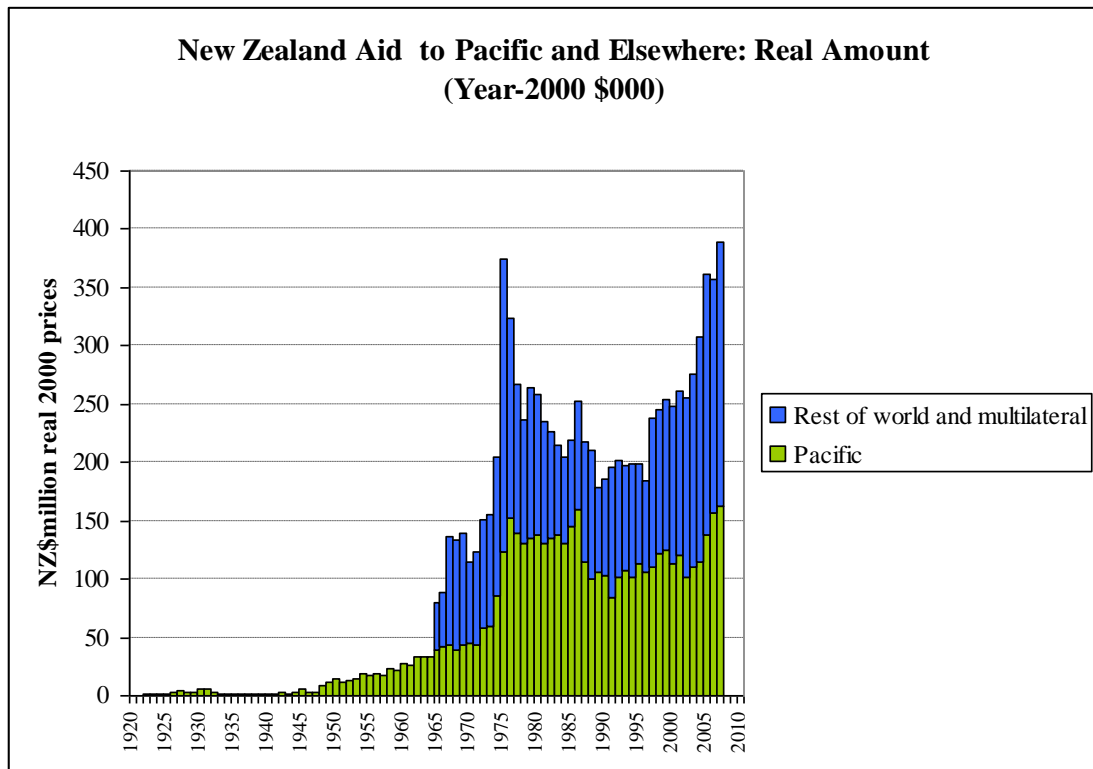


Figure15: Distribution of New Zealand Aid Flows in the Pacific

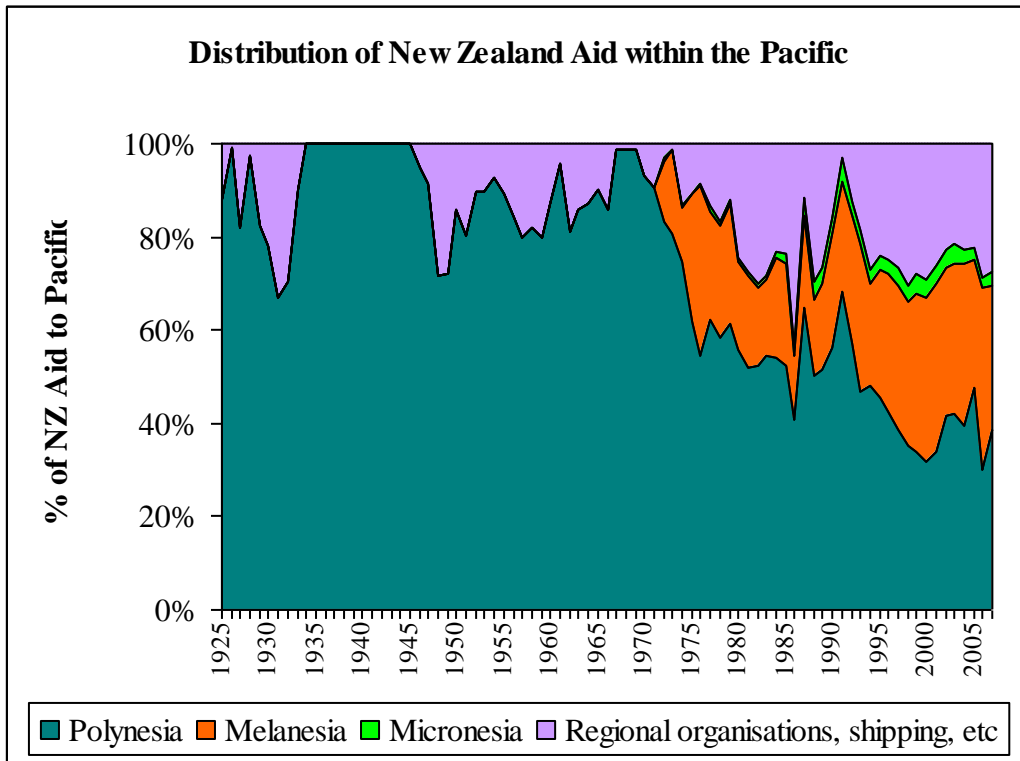
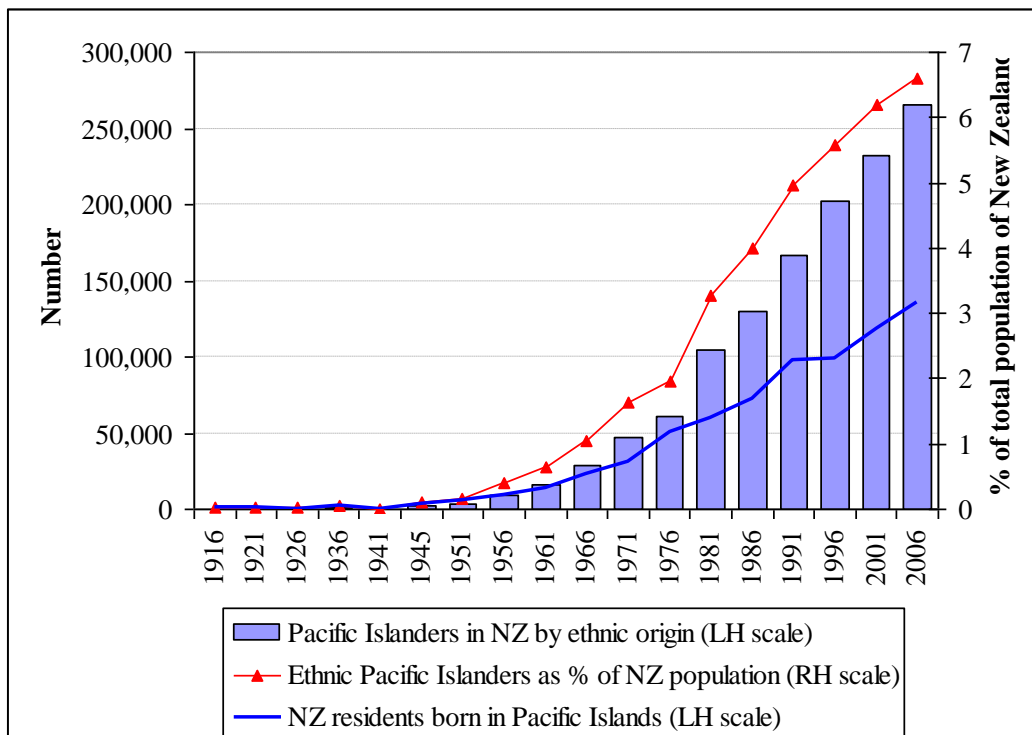


