

Known as both 'the land of the flying fish' and the 'jewel of the Caribbean', Barbados is the easternmost island in the Caribbean island chain, otherwise known as the Lesser Antilles in the West Indies. Unlike many Caribbean islands, Barbados is non-volcanic and composed mainly of coral limestone. It has a varied landscape including flatlands, highlands, terraces and rugged cliffs, caves and tropical rainforests. The island's name means 'the bearded ones', after the indigenous bearded fig trees once found in abundance on the island.

CLIMATE

Barbados, lying just north of the equator, enjoys a hot and humid, moderately tropical, oceanic climate all year round. However, the heat is tempered by northeast trade winds. Temperatures do not vary by much throughout the year, with monthly average temperatures ranging from 26 to 27°C; humidity usually stays between 70 and 76 per cent. Sea temperatures average around 25°C. The average annual rainfall is about 2 200 mm, with November as the wettest month. Barbados lies along the southern edge of the Caribbean hurricane zone. Hurricanes have caused great devastation in the past. The Atlantic hurricane season coincides with the wet season, which lasts from June to November. (World Bank, 2020)

ECONOMY

Barbados has an open, market-oriented economy. The Barbados economy, formerly solely dependent on sugar, has diversified over the past 30 years into services (tourism and financial services) and light industry and agriculture (sugar). According to the items attribute is mandatory, almost 30 per cent of men work in industry, and nearly 10 per cent for women. Relatively few are employed in agriculture. Services account for over 80 per cent of GDP (UNCTAD, 2021), and almost the same proportion of employment. In 2018, almost 1.4 million tourists arrived in the country and inbound tourism expenditure reached 22 per cent over GDP (UNWTO, 2021).

As a small and open economy, Barbados is vulnerable to global economic downturns and those of its trade partners. A significant amount of income is received in the form of remittances from Barbadians overseas. Barbados' best-known export is Mount Gay Rum, one of the oldest and most famous brands of fine rum in the world and produced in Barbados since 1703. Given this history, it is not surprising that the export of beverages constitutes well over 10 per cent of the value of commodity exports in Barbados. The main export partners include, for instance the United States of America, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica.

CULTURE

Barbados has the third oldest parliament in the world, with uninterrupted parliamentary governance since 1639. The capital of Barbados, Bridgetown, has been an important port town for many centuries. This colourful and well-preserved historic town is a UNESCO heritage site.

Barbados is also known for its small wooden chattel houses. Chattel, meaning movable property, arose in the past as homeowners were not necessarily landowners. Thus, chattel houses were constructed on blocks, so if an owner had to move, they could take the house with them. Over time, a distinct and ornate design of Barbadian chattel house evolved, making them unique and traditionally Barbadian in style.

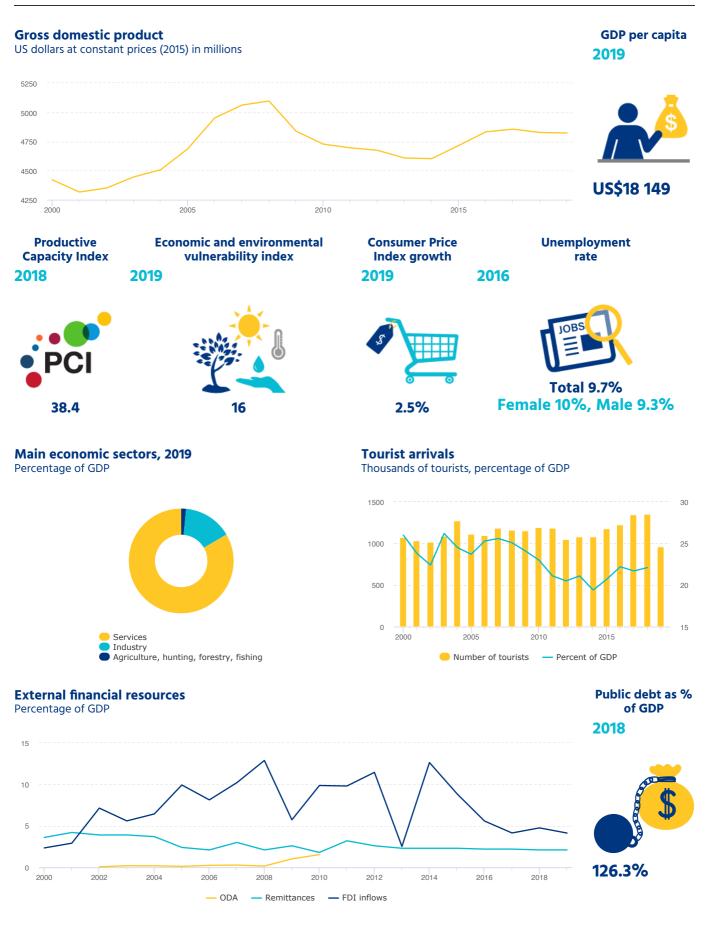
Barbadian cuisine includes a unique blend of foods with African, Indian and British influences. The national dish of Barbados is Cou-Cou and Flying Fish. Cou-Cou is made with yellow cornmeal and okras, in much the same way that it has been made in Africa for centuries. Flying Fish is prepared and stewed in an aromatic sauce of tomato, onion, chives, thyme, fresh pepper, garlic and other local herbs. Other popular dishes include fried fish cakes, souse (a pickled pork dish), black pudding, macaroni pie, and sweet desserts such as tamarind balls and baked custard.

