

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS STATISTICS
OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

1991-2001

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
ROSEAU, DOMINICA

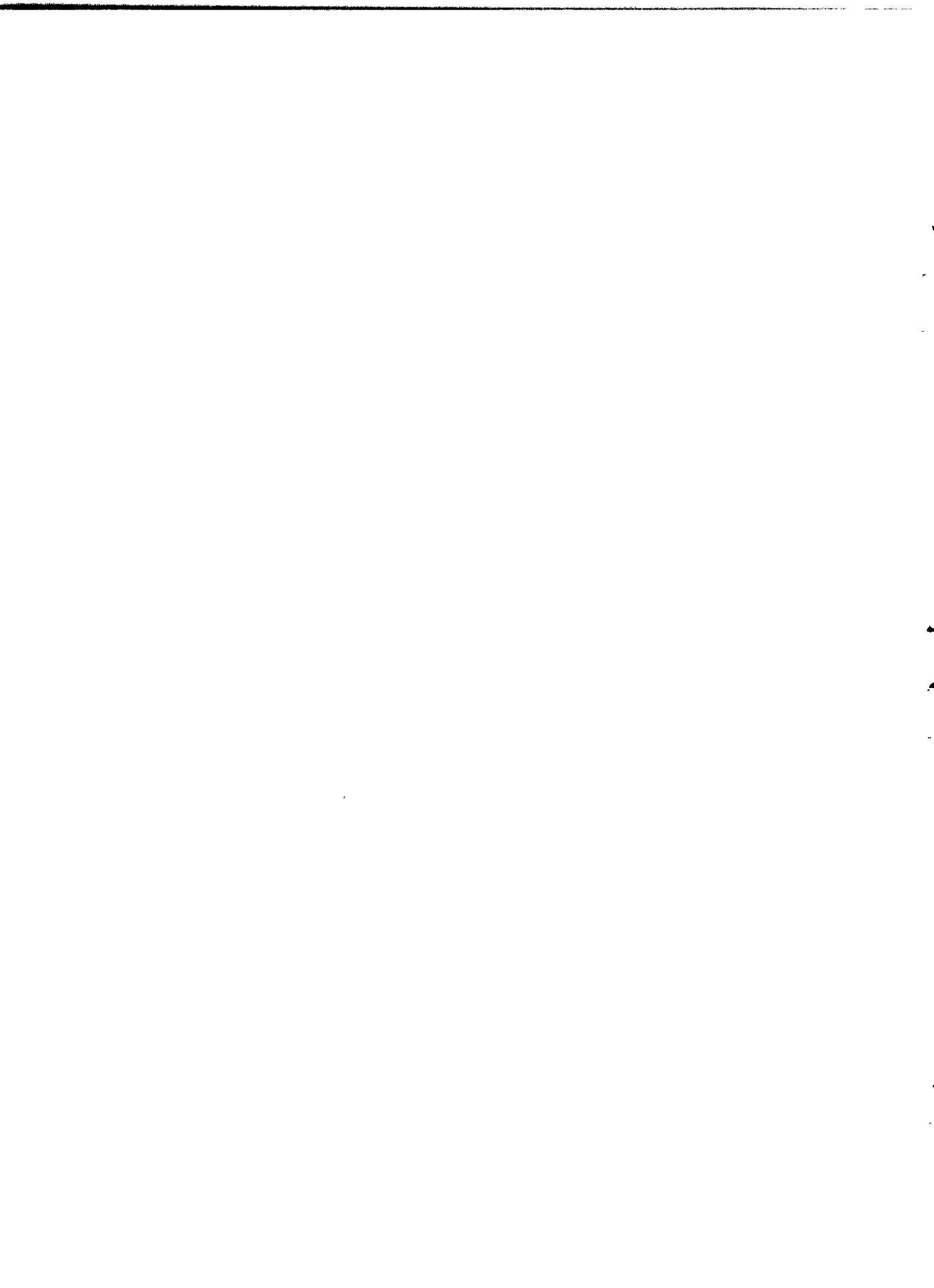


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	i
Definition of the components of the Accounts and Related Aggregates	1
Notes on Methodology	8
Analysis of the Performance of the Economy 2001	13
Analysis of the Performance of the Economy 2000	17
Analysis of the Performance of the Economy 1999	20
Analysis of the Performance of the Economy 1998	23
TABLES	
1 Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity in Current Prices 1991-2001	26
2 Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity in Constant Prices 1991-2001	27
3 Percentage Contribution of Gross Value Added by Economic Activity at Basic Prices in Current Prices 1991-2001	28
4 Percentage Contribution of Gross Value Added by Economic Activity at Basic Prices in Constant Prices 1991-2001	29
5 Rate of Growth of Gross Value Added by Economic Activity at Basic Prices in Current Prices 1991-2001	30
6 Rate of Growth of Gross Value Added by Economic Activity at Basic Prices in Constant Prices 1991-2001	31
7 Gross Value Added Deflators by Economic Activity at Basic Prices 1991-2001	32
8 Index of Gross Value Added by Economic Activity at Basic Prices In Current Prices 1991-2001	33

the value of any property income receivable from the investment of their own funds; as such income does not arise from financial intermediation. FISIM must be recorded as being disposed of in one or more of the following ways – as intermediate consumption by enterprises, as final consumption by households or exports to non-residents. In practice, because of the difficulty in allocating this output among various recipients or users of the services, for which no explicit charges are made, we have continued to use the convention proposed in the 1968 version of the SNA whereby the whole of the output is recorded as intermediate consumption of a notional industry.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES:

This is defined to include all payments by resident producers of wages and salaries to their employees in cash and in kind, and of contributions paid or imputed, in respect of their employees, to social security schemes and to private pensions, family allowance, casualty insurance, life insurance and similar schemes.

(1) **Wages and Salaries:** This is defined to include all payments which employees receive in respect of their work whether in cash or in kind, and before deductions to Social Security, Income Tax, etc. Included are:

- (a) Commissions, overtime payments
- (b) Tips
- (c) Bonuses
- (d) Cost of living and dearness allowances
- (e) Fees to ministers of religion
- (f) Fees to members of boards of directors
- (e) Holidays and paid vacations or sick leave

Also included is the cost to the employer of providing food, lodging, ordinary clothing etc, either free of cost, or at a markedly reduced cost which are of clear and direct benefit to the employees as consumers.

Excluded from wages and salaries are expenditure by employers which are of benefit both to the employees and the employers. Examples of these are outlays on:

- (a) Medical Examinations
- (b) Sport and other recreational facilities
- (c) Amenities at place of work
- (d) Reimbursement of expenses for travel and entertainment
- (e) Reimbursement of expenses or provision of uniforms, tools and equipment.

(2) **Employers Contribution to Social Security Schemes:**

This concept is self-explanatory.

(3) **Employers' contribution to Private Pension Funds etc.**

This is defined as contributions to private funds, reserves or other special schemes in respect of family allowances, lay-off and severance pay, casualties and maternity leave, pensions etc.

The System of National Accounts (SNA) states that if in the absence of special schemes of reserves, employers make direct payments of this type to their employees, imputed contributions in respect of these obligations should be included in the employers' contribution to private schemes.

THE OPERATING SURPLUS/MIXED INCOME:

This is equivalent to the excess of the value added at producer's prices over the sum of compensation of employees, taxes net of subsidies on production and imports and allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. If a strict income approach to estimating value added is used, operating surplus is estimated directly and value added is estimated as the sum of its elements. If a combination of the production and income approaches to estimation is used, value added is computed as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption, while operating surplus is calculated as the residual between value added and its other components. Operating surplus is simply the sum of net profits and property income. It is the surplus of deficit from production before taking into account interest and land rents payable by the establishments, as any non-allowable items such as bad debts, donations, miscellaneous provisions and capital items written off as current expense. Mixed income is similarly defined but contains an element of remuneration for the work done by the owners and households of unincorporated business.

CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL:

This is defined as the value at current replacement cost of the reproducible fixed assets used up during a period of account as a result of normal wear and tear, foreseen obsolescence and the normal rate of accidental damage. Unforeseen obsolescence, major catastrophes and the depletion of natural resources are not included in consumption of fixed capital.

TAXES ON PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS:

These are defined as compulsory, unrequited payments to Government, which industries treat as part of the cost of production. They include import and export duties, excise, sales, entertainment and turnover taxes, real estate and land taxes, unless they are merely an administrative device for collection of income tax, levies on value added and the employment of labour (but not social security contributions), motor vehicle, driving test, license, airport and passport fees when paid by producers, but are considered to be compulsory fees, fines and penalties when paid by the Household sector. The SNA no longer use the term indirect taxes rather it is now called taxes on production and imports.

SUBSIDIES:

These are all grants on current account made by Government to private industries and public corporations, and grants made by the public authorities to Government enterprises in compensation for operating losses, when these losses are clearly the consequences of the policy of the Government to maintain prices at a level below cost of production.

Any Government grants to producers, which are not connected with their productive activities but are given to them in the capacity of customers, such as social assistance grants and social security benefits should be treated as current transfers and not as subsidies.

GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION:

This is defined as the gross output of producers of Government services less the value of its commodity and non-commodity sales and the value of its own-accounts capital formation. The gross output is equal to the cost of production, that is, the sum of intermediate consumption of goods and services, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and corresponding net taxes on production.

The Government final consumption expenditure, consists therefore of the purchase of goods and services, and expenditures on compensation of employees less the revenue received from sales. Sales do not include fees and charges that are levied by Governments for regulatory purposes. Examples are payments of driving tests, vehicle licenses, driving permits, passports, airport fees and fees charged for court services, all of which are defined as fees when paid by households and as taxes on production when paid by enterprises. Fines and penalties are also excluded from sales and classified as "fines and penalties" whether paid by households or enterprises. These items are not to be deducted from gross output to arrive at final consumption expenditure.

PRIVATE FINAL CONSUMPTION:

This is defined as the outlays of households on new durable and non-durable goods and services less their net sales of second-hand goods, scraps and waste. Purchases of dwellings are treated as gross fixed capital formation of the real estate industry. The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is part of the gross output of the real estate industry and is also included in the final consumption expenditure of households.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION:

This consists of additions to the assets of producers of tangible reproducible goods, which have an expected lifetime of use of one year or more. The producers in question may be industries, producers of Government services and producers of private non-profit services to households. The capital goods may be purchased or produced on own account. Sales less purchases of second-hand fixed assets and sales of scrapped fixed assets by producers should be deducted from gross fixed capital formation. Gross fixed capital formation covers the following items:

(i) Acquisitions by producers of civilian use of tangible assets, which have an estimated lifetime of use of one year or more, except land, mineral deposits, timber tracts and similar non-reproducible tangible assets. Relatively inexpensive durable reproducible goods, such as certain types of office equipment may on practical grounds be excluded. Government outlays on construction and machinery and durable equipment primarily intended for military use, are classified as intermediate consumption rather than gross fixed capital formation.

(ii) Outlays on improvements and alterations of capital goods, which significantly extend their expected lifetime of use or substantially increase their productivity, are considered to be gross fixed capital formation.

(iii) Outlays on the reclamation and improvement of land, on the development and extension of timber tracts, mines, plantations, orchards, and similar agricultural holdings are included in gross fixed capital formation.

(iv) Purchases and breeding of draught animals, breeding stock, dairy cattle and sheep and other animals raised for wool and hair clips should be treated as acquisition of fixed assets.

(v) Dealer's margins, solicitors' fees, stamp duties and other transfer costs of transactions in land, mineral deposits, timber tracts and similar non-reproducible assets in tangible non-financial assets and in second-hand assets are covered in gross capital formation.

CHANGES IN INVENTORY:

This is equal in principle to the market value at the owning establishment of the physical change during a period of account in stocks of materials, supplies, work-in-progress except on construction projects, finished products, livestock raised for slaughter and merchandise held by resident industries and in stock of strategic materials and emergency stocks of important products held by Government services.

In practice, the closest feasible approximation may be the difference between the levels of these stocks at the beginning and end of the period, both valued at approximate average prices ruling over the period.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND NON-FACTOR SERVICES:

This consists of the transactions in goods and services of the residents of a given country with the rest of the world, and covers merchandise, transportation, travel, insurance and other non-factor services, such as government transactions, various fees, rentals royalties, gifts in kind etc. Military equipment transferred between Governments may, however, go unrecorded. Expenditure abroad by residents such as tourists and other persons, seasonal workers, and diplomatic and military personnel stationed abroad are treated as imports. Similarly, expenditures in the domestic territory by non-residents are considered exports. The valuation of exports and imports are f.o.b.

GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES:

This pertains to the value of all goods and services produced in an economy within a given time period of usually one year. It is equal to the sum of compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital, taxes less subsidies on production and operating surplus. An over-riding consideration on measuring the value of a country's gross domestic product is that duplication must be avoided. Duplication is avoided by deducting from the output of each producing unit the value of the inputs of goods and services, which it has receive from other units, at home or abroad.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES:

This is equal to the sum of the Gross Value Added of all resident producers, plus taxes less subsidies on imports plus all non-deductible VAT or similar taxes.

GNI AT MARKET PRICES:

Gross National Income at market prices is the value of the goods and services produced by the labour and capital supplied by residents of a country. It is derived by adding net factor income from the rest of the world to GDP at market prices. GNI is identical to GNP as was used previously in National Accounts.

NET INCOME FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD:

This is defined as the sum of two major components, net compensation of employees, and net property and entrepreneurial income. Net compensation of employees covers the labour income of residents' abroad and non-residents in the country. Net property and entrepreneurial income covers investment income from ownership of foreign financial claims such as interest and dividends. The entrepreneurial income of foreign investment in a country, i.e. profits and dividends, could be remitted to foreign countries or left unremitted. The unremitted portion is always treated as reinvested earnings.

LABOUR INCOME AND WORKER'S REMITTANCES:

It should be noted that there is a distinction between those individuals whose earnings are to be classified as labour income (persons who are not residents of the economy where they work) and migrants (persons who have become residents of that economy by virtue of being expected to live there for a year or more). This distinction is often hard to make in practice. Data for these items are generally obtained from the balance of payments accounts, where migrants' income is classified as workers' remittances under unrequited transfers. Often when the distinction cannot be made labour income is aggregated with workers' remittances.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AT CONSTANT PRICES:

For analytical purposes, the national accounts at constant prices are derived by breaking current values down into a price component and quantity component. Estimates at constant prices are usually derived by deflating the values by price indices or by extrapolating base year values by appropriate volume indices. Both are equivalent to expressing current period quantities at base period prices.

METHODOLOGY OF ESTIMATING GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:

The value added can be estimated by three different approaches, which are generally called the production approach, the income approach and the expenditure approach.

The production approach is designed to evaluate the value of output. The value added is estimated by deducting intermediate consumption from the gross value of output. The production approach is useful for estimation of value added for the commodity producing sectors, viz. agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and mining.

The income approach is used to estimate the value added by aggregating compensation of employees, taxes less subsidies on production, operating surplus and consumption of fixed capital. This approach is most commonly used in the case of service sectors, since data on gross output and intermediate consumption in the service sectors may not be readily available.

The expenditure approach is used to estimate the gross domestic product according to categories of final use. This consists of estimates of expenditure of final consumption of households, consumption expenditure of Government, private non-profit services serving households and gross capital formation adjusted for imports and exports of goods and service.

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

AGRICULTURE

This sector comprises of crops, livestock, forestry and fishing.

CROPS

Estimates on production from crops cover output of thirty-one different crops of which bananas are the principles crop accounting for about 20% of total agricultural production at farm-gate prices. Other important agro-industrial crops are coconuts, grapefruits, limes, oranges and root crops-such as yams, dasheens and tannias.

Value added is estimated by the production approach. The value of output consists of exports and local consumption, including subsistence, which vary from crop to crop. The outputs of the various crops are estimated in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture. The farm-gate prices are obtained by adjusting export f.o.b. and market prices for trade and transport margins. These prices are checked for consistency with prices paid by the purchasers to the growers of these products.

The cost of material inputs consists of imported inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides. The c.i.f. values of these imports are adjusted upwards to include duty, consumption tax and trade and transport margins. Additionally, in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, local inputs of materials and costs of repairs and maintenance of agricultural machinery and tools are estimated at 10% of the value of output. The double deflation method is used to obtain the 1990 constant prices. Production of all agricultural crops is revalued at 1990 prices. Imported inputs are deflated by an index of potassic fertilizer prices, and local inputs are taken to be 10% of constant price outputs.

LIVESTOCK

The value added for livestock is estimated by the production approach. The livestock Division of the Ministry of Agriculture provides estimates of beef, pork, mutton, poultry, meat, and eggs and milk production. Estimates of meat production are based on slaughter permits and an upward adjustment is made for unrecorded slaughter. Estimates on poultry and egg production are obtained from the major poultry farms. These are crosschecked for consistency with the estimates provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. Material inputs consist mostly of imported livestock feed, which amounts to about 25% of the gross value of output. Local inputs are estimated at 5% of output. The constant series is obtained by the double deflation method.

FORESTRY

The value of output covers bamboo, wood, firewood and charcoal. The estimates are obtained in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry Department. Material inputs are estimated at 20% of gross value of output. The constant price series is obtained by the double deflation method.

FISHING

For fishing, the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries Division provided estimates of landed catch. Since December 1983, enumerators from the Ministry are collected in detailed monthly data on catch at major fishing ports. Data are also obtained from the cooperatives. For the previous years, output has been estimated on the basis of number of mechanized and non-mechanized boats and average catch per boat. The Department of Fisheries conducted an ad hoc survey in 1981 and estimated that there were 350 mechanized and 259 non-mechanized boats in fishing and they caught 8,000 lbs. and 2,080 lbs. of fish per boat respectively. The retail price of fish is taken as the producers' price since most of the fish is usually sold at the point of landing. The material inputs consist of expenses on fuel, bait, nets, repairs and maintenance of boats, etc. which amounts to 48.7% of the value of output for mechanized boats and 5.2% for non-mechanized boats. The constant price estimates are obtained by valuing output at 1990 prices and deducting input in the same proportion as in the current series.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER

The value added in this sector is estimated by the income approach. The main source of data is the accounts of the Dominica Electricity Services and the Dominica Water & Sewage Company. The constant price estimates are extrapolated from the base year estimates on the basis of electricity sold and water supplied.

CONSTRUCTION

The value added in construction is estimated by the commodity flow approach. The estimates are essentially based on import data, since domestic output of construction material is negligible. The c.i.f. values of imports of construction material are adjusted downward for any re-exports and for non-construction purposes; and adjusted upwards for duty, consumption tax, and trade and transport margins. The value of construction materials used as inputs is assumed to be 65% of the gross value of output. This proportion has been derived on the basis of discussions with the Ministry of Communications and Works and private contractors. For the constant price estimates, the deflator used is an index of c.i.f. import prices of construction materials such as cement, wood iron and steel.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Value added in the trade sector is estimated by the income approach. The main source of data is the accounts of trading establishments available at the Inland Revenue Office. For non-response, adjustments are made on the basis of data on employment and remuneration available from the Social Security Department. The small traders (self-employed) and vendor trade are assumed to be a very small percentage of the total. The constant price estimates have been obtained by extrapolating the base year estimate by an index of traded goods valued at 1990 prices, covering outputs of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing sectors and imports.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

The value added estimates are obtained by the income approach. The main sources of data are the accounts at the Inland Revenue Office. To cover small hotels and restaurants the above is adjusted by 5%. The constant price estimates are derived by extrapolating the base year value added by an index of the total number of visitor arrivals.

MINING AND QUARRYING

This is a relatively small sector and consists of only two private companies. The output covers production of gravel, stone, pumice and sand. Due to the lack of more comprehensive data for this sector, in recent years the value in Mining has been assumed to be about 10% of the value in construction in both current and constant prices.

MANUFACTURING

Value added in the Manufacturing sector is estimated by the income approach. The main source of data is the Inland Revenue Office. The available income tax returns are analyzed and data on wages and salaries, depreciation and net profits, which constitute the value added, are compiled. The non-response is estimated on the basis of data on wages and salaries available from the Social Security Department. The contribution of the small-scale industries and handicrafts are assumed to be 10% of the total value added. The constant price estimates are worked out by extrapolating the base year estimate on the basis of quantities of manufacturing output.

TRANSPORT

The transports sector comprised of road transport, water transport and air transport.

ROAD TRANSPORT

The estimates of value added are obtained on the basis of earnings per vehicle and number of vehicles. The vehicles covered are hired trucks, buses, taxis, and hired jeeps, and their number is obtained from the licensing authorities. The earnings per vehicle are obtained on the basis of inquiries from various operators. The constant price estimates are extrapolated by the number of vehicles in each category.

WATER TRANSPORT

The income approach is used to derive value added estimates for water transport, which are obtained from the accounts of port authority, shipping agents and lighter owners, and private shipping companies. The constant price estimates are derived on the basis of volume of cargo traffic and passenger arrivals and departures by sea transport.

AIR TRANSPORT

This sector covers LIAT, and air travel and airport administration. The income of travel agents and airport administration has been obtained from their accounts. The constant price estimates are based on the index of volume of passenger arrivals by air transport.

COMMUNICATIONS

The estimates cover the operations of the Post Office and Cable and Wireless. The accounts of the Post Office, which are available from the Government budget, are analyzed to obtain compensation of employees and the constant price estimates are based on the volume of postal traffic. The accounts of Cable and Wireless for Dominica's operation are analyzed to obtain the value added in current prices. The constant price estimates are based on the combined index of overseas call rates.

BANKING AND INSURANCE

The value added estimates are obtained by the income approach. The accounts of the commercial banks, industrial bank, offshore banks, credit unions and insurance companies are analyzed to obtain the data. For the banking sub-sector, the constant price estimates are based on the prime lending rate and credit union membership and for insurance the deflator was based on a combined index (85:15 weights), of car and property insurance rates.

REAL ESTATE AND DWELLINGS

The value added estimates for owner-occupied dwellings are calculated on the basis of number of houses and average rent per house. One month's rent is subtracted as cost of repairs and maintenance. The number of dwellings is projected on the basis of 1970, 1981 and 1991 population census data on housing and the growth of the population. The rate of rent per house for the island as a whole is assumed to be half of the low cost housing as most of the houses is of low quality. The value added at constant prices are derived first with population growth, and then inflated by the total Consumer Price Index to obtain current price estimates. The constant price value added for 1979 has been adjusted downwards on account of destruction of houses by Hurricane David.

GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The value added at current prices is obtained from analysis of the data on actual expenditure available from the computer printouts. The wages and salaries, pensions and gratuities comprise compensation of employees. The operations of the post office, airport, broadcasting and construction are excluded and allocated to their appropriate sectors. The major accounts in the government thus refer to central government, local government and Social Security Administration. Fiscal year data of central and local governments are adjusted to correspond to the calendar year. The constant price estimates are obtained by eliminating the effect of wage increase due to cost of living.

OTHER SERVICE

This sector covers business, entertainment and personal services, such as services of accounting firms, legal firms, individual professionals, domestic maids, barbers and beauty salons etc. Broadcasting and recently Cable TV have also been included. The data are based on a benchmark estimate compiled for 1977-1978 from the Inland Revenue Office accounts and Social data on employment and remuneration. The constant price series is derived on the basis of population growth, and the current price series obtained by inflating the above with the Consumer Price Index.

FININCIAL INTERMEDIATION SERVICES INDIRECTLY MEASURED

According to the recommendation of the UN SNA, the financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM), which consists of the difference between interest earned on loans and interest paid on deposits, have been deducted from the GDP in a single line, and not allocated to individual sectors. The constant price estimates are obtained by using an average interest rate index extrapolating base year figures, as was the case for the Banking Sector.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN DOMINICA

A REVIEW OF 2001

OVERVIEW

Preliminary estimates indicated that the Dominican economy contracted in 2001. Real GDP declined by an estimated 4.3 per cent. This performance was largely influenced by contractions in the productive sectors, particularly Agriculture, Manufacturing, Construction and Tourism sectors. Central government fiscal position further deteriorated while the external current account deficit narrowed.

Agricultural Sector

Preliminary estimates of the agriculture sector indicated that this sector recorded the largest contraction since 1979(Hurricane David). Overall decline in activity was 11.4 per cent. The major sub sector contributing to this decline was crops. Livestock, forestry and fishing sub sectors all recorded marginal increases.

Crops

This sub-sector experienced the largest contraction 15.3 per cent in real GVA over the years. Banana production, which represents the main crop, declined by 27.0 per cent while total banana export production and revenue fell by 33.0 per cent and 32.0 per cent respectively. The replanting program, which began in the last quarter of 2001, and the adverse weather conditions, largely affected banana production.

Revenue from the export of non-banana crops declined by 2.8 per cent in 2000 compared to that of 1999. Bay oil, coconuts, limes, and plantains all recorded increases, while dasheen and grapefruits recorded a fall in export revenue. The total value added of crops moved from EC\$62.8m in 2000 to EC\$53.2m in 2001.

The value added for livestock was estimated to have increased by 1.0 per cent for 2001, while the forestry sub-sector indicated that production grew by only 1.0 per cent.