Figure 16: Pacific Islander Population in New Zealand

(a) Absolute magnitudes



(b) Population drawn on a log scale

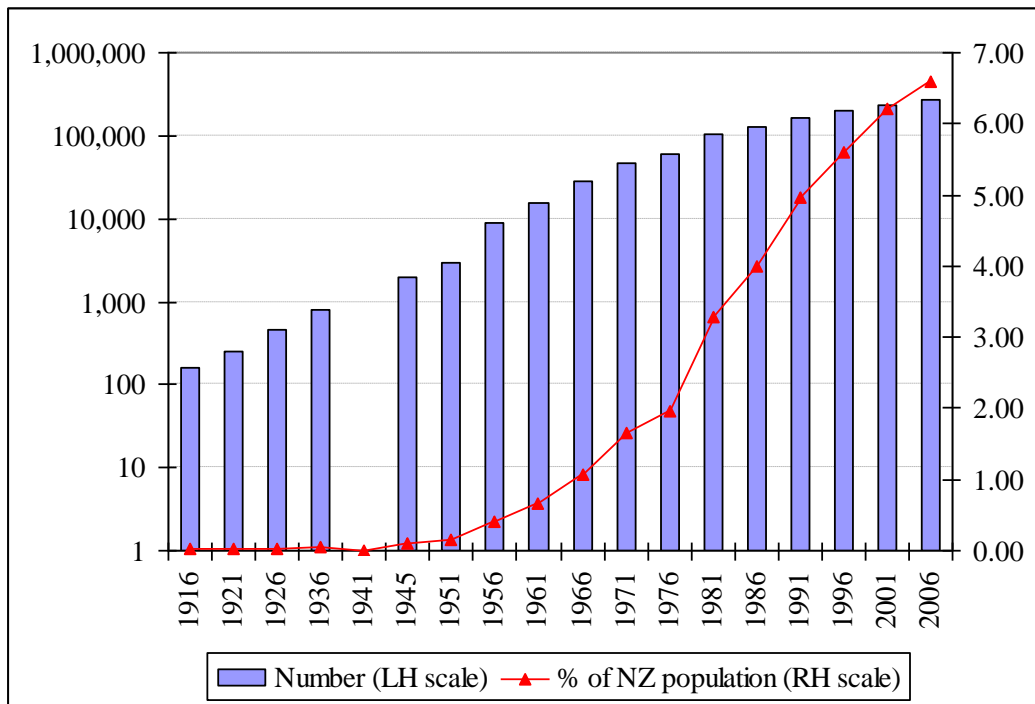
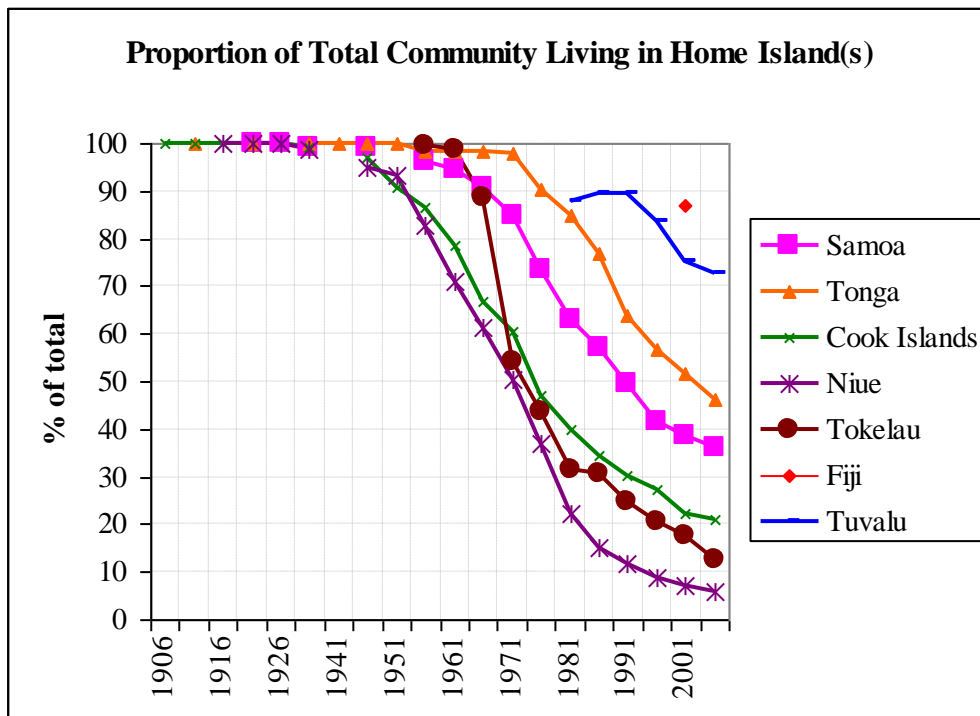


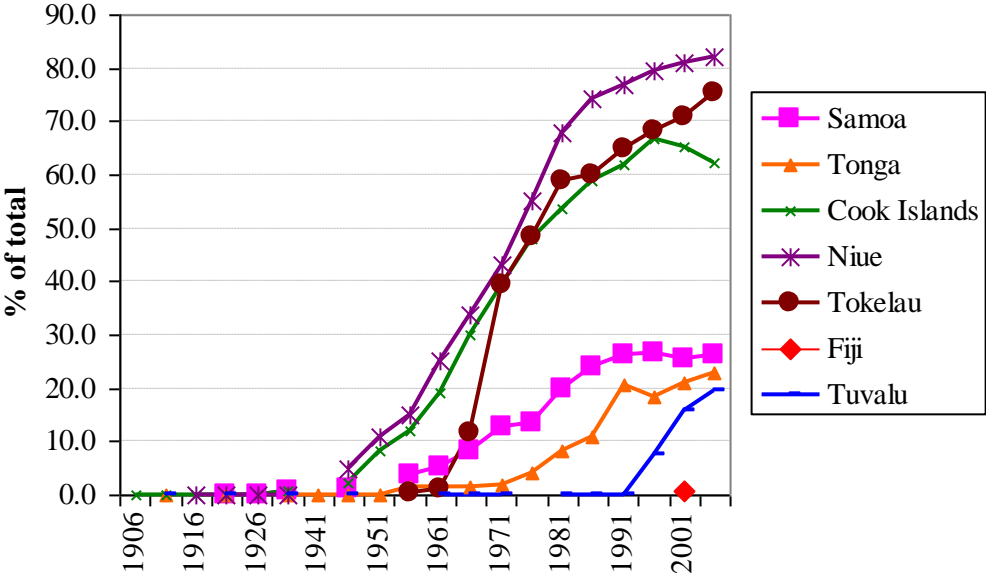
Figure 17: The Migration Transition in Seven Island Communities

(a) Emigration



(b) Immigration to New Zealand

Proportion of Total Community Living in New Zealand



Examples of World Development Indicators Data on Remittances in the Pacific Islands

FIJI

Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Population, total	GDP (current US\$million)	GDP per capita (current US\$)	Exports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Imports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Income payments (BoP, current US\$million)	Income receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Official development assistance (current US\$million)	Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$million)	Gross remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of imports of goods and services	Net remittance inflow as % of aid inflow	Net remittances per capita	Aid per capita	Exports of goods and service per capita	
WDI variable code:	BM.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PWKR.CD	SP.POP.TOTL	NY.GDP.MKTP.CD	NY.GDP.PCAP.CD	NE.EXP.GNFS.CD	NE.IMP.GNFS.CD	BM.GSR.FCTY.CD	BX.GSR.FCTY.CD	DT.ODA.DAT.CD	DT.ODA.LD.CD							
1960				393,995	112	285	43	45			1	1						2.7	108.7
1961				407,644	117	287	36	48			1	1						2.5	88.0
1962				421,952	123	291	44	48			11	11						25.6	103.9
1963				436,476	129	297	66	63			4	4						10.1	151.5
1964				450,622	140	311	78	70			3	3						7.6	173.8
1965				463,965	147	317	68	80			4	4						9.4	146.8
1966				476,331	151	316	65	72			4	4						8.6	137.4
1967				487,848	163	333	72	77			3	3						5.8	148.6
1968				498,767	167	335	79	87			6	6						12.5	158.6
1969				509,487	182	358	90	98			9	9						17.2	177.1
1970				520,304	220	423	106	113			7	7						13.4	204.5
1971				531,323	248	466	123	143			11	11						20.0	232.2
1972				542,480	317	584	145	175			8	8						15.6	267.8
1973				553,712	426	769	193	250			15	15						26.3	348.4
1974				564,903	559	989	274	304			15	15						26.3	485.8
1975				575,995	684	1,188	294	299			19	19						33.6	510.8
1976				586,778	695	1,184	262	295			23	23						39.5	446.3
1977				597,331	720	1,205	316	336			23	23						38.6	529.0
1978				608,215	829	1,363	354	390			26	26						43.3	581.5
1979	10	4		620,185	1,020	1,644	462	517	27	14	31	31	0.4	-0.6	-1.2	-19.5	-9.7	49.5	744.4
1980	10	5		633,670	1,203	1,898	575	634	40	23	36	36	0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-13.9	-7.9	56.6	906.7
1981	12	9		649,135	1,236	1,904	532	710	42	31	40	40	0.7	-0.2	-0.4	-7.5	-4.6	62.0	819.1
1982	8	8		666,129	1,194	1,792	516	593	59	22	35	35	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.6	774.9
1983	9	8		683,059	1,123	1,644	490	551	49	21	32	32	0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-3.1	-1.5	47.5	717.0
1984	8	11		697,743	1,178	1,688	505	517	49	21	31	31	0.9	0.3	0.6	9.7	4.3	44.5	723.1
1985	11	28		708,712	1,141	1,610	506	511	46	35	32	32	2.5	1.5	3.3	54.0	24.0	44.5	714.3
1986	14	30		715,232	1,290	1,804	538	509	49	41	42	42	2.3	1.2	3.1	38.0	22.4	58.8	751.6
1987	14	27		718,012	1,178	1,641	534	495	50	40	35	35	2.3	1.1	2.6	36.6	18.1	49.4	743.4
1988	12	23		718,778	1,110	1,544	603	568	62	46	54	54	2.1	1.0	1.9	20.4	15.3	74.9	838.5
1989	21	23		720,031	1,183	1,643	741	714	76	51	43	43	1.9	0.2	0.3	4.7	2.8	59.3	1,029.4
1990	22	22		723,560	1,337	1,848	834	898	75	49	50	50	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	1,152.0
1991	25	19		729,956	1,384	1,896	793	837	72	52	45	45	1.4	-0.4	-0.7	-13.4	-8.2	61.4	1,086.5
1992	22	23		738,614	1,532	2,074	795	841	80	52	63	63	1.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.4	85.9	1,076.7
1993	23	26		748,677	1,635	2,184	857	972	80	52	61	61	1.6	0.2	0.3	4.9	4.0	81.8	1,144.1
1994	28	30		758,783	1,825	2,406	1,030	1,085	106	49	41	41	1.6	0.1	0.2	4.9	2.6	53.5	1,357.2
1995	30	33		767,936	1,970	2,566	1,168	1,159	95	55	44	44	1.7	0.2	0.3	6.8	3.9	57.8	1,521.3
1996	40	33		775,950	2,129	2,744	1,338	1,253	92	64	47	47	1.5	-0.3	-0.6	-15.0	-9.0	60.3	1,724.6
1997	36	35		781,737	2,094	2,679	1,278	1,224	99	62	44	44	1.7	0.0	-0.1	-2.3	-1.3	56.8	1,635.0
1998	38	26		787,488	1,657	2,104	1,007	966	111	55	37	37	1.6	-0.7	-1.2	-32.6	-15.2	46.8	1,279.3
1999	40	24		793,202	1,942	2,449	1,185	1,193	83	47	35	35	1.2	-0.8	-1.3	-45.9	-20.2	44.0	1,494.2
2000	40	24	26	798,879	1,684	2,108	1,097	1,183	36	53	29	29	1.4	-1.0	-1.4	-54.9	-20.0	36.5	1,373.6
2001	40	24	37	804,515	1,660	2,063	1,007	1,141	84	67	26	26	1.4	-1.0	-1.4	-61.7	-19.9	32.2	1,252.0
2002	40	24	46	810,149	1,843	2,275	1,133	1,178	68	72	34	34	1.3	-0.9	-1.4	-47.0	-19.7	42.0	1,398.5
2003	26	123	53	815,521	2,316	2,840	1,386	1,581	103	92	51	51	5.3	4.2	6.1	189.7	118.9	62.7	1,700.1
2004	41	172	55	820,626	2,728	3,324	1,468	1,921	156	145	65	65	6.3	4.8	6.8	200.4	159.5	79.6	1,788.6
2005	33	184	135	825,457	2,963	3,589	1,649	2,175	126	80	66	66	6.2	5.1	6.9	228.7	182.6	79.8	1,997.9
2006	32	165	127	829,856	3,168	3,817	1,528	2,183	186	65	58	58	5.2	4.2	6.1	229.4	161.4	70.3	1,841.9
2007	32	165		834,278	3,431	4,113	1,676	2,213			57	57	4.8	3.9	6.1	233.0	160.6	68.9	2,009.4

FRENCH POLYNESIA

WDI variable code:	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Population, total	GDP (current US\$million)	GDP per capita (current US\$)	Exports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Imports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Income payments (BoP, current US\$million)	Income receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Official development assistance (current US\$million)	Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$million)		Gross remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of imports of goods and services	Net remittance inflow as % of aid inflow	Net remittances per capita	Aid per capita	Exports of goods and service per capita
	BM.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PWKR.CD	SP.POP.TO.TL	NY.GDP.MKTP.CD	NY.GDP.PCAP.CD	NE.EXP.GNFS.CD	NE.IMP.GNFS.CD	BM.GSR.FCTY.CD	BX.GSR.FCTY.CD	DT.ODA.ODAT.CD	DT.ODA.ALLOC.DT.CD								
1960				79,334																
1961				81,694																
1962				84,205																
1963				86,887																
1964				89,768																
1965				92,859	177	1,901														
1966				96,177	216	2,242					13	13							139.7	0.0
1967				99,707	221	2,216					15	15							151.8	0.0
1968				103,386	260	2,511					18	18							176.2	0.0
1969				107,128	243	2,268					18	18							172.6	0.0
1970				110,872	254	2,291					20	20							178.3	0.0
1971				114,592	297	2,588					20	20							171.7	0.0
1972				118,304	326	2,754					27	27							232.4	0.0
1973				122,044	431	3,534					50	50							412.6	0.0
1974				125,865	555	4,412					38	38							299.2	0.0
1975				129,807	690	5,318					72	72							552.7	0.0
1976				133,869	732	5,470					78	78							580.0	0.0
1977				138,031	793	5,746					83	83							603.0	0.0
1978				142,295	1,006	7,067					91	91							637.1	0.0
1979				146,654	1,215	8,285					144	144							981.4	0.0
1980				151,101	1,362	9,015					159	159							1,055.3	0.0
1981				155,639	1,280	8,224					147	147							942.4	0.0
1982				160,253	1,286	8,028					173	173							1,080.9	0.0
1983				164,894	1,336	8,102					178	178							1,078.3	0.0
1984				169,500	1,379	8,136					172	172							1,015.0	0.0
1985				174,024	1,507	8,661					172	172							988.3	0.0
1986				178,446	2,302	12,898					248	248							1,387.5	0.0
1987				182,776	2,543	13,914					294	294							1,611.2	0.0
1988				187,026	2,687	14,370					331	331							1,770.8	0.0
1989				191,222	2,636	13,787					289	289							1,509.3	0.0
1990				195,386	3,181	16,282					260	260							1,329.0	0.0
1991				199,515	3,267	16,377	43	915			311	311							1,561.1	216.2
1992				203,605	3,558	17,476	51	894			327	327							1,605.0	248.7
1993				207,671	3,695	17,791	91	910			333	333							1,605.9	436.4
1994				211,730	3,522	16,636	129	870			368	368							1,737.6	609.8
1995				215,796	3,982	18,454	117	1,005			451	451							2,089.6	541.2
1996				219,871	3,955	17,986	166	1,016			404	404							1,837.8	755.8
1997				223,951	3,567	15,928	155	936			367	367							1,640.5	693.5
1998				228,028	3,775	16,556	154	1,085			370	370							1,624.2	676.9
1999				232,089	3,797	16,360	190	920			352	352							1,514.5	820.6
2000				236,124	3,448	14,601	169	835				403							1,705.0	714.9
2001				240,135								388							1,617.1	
2002			10	244,119					119	523		418						41.8	1,713.9	
2003	52	509	12	248,050	3,500				102	567		519		14.5	13.0		88.0	-160.0	2,090.5	
2004	46	598	15	251,895	3,625				98	658		580		16.5	15.2		95.3	-123.8	2,301.6	
2005	47	557	11	255,632	3,750				67	588				14.9	13.6			-139.4		
2006	51	601	14	259,247	3,875				74	647				15.5	14.2			-140.8		
2007	56	666	14	262,619	4,000				107	708				16.7	15.3			-158.1		

KIRIBATI

WDI variable codes:	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Population, total	GDP (current US\$million)	GDP per capita (current US\$)	Exports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Imports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Income payments (BoP, current US\$million)	Income receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Official development assistance (current US\$million)	Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$million)	Gross remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of imports of goods and services	Net remittance inflow as % of aid inflow	Net remittances per capita	Aid per capita	Exports of goods and service per capita	
	BM.TRF.PW KR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PWK R.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PWK R.CD	SP.POP.TOTL	NY.GDP.MK TP.CD	NY.GDP.PCA P.CD	NE.EXP.GNFS S.CD	NE.IMP.GNFS S.CD	BM.GSR.FCT Y.CD	BX.GSR.FCT Y.CD	DT.ODA.OD AT.CD	DT.ODA.ALL D.CD								
1960				40,700.0							0.0	0.0							0.5	0.0
1961				41,504.6							0.3	0.3							6.3	0.0
1962				42,321.4							0.3	0.3							7.6	0.0
1963				43,145.4							0.4	0.4							9.5	0.0
1964				43,972.6							0.3	0.3							6.4	0.0
1965				44,800.0							0.4	0.4							9.6	0.0
1966				45,625.4							0.6	0.6							13.6	0.0
1967				46,447.8							1.4	1.4							30.8	0.0
1968				47,267.0							1.3	1.3							27.1	0.0
1969				48,083.8							1.4	1.4							28.7	0.0
1970				48,900.0	14.3	292.3					2.2	2.2							44.6	0.0
1971				49,746.4	15.3	307.1					2.5	2.5							51.1	0.0
1972				50,563.2	18.9	374.5	8.4	7.5			4.2	4.2							83.3	165.2
1973				51,376.8	31.7	617.2	16.7	12.5			6.0	6.0							116.2	324.7
1974				52,213.6	85.6	1,640.1	59.4	20.4			5.6	5.6							107.4	1,138.2
1975				53,100.0	55.1	1,037.3	37.2	15.3			5.7	5.7							106.6	701.2
1976				53,854.2	41.1	763.3	23.2	14.7			4.0	4.0							74.8	430.5
1977				54,766.5	38.7	707.5	21.6	14.8			6.2	6.2							112.7	394.8
1978				55,801.7	45.2	810.2	24.8	20.9			10.7	10.7							191.9	444.8
1979	5.0	2.0		56,924.6	42.6	748.7	26.1	25.4	6.9		9.1	9.1	4.7	-7.0	-11.8	-33.1	-52.7	159.2	458.8	
1980	3.0	2.0		58,100.0	27.9	480.8	6.5	30.8	9.2		19.2	19.2	7.2	-3.6	-3.2	-5.2	-17.2	329.8	112.7	
1981	2.0	2.0		59,351.4	29.3	493.8	8.7	35.9	8.4		15.3	15.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	258.3	147.1	
1982	2.0	3.0		60,702.3	29.7	488.6	2.7	34.5	0.1	9.6	15.1	15.1	10.1	3.4	2.9	6.6	16.5	248.8	44.3	
1983	2.0	2.0		62,117.5	29.4	473.8	3.9	29.6	0.1	7.4	16.8	16.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	270.5	62.8	
1984	1.0	2.0		63,561.8	28.6	450.7	11.2	30.3	0.2	9.6	11.9	11.9	7.0	3.5	3.3	8.4	15.7	187.8	176.8	
1985	1.0	4.0	2.0	65,000.0	21.3	327.6	4.5	26.8	0.5	10.2	12.0	12.0	18.8	14.1	11.2	24.9	46.2	185.1	69.1	
1986	1.0	4.0	2.0	66,448.8	20.6	309.6	1.9	27.7	1.2	11.9	13.4	13.4	19.4	14.6	10.8	22.4	45.1	201.4	29.2	
1987	1.0	5.0	2.5	67,907.5	23.9	352.3	2.3	28.5	1.2	14.3	18.4	18.4	20.9	16.7	14.0	21.8	58.9	270.4	34.1	
1988	1.0	4.0	1.8	69,375.3	30.8	444.6	5.6	35.2	0.7	15.7	16.2	16.2	13.0	9.7	8.5	18.6	43.2	232.9	80.5	
1989	1.0	4.0	1.7	70,851.4	29.6	417.2	5.5	36.8	1.0	16.9	17.5	17.5	13.5	10.1	8.1	17.2	42.3	246.3	77.6	
1990	1.0	5.0	2.6	71,845.0	28.4	395.5	3.3	41.8	2.5	19.2	20.2	20.2	17.6	14.1	9.6	19.8	55.7	281.4	46.0	
1991	2.0	6.0	2.4	73,174.0	30.3	414.3	3.7	40.9	1.5	20.6	19.8	19.8	19.8	13.2	9.8	20.2	54.7	270.6	50.7	
1992	2.0	6.0	2.6	74,274.0	30.5	411.3	4.3	38.6	1.2	19.3	26.5	26.5	19.6	13.1	10.3	15.1	53.9	357.3	57.3	
1993	1.0	6.0	2.6	75,237.0	30.2	401.7	6.4	30.2	1.7	16.4	15.7	15.7	19.9	16.5	16.5	31.8	66.5	209.1	85.6	
1994	1.0	7.0	2.9	76,200.0	36.1	474.1	14.6	33.8	2.2	17.1	15.3	15.3	19.4	16.6	17.8	39.3	78.7	200.5	192.2	
1995		7.0		77,259.0	38.2	494.1	6.7	41.4			15.3	15.3	18.3	18.3	16.9	45.6	90.6	198.6	86.4	
1996		7.0		78,442.0	46.0	587.0	11.0	46.2			12.8	12.8	15.2	15.2	15.1	54.7	89.2	163.2	139.7	
1997		7.0		79,724.0	45.8	574.7	13.9	42.9			15.7	15.7	15.3	15.3	16.3	44.6	87.8	196.7	174.1	
1998		7.0		81,096.0	47.9	590.8	16.3	34.8			17.3	17.3	14.6	14.6	20.1	40.4	86.3	213.5	201.6	
1999		7.0		82,536.0	52.5	635.7	8.6	37.2			20.9	20.9	13.3	13.3	18.8	33.6	84.8	252.7	104.7	
2000		7.0		84,022.0	46.7	555.7	4.7	31.9			17.9	17.9	15.0	15.0	21.9	39.2	83.3	212.7	55.9	
2001		7.0		85,562.0	45.0	526.2	4.2	32.2			12.4	12.4	15.5	15.5	21.8	56.3	81.8	145.3	49.0	
2002		7.0		87,160.0	48.2	552.8	5.2	38.4			20.9	20.9	14.5	14.5	18.2	33.5	80.3	239.6	59.2	
2003		7.0		88,788.0	58.4	658.2	9.1	69.5			18.4	18.4	12.0	12.0	10.1	38.1	78.8	206.9	103.0	
2004		7.0		90,411.0	64.4	712.3	9.6	78.3			16.7	16.7	10.9	10.9	8.9	41.9	77.4	184.8	106.6	
2005		7.0		92,003.0	61.2	665.5					27.8	27.8	11.4	11.4		25.1	76.1	302.6		
2006		7.0		93,553.0	61.7	659.3					25.2	25.2	11.3	11.3		27.8	74.8	269.5		
2007		7.0		95,067.0	77.6	816.6					27.1	27.1	9.0	9.0		25.9	73.6	284.5		