Music plays an important role in the country's culture, blending calypso, local spouge, jazz, reggae and soca. Perhaps their best known musical exports are Rihanna and Grandmaster Flash.

Cricket is considered the national sport. One of the greatest cricket all-rounders, Sir Garfield St. Auburn Sobers, was born in 1936 in Barbados.

Before the Concorde supersonic jet was decommissioned in 2003, Barbados was one of only four countries with regular Concorde service from London.

ECONOMIC TRENDS



Barbados

MARITIME TRANSPORT

Fleet size

Number of ships

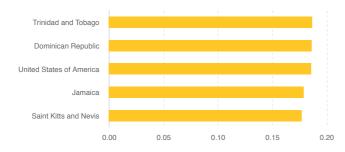
Ship type	2011	2019
Total fleet	1 407	1 407
Oil tankers	264	266
Bulk carriers	311	333
General cargo	161	77
Container ships	52	49
Other types of ships	619	682

anked by 2019 data within	Sibb group	
Indicators	2019	SIDS Ranking
Number of port calls	1 305	13
Median time in port (days)	0.6	27
Average age of vessels	18	11
Average size (GT) of vessels	33 198	9

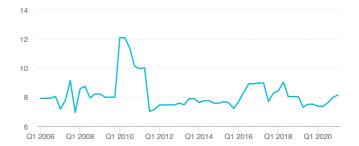


Container port throuput

Bilateral connectivity index, 2019 Top 5 partners



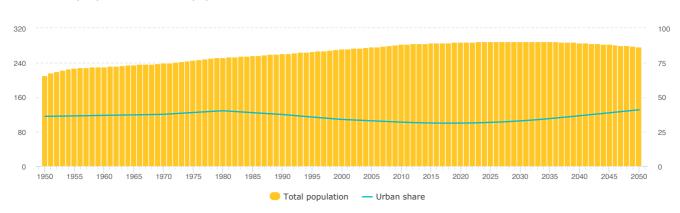
Liner shipping connectivity index Maximum China Q1 2006=100



POPULATION

Total population

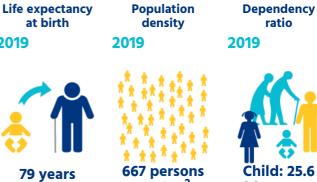
Thousands of people, share of urban population



2019

Population development indicators

Indicators	Period	Value
Poverty headcount (% of population)		-
Human development index	2018	0.8
Human assets index	2020	98
Adult literacy rate (15+ years, both sexes %)		-
Gender inequality index	2019	0.3



per km²



Age structure by gender, 2019 Percentage of total population

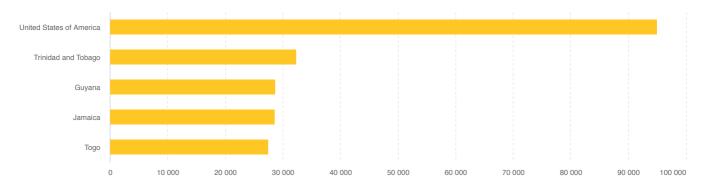
100+ 95-99 90-94 85-89 80-84 75-79 70-74 65-69 60-64 55-59 50-54 45-49 40-44 35-39 30-34 25-29 20-24 15-19 10-14 5-9 0-4 3 2 0 0 2 3 1 1 Male Female

Barbados

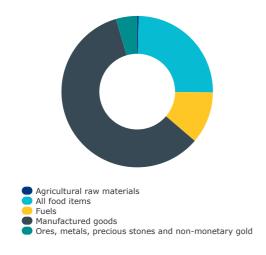
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Merchandise and services trade JS dollars in millions				ade		Trade openness Goods and services	Export concentration index	Food import dependency
Indicators	2005	2010	2015	2019	2019 (% of GDP)	2019	2019	Average 2015-2019
Merchandise exports	359	429	483	444	8.5			•
Merchandise imports	1 604	1 569	1 618	1 581	30.4			
Services exports	1 255	1 332	1 419	1 498	28.8			
Services imports	522	670	713	574	11	39% of GDP	0.15	13.86

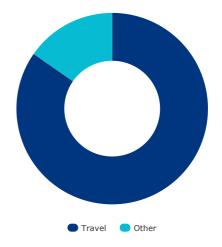
Top 5 partners in merchandise trade, 2019 Exports in millions US dollars