Preliminary estimates indicated a rebounding of the fishing sector to the 1999 level, registering a growth of 1.4 per cent. This increase in supply was largely due to efforts aimed at improving and expanding fish landing sites and fishing technologies particularly, the Fish Aggregate Devices (FAD), and improvements in fishing boats, gear and production methods.

Construction, Mining & Quarrying

The construction sector experienced a 4.6 per cent fall in value added in 2001 compared to 2000. A fall of 2.0 per cent was recorded for imported construction materials, moving from EC\$44.1m to EC\$43.2m in 2001. The number of new authorized construction starts decreased substantially (16.5%) from 109 to 91 starts in 2001. Residential construction, which accounted for 89 per cent of construction starts, dominated the number of new construction activity in 2001. The value of the new construction starts declined significantly by 55.0 per cent. It must be noted that this substantial decline is largely as a result of the absence of large Government projects in 2001 when compared to that of 2000.

Mining and Quarrying

The mining and quarrying sector continued to mirror the performance of the construction sector. A 4.0 per cent fall in real Gross value added (GVA) was recorded while domestic sales of local construction materials recorded a decline of 11.2 per cent.

Manufacturing Sector

This sector continued to be dominated by the production of soap and soap related products. Preliminary data indicated that this sector declined by 14.8 per cent in real terms, after experiencing an 8.5 per cent growth in 2000. Contributing to this decline was the substantial fall in soap and soap related products and dental cream. Decreased production was also noted in paints and varnishes and corrugated cartons.

Electricity & Water

This sector recorded real growth of 2.7 per cent in 2001. The electricity sub-sector grew by 2.5 per cent with a 2.7 per cent growth in sales to 63,554 kWh. Water consumption increased by 6.4 per cent, registering a value added of \$1.1m.

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Reflecting the decline in economic activity of the productive sectors, and the substantial fall in imports, the wholesale and retail trade sector registered a decline of 3.0 per cent in real terms for the year 2001. The flow of imports recorded a decline of 11.6 per cent moving down to EC\$353.71m in 2001.

Banks and Insurance Sector

This sector grew by 2.2 per cent in real terms in 2001, compared to the 0.3 per cent increase experienced in 2000. The Banking services grew by 2.5 per cent. Commercial banks assets grew by 4.2 per cent while commercial loans and advances

declined by 1.7 per cent. Loans and advances disbursed for productive purposes such as agriculture, and manufacturing declined. On the other hand, personal loans and advances recorded an increase of 1.8 per cent.

A growth of 2.2 per cent in real terms was recorded for the credit unions sub sector. Credit union membership increase to 70,739 in 2001.

The insurance sub-sector registered an increase of 2.9 per cent in the value added of the services provided.

Real Estate, Housing & Other Services

The real estate and housing sector grew by 1.0 per cent in 2001, while the other services sector increased marginally by 0.5 per cent after having experienced a decline of 0.5 per cent in 2000.

Government Services

Output of government services increased by 4.4 per cent in real terms in 2001. Government's current revenue was estimated to have decreased by 6.1 per cent while current expenditure increased by 4.0 per cent. Central Government revenue was primarily affected by a slow down in the economy and the decline in consumption tax, which was largely affected by the fluctuations in the world market prices of petroleum products.

Hotels & Restaurants – Tourism Sector

This sector registered a decline in activity of 4.1 per cent in real terms. This decline was largely attributed to the global terrorists' threat in the aviation industry during the year. Tourist arrivals fell by 4.6 per cent with European tourist registering a 46.6 per cent decrease. Cruise ship passengers fell by 13.4 per cent moving from 239,796 to 207,627 passengers while excursionist recorded a significant drop of 31.5 per cent.

Transportation Sector

The transportation sector further declined in 2001. The value added in constant prices for this sector declined by 6.5 per cent. This performance was influenced largely by the fall in activities in all the sub-sectors.

The road transport sub-sector, which primarily reflects the activities in both the construction and tourism industry, recorded a decline of 9 per cent in real growth.

Largely influenced by the declines in cargo handled and passenger arrivals and departures by sea, sea transportation fell by 3.5 per cent in real Gross Value Added at constant prices.

The air transportation sub-sector was adversely affected by the late third quarter global terrorist threat on the aviation industry, thus recording a decline of 2.2 per cent in real GVA in 2001. For the period September to December 2001 a drop of 4 per cent was realized in air passenger arrivals; while for the entire year, a 5.3 per cent fall was registered.

Communications

This sector continued to decline recording negative growth of 7.7 per cent in 2001. However, this sector continues to contribute approximately 11.0 per cent to the overall GVA at constant prices.

Balance of Payments

The Balance of Payments of Dominica registered an overall surplus for the fourth consecutive year in 2001. The current account improved slightly moving from a deficit of \$157.0m to \$132.0m. Contributing to this performance was the combination of declines in imports, outflows of investment income and portfolio investments and the increase in government current transfers. The capital account recorded an increase largely due to the increase in capital grants received by the Government.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN DOMINICA

REVIEW OF 2000

OVERVIEW

For the year 2000 real GDP remained relatively stable moving by approximately 0.1 per cent, compared to the 0.63 per cent experienced in 1999. This slow down in economic activity was largely a reflection of the contractions in the Agriculture, Hotel & Restaurants, Transportation, Communications and Other Services sectors and the marginal growth in the Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying, Government and Construction sectors. The Consumer Price Index remained relatively stable increasing marginally by 0.9 per cent.

Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector contracted by 1.1 per cent reflecting primarily the lower levels of output in the banana and fishing industry. The Livestock and Forestry sectors continued to grow marginally.

Crops

Real output in the crop sector declined slightly by 1.4 per cent in 2000. Agricultural exports revenue declined significantly by 18.3 per cent. Total banana exports declined by 2.5 per cent with DBMC's banana exports declining by 2.2 per cent moving from 27,776 tonnes to 27,231 tonnes in 2000. The year 2000 saw exceptionally low market prices with banana export revenue falling by approximately 23.0 per cent to \$32.5m. As reported by the DBMC fewer active farmers were in the market mainly due to low productivity, uncertainty of the market and the significant drop in prices.

Construction, Mining & Quarrying

The Construction and Mining and Quarrying sectors both registered positive growth. The Construction sector continued to grow recording a 2.0 per cent growth in 2000. The total value of construction starts recorded for the year 2000 increased by about 93.0 per cent. An increase of 14.0 per cent was recorded for the imports of construction materials moving from \$38.5m in 1999 to \$44.1m in 2000. The year 2000 saw the commencement of the construction of the Windsor Park Stadium, Dominica Water and Sewerage Company's (DOWASCO) Roseau Water & Sewerage Project, and the completion of the sea defense walls.

The Mining & Quarrying sector recorded real growth of 1.9 per cent in 2000. Aggregates exports increased by 36.0 per cent, reflecting the increase in production.

Manufacturing Sector

The manufacturing sector experienced an 8.5 per cent increase in real terms in 2000 after recording a 17.3 per cent decline in 1999. The higher level of output was mainly attributed to a 27.0 per cent growth in liquid cleaners and dental cream and a 15.0 per cent increase in volume of paints and varnish. However, decreases in soap and beverage production were noted.

Electricity & Water

The electricity and water sector registered real growth of 2.5 per cent in 2000. The electricity sub-sector grew by 2 per cent while the water sub sector grew by 6 per cent. Revenue from electricity sales increased by 2.7 per cent, However revenue from the sale of water fell by 2.5 per cent, despite the 4.3 per cent increase in water connections.

Wholesale & Retail Trade

The wholesale and retail trade sector grew by 3.4 per cent at current prices during the year reflecting the increased levels of output of the Manufacturing and construction sectors and the rise in imports. Growth of 2.5 per cent was experienced in real terms.

Banks and Insurance Sector

The Banks and Insurance sector experienced a slow down in activity, with the real growth increasing minimally by 0.3 per cent. The banking sub-sector recorded a marginal growth of 0.31 per cent. Commercial banks assets and deposits recorded declines of 1.0 and 5.1 per cent respectively, while commercial banks loans and advances registered an increase of 10.1 per cent. The Credit union with an increase in membership of 2.0 per cent, recorded a 2.1 per cent in real growth for the period 2000 when compared to 1999. Contrary to the performance of the banking and credit union sub-sectors, the insurance sub- sector however recorded negative growth of 1.5 per cent for 2000.

Real Estate & Housing, & Other Services

The real estate & housing sector recorded value added of \$15.7m in 2000 while registering a small growth of 1.0 per cent. The Other Services sector, which comprises other medical, legal and professional services, registered a decline in activity of 0.5 per cent in real growth, a record decrease for the last 21 years.

Government Services

This sector recorded an increase of 4.5 per cent in real terms in the year 2000, compared to a 0.2 per cent growth in 1999. An increase of 4.3 per cent in the number

of established employees was recorded in 2000. Central Government current expenditure recorded an increase of about 10 per cent with wages and salaries increasing by 4.2 per cent. In the year 2000, Current revenue amounted to \$214.2m increasing by 6.7 per cent. Wages and salaries increased by 4.0 per cent, accounting for just over 50 per cent of current expenditure.

Debt servicing increased significantly in 2000, largely because of the increased borrowing on commercial terms. Interest payments moved from \$19.6m in 1999 to \$41.9m in 2000.

Hotels & Restaurants – Tourism Sector

After experiencing growth of 4.3 per cent in 1999, the hotel and restaurant sector recorded a contraction in activity, declining by 5.6 per cent in 2000 recording real GDP of \$10.6m, compared to \$11.3m in 1999. It must be noted that 1999 was an unusual year (reunion year) thus contributing to the larger number of visitors. The year 2000 recorded a decline of 5.4 per cent in visitor arrivals and an 18.7 per cent rise in cruise ship passengers. The number of visitors who stayed at paid accommodations declined by 14.2 per cent while those at private homes increased by 1 per cent. Total visitor expenditure declined by 5.0 per cent moving from \$137.0m in 1999 to \$130.0m in 2000.

Transportation Sector

The transportation sector registered a decline of 2.0 per cent in 2000 compared to the 1.4 per cent experienced in 1999.

Communications

This sector experienced a 4.4 per cent fall in constant prices for 2000. The contraction was mainly due to a reduction in revenue, which reflected the fall in the cost of overseas calls and the slow down in economic activity.

Balance of Payments

The Balance of Payments recorded an overall surplus of \$1.2m in 2000 compared to the \$28.5m achieved in 1999. The decline in the overall surplus is mainly as a result of the fall in foreign assets of the Government and the imputed reserves. The current account deficit widened significantly moving from \$107.5m in 1999 (14.9% of GDP) to \$164.7m (22.7% of GDP) in 2000. This worsening of the current account is attributable to a combination of the decline in domestic exports, and increased imports. The surplus on the Capital and Financial account grew by 24.0 per cent in 2000.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN DOMINICA

REVIEW OF 1999

OVERVIEW

Economic activity decelerated during 1999, with real GDP increasing by 0.63 per cent compared with a growth rate of 3.16 per cent in 1998. This weakened performance was associated mainly with decreased activity of the agriculture sector, (particularly the banana industry) and the manufacturing sector.

Agricultural Sector

The agriculture sector recorded a decline for the third consecutive year. The sub-sector, crops continued to be the major contributor declining by 3.4 per cent while livestock, forestry and fishing sub-sector all recorded increased activity. The real value added of crops declined moving from \$66.0m in the last year to \$63.7m in 1999. Banana continued to be the main contributor to the agricultural sector. However, in the current year production fell to 29,519 tonnes reflecting a 3.8 per cent drop. According to DBMC, "the market environment in which the DBMC operates weakened markedly in 1999". Although production was less than that of 1998, the DBMC recorded an increase in export revenue largely due to better quality fruits. The effects of the tropical storms, inconsistent and unavailability of labour, low labour productivity, poor soil nutrients status and low organic matter content were some of the factors contributing to the decline in exports.

The livestock and forestry sub-sectors both registered increases in real output of 1.5 and 0.9 per cent respectively. An increase of 3.9 per cent was recorded in the fishing sector.

Construction, Mining & Quarrying

The construction sector recorded some improvement in activity. After recording a decline in activity of 4.0 per cent in 1998, the year 1999 registered increased activity, recording real growth of about 3.8 per cent.

In 1999, the values of construction imports increased by 12.8 per cent while the value of authorized starts fell by 20.5 per cent.

The Mining and Quarrying sector continued to mirror the activities of the Construction sector recording an increase of 3.9 per cent in real GVA.

Manufacturing Sector

This sector is largely dominated by the production of soap and soap related products and dental cream. Other products such as soft drinks, alcoholic beverages, paints and varnishing and cement related products form part of this sector. This sector contributed 6.0 per cent to real GVA in 1999, compared to an 8.0 per cent in 1998. In 1999, value added in the manufacturing sector declined significantly recording the highest

contraction of 17.0 per cent in the 1990's. This decline in real GVA was largely attributed to the decline in production of beverages, soap and soap related products and paints and varnishes.

Electricity & Water

The electricity and water sector continued to expand with real GVA increasing to \$18.2m, moving from \$16.7M. Contributing to this increase was the increased consumption of electricity, which moved from 57,295 KWH in 1998, to 60,594 KWH in 1999 recording a 5.8 per cent increase. It must be noted that the Hotel category recorded the highest growth (40%) in electricity consumption. In contrast, water consumption declined by 5 per cent.

Wholesale & Retail Trade

The wholesale and retail trade sector (distributive sector) continued on its expansion trend. For the year 1999, value added in this sector increased by 2.5 percent.

Banks and Insurance Sector

Activity within the banking and insurance sector increased by 6.8 per cent in 1999, but at a slower rate than that of 1998, which registered an 8.0 per cent, increase. For the period under review, the banking sector recorded an increase in value added of approximately 9.0 per cent moving from \$39.1 m to \$42.5m. Domestic credit increased by 4.0 per cent and stood at \$406.3 at the end of the reviewing period, while the money supply increased by 3.0 per cent.

The largest contributor towards the performance of this sector was the credit union sub sector, which recorded an 11.0 per cent increase in value added. For the year 1999, credit union membership increased by 11.0 per cent moving from a membership of 61,015 to 67,852. However, activity in the insurance sector contracted by approximately 6.0 per cent.

Government Services

The Government sector, which includes the Dominica Social Security, recorded real GVA of \$78.5m, increasing by less than 1.0 per cent. Personal emoluments for Central Government increased by 7.6 percent while interest payments increased by 3.5 per cent. In 1999 central government current account recorded a deficit of \$2.8m. Contributing to this decline was the fall of 0.6 per cent in current revenue with tax revenue decreasing by 3.5 per cent while non-tax revenue recorded an increase of 0.8 per cent.

Hotels & Restaurants – Tourism Sector

The hotel and restaurant sector displayed some improvements in 1999, recording real GVA growth of 4.3 per cent in 1999, after experiencing a decline of 4.0 per cent in 1998. This boost in activity can largely be attributed to the increased number of visitor arrivals, which amounted to 70,791 recording an increase of 12.0 per cent. Excursionist also increased by over 200.0 per cent moving from 1,468 in 1998 to 3,924 in 1999. On the other hand, cruise ship arrivals declined by 17.0 percent recording 202,003 visitors in 1999. The number of visitors staying at paid accommodations increased by 17.0 per

cent, while visitors staying at private homes increased by 9.7 per cent.

Transportation Sector

The transportation sector experienced marginal improvement in its value added recording a growth of approximately 1.4 per cent during 1999. The largest contributor to this performance was air transportation.

Road transportation remained relatively stable, recording real GVA of \$24.3m. This may be attributed to the declining performance in the agricultural sector during the period.

Sea transportation recorded an increase in value added of just about 2.0 per cent, with passenger arrivals and departures increasing by 14.0 per cent.

Air transportation recorded an increase of 7.0 per cent in real GVA. Contributing to this increase was the boost in both passenger arrivals and departures by air.

Communications

The communications sector, which comprises the telephone and postal services, continued to expand. Value added in this sector increased by 13.0 per cent. During the last quarter of 1999, a decrease in telephone rates of 30.0 per cent was experienced resulting in a decline in the communications deflator.

Balance of Payments

In 1999 the Balance of Payments statistics indicated that the overall balance showed an improvement over the previous year. Its contribution to GDP at market prices improved to 3.9 per cent. The Current Account deficit worsened, moving from a deficit of \$62.1m to \$96.9m in 1999. This resulted in an increased GDP ratio of 8.9 per cent in 1998 to 13.4 percent of GDP in 1999. However, the surplus on the Capital and Financial Account increased substantially by \$100.4m, contributing 18.1 per cent to GDP in 1999, compared to a 4.4 per cent contribution in 1998. The Balance of Payments transactions were largely financed by the Imputed reserves and government foreign assets.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN DOMINICA

A REVIEW OF 1998

OVERVIEW

The Dominican economy recorded positive growth in 1998. Real GDP was 3.16 per cent higher than that of the previous year. This performance was largely influenced by increased activity in the Manufacturing, Utilities, Banking and Insurance and Communication sectors. The Construction, Mining and Quarrying and Hotel and Restaurant sectors all experienced depressed activity. The consumer price index was relatively stable with inflation of less than 1.0 per cent experienced in that period. The external current account recorded some improvement in 1998, with the deficit declining by \$52.0m.

Agricultural Sector

Crops

The agricultural sector continued on the decline recording a fall of 2.0 per cent in 1998. For the period under review, banana exports amounted to 28,641 tonnes, representing a decline of 18 per cent from the 34,911 tonnes exported in 1997. The decline in exports, as stated by the DBMC, was largely due to several factors, "mainly that farmers were leaving the industry, hostile weather conditions and reduction in acreage resulting from replanting activities".

For the year 1998, the value of non-banana crops exports increased by 6.7 per cent while domestic consumption declined by 2.1 per cent. As a result, the total value of production of these crops declined marginally by 0.9 per cent.

The livestock and forestry sub-sectors both recorded increases in activity of 1.5 and 0.9 per cent respectively. Activity within the fishing sub-sector reflected an increase in real output of 1.6 per cent.

Construction, Mining & Quarrying

Activity in the Construction sector is estimated to have decreased by approximately 4.1 per cent, while output in the Mining & Quarrying sector contracted by 9.4 per cent. During the period under review, the actual number of authorized starts registered 107, 18 less than that for 1997. The value of these starts is estimated to have declined by approximately \$2.0m to \$34.2m. Residential buildings continue to account for most of the construction activity.

The Mining & Quarrying Sector registered a decline of 9.4 per cent, after recording an increase of 3.9 per cent in 1997. However, total aggregates exported were valued at \$1.6m, an increase of 122.0 per cent over the 1997 level.

Manufacturing Sector

The manufacturing sector experienced an 8.5 per cent increase in real terms in 2000 after recording a 17.3 per cent decline in 1999. The higher level of output was mainly attributed to a 27.0 per cent growth in liquid cleaners and dental cream and a 15.0 per cent increase in volume of paints and varnish. However, decreases in soap and beverage production were noted.

Electricity & Water

The electricity and water sector registered real growth of 2.5 per cent in 2000. The electricity sub-sector grew by 2 per cent while the water sub sector grew by 6 per cent. Revenue from electricity sales increased by 2.7 per cent, However revenue from the sale of water fell by 2.5 per cent, despite the 4.3 per cent increase in water connections.

Wholesale & Retail Trade

The wholesale and retail trade sector grew by 3.4 per cent at current prices during the year reflecting the increased levels of output of the Manufacturing and construction sectors and the rise in imports. Growth of 2.5 per cent was experienced in real terms.

Banks and Insurance Sector

The Banks and Insurance sector experienced a slow down in activity, with the real growth increasing minimally by 0.3 per cent. The banking sub-sector recorded a marginal growth of 0.31 per cent. Commercial banks assets and deposits recorded declines of 1.0 and 5.1 per cent respectively, while commercial banks loans and advances registered an increase of 10.1 per cent. The Credit union with an increase in membership of 2.0 per cent, recorded a 2.1 per cent in real growth for the period 2000 when compared to 1999. Contrary to the performance of the banking and credit union sub-sectors, the insurance sub- sector however recorded negative growth of 1.5 per cent for 2000.

Real Estate & Housing, & Other Services

The real estate & housing sector recorded value added of \$15.7m in 2000 while registering a small growth of 1.0 per cent. The Other Services sector, which comprises other medical, legal and professional services, registered a decline in activity of 0.5 per cent in real growth, a record decrease for the last 21 years.

Government Services

This sector recorded an increase of 4.5 per cent in real terms in the year 2000, compared to a 0.2 per cent growth in 1999. An increase of 4.3 per cent in the number

cent with an increase of 2.6 per cent and 14.5 per cent in personal emoluments and interest payments respectively. A current account surplus of \$10.2m was recorded while an overall deficit (after grants) of \$6.5m was recorded for 1998.

Hotels & Restaurants – Tourism Sector

This sector largely reflects the activities within the tourism sectors and is used frequently as a proxy for estimating tourism contribution to overall GDP. Economic activity in this sector is estimated to have declined by 4.0 per cent. The major contributor to this poor performance was the 4.7 per cent drop in visitor arrivals, which countered the 6.0 per cent increase in cruise ship passengers. Total visitors expenditure was estimated at \$125.64 m.

Transportation Sector

The transportation sector recorded real growth of 3.6 in 1998, compared to the 0.2 per cent decline experienced in 1997. This growth was largely influenced by increased activity in the water transportation sub-sector, which grew by 13.2 per cent reflecting the increases in cargo handled at the sea ports, sea passenger arrivals and departures, and pumice and aggregates exports.

The road transportation sub sector recorded a decline in activity of 1.0 per cent, which largely reflected the decline in visitor arrivals.

The decline in tourist arrivals and the drop in air passenger arrivals and departures largely affected air transportation. Thus a contraction of 4.2 per cent was recorded for this sector.

Communications

The communications sector continued to expand recording another year of growth in 1998, registering real growth of 11.0 per cent.

The Balance of Payments

In 1998 the current account deficit narrowed to \$ 62.1m from \$114.1m in 1997. This represented a movement from 17.2 per cent to 8.9 per cent of Gross Domestic Product at market prices. The main contributor to this improved performance was the increase in exports of goods, which rose from \$141.3m to \$167.5m.

A substantial decline in the capital and financial flows attributed to a sharp drop in capital transfers moved the capital and financial account from \$128.1m to \$30.8m in 1998. The fall in capital transfers was largely a reflection of the debt forgiveness granted in 1997, which was not received in 1998.

TABLE 1

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
IN CURRENT PRICES (EC\$MILLION)

Sector	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	96.91	97.62	98.01	107.34	94.55	106.99	107.58	110.27	114.12	112.54	103.32
Crops	81.05	81.18	80.76	88.84	75.68	87.82	86.73	88.36	91.66	90.10	80.61
Livestock	6.65	6.82	6.86	7.26	7.41	7.51	7.94	8.07	8.19	8.27	8.35
Forestry	2.85	3.21	3.27	3.33	3.43	3.48	3.53	3.56	3.59	3.62	3.66
Fishing	6.36	6.41	7.12	7.91	8.03	8.18	9.38	10.28	10.68	10.55	10.70
Mining & Quarrying	3.03	3.31	3.44	4.08	4.70	4.85	5.09	4.63	4.90	5.02	4.92
Manufacturing	30.71	35.55	37.53	35.27	37.17	39.43	42.29	50.81	49.30	54.44	47.24
Electricity & Water	11.49	17.19	18.87	20.02	21.11	23.60	26.21	29.24	33.49	34.63	35.84
Construction	31.09	32.51	34.35	40.83	46.96	48.49	47.66	46.27	48.96	50.19	49.15
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44.36	48.11	50.14	55.99	58.62	62.30	65.39	67.72	70.20	72.58	71.71
Hotels & Restaurants	8.82	10.05	12.56	13.38	15.06	14.76	15.20	15.50	16.16	15.39	14.90
Transport	40.20	45.17	48.13	49.61	51.49	54.46	53.36	55.53	57.56	56.51	53.87
Road Transport	21.00	24.12	25.33	26.60	27.13	28.22	28.64	28.35	28.36	29.60	27.44
Sea Transport	15.41	17.02	19.06	19.36	19.89	21.64	19.98	22.63	24.08	22.03	21.65
Air Transport	3.79	4.03	3.74	3.65	4.47	4.60	4.74	4.55	5.12	4.88	4.78
Communications	28.39	31.66	31.51	32.43	38.32	39.48	44.57	49.46	52.12	47.84	44.18
Banks & Insurance	47.21	48.63	50.94	55.03	59.85	61.57	59.79	65.73	68.72	70.11	71.62
Real Estate & Housing	14.74	16.40	16.68	17.29	17.81	18.48	19.12	19.88	20.27	20.88	21.30
Government Services	80.64	80.07	84.54	96.76	93.71	100.93	103.83	112.87	116.51	121.69	128.37
Other Services	4.21	4.39	4.74	6.78	7.65	8.11	8.47	9.07	9.45	9.50	9.72
Less FISIM	34.44	34.79	35.09	40.75	46.32	45.96	43.86	51.93	52.11	53.98	55.60
GVA in Basic Prices	407.36	435.87	456.35	494.06	500.68	537.49	554.70	585.05	609.65	617.34	600.54
GROWTH RATE	10.14	7.00	4.70	8.26	1.34	7.35	3.20	5.47	4.20	1.26	-2.72
Plus Product Taxes Less Subsidies	79.82	81.88	84.78	87.68	91.02	100.39	106.94	115.47	113.16	110.67	109.99
GDP in Market Prices	487.18	517.75	541.13	581.74	591.70	637.88	661.64	700.52	722.81	728.01	710.53
Growth Rate	8.49	6.28	4.52	7.50	1.71	7.80	3.72	5.88	3.18	0.72	-2.40

TABLE 2

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CONSTANT PRICES (EC\$ MILLION)

Sector	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	91.96	93.69	94.05	90.55	83.19	87.74	86.43	84.71	82.90	81.98	72.62
Crops	76.82	78.11	77.71	73.29	65.62	69.89	67.99	66.00	63.73	62.81	53.23
Livestock	6.47	6.63	6.67	6.79	6.93	7.02	7.13	7.24	7.35	7.42	7.49
Forestry	2.85	3.08	3.11	3.16	3.22	3.27	3.32	3.35	3.38	3.41	3.44
Fishing	5.82	5.87	6.56	7.31	7.42	7.56	7.99	8.12	8.44	8.34	8.46
Mining & Quarrying	2.60	2.92	3.04	3.26	3.68	3.57	3.71	3.36	3.49	3.56	3.39
Manufacturing	27.49	29.60	30.04	27.15	27.77	29.44	30.18	35.26	29.16	31.63	26.95
Electricity & Water	11.92	13.15	12.73	13.60	14.44	15.52	16.68	18.23	19.18	19.66	20.19
Construction	28.70	28.50	29.64	32.60	36.76	35.66	35.05	33.60	34.86	35.55	33.90
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42.30	43.48	44.66	49.02	50.66	52.94	54.26	55.65	57.02	58.45	56.69
Hotels & Restaurants	8.82	9.02	10.67	11.37	11.66	11.03	11.25	10.80	11.26	10.63	10.19
Transport	34.94	36.72	38.36	39.72	40.79	43.09	42.99	44.52	45.12	44.20	41.32
Road Transport	20.54	21.16	21.69	22.77	23.23	24.16	24.52	24.27	24.28	25.13	22.87
Sea Transport	10.85	11.89	13.29	13.64	14.01	15.22	14.65	16.59	16.92	15.35	14.81
Air Transport	3.55	3.67	3.38	3.31	3.55	3.71	3.82	3.66	3.92	3.72	3.64
Communications	28.38	31.61	31.46	32.38	38.26	39.42	44.50	49.38	55.59	53.16	49.09
Banks & Insurance	48.88	47.81	47.02	49.58	53.73	52.80	50.56	54.62	58.31	58.46	59.76
Real Estate & Housing	13.77	13.91	13.95	14.23	14.47	14.76	14.91	15.20	15.50	15.66	15.81
Government Services	70.07	70.07	71.60	72.05	71.09	72.16	74.23	78.33	78.51	82.00	85.64
Other Services	3.98	4.06	4.31	4.74	5.28	5.50	5.61	5.83	6.01	5.98	6.01
Less FISIM	36.03	36.40	36.18	36.41	41.47	40.69	39.06	46.25	46.44	47.37	48.79
GVA in Basic Prices	377.78	388.14	395.35	403.84	410.31	422.94	431.30	443.24	450.47	453.55	432.77
GROWTH RATE	2.15	2.74	1.86	2.15	1.60	3.08	1.98	2.77	1.63	0.68	-4.58
Plus Product Taxes Less Subsidies	79.82	81.88	73.45	71.67	74.59	78.99	83.15	87.48	83.61	81.31	79.26
GDP in Market Prices	457.60	470.02	468.80	475.51	484.90	501.93	514.45	530.72	534.08	534.86	512.03
Growth Rate	1.90	2.71	1.68	1.43	1.98	3.51	2.49	3.16	0.63	0.14	-4.27

TABLE 3

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED
BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT BASIC PRICES IN CURRENT PRICES

Sector	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	23.79	22.40	21.48	21.73	18.88	19.91	19.39	18.85	18.72	18.23	17.20
Crops	19.90	18.62	17.70	17.98	15.12	16.34	15.64	15.10	15.03	14.59	13.42
Livestock	1.63	1.56	1.50	1.47	1.48	1.40	1.43	1.38	1.34	1.34	1.39
Forestry	0.70	0.74	0.72	0.67	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.61
Fishing	1.56	1.47	1.56	1.60	1.60	1.52	1.69	1.76	1.75	1.71	1.78
Mining & Quarrying	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.83	0.94	0.90	0.92	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.82
Manufacturing	7.54	8.16	8.22	7.14	7.42	7.34	7.62	8.68	8.09	8.82	7.87
Electricity & Water	2.82	3.94	4.13	4.05	4.22	4.39	4.73	5.00	5.49	5.61	5.97
Construction	7.63	7.46	7.53	8.26	9.38	9.02	8.59	7.91	8.03	8.13	8.18
Wholesale & Retail Trade	10.89	11.04	10.99	11.33	11.71	11.59	11.79	11.58	11.51	11.76	11.94
Hotels & Restaurants	2.17	2.31	2.75	2.71	3.01	2.75	2.74	2.65	2.65	2.49	2.48
Transport	9.87	10.36	10.55	10.04	10.28	10.13	9.62	9.49	9.44	9.15	8.97
Road Transport	5.16	5.53	5.55	5.38	5.42	5.25	5.16	4.85	4.65	4.79	4.57
Sea Transport	3.78	3.90	4.18	3.92	3.97	4.03	3.60	3.87	3.95	3.57	3.61
Air Transport	0.93	0.92	0.82	0.74	0.89	0.86	0.85	0.78	0.84	0.79	0.80
Communications	6.97	7.26	6.90	6.56	7.65	7.35	8.03	8.45	8.55	7.75	7.36
Banks & Insurance	11.59	11.16	11.16	11.14	11.95	11.46	10.78	11.23	11.27	11.36	11.93
Real Estate & Housing	3.62	3.76	3.66	3.50	3.56	3.44	3.45	3.40	3.32	3.38	3.55
Government Services	19.80	18.37	18.53	19.58	18.72	18.78	18.72	19.29	19.11	19.71	21.38
Other Services	1.03	1.01	1.04	1.37	1.53	1.51	1.53	1.55	1.55	1.54	1.62
Less FISIM	8.45	7.98	7.69	8.25	9.25	8.55	7.91	8.88	8.55	8.74	9.26
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED
BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT BASIC PRICES IN CONSTANT PRICES

Sector	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	24.34	24.14	23.79	22.42	20.27	20.75	20.04	19.11	18.40	18.08	16.78
Crops	20.33	20.12	19.66	18.15	15.99	16.52	15.76	14.89	14.15	13.85	12.30
Livestock	1.71	1.71	1.69	1.68	1.69	1.66	1.65	1.63	1.63	1.64	1.73
Forestry	0.75	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.8
Fishing	1.54	1.51	1.66	1.81	1.81	1.79	1.85	1.83	1.87	1.84	1.95
Mining & Quarrying	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.81	0.90	0.84	0.86	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.78
Manufacturing	7.28	7.63	7.60	6.72	6.77	6.96	7.00	7.96	6.47	6.97	6.23
Electricity & Water	3.16	3.39	3.22	3.37	3.52	3.67	3.87	4.11	4.26	4.33	4.67
Construction	7.60	7.34	7.50	8.07	8.96	8.43	8.13	7.58	7.74	7.84	7.83
Wholesale & Retail Trade	11.20	11.20	11.30	12.14	12.35	12.52	12.58	12.56	12.66	12.89	13.10
Hotels & Restaurants	2.33	2.32	2.70	2.82	2.84	2.61	2.61	2.44	2.50	2.34	2.35
Transport	9.25	9.46	9.70	9.84	9.94	10.19	9.97	10.04	10.02	9.75	9.55
Road Transport	5.44	5.45	5.49	5.64	5.66	5.71	5.69	5.48	5.39	5.54	5.28
Sea Transport	2.87	3.06	3.36	3.38	3.41	3.60	3.40	3.74	3.76	3.38	3.42
Air Transport	0.94	0.95	0.85	0.82	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.83	0.87	0.82	0.84
Communications	7.51	8.14	7.96	8.02	9.32	9.32	10.32	11.14	12.34	11.72	11.34
Banks & Insurance	12.94	12.32	11.89	12.28	13.09	12.48	11.72	12.32	12.94	12.89	13.81
Real Estate & Housing	3.64	3.58	3.53	3.52	3.53	3.49	3.46	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.65
Government Services	18.55	18.05	18.11	17.84	17.33	17.06	17.21	17.67	17.43	18.08	19.79
Other Services	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.17	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.32	1.39
Less FISIM	9.54	9.38	9.15	9.02	10.11	9.62	9.06	10.43	10.31	10.44	11.27
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 5

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, AT BASIC PRICES, IN CURRENT PRICES (%)

Sector	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	4.78	0.73	0.40	9.52	-11.92	13.16	0.55	2.50	3.49	-1.38	-8.19
Crops	4.37	0.16	-0.52	10.00	-14.81	16.04	-1.24	1.88	3.73	-1.70	-10.53
Livestock	6.06	2.50	0.64	5.83	2.07	1.35	5.73	1.64	1.49	0.98	0.97
Forestry	2.52	12.63	1.87	1.83	3.00	1.46	1.44	0.85	0.84	0.84	1.10
Fishing	10.03	0.79	11.08	11.10	1.52	1.87	14.67	9.59	3.89	-1.22	1.42
Mining & Quarrying	-1.62	9.24	3.93	18.60	15.20	3.19	-4.95	-9.04	5.83	2.45	-1.99
Manufacturing	16.19	15.76	5.57	-6.02	5.39	6.08	7.25	20.15	-2.97	10.43	-13.23
Electricity & Water	2.77	49.61	9.77	6.09	5.44	11.80	11.06	11.56	14.53	3.40	3.49
Construction	10.40	-4.56	5.66	18.86	15.01	3.26	-1.71	-2.92	5.81	2.51	-2.07
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.01	8.46	4.21	11.67	4.70	6.28	4.96	3.56	3.66	3.39	-1.20
Hotels & Restaurants	15.60	13.95	24.98	6.53	12.56	-1.99	2.98	1.97	4.26	-4.76	-3.18
Transport	11.11	12.36	6.56	3.08	3.79	5.77	-2.02	-4.07	3.66	-1.82	-4.67
Road Transport	5.32	14.84	5.03	5.01	1.99	4.02	1.49	-1.01	0.04	4.37	-7.30
Sea Transport	20.39	10.45	11.98	1.57	2.74	8.80	-7.67	13.26	6.41	-8.51	-1.72
Air Transport	10.17	6.33	-7.20	-2.41	22.47	2.91	3.04	-4.01	12.53	-4.69	-2.05
Communications	19.97	11.54	-0.47	2.92	18.16	3.03	12.89	10.97	5.38	-8.21	-7.65
Banks & Insurance	13.35	3.01	4.75	8.03	8.76	2.87	-2.89	9.93	4.55	2.02	2.15
Real Estate & Housing	9.10	11.28	1.69	3.66	3.01	3.76	3.46	3.97	1.96	3.01	2.01
Government Services	16.85	-0.71	5.58	14.45	-3.15	7.70	2.87	8.71	3.22	4.45	5.49
Other Services	7.95	4.30	7.95	43.04	12.83	6.01	4.44	7.08	4.19	0.53	2.32
Less FISIM	22.52	1.02	0.86	16.13	13.67	-0.78	-4.57	18.40	0.35	3.59	3.00
TOTAL	10.14	7.00	4.70	8.26	1.34	7.35	3.20	5.47	4.20	1.26	-2.72

TABLE 6

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, AT BASIC PRICES, IN CONSTANT PRICES (%)

Sector	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	-0.57	1.88	0.38	-3.72	-8.13	5.47	-1.49	-1.99	-2.14	-1.11	-11.42
Crops	-1.08	1.68	-0.51	-5.69	-10.47	6.51	-2.72	-2.93	-3.44	-1.44	-15.25
Livestock	3.19	2.47	0.60	1.80	2.06	1.30	1.57	1.54	1.52	0.95	0.94
Forestry	2.52	8.07	0.97	1.61	1.90	1.55	1.53	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.88
Fishing	0.69	0.86	11.75	11.43	1.50	1.89	5.69	1.63	3.94	-1.18	1.44
Mining & Quarrying	-15.58	12.31	4.11	7.24	12.88	-2.99	3.92	-9.43	3.87	2.01	-4.78
Manufacturing	4.01	7.68	1.49	-9.62	2.28	6.01	2.51	16.83	-17.30	8.47	-14.80
Electricity & Water	6.62	10.32	-3.19	6.83	6.18	7.48	7.47	9.29	5.21	2.50	2.70
Construction	1.92	-0.70	4.00	9.99	12.76	-2.99	-1.71	-4.14	3.75	1.98	-4.64
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2.99	2.79	2.71	9.76	3.35	4.50	2.49	2.56	2.46	2.51	-3.01
Hotels & Restaurants	15.60	2.27	18.29	6.56	2.55	-5.40	1.99	-4.00	4.26	-5.60	-4.14
Transport	-3.43	5.09	4.47	3.55	2.69	5.64	-0.23	3.56	1.35	-2.04	-6.52
Road Transport	3.01	3.02	2.50	4.98	2.02	4.00	1.49	-1.02	0.04	3.50	-8.99
Sea Transport	-15.23	9.59	11.77	2.63	2.71	8.64	-3.75	13.24	1.99	-9.28	-3.52
Air Transport	3.20	3.38	-7.90	-2.07	7.25	4.51	2.96	-4.19	7.10	-5.10	-2.15
Communications	19.95	11.38	-0.47	2.92	18.16	3.03	12.89	10.97	12.58	-4.37	-7.66
Banks & Insurance	17.36	-2.19	-1.65	5.44	8.37	-1.73	-4.24	8.03	6.76	0.26	2.22
Real Estate & Housing	1.92	1.02	0.29	2.01	1.69	2.00	1.02	1.95	1.97	1.03	0.96
Government Services	1.54	0.00	2.18	0.63	-1.33	1.51	2.87	5.52	0.23	4.45	4.44
Other Services	2.05	2.01	6.16	9.98	11.39	4.17	2.00	3.92	3.09	-0.50	0.50
Less FISIM	28.18	1.03	-0.60	0.64	13.90	-1.88	-4.01	18.41	0.41	2.00	3.00
TOTAL	2.15	2.74	1.86	2.15	1.60	3.08	1.98	2.77	1.63	0.68	-4.58

TABLE 7

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

GROSS VALUE ADDED DEFLATORS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, AT BASIC PRICES

Sector	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	105.38	104.19	104.21	118.54	113.66	121.94	124.47	130.17	137.66	137.28	142.27
Crops	105.51	103.93	103.92	121.22	115.33	125.65	127.56	133.88	143.83	143.45	151.44
Livestock	102.78	102.81	102.85	106.92	106.93	106.98	111.36	111.46	111.43	111.46	111.48
Forestry	100.00	104.22	105.14	105.38	106.52	106.42	106.33	106.27	106.21	106.16	106.40
Fishing	109.28	109.20	108.54	108.21	108.22	108.20	117.40	126.60	126.54	126.50	126.48
Mining & Quarrying	116.54	113.36	113.16	125.15	127.72	135.85	137.20	137.80	140.40	141.01	145.13
Manufacturing	111.71	120.10	124.93	129.91	133.85	133.93	140.13	144.10	169.07	172.12	175.29
Electricity & Water	96.39	130.72	148.23	147.21	146.19	152.06	157.13	160.39	174.61	176.14	177.51
Construction	108.33	114.07	115.89	125.25	127.75	135.98	135.98	137.71	140.45	141.18	144.99
Wholesale & Retail Trade	104.87	110.65	112.27	114.22	115.71	117.68	120.51	121.69	123.11	124.17	126.49
Hotels & Restaurants	100.00	111.42	117.71	117.68	129.16	133.82	135.11	143.52	143.52	144.78	146.22
Transport	115.05	123.00	125.47	124.90	126.23	126.39	124.12	124.73	127.57	127.85	130.37
Road Transport	102.24	113.97	116.78	116.82	116.79	116.80	116.80	116.81	116.80	117.79	119.98
Sea Transport	142.03	143.15	143.42	141.94	141.97	142.18	136.38	136.41	142.32	143.52	146.19
Air Transport	106.76	109.81	110.65	110.27	125.92	123.99	124.08	124.32	130.61	131.18	131.32
Communications	100.02	100.16	100.16	100.15	100.16	100.15	100.16	100.16	93.76	89.99	90.00
Banks & Insurance	96.58	101.72	108.34	110.99	111.39	116.61	118.26	120.34	117.85	119.93	119.85
Real Estate & Housing	107.04	117.92	119.57	121.50	123.08	125.20	128.24	130.79	130.77	133.33	134.72
Government Services	115.08	114.27	118.07	134.30	131.82	139.87	139.88	144.10	148.40	148.40	149.89
Other Services	105.78	108.15	109.98	143.04	144.89	147.45	150.98	155.57	157.24	158.86	161.73
Less FISIM	95.59	95.58	96.99	111.92	111.70	112.95	112.29	112.28	112.21	113.95	113.96
TOTAL	107.83	112.30	115.43	122.34	122.02	127.08	128.61	131.99	135.34	136.11	138.77

TABLE 8

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

INDEX OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, AT BASIC PRICES,
IN CURRENT PRICES

Sector	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture	104.78	105.54	105.97	116.06	102.23	115.68	116.32	119.22	123.39	121.68	111.71
Crops	104.37	104.53	103.99	114.40	97.45	113.08	111.68	113.78	118.03	116.02	103.80
Livestock	106.06	108.71	109.41	115.79	118.18	119.78	126.63	128.71	130.62	131.90	133.17
Forestry	102.52	115.47	117.63	119.78	123.38	125.18	126.98	128.06	129.14	130.22	131.65
Fishing	110.03	110.90	123.18	136.85	138.93	141.52	162.28	177.85	184.78	182.53	185.12
Mining & Quarrying	98.38	107.47	111.69	132.47	152.60	157.47	165.26	150.32	159.09	162.99	159.74
Manufacturing	116.19	134.51	142.00	133.45	140.64	149.19	160.01	192.24	186.53	205.98	178.74
Electricity & Water	102.77	153.76	168.78	179.07	188.82	211.09	234.44	261.54	299.55	309.75	320.57
Construction	110.40	115.44	121.98	144.99	166.76	172.19	169.25	164.31	173.86	178.23	174.54
Wholesale & Retail Trade	108.01	117.15	122.08	136.33	142.73	151.69	159.22	164.89	170.93	176.72	174.60
Hotels & Restaurants	115.60	131.72	164.61	175.36	197.38	193.45	199.21	203.15	211.80	201.70	195.28
Transport	111.11	124.84	133.03	137.12	142.32	150.53	147.48	153.48	159.09	156.19	148.89
Road Transport	105.32	120.94	127.03	133.40	136.06	141.52	143.63	142.18	142.23	148.45	137.61
Sea Transport	120.39	132.97	148.91	151.25	155.39	169.06	156.09	176.80	188.13	172.11	169.14
Air Transport	110.17	117.15	108.72	106.10	129.94	133.72	137.79	132.27	148.84	141.86	138.95
Communications	119.97	133.81	133.18	137.07	161.96	166.86	188.38	209.04	220.29	202.20	186.73
Banks & Insurance	113.35	116.76	122.30	132.12	143.70	147.83	143.55	157.82	164.99	168.33	171.96
Real Estate & Housing	109.10	121.41	123.46	127.98	131.83	136.79	141.52	147.15	150.04	154.55	157.66
Government Services	116.85	116.03	122.50	140.21	135.79	146.25	150.46	163.56	168.83	176.34	186.02
Other Services	107.95	112.59	121.54	173.85	196.15	207.95	217.18	232.56	242.31	243.59	249.23
Less FISIM	122.52	123.76	124.83	144.97	164.78	163.50	156.03	184.74	185.38	192.03	197.79
TOTAL	110.14	117.85	123.39	133.59	135.38	145.33	149.98	158.19	164.84	166.92	162.38

TABLE 11

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE IN CURRENT PRICES (%)

	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	11.51	1.93	5.84	11.80	-4.88	3.54	-2.29	5.67	11.63	4.24	-0.18
Private consumption	12.40	2.32	4.97	14.05	-7.68	3.16	-6.69	5.20	14.63	4.62	0.62
General Government	8.71	0.68	8.75	4.62	4.88	4.69	11.01	6.86	4.13	3.21	-2.42
GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	-17.78	-1.87	-2.14	7.71	25.58	-1.51	12.96	-7.96	4.90	0.41	-10.88
Transport Equipment	-30.55	6.96	0.27	-4.86	-5.11	-13.47	72.86	-46.23	76.37	-2.81	-38.88
Other Equipment	-42.33	9.25	-19.26	5.46	-48.91	-3.72	1.74	11.22	-24.06	24.14	-10.00
Construction	10.41	-9.93	6.26	13.48	26.45	2.39	5.52	-3.07	5.35	-6.68	-2.20
Increase in Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOODS AND NON- FACTOR SERVICES	-20.65	-26.81	-0.59	37.96	2.50	-32.83	-18.47	-51.10	193.22	28.01	-5.77
Export of Goods	0.72	-2.05	-11.59	-2.18	5.07	4.94	1.95	17.33	-11.29	-0.66	-18.33
Export of NFS	5.91	21.50	8.61	9.38	15.87	12.34	20.96	6.04	11.90	-7.37	-2.74
Imports of Goods	-18.32	-3.82	-0.89	4.12	7.78	-2.63	3.80	2.51	15.35	5.46	-11.56
Imports of NFS	95.70	3.92	-5.87	30.19	10.73	2.69	16.22	3.55	9.71	-11.20	0.53
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	8.49	6.28	4.52	7.50	1.71	7.80	3.72	5.88	3.18	0.72	-2.40
Product Taxes Less Subsidies	0.74	2.58	3.54	3.42	3.81	10.29	6.52	7.98	-2.00	-2.20	-0.61
GVA AT BASIC PRICES	10.14	7.00	4.70	8.26	1.34	7.35	3.20	5.47	4.20	1.26	-2.72

TABLE 10

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN CURRENT PRICES
(EC\$MILLION)

	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	436.29	444.72	470.71	526.27	500.58	518.29	506.43	535.15	597.39	622.72	621.58
Private consumption	333.79	341.52	358.48	408.85	377.43	389.36	363.3	382.2	438.13	458.35	461.18
General Government	102.50	103.20	112.23	117.42	123.15	128.93	143.13	152.95	159.26	164.37	160.4
GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	143.51	140.82	137.81	148.44	186.41	183.60	207.40	190.89	200.25	201.08	179.21
Transport Equipment	27.44	29.35	29.43	28.00	26.57	22.99	39.74	21.37	37.69	36.63	22.39
Other Equipment	36.11	39.45	31.85	33.59	50.02	48.16	49.00	54.50	41.39	51.38	46.24
Construction	79.96	72.02	76.53	86.85	109.82	112.45	118.66	115.02	121.17	113.07	110.58
Increase In Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOODS AND NON-FACTOR SERVICES	-92.62	-67.79	-67.39	-92.97	-95.29	-64.01	-52.19	-25.52	-74.83	-95.79	-90.26
Export of Goods	152.48	149.35	132.04	129.16	135.71	142.41	145.18	170.34	151.11	150.11	122.6
Export of NFS	99.08	120.38	130.74	143.00	165.69	186.13	225.14	238.73	267.13	247.44	240.65
Imports of Goods	260.48	250.54	248.3	258.54	278.66	271.34	281.64	288.72	333.04	351.23	310.64
Imports of NFS	83.7	86.98	81.87	106.59	118.03	121.21	140.87	145.87	160.03	142.11	142.87
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	487.18	517.75	541.13	581.74	591.70	637.88	661.64	700.52	722.81	728.01	710.53
Product Taxes Less Subsidies	79.82	81.88	84.78	87.68	91.02	100.39	106.94	115.47	113.16	110.67	109.99
GVA AT BASIC PRICES	407.36	435.87	456.35	494.06	500.68	537.49	554.70	585.05	609.65	617.34	600.54

TABLE 11

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

RATE OF GROWTH OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE IN CURRENT PRICES (%)