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

WDI variable codes:	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Population, total	GDP (current US\$million)	GDP per capita (current US\$)	Exports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Imports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Income payments (BoP, current US\$million)	Income receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Official development assistance (current US\$million)	Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$million)		Gross remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of imports of goods and services	Net remittance inflow as % of aid	Net remittance s per capita	Aid per capita	Exports of goods and service per capita
	BM.TRF.PW KR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PW KR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PW KR.CD	SP.POP.TOT L	NY.GDP.MK TP.CD	NY.GDP.PCA P.CD	NE.EXP.GNFS.CD	NE.IMP.GNFS.CD	BM.GSR.FCT Y.CD	BX.GSR.FCT Y.CD	DT.ODA.OD AT.CD	DT.ODA.AL LD.CD								
1960				2,080,478	230	111														0.0
1961				2,117,862	245	116	39	69												18.6
1962				2,157,358	261	121	42	73												19.6
1963				2,199,038	276	125	48	85												21.8
1964				2,242,967	305	136	56	105												24.9
1965				2,289,180	344	150	62	131			83	83							36.1	27.1
1966				2,337,660	391	167	66	157			86	86							36.6	28.1
1967				2,388,376	442	185	77	175			98	98							41.1	32.1
1968				2,441,310	485	199	91	194			110	110							45.1	37.5
1969				2,496,438	551	221	104	253			119	119							47.6	41.8
1970				2,553,689	646	253	119	348			148	148							57.8	46.7
1971				2,613,289	718	275	153	418			145	145							55.3	58.7
1972				2,675,144	859	321	268	414			194	194							72.5	100.2
1973				2,738,500	1,299	474	583	452			196	196							71.7	212.9
1974				2,802,354	1,467	524	688	585			263	263							93.9	245.5
1975				2,866,101	1,357	473	542	626			305	305							106.4	189.2
1976	24	14		2,929,299	1,512	516	632	617	75	20	240	240			-0.7	-1.6	-4.2	-3.4	82.0	215.6
1977	24	9		2,992,471	1,641	548	738	759	81	30	255	255			-0.9	-2.0	-5.9	-5.0	85.2	246.6
1978	32	9		3,057,164	1,948	637	817	885	103	38	296	296			-1.2	-2.6	-7.8	-7.5	96.7	267.2
1979	37	9		3,125,508	2,294	734	1,043	1,046	158	49	284	284		0.4	-1.2	-2.7	-9.9	-9.0	90.8	333.7
1980	28	5		3,199,016	2,546	796	1,099	1,358	239	60	326	326		0.2	-0.9	-1.7	-7.1	-7.2	101.8	343.7
1981	41	5		3,278,349	2,498	762	955	1,467	209	47	335	335		0.2	-1.4	-2.5	-10.7	-11.0	102.3	291.4
1982	46	6		3,363,014	2,369	704	872	1,433	181	60	310	310		0.3	-1.7	-2.8	-12.9	-11.9	92.3	259.4
1983	42	4		3,451,949	2,566	743	928	1,370	180	58	333	333		0.2	-1.5	-2.8	-11.4	-11.0	96.3	268.7
1984	37	5		3,543,534	2,540	717	1,007	1,357	199	51	320	320		0.2	-1.3	-2.4	-10.0	-9.0	90.3	284.1
1985	34	6		3,636,615	2,402	660	1,021	1,271	162	56	257	257		0.2	-1.2	-2.2	-10.9	-7.7	70.7	280.6
1986	39	7		3,730,933	2,648	710	1,154	1,360	227	92	259	259		0.3	-1.2	-2.4	-12.4	-8.6	69.4	309.3
1987	43	13		3,826,964	3,144	821	1,357	1,562	219	58	318	318		0.4	-1.0	-1.9	-9.4	-7.8	83.0	354.6
1988	50	10		3,925,182	3,656	931	1,581	1,898	326	119	374	374		0.3	-1.1	-2.1	-10.7	-10.2	95.2	402.8
1989	50	7		4,026,334	3,546	881	1,442	1,871	265	87	336	336		0.2	-1.2	-2.3	-12.8	-10.7	83.6	358.0
1990	43	5		4,130,986	3,220	779	1,308	1,576	210	107	412	412		0.2	-1.2	-2.4	-9.2	-9.2	99.8	316.6
1991	21	21		4,239,044	3,787	893	1,601	1,975	320	107	398	398		0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.0	377.6
1992	21	21		4,350,365	4,378	1,006	2,095	2,001	425	60	445	445		0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	102.3	481.5
1993	20	20		4,465,398	4,975	1,114	2,619	1,838	400	31	306	306		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5	586.5
1994	20	20		4,584,697	5,503	1,200	2,946	2,188	423	22	323	323		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.4	642.5
1995	16	16		4,708,542	4,636	985	2,830	2,026	511	23	370	370		0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.6	601.0
1996	18	15		4,836,974	5,155	1,066	3,063	2,495	461	32	381	381		0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.6	78.8	633.2
1997	26	14		4,969,505	4,937	993	2,427	2,471	345	35	346	346		0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-3.5	-2.4	69.7	488.3
1998	16	10		5,105,196	3,789	742	2,048	1,850	280	21	362	362		0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-1.7	-1.2	70.8	401.1
1999	16	8		5,242,789	3,477	663	2,195	1,839	291	19	216	216		0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-3.7	-1.5	41.2	418.6
2000	18	7		5,381,219	3,521	654	2,330	1,734	242	32	275	275		0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-4.0	-2.0	51.2	433.1
2001	17	6		5,520,164	3,081	558	2,013	1,610	250	20	203	203		0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-5.4	-2.0	36.7	364.6
2002	62	11	6	5,659,380	3,000	530	1,827	1,740	229	27	203	203		0.4	-1.7	-2.9	-25.1	-9.0	35.9	322.9
2003	97	13	4	5,797,990	3,536	610	2,455	1,911	493	16	220	220		0.4	-2.4	-4.4	-38.1	-14.5	38.0	423.4
2004	123	16	8	5,935,005	3,927	662	2,834	2,314	456	20	268	268		0.4	-2.7	-4.6	-40.0	-18.1	45.2	477.5
2005	135	13	6	6,069,710	4,921	811	3,607	3,037	565	26	266	266		0.3	-2.5	-4.0	-45.6	-20.0	43.8	594.3
2006	135	13		6,201,692	5,579	900	4,600	3,423			279	279		0.2	-2.2	-3.5	-43.5	-19.6	45.0	741.7
2007	135	13		6,324,097	6,259	990	5,602	4,257			317	317		0.2	-1.9	-2.9	-38.3	-19.2	50.2	885.8