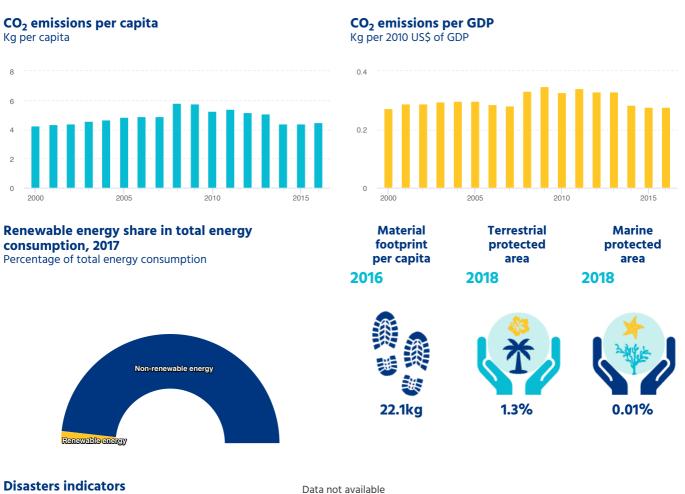
Merchandise exports by product group, 2019



Services exports by category, 2019

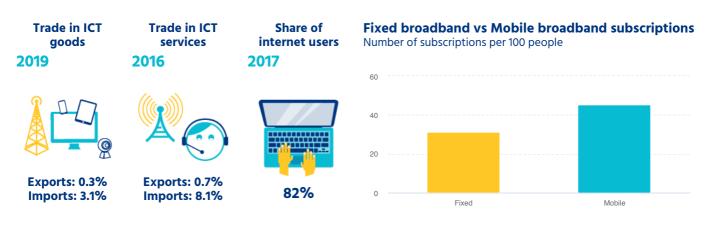


ENVIRONMENT



Disasters indicators

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY



🚹 Sources

Source of data: UNCTAD (2021) except indicators listed below.

- Adult literacy rate: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2021)
- Arable land: World Bank (2021) <u>https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.ARBL.ZS</u>
- CO₂ emissions per capita: World Bank (2021) <u>https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.PC</u>
- CO₂ emissions per GDP: World Bank (2021) <u>https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.KD.GD</u>
- Distance to nearest neighbour: [NO_PRINTED_FORM] (Package "cshapes," 2016) <u>https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/cshapes/index.html</u>
- Economic losses due to disasters: United Nations (2021) <u>https://www.sdg.org/datasets/e3adb2406c2e452b81c3654e276fc5ca_0</u>
- Exclusive economic zone: Sea Around Us (2016) <u>http://www.seaaroundus.org/</u>

• Fixed broadband/mobile subscriptions: ITU (2019). World telecommunication/ICT indicators database. Available at https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx (accessed 28 May 2020).

- Forest area: World Bank (2021) <u>https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.ZS</u>
- Gender inequality index: UNDP (2020). Gender inequality index (GII), <u>http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii</u>
- Human assets index: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2021) <u>http://data.uis.unesco.org/</u>
- Human development index: UNDP (2021) <u>http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#</u>
- Life expectancy at birth: World Bank (2021) <u>https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN</u>
- Marine protected area: World Bank (2021) <u>https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.MRN.PTMR.ZS</u>
- Material footprint: UNEP (2021) <u>https://environmentlive.unep.org/indicator/index/12_2_1</u>
- Number of people affected by disasters: United Nations (2021) <u>https://www.sdg.org/datasets/1beb260e9ca14674b391b815e4874990_0</u>
 ODA: OECD (2021) https://stats.oecd.org
- Percentage of population in low elevated coastal zones: World Bank (2021) https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.EL5M.ZS
- Poverty headcount ratio: World Bank (2021) https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY
- Renewable energy share in total energy consumption: World Bank (2021) https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.KD.GD
- Share of internet users: ITU (2019). World telecommunication/ICT indicators database. Available at <u>https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx</u> (accessed 28 May 2020).
- Terrestrial protected area: World Bank (2021) https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.LND.PTLD.ZS
- Tourism: UNWTO (2020) Compendium of Tourism Statistics dataset [Electronic], UNWTO, Madrid, data updated on 21/09/2020.
- Unemployment rate, total/female/male: ILO (2020) <u>https://www.ilo.org/shinyapps/bulkexplorer2/?</u> lang=en&segment=indicator&id=SDG_0852_SEX_AGE_RT_A
- World risk index: Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (2020): <u>https://weltrisikobericht.de/download/1386/</u>

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- https://environmentlive.unep.org/indicator/index/12_2_1 (accessed 13 January 2021).
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- World Bank (2021). World Development Indicators. Available at <u>http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators</u> (accessed 8 November 2020).