	1991	1992R	1993R	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL CONSUMPTION	11.51	1.93	5.84	11.80	-4.88	3.54	-2.29	5.67	11.63	4.24	-0.18
Private consumption	12.40	2.32	4.97	14.05	-7.68	3.16	-6.69	5.20	14.63	4.62	0.62
General Government	8.71	0.68	8.75	4.62	4.88	4.69	11.01	6.86	4.13	3.21	-2.42
GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION	-17.78	-1.87	-2.14	7.71	25.58	-1.51	12.96	-7.96	4.90	0.41	-10.88
Transport Equipment	-30.55	6.96	0.27	-4.86	-5.11	-13.47	72.86	-46.23	76.37	-2.81	-38.88
Other Equipment	-42.33	9.25	-19.26	5.46	-48.91	-3.72	1.74	11.22	-24.06	24.14	-10.00
Construction	10.41	-9.93	6.26	13.48	26.45	2.39	5.52	-3.07	5.35	-6.68	-2.20
Increase in Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOODS AND NON-FACTOR SERVICES	-20.65	-26.81	-0.59	37.96	2.50	-32.83	-18.47	-51.10	193.22	28.01	-5.77
Export of Goods	0.72	-2.05	-11.59	-2.18	5.07	4.94	1.95	17.33	-11.29	-0.66	-18.33
Export of NFS	5.91	21.50	8.61	9.38	15.87	12.34	20.96	6.04	11.90	-7.37	-2.74
Imports of Goods	-18.32	-3.82	-0.89	4.12	7.78	-2.63	3.80	2.51	15.35	5.46	-11.56
Imports of NFS	95.70	3.92	-5.87	30.19	10.73	2.69	16.22	3.55	9.71	-11.20	0.53
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	8.49	6.28	4.52	7.50	1.71	7.80	3.72	5.88	3.18	0.72	-2.40
Product Taxes Less Subsidies	0.74	2.58	3.54	3.42	3.81	10.29	6.52	7.98	-2.00	-2.20	-0.61
GVA AT BASIC PRICES	10.14	7.00	4.70	8.26	1.34	7.35	3.20	5.47	4.20	1.26	-2.72

TABLE 12

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES
IN CURRENT PRICES (EC\$)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
A: INCOME											
GVA AT BASIC PRICES	407.36	435.87	456.35	494.06	500.68	537.49	554.7	585.05	609.65	617.34	600.54
Product Taxes Less Subsidies	79.23	79.82	84.78	87.68	91.02	100.39	106.94	115.47	113.16	110.67	109.99
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	486.59	515.69	541.13	581.74	591.70	637.88	661.64	700.52	722.81	728.01	710.53
NET FACTOR INCOME FROM ABROAD											
	-20.7	-19.65	-17.19	-29.73	-35.89	-53.28	-45.66	-42.37	-69.25	-101.58	-52.83
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	465.885	496.04	523.94	552.01	555.81	584.6	615.98	658.15	653.56	626.43	657.70
NET CURRENT TRANSFERS FROM ABROAD											
	19.8	20.21	23.49	19.09	21.23	27.46	27.96	34.4	36.61	48.78	47.16
GROSS NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	485.69	516.25	547.43	571.10	577.04	612.06	643.94	692.55	690.17	675.21	704.86
B: APPROPRIATION											
Private Final Consumption	333.79	341.52	358.48	408.85	377.43	389.36	363.30	382.20	438.13	458.35	461.18
Government Final Consumption	102.50	103.20	112.23	117.42	123.15	128.93	143.13	152.95	159.26	164.37	160.40
Total Consumption	436.29	444.72	470.71	526.27	500.58	518.29	506.43	535.15	597.39	622.72	621.58
GROSS NATIONAL SAVING	49.40	71.53	76.72	44.83	76.46	93.77	137.51	157.40	92.78	52.49	83.28
C: CAPITAL FINANCE											
Gross Capital Formation	143.51	140.82	137.81	148.44	186.41	183.60	207.40	190.89	200.25	201.08	179.21
Gross National Saving	49.40	71.53	76.72	44.83	76.46	93.77	137.51	157.40	92.78	52.49	83.28
FOREIGN SAVINGS	94.11	69.29	61.09	103.61	109.95	89.83	69.89	33.49	107.47	148.59	95.93

TABLE 13

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

CURRENT ACCOUNT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE
(Thousand of East Caribbean Dollars)

	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Direct Taxes	36,812	43,567	39,830	39,202	41,393	46,710	50,871	48,978	54,917	61,181	60,977
Personal Income Tax	11,242	11,750	15,049	17,670	21,355	19,844	24,009	25,679	29,994	34,169	31,799
Company Income Tax	13,749	18,272	16,866	14,159	14,210	23,229	22,716	19,142	20,269	21,849	20,939
Other Direct Taxes	8,821	10,545	7,015	5,373	5,828	3,637	4,146	4,207	4,744	5,163	8,239
Indirect Taxes	82,315	80,616	86,635	88,544	91,298	97,219	100,195	109,645	116,970	114,788	106,916
Import Duties	21,188	21,831	22,523	18,961	19,952	19,616	22,349	22,798	23,675	26,808	22,742
Export Duties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Consumption Tax	46,150	44,840	48,996	53,915	53,289	58,255	58,189	63,173	67,801	60,082	50,058
Other Indirect Taxes	14,977	13,945	15,116	15,668	18,057	19,348	19,657	23,674	25,494	27,898	34,116
Property Income	1,132	2,911	2,833	5,235	2,006	3,298	6,626	6,534	5,980	5,663	5,418
Rent of Land	2	2	250	342	966	354	0	150	114	126	31
Dividends	857	1,090	1,115	1,500	235	1,830	3,035	4,279	3,626	3,429	3,481
Interest	273	1,819	1,468	3,393	805	1,114	3,591	2,105	2,240	2,108	1,906
Current Transfers From											
Households	3,836	5,224	5,800	5,388	5,615	6,368	5,044	5,211	6,197	5,475	6,684
Social Security											
Contributions	1,100	2,410	2,893	3,000	2,613	3,751	2,611	2,596	2,376	1,206	1,227
Profit Currency											
Authority	2,201	2,368	2,253	2,184	2,242	2,181	2,093	2,090	1,897	2,146	1,113
Profits Government											
Corporations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus/deficit of Departmental											
Enterprises	(828)	(907)	(569)	(710)	(277)	(179)	(552)	(657)	(254)	(615)	(115)
Total Recurrent											
Revenue	126,568	136,189	139,675	142,843	144,890	159,348	166,888	174,397	188,083	189,844	182,220

TABLE 14

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

CURRENT ACCOUNT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AS A
PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Direct Taxes	8.25	8.05	7.30	6.93	7.44	7.65	7.55	7.42	8.03	8.39	4.29
Personal Income Tax	2.98	2.96	3.29	3.53	3.48	3.44	3.75	3.96	4.43	4.53	2.24
Company Income Tax	3.29	3.39	2.87	2.44	3.16	3.60	3.16	2.81	2.91	2.94	1.47
Other Direct Taxes	1.99	1.70	1.14	0.96	0.80	0.61	0.63	0.64	0.69	0.92	0.58
Indirect Taxes	16.72	16.15	16.19	15.46	15.93	15.47	15.86	16.17	16.03	15.23	7.52
Import Duties	4.42	4.28	3.83	3.34	3.34	3.29	3.41	3.32	3.49	3.40	1.60
Export Duties	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Consumption Tax	9.34	9.06	9.51	9.21	9.43	9.13	9.17	9.35	8.85	7.56	3.52
Other Indirect Taxes	2.97	2.81	2.84	2.90	3.16	3.06	3.27	3.51	3.69	4.26	2.40
Property Income	0.41	0.55	0.75	0.62	0.45	0.78	0.99	0.89	0.81	0.76	0.38
Rent of Land	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00
Dividends	0.20	0.21	0.24	0.15	0.17	0.38	0.55	0.56	0.49	0.47	0.24
Interest	0.21	0.32	0.45	0.36	0.16	0.37	0.43	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.13
Current Transfers From Households	0.93	1.06	1.03	0.95	1.01	0.89	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.84	0.47
Social Security Contributions	0.36	0.51	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.50	0.39	0.35	0.25	0.17	0.09
Profit Currency Authority	0.47	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.37	0.34	0.32	0.28	0.28	0.22	0.08
Profits Government Corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surplus of Departmental Enterprises	-0.18	-0.14	-0.12	-0.08	-0.04	-0.06	-0.09	-0.07	-0.06	-0.05	-0.01
Total Recurrent Revenue	26.97	26.64	26.10	24.73	25.71	25.57	25.79	25.87	26.14	25.55	12.82

TABLE 15

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

CURRENT ACCOUNT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
(Thousand of East Caribbean Dollars)

	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
Personal Emoluments	68,520	76,960	83,583	81,601	83,682	100,845	112,545	113,281	118,593	118,666
Pensions & Gratuities	7,570	8,744	9,235	9,180	9,320	10,640	10,411	14,117	13,095	13,428
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	27,280	30,217	36,141	36,884	36,439	39,596	28,722	30,037	33,052	41,750
Less Fees & Sales	5,422	4,779	5,264	6,079	6,000	20,260	17,278	10,966	14,574	16,120
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	97,948	111,142	123,695	121,586	123,441	130,821	134,400	146,469	150,166	157,724
Current Transfer To:	11,136	8,853	10,595	5,893	7,302	15,465	13,021	14,308	13,286	15,281
Households	3,700	397	375	354	419	3,935	556	472	480	2,887
Local Authorities	1,070	1,166	1,204	1,202	1,200	1,244	1,247	1,253	1,483	2,536
Non Profit Making Bodies	3,028	3,430	3,802	4,143	4,139	4,739	5,213	5,515	5,818	6,042
Abroad	3,338	3,860	5,214	194	1,544	5,547	6,005	7,068	5,505	3,816
Interest	10,008	12,138	12,527	14,034	14,769	19,116	18,309	17,562	25,722	41,220
Grants and Contributions	2,940	3,104	3,603	3,501	2,587	5,037	6,610	7,401	9,122	1,326
Subsidy	1,822	2,077	2,412	2,563	1,671	4,040	4,275	4,583	4,891	4,891
Total Expenditure	123,854	137,314	152,832	147,577	149,770	174,479	176,615	190,323	203,187	220,442
Surplus on Current Account	12,335	2,361	(9,989)	(2,687)	9,578	(7,591)	(2,218)	(2,240)	(13,343)	(38,222)

TABLE 16

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

CURRENT ACCOUNT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AS A
PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Personal Emoluments	17.21	16.69	17.59	16.72	16.51	17.17	19.23	19.30	19.02	19.75	9.88
Pensions & Gratuities	1.87	1.87	1.97	1.86	1.85	1.86	1.90	2.10	2.23	2.15	1.12
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	6.35	6.60	7.27	7.39	7.32	7.07	6.16	5.02	5.17	6.06	3.48
Less Fees & Sales	0.93	1.17	1.10	1.15	1.21	2.44	3.38	2.41	2.09	2.49	1.34
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	24.51	23.99	25.73	24.82	24.47	23.65	23.91	24.00	24.33	24.94	13.13
Current Transfer To:	2.31	2.29	2.13	1.67	1.32	2.12	2.57	2.34	2.26	2.31	1.27
Households	0.57	0.47	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.41	0.40	0.09	0.08	0.27	0.24
Local Authorities	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.33	0.21
Non Profit Making Bodies	0.71	0.74	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.96	0.50
Abroad	0.76	0.83	0.99	0.55	0.17	0.66	1.04	1.12	1.03	0.75	0.32
Interest	2.22	2.54	2.70	2.69	2.88	3.15	3.37	3.07	3.55	5.42	3.43
Grants and Contributions	0.57	0.69	0.73	0.72	0.61	0.71	1.05	1.20	1.36	0.85	0.11
Subsidy	0.22	0.45	0.49	0.50	0.42	0.53	0.75	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.41
Total Expenditure	29.83	29.96	31.79	30.40	29.69	30.16	31.65	31.36	32.27	34.31	18.35

TABLE 17

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
(Thousand of East Caribbean Dollars)

	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>										
1 Surplus on Current Account	12,335	2,361	-9,989	-2,687	9,578	-7,591	-2,218	-2,240	-13,343	-38,222
2 Sale of land etc	4,000	3,100	3,100	6,561	323	16,194	7,210	323	1,753	720
3 Loan Receipts	24,731	18,885	29,953	24,895	7,062	11,630	32,516	7,062	98,201	42,028
4 Loan Repayments	2,100	3,689	4,139	6,251	4,167	3,795	3,485	3,176	3,443	5568
5 Development Aid Funds	28,424	28,207	43,228	15,824	7,873	5,510	6,165	7,873	14,432	43,839
8 Borrowing	-31,666	-29,579	-38,751	22,616	26,808	18,050	-9,226	73,590	-12,183	31,180
9 Finance of Capital										
Expenditure	39,924	26,663	31,680	73,460	55,811	47,588	37,932	89,784	92,303	85,113
<u>USES OF FUNDS</u>										
1 Construction	31,179	15,989	23,523	56,769	44,276	28,393	17,448	77,210	56,660	56,768
Residential Buildings	2,000	919	1,460	1,933	1,947	1,947	1,587	0	0	3,014
NonResidential Buildings	15,451	4,456	9,065	30,192	6,142	4,987	6,270	22,722	21,859	35,425
Other	13,728	10,614	12,998	24,644	36,187	45,806	9,591	54,488	34,801	18,329
2 Transport Equipment	124	191	0	84	80	108	144	1,021	388	162
3 Other Equipment	1,458	821	493	794	582	2,328	629	1,553	4,940	3,996
4 Purchase of Financial Assets	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	125	0	0	1,057	44
5 Purchase of Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,110	3,719
6 Sinking Fund & Repayment of Loans	6,163	8,662	6,664	14,813	10,623	16,634	19,711	10,000	16,148	20,424
7 Total Capital Expenditure	39,924	26,663	31,680	73,460	55,811	47,588	37,932	89,784	92,303	85,113