SAMOA

WDI variable codes:	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Population, total	GDP (current US\$million)	GDP per capita (current US\$)	Exports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Imports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Income payments (BoP, current US\$million)	Income receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Official development assistance (current US\$million)	Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$million)		Gross remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of imports of goods and services	Net remittance inflow as % of aid inflow	Net remittance per capita	Aid per capita	Exports of goods and service per capita	
	BM.TRF.PW KR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PW KR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PW KR.CD	SP.POP.TOT L	NY.GDP.MK TP.CD	NY.GDP.PC AP.CD	NE.EXP.GNF S.CD	NE.IMP.GNF S.CD	BM.GSR.FC TY.CD	BX.GSR.FCT Y.CD	DT.ODA.OD AT.CD	DT.ODA.AL LD.CD									
1960				109,916															0.0	0.0	
1961				113,299							0.03	0.03						0.0	0.0	0.3	
1962				116,702							0.09	0.09						0.0	0.0	0.8	
1963				120,114							0.17	0.17						0.0	0.0	1.4	
1964				123,530							0.21	0.21						0.0	0.0	1.7	
1965				126,932							0.23	0.23								1.8	
1966				130,321							0.42	0.42								3.2	
1967				133,662							0.78	0.78								5.8	
1968				136,857							1	1								8.0	
1969				139,783							1	1								3.6	
1970				142,354							1	1								10.5	
1971				144,527							2	2								13.5	
1972				146,330							3	3								21.0	
1973				147,836							3	3								23.1	
1974				149,156							6	6								36.9	
1975				150,374							13	13								86.3	
1976				151,526							11	11								73.3	
1977		6	6	152,594	..				0		20	20					29.9	39.3		131.3	
1978		12	12	153,558	..				1		20	20					60.3	78.1		129.5	
1979		13	13	154,374	..				2		30	30					43.8	84.2		192.1	
1980		19	19	155,019	..				3	0	25	25					77.0	122.6		159.1	
1981		19	19	155,492	..				3	0	25	25					76.4	122.2		159.9	
1982		19	19	155,836	108	693			2	0	23	23		17.6	17.6		84.1	121.9		144.9	
1983		20	20	156,127	100	638			3	0	27	27		20.1	20.1		75.3	128.1		170.2	
1984		20	20	156,465	97	622			2	0	20	20		20.6	20.6		99.8	127.8		128.1	
1985		24	24	156,928	85	543			3	1	19	19		28.2	28.2		125.9	152.9		121.5	
1986		29	29	157,546	90	571			2	1	23	23		32.2	32.2		127.3	184.1		144.6	
1987		37	37	158,315	100	629			2	3	35	35		37.2	37.2		106.9	233.7		218.7	
1988	2	38	38	159,220	119	744			2	3	30	30		32.1	30.4		120.1	226.1		188.2	
1989	3	41	41	160,233	109	683			2	4	31	31		37.4	34.7		123.1	237.2		192.6	
1990	3	43	43	161,330	112	695			2	7	48	48		38.4	35.7		84.1	247.9		294.7	
1991	3	35	34	162,502	112	689			2	7	57	57		31.3	28.6		56.2	196.9		350.3	
1992	4	40	39	163,759	118	720			3	6	49	49		33.9	30.5		73.3	219.8		300.0	
1993	3	32	31	165,120	119	718			4	4	52	52		27.0	24.4		55.6	175.6		315.7	
1994	4	37	36	166,611	197	1,182	46	97	4	4	48	48		18.8	16.8	34.0	68.4	198.1		289.7	278.0
1995	4	41	39	168,245	200	1,191	69	120	4	5	43	43		20.5	18.5	30.9	85.6	219.9		256.8	412.3
1996	6	44	43	169,191	226	1,334	80	128	2	5	32	32		19.5	16.8	29.8	117.5	224.6		191.2	471.5
1997	3	47	45	170,142	244	1,436	80	130	4	6	27	27		19.2	18.0	33.8	160.5	258.6		161.1	469.6
1998	3	42	40	171,098	224	1,310	81	126	2	6	36	36		18.7	17.4	30.9	107.0	227.9		213.0	475.7
1999	3	45	45	172,060	230	1,335	82	143	2	3	23	23		19.6	18.3	29.4	182.5	244.1		133.8	477.7
2000		45		173,027	232	1,339	78	132			27	27		19.4	19.4	34.0	164.4	260.1		158.2	452.7
2001		45		174,000	240	1,378	83	190			43	43		18.8	18.8	23.7	104.5	258.6		247.5	476.5
2002		45		175,326	262	1,495	87	199			37	37		17.2	17.2	22.6	120.7	256.7		212.6	495.0
2003		45		176,561	319	1,808	86	154			33	33		14.1	14.1	29.2	136.2	254.9		187.1	487.6
2004	11	88		177,805	377	2,123			22	4	31	31		23.3	20.4		250.5	433.4		173.0	
2005	11	110		179,057	425	2,373			20	6	44	44		25.9	23.3		227.7	553.8		243.2	
2006	2	108		180,319	449	2,492			18	6	47	47		24.0	23.6		225.1	587.8		261.1	
2007	13	120		181,293	525	2,894			24	7	37	37		22.8	20.3		288.9	588.5		203.7	

SOLOMON ISLANDS

	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Population, total	GDP (current US\$million)	GDP per capita (current US\$)	Exports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Imports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Income payments (BoP, current US\$million)	Income receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Official development assistance (current US\$million)	Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$million)		Gross remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of imports of goods and services	Net remittance inflow as % of aid inflow	Net remittances per capita	Aid per capita	Exports of goods and service per capita
WDI variable codes:	BM.TRF.PW.KR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PW.KR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PW.KR.CD	SP.POP.TOTL	NY.GDP.MKTP.CD	NY.GDP.PCAP.CD	NE.EXP.GNFS.CD	NE.IMP.GNFS.CD	BM.GSR.FCT.Y.CD	BX.GSR.FCT.Y.CD	DT.ODA.ODAT.CD	DT.ODA.ALLD.CD								
1960				118,294							2	2							15.6	0.0
1961				121,860							2	2							16.5	0.0
1962				125,557							2	2							18.4	0.0
1963				129,382							3	3							22.8	0.0
1964				133,331							3	3							21.8	0.0
1965				137,405							4	4							30.8	0.0
1966				141,593							5	5							37.5	0.0
1967				145,917	25	173					6	6							41.1	0.0
1968				150,466	28	187					7	7							44.5	0.0
1969				155,357	29	184					7	7							48.0	0.0
1970				160,668	32	199					8	8							51.2	0.0
1971				166,445	35	208					7	7							42.5	0.0
1972				172,655	28	162					13	13							72.7	0.0
1973				179,201	38	214					12	12							64.9	0.0
1974				185,942	58	311					12	12							64.6	0.0
1975				192,778	51	267			2		22	22							115.7	0.0
1976				199,657	57	285			4		20	20							99.5	0.0
1977				206,610	64	310			4		17	17							80.9	0.0
1978				213,726	77	359			3		27	27							124.3	0.0
1979				221,135	104	471			5		26	26							118.9	0.0
1980				228,920	116	507	82	116	15		45	45							194.5	356.4
1981				237,128	129	545	75	117	4		31	31							131.2	316.5
1982	7			245,698	130	529	74	93	11	2	28	28		0.0	-5.4	-7.5	-24.6	-28.5	115.6	301.8
1983	3			254,470	124	487	75	102	10	2	27	27		0.0	-2.4	-2.9	-10.9	-11.8	107.9	296.6
1984	3			263,227	174	661	105	111	14	5	19	19		0.0	-1.7	-2.7	-15.5	-11.4	73.5	397.9
1985	3			271,817	160	589	84	114	9	4	21	21		0.0	-1.9	-2.6	-14.4	-11.0	76.7	308.6
1986	4			280,179	145	517	84	124	9	3	30	30		0.0	-2.8	-3.2	-13.3	-14.3	107.2	299.8
1987	4			288,378	164	569	87	106	11	3	57	57		0.0	-2.4	-3.8	-7.0	-13.9	197.0	300.5
1988	6			296,555	214	721	108	145	12	4	58	58		0.0	-2.8	-4.1	-10.3	-20.2	196.6	364.7
1989	5			304,912	229	749	105	176	12	4	49	49		0.0	-2.2	-2.8	-10.1	-16.4	162.0	343.4
1990	6			313,600	208	664	99	154	8	2	46	46		0.0	-2.9	-3.9	-13.1	-19.1	145.6	315.1
1991	7			322,658	220	683	117	192	10	1	37	37		0.0	-3.2	-3.6	-19.1	-21.7	113.5	362.0
1992	6			332,045	261	785	140	185	11	1	46	46		0.0	-2.3	-3.2	-13.2	-18.1	137.2	420.4
1993	2			341,733	283	827	173	222	5	1	56	56		0.0	-0.7	-0.9	-3.6	-5.9	164.3	505.1
1994	6			351,670	320	909	186	251	4	2	48	48		0.0	-1.9	-2.4	-12.5	-17.1	136.2	528.1
1995	9			361,812	357	988	205	239	8	1	48	48		0.0	-2.5	-3.8	-18.9	-24.9	131.8	565.2
1996	11			372,156	389	1,045	212	248	9	2	43	43		0.0	-2.8	-4.4	-25.8	-29.6	114.5	568.3
1997	4			382,708	391	1,021	239	293	11	3	42	42		0.0	-1.0	-1.4	-9.6	-10.5	109.0	623.8
1998	3			393,452	324	824	185	195	10	2	43	43		0.0	-0.9	-1.5	-7.0	-7.6	108.2	471.2
1999	6	2		404,365	332	820	187	160	22	5	40	40		0.6	-1.2	-2.5	-10.1	-9.9	98.0	462.7
2000	6	2		415,426	299	721	114	132	11	7	68	68		0.7	-1.3	-3.0	-5.9	-9.6	164.3	274.3
2001	6	2		426,623	274	643	72	113	7	7	59	59		0.7	-1.5	-3.5	-6.8	-9.4	137.8	168.5
2002	6	2	1	437,943	225	513	75	82	10	3	26	26		0.9	-1.8	-4.9	-15.3	-9.1	59.8	170.2
2003	1	4	1	449,363	229	509	96	83	7	4	60	60		1.7	1.3	3.6	5.0	6.7	133.8	212.6
2004	2	9	2	460,862	262	569	128	108	8	11	121	121		3.3	2.6	6.3	5.6	14.7	263.2	276.7
2005	2	7	3	472,419	293	621			7	9	198	198		2.5	1.7		2.5	10.6	419.6	
2006	3	20	10	484,022	334	690			13	19	205	205		6.1	5.3		8.6	36.4	422.5	
2007	3	20		495,362	388	784					248	248		5.3	4.5		7.1	35.6	500.7	

TONGA

WDI variable codes:	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Population, total	GDP (current US\$million)	GDP per capita (current US\$)	Exports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Imports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Income payments (BoP, current US\$million)	Income receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Official development assistance (current US\$million)	Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$million)		Gross remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of imports of goods and services	Net remittance inflow as % of aid inflow	Net remittances per capita	Aid per capita	Exports of goods and service per capita	
	BM.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PWK R.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PWK R.CD	SP.POP.TOTL	NY.GDP.MKTP.CD	NY.GDP.PCA P.CD	NE.EXP.GNFS.CD	NE.IMP.GNFS.CD	BM.GSR.FCT Y.CD	BX.GSR.FCT Y.CD	DT.ODA.ODAT.CD	DT.ODA.ALLD.CD									
1960				68,352							0	0								0.1	
1961				70,979							0	0								0.3	
1962				73,655							1	0								1.0	
1963				76,450							1	0								0.7	
1964				79,460							1	0								0.8	
1965				82,719							5	1								6.0	
1966				86,329							6	1								7.1	
1967				90,176							13	1								14.6	
1968				93,816							16	2								16.8	
1969				96,655							6	1								6.1	
1970				98,298							14	1								13.7	
1971		1	1	98,519					0	0	7	1					140.8	10.2		7.2	
1972		1	0	97,521					0	0	12	1					85.5	10.3		12.0	
1973		2	1	95,857					0	0	13	1					149.3	20.9		14.0	
1974		5	4	94,324					0	0	30	3					166.7	53.0		31.8	
1975		7	7	93,486	33	348	13	23	0	0	33	3		21.5	21.5	30.4	214.1	74.9	35.0	143.7	
1976		5	5	93,573	30	321	8	17	0	1	44	4		16.6	16.6	29.4	112.9	53.4	47.3	86.5	
1977		6	5	94,389	34	362	12	20	0	1	67	7		17.6	17.6	30.7	90.0	63.6	70.7	122.5	
1978		6		95,561	42	435	12	28	0	2	95	9		14.4	14.4	21.3	63.4	62.8	99.1	125.2	
1979		6		96,518	45	463	12	31	0	3	238	24		13.4	13.4	19.2	25.2	62.2	246.5	120.7	
1980		6		96,862	53	550	16	36	0	2	164	16		11.3	11.3	16.6	36.6	61.9	169.1	165.3	
1981		6		96,473	62	645	16	42	1	5	180	18		9.6	9.6	14.3	33.3	62.2	186.9	163.7	
1982	1	8	8	95,540	62	650	17	40	1	5	174	17		12.9	11.3	17.5	40.3	73.3	181.7	179.2	
1983	2	16	16	94,334	61	645	11	42	0	3	179	18		26.3	23.0	33.3	78.2	148.4	189.9	120.4	
1984	2	13	12	93,260	64	689	17	40	0	2	156	16		20.2	17.1	27.2	70.4	117.9	167.6	183.3	
1985	1	22	21	92,605	60	649	18	43	0	3	134	13		36.6	35.0	48.4	157.2	226.8	144.3	195.4	
1986	3	21	19	92,450	68	738	18	48	0	4	149	15		30.8	26.4	37.8	120.8	194.7	161.2	189.7	
1987	4	22	22	92,692	82	881	25	53	2	5	212	21		26.9	22.0	34.1	84.9	194.2	228.6	272.5	
1988	1	17	16	93,230	107	1,144	24	71	1	5	187	19		15.9	15.0	22.5	85.7	171.6	200.3	260.1	
1989	2	15	14	93,894	106	1,133	27	67	1	4	245	25		14.1	12.2	19.5	53.0	138.5	261.0	284.3	
1990	1	24	23	94,551	114	1,201	38	74	1	5	298	30		21.1	20.3	31.1	77.3	243.3	314.6	406.8	
1991	1	19	18	95,191	132	1,389	30	80	1	4	193	19		14.4	13.6	22.5	93.3	189.1	202.6	318.1	
1992	1	21	20	95,840	137	1,430	32	67	1	4	237	24		15.3	14.6	29.8	84.4	208.7	247.3	338.1	
1993	2	21	19	96,456	138	1,436	28	66	2	6	312	31		15.2	13.7	28.9	60.8	197.0	323.8	285.6	
1994				96,991	160	1,646	32	85			352	35								362.5	326.5
1995				97,414	167	1,718	32	107			388	39								398.7	323.4
1996				97,699	184	1,882	13	122			320	32								327.5	132.9
1997				98,160	175	1,779	34	102			275	28								280.4	350.8
1998				98,609	156	1,585	24	96			247	25								250.3	247.3
1999				99,046	162	1,637	20	81			212	21								213.9	199.9
2000				99,472	155	1,557	23	80			188	19								189.2	232.7
2001	11	53	53	99,887	136	1,360	15	70	2	6	203	20		39.0	30.9	60.0	207.2	420.5	202.9	150.3	
2002	16	66	62	100,291	149	1,485	27	94	4	7	223	22		44.3	33.6	53.1	224.5	498.5	222.1	266.5	
2003	9	56	52	100,695	171	1,699	33	106	4	8	275	27		32.6	27.4	44.1	170.6	465.0	272.6	328.0	
2004	11	68	64	101,072	199	1,964	41	118	7	5	193	19		34.0	28.6	48.1	294.9	562.0	190.6	408.4	
2005	12	66	62	101,452	215	2,124	43	141	2	8	318	32		30.6	25.0	38.4	170.0	532.1	313.0	426.0	
2006	12	72	69	101,832	236	2,318	39	143	3	11	215	21		30.5	25.3	41.8	278.1	586.9	211.0	378.5	
2007	12	100	96	102,214	253	2,474			4	11	305	30		39.4	34.4		285.9	851.8	298.0		