TABLE 18

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

CURRENT ACCOUNT OF DEPARTMENTAL ENTERPRISES
(Thousand of East Caribbean Dollars)

	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01
RECEIPTS											
Sale of Goods & Services	1,599	1,632	2,057	1,895	2,234	2,378	2,060	2,194	2,398	2,550	2,698
Miscellaneous Other Receipts	335.47	528.03	506.03	556.62	701.69	729.05	920.41	739.28	1005.04	809.85	922.41
Total Receipts	1,934	2,160	2,563	2,452	2,935	3,107	2,980	2,933	3,403	3,359	3,620
EXPENDITURE											
Personal Emoluments	2,075	2,373	2,357	2,453	2,560	2,579	2,756	2,748	2,420	3,078	3,137
Rent Paid	8.81	13.84	14.63	15.57	22.82	23.6	27.84	25.18	26.00	314.35	232.43
Other Operational Expenses	678.27	680.67	761.39	693.65	630	683	748.28	817	1,211	947	365.62
Total Expenditure	2,763	3,067	3,133	3,162	3,212	3,286	3,533	3,591	3,657	3,975	3,735
Surplus on Current Account	(828)	(907)	(569)	(710)	(277)	(179)	(552)	(657)	(254)	(615)	(115)

TABLE 19

THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF DOMINICA
SUMMARY 1990 -1999
(In EC\$M)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1. CURRENT ACCOUNT	-138.14	-114.08	-62.13	-96.87	-156.98	-132.01
A. GOODS	-173.59	-175.34	-143.53	-177.00	-204.23	-191.40
a. Merchandise	-177.10	-178.44	-146.70	-177.79	-207.38	-194.11
b. Repair on Goods	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
c. Goods procured in ports by carriers	3.50	3.08	3.15	0.76	3.13	2.68
B. SERVICES	58.77	78.96	89.37	112.77	100.05	65.06
a. Transportation	-36.74	-42.67	-34.87	-35.97	-39.72	-41.84
b. Travel	100.42	110.47	103.42	111.56	106.00	97.66
c. Insurance Services	-4.18	-4.91	-5.97	-4.16	-3.49	-5.53
d. Other Business Services	6.00	19.19	38.19	46.83	46.95	20.79
e. Government Services	-6.73	-3.12	-11.40	-5.49	-9.69	-6.02
C. INCOME	-50.78	-45.66	-42.37	-69.25	-101.58	-52.83
a. Compensation of Employees	0.06	-0.10	0.66	1.88	1.74	3.76
b. Investment Income	-50.84	-45.56	-43.03	-71.13	-103.32	-56.59
i. Direct Investment	-45.52	-42.08	-38.55	-61.47	-69.80	-36.62
ii. Portfolio Investment	2.14	2.09	1.39	-1.32	-23.38	-11.30
iii. Other Investment	-7.46	-5.57	-5.87	-8.34	-10.14	-8.67
D. CURRENT TRANSFERS	27.46	27.96	34.40	36.61	48.78	47.16
a. General Government	-0.66	2.55	8.85	8.68	20.10	16.00
b. Other Sectors	28.12	25.41	25.55	27.93	28.68	31.16
2. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	83.97	128.07	30.83	131.19	147.42	122.81
A. CAPITAL ACCOUNT	68.32	60.81	39.82	31.75	22.10	48.53
1. Capital Transfers	57.39	60.81	39.82	32.22	25.86	48.53
a. General Government	50.57	54.50	33.27	25.38	18.68	41.32
b. Other Services	6.82	6.31	6.55	6.84	7.18	7.21
2. Acquisition & Disposal of Non-Produced Non-Financial Assets	10.93	0.00	0.00	-0.47	-3.76	0.00
B. FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	15.65	67.26	-8.99	99.44	125.32	74.28
1. Direct Investment	48.06	57.01	17.58	48.48	29.22	32.12
2. Portfolio Investment	1.24	-0.48	3.52	77.60	36.80	-0.62
3. Other Investment	-33.65	10.73	-30.09	-26.64	59.30	42.78
a. Loans - Government Guaranteed	-6.18	0.37	6.23	7.47	16.97	51.81
b. Loans - Central Government	6.19	2.25	-2.19	-1.85	9.57	16.40
c. Arrears	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1.18
d. Commercial Banks	-26.36	9.12	-16.27	-23.75	53.17	-26.98
e. Other Assets	-15.62	-8.12	-14.51	-10.58	-28.13	-13.59
f. Other Liabilities	8.33	7.13	-3.35	2.07	7.72	16.32
3. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	59.39	-14.71	35.88	-5.86	10.80	21.45
4. OVERALL BALANCE	5.22	-0.72	4.58	28.46	1.24	12.25
5. FINANCING	-5.22	0.72	-4.58	-28.46	-1.24	-12.25
Change in Arrears	0.83	2.49	4.39	1.23	0.04	0.00
Change in Special Drawing Rights	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.03	0.03	0.00
Change in Reserve Position With the Fund	-2.20	-1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Change in Government Foreign Assets	-1.75	1.62	1.21	-19.13	-7.22	-7.25
Change in imputed Reserves	-2.10	-1.87	-10.18	-10.53	5.91	-5.00

TABLE 20

COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	UNIT	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CURRENT PRICES											
<i>GVA at Basic Prices</i>	EC\$ M	435.87	456.35	494.06	500.68	537.49	531.7	585.05	609.65	617.34	600.93
<i>GVA at Basic Prices growth rate</i>	% change	7.00	4.70	8.26	1.34	7.35	3.20	5.47	4.20	1.26	-2.72
<i>GDP at Market Prices</i>	EC\$ M	517.75	541.13	581.74	591.7	637.88	661.64	700.52	722.81	728.01	710.53
<i>GDP at market prices growth rate</i>	% change	6.27	4.52	7.30	1.71	7.60	3.72	5.88	3.13	0.72	(-2.41)
<i>GNI at Market Prices</i>	EC\$ M	497.88	523.93	551.98	555.79	584.6	615.14	658.85	653.56	626.93	636.25
<i>Per Capita GVA at Basic Prices</i>	EC\$	6,083	6,326	6,823	6,896	7,415	7,685	8,121	8,490	8,631	8,421
<i>Per Capita GDP at Market Prices</i>	EC\$	7,226	7,502	8,034	8,150	8,800	9,166	9,724	10,066	10,178	9,963
<i>Per Capita GNI at Market Prices</i>	EC\$	6,948	7,263	7,623	7,655	8,065	8,522	9,145	9,102	8,765	8,922
CONSTANT PRICES											
<i>GVA at Basic Prices</i>	EC\$ M	388.14	395.35	403.84	410.31	422.94	431.3	443.24	450.47	453.54	432.78
<i>GVA at Basic Prices growth rate</i>	% change	2.74	1.86	2.15	1.60	3.08	1.98	2.77	1.63	0.17	4.58
<i>GDP at Market Prices</i>	EC\$ M	461.05	468.8	475.51	484.9	497.71	505.13	529.24	529.9	532.57	514.2
<i>GDP at market prices growth rate</i>	% change	2.05	1.68	1.43	1.97	2.64	1.49	4.77	0.12	0.50	-3.45
<i>GNI at Market Prices</i>	EC\$ M	443.2	453.58	449.19	453.42	454.15	466.83	489.74	486.03	461.96	446.97
<i>Per Capita GVA at Basic Prices</i>	EC\$	6,434	6,499	6,567	6,679	5,834	5,975	6,153	6,273	6,341	6,069
<i>Per Capita GDP at Market Prices</i>	EC\$	6,415	6,441	6,428	6,459	6,866	6,998	7,346	7,380	7,445	7,210
<i>Per Capita GNI at Market Prices</i>	EC\$	6,167	6,232	6,072	6,039	6,265	6,467	6,798	6,769	6,458	6,268
OTHER INDICATORS											
<i>Mid Year Population/b</i>	NO	71,654	72,134	72,413	72,603	72,490	72,183	72,042	71,807	71,530	71,315
<i>Value of Exports (FOB)</i>	EC \$ M	140.02	126.57	119.14	117.93	138.54	141.28	163	150.35	144.67	117.16
<i>Value of Imports (CIF)</i>	EC \$ M	295.98	253.23	260.24	317.1	358.63	363.14	356.99	373	400.06	353.71
<i>Agricultural Exports</i>	EC \$ M	96.27	81.68	67.74	57.74	63.13	65.35	60.43	59.86	48.92	38.66
<i>Banana Exports</i>	TONNES	58,577	55,486	44,386	33,070	43,012	37,366	30,676	29,519	28,788	19,055
<i>Total Banana Export Revenue</i>	EC \$ M	82.4	66.67	56.68	45.48	49.13	46.33	40.49	42.17	32.46	22.22
<i>Construction Imports</i>	EC \$ M	n.a	29.14	29.65	38.6	40.79	36.04	34.16	38.52	44.06	43.18
<i>No of Construction Starts</i>	NO	n.a	49.00	44.00	35.00	34.00	125.00	107.00	110.00	109.00	91.00
<i>Value of Construction Starts</i>	EC \$ M	21.3	8.2	11.6	14.70	9.80	44.70	33.40	26.54	51.32	23.00
<i>Consumer Price Index (Feb. 1994=100, Average</i>	INDEX	97.57	99.1	99.11	100.4	102.1	104.6	105.63	106.87	107.79	109.78
<i>Food Only Index (Feb 1994=100, Average period</i>	INDEX	97.9	99.9	96.1	97.73	99.56	103.19	103.14	103.45	103.11	100.87
<i>Inflation Rate</i>	%	5.48	1.57	0.01	1.31	1.69	2.42	0.98	1.17	0.86	1.85
<i>Implicit Deflator of GVA (1990=100)</i>	INDEX	112.30	115.43	122.34	122.02	127.08	128.61	131.99	135.34	136.11	138.76
<i>Government Recurrent Revenue/a</i>	EC \$ M	139.50	138.98	136.93	155.03	173.83	188.61	205.00	203.65	214.15	199.65
<i>Government Recurrent Expenditure</i>	EC \$ M	137.09	146.21	155.35	155.06	166.50	184.74	194.77	206.49	225.63	227.87
<i>Government current account balance</i>	EC \$ M	2.41	-7.23	-18.42	-0.03	7.33	3.86	10.22	-2.85	-11.47	-28.22
<i>Total Passenger Arrivals</i>	NO	89,276	91,610	99,490	103,652	104,151	104,731	103,622	115,097	109,202	NA
<i>Total Tourist Arrivals</i>	NO	54,722	58,710	65,331	68,838	68,648	68,756	65,501	73,506	69,598	66,393
<i>Cruise Ship Passengers</i>	NO	89,835	87,836	125,541	134,921	193,484	230,581	244,603	202,003	239,796	207,627
<i>Excursionists</i>	NO	7,763	6,773	8,809	8,367	5,389	3,310	1,468	3,924	2,656	1,819
<i>Total Visitors</i>	NO	152,320	153,319	199,681	212,126	267,521	302,647	311,572	279,433	312,050	275,829
<i>Total Tourism Expenditure</i>	EC \$M	68.70	75.26	82.53	92.12	98.82	106.78	125.64	131.77	135.21	122.47
<i>Cruise Ship Calls</i>	NO	189	215	244	267	290	244	268	263	287	231
<i>Electricity Generated</i>	000KWH	45.9	48.4	52.4	56.2	60.1	65.8	70.3	74.0	77.51	80.97
<i>Electricity Consumed</i>	000KWH	36.62	39.46	42.34	45.13	48.08	52.29	57.29	60.6	62.01	61.91
<i>Commercial Bank Loans (Outstanding)</i>	EC \$ M	317.34	365.9	405.7	445.30	450.50	486.50	510.80	504.92	555.93	546.75
<i>International Business Generated Revenue</i>	EC \$ M	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.33	10.07	9.98	9.72	5.26	3.42

**CHART 1: GDP AT MARKET PRICES
IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES**