VANUATU

	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, paid (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, received (current US\$million)	Workers' remittances, receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Population, total	GDP (current US\$million)	GDP per capita (current US\$)	Exports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Imports of goods and services (current US\$million)	Income payments (BoP, current US\$million)	Income receipts (BoP, current US\$million)	Official development assistance (current US\$million)	Official development assistance and official aid (current US\$million)	Gross remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of GDP	Net remittance inflow as % of imports of goods and services	Net remittance inflow as % of aid inflow	Net remittances per capita	Aid per capita	Exports of goods and service per capita	
	BM.TRF.PW KR.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PWK R.CD.DT	BX.TRF.PWK R.CD	SP.POP.TOTL	NY.GDP.MK TP.CD	NY.GDP.PCA P.CD	NE.EXP.GNFX S.CD	NE.IMP.GNFX S.CD	BM.GSR.FCT Y.CD	BX.GSR.FCT Y.CD	DT.ODA.OD AT.CD	DT.ODA.ALL D.CD								
1960				63,824							0.2	0.2							2.4	
1961				65,840							0.3	0.3							4.3	
1962				67,945							0.4	0.4							6.0	
1963				70,113							1	1							7.3	
1964				72,306							1	1							9.0	
1965				74,501							1	1							7.8	
1966				76,682							2	2							28.3	
1967				78,866							2	2							25.5	
1968				81,105							2	2							28.7	
1969				83,471							3	3							38.6	
1970				86,013							3	3							37.6	
1971				88,743							5	5							54.1	
1972				91,641							6	6							67.2	
1973				94,674							7	7							78.6	
1974				97,799							16	16							164.9	
1975				100,977							12	12							123.6	
1976				104,210							31	31							296.8	
1977				107,495							15	15							135.4	
1978				110,784							19	19							169.5	
1979				114,017	119	1,046					38	38							336.1	
1980				117,155	113	968	38	47			44	44							375.4	321.0
1981				120,183	99	822	38	40			30	30							252.8	315.3
1982	17	9	8	123,124	98	797	42	44	27	6	26	26	9.2	-8.2	-18.0	-30.9	-65.0	210.1	340.9	
1983	12	7	6	126,031	110	874	60	74	24	7	27	27	6.4	-4.5	-6.8	-18.7	-39.7	212.4	473.8	
1984	15	8	7	128,979	136	1,051	78	84	28	9	24	24	5.9	-5.2	-8.3	-28.8	-54.3	188.2	606.2	
1985	15	9	7	132,029	124	937	60	85	40	27	22	22	7.3	-4.9	-7.0	-27.7	-45.4	163.8	456.6	
1986	14	8	7	135,171	119	878	41	77	49	41	24	24	6.7	-5.1	-7.8	-24.7	-44.4	179.6	305.2	
1987	18	8	7	138,404	131	945	47	84	52	31	51	51	6.1	-7.6	-11.9	-19.7	-72.3	367.7	338.2	
1988	16	8	7	141,803	149	1,048	53	89	41	23	39	39	5.4	-5.4	-9.0	-20.5	-56.4	274.5	372.0	
1989	16	7	6	145,467	144	993	54	91	29	23	40	40	4.8	-6.2	-9.9	-22.8	-61.9	271.6	371.4	
1990	12	8	7	149,449	158	1,060	75	116	33	32	50	50	5.1	-2.5	-3.5	-8.1	-26.8	331.4	499.0	
1991	13	9	7	153,823	189	1,228	81	109	49	25	52	52	4.8	-2.1	-3.7	-7.7	-26.0	339.6	523.7	
1992	22	14	7	158,535	196	1,237	89	108	48	18	40	40	7.1	-4.1	-7.4	-20.1	-50.5	251.2	564.3	
1993	15	12	5	163,361	188	1,151	87	104	43	15	35	35	6.4	-1.6	-2.9	-8.6	-18.4	214.1	529.6	
1994	15	18	6	167,992	219	1,305	99	118	47	10	42	42	8.2	1.4	2.5	7.2	17.9	248.3	591.5	
1995	18	14	6	172,220	234	1,358	104	125	50	13	46	46	6.0	-1.7	-3.2	-8.8	-23.2	264.7	606.4	
1996	72	36	#VALUE!	175,940	245	1,394	113	130	48	16	31	31	14.7	-14.7	-27.6	-115.9	-204.6	176.6	640.5	
1997	60	16	#VALUE!	179,258	256	1,427	133	129	46	15	27	27	6.3	-17.2	-34.1	-162.0	-245.5	151.5	744.3	
1998	60	22	6	182,430	254	1,394	111	138	29	21	41	41	8.7	-14.9	-27.6	-93.5	-208.3	222.8	608.0	
1999	88	26	7	185,830	251	1,351	100	144	26	21	37	37	10.4	-24.7	-43.0	-166.6	-333.6	200.2	539.1	
2000	73	35	11	189,723	245	1,289	107	131	32	19	46	46	14.3	-15.5	-29.1	-83.0	-200.3	241.4	561.7	
2001	78	53	16	194,194	235	1,209	98	128	21	17	32	32	22.6	-10.6	-19.5	-79.2	-128.7	162.6	504.1	
2002	15	8	0	199,150	230	1,153	104	140	34	22	27	27	3.5	-3.0	-5.0	-25.5	-35.1	138.0	520.4	
2003	17	9	0	204,462	280	1,368	125	164	39	24	32	32	3.2	-2.9	-4.9	-24.7	-39.1	158.6	612.5	
2004	3	5	0	209,918	330	1,571	153	193	46	27	38	38	1.5	0.6	2.7	1.0	5.2	9.3	179.8	727.5
2005	3	5	0	215,366	370	1,717	168	223	54	28	39	39	1.4	0.6	0.9	5.3	9.7	183.3	778.3	
2006	3	5	0	220,772	413	1,869	182	238	52	32	49	49	1.2	0.4	0.8	3.8	8.4	221.0	824.8	
2007	3	6	1	225,898	452	2,001			61	36	57	57	1.2	0.6		5.1	12.9	251.0		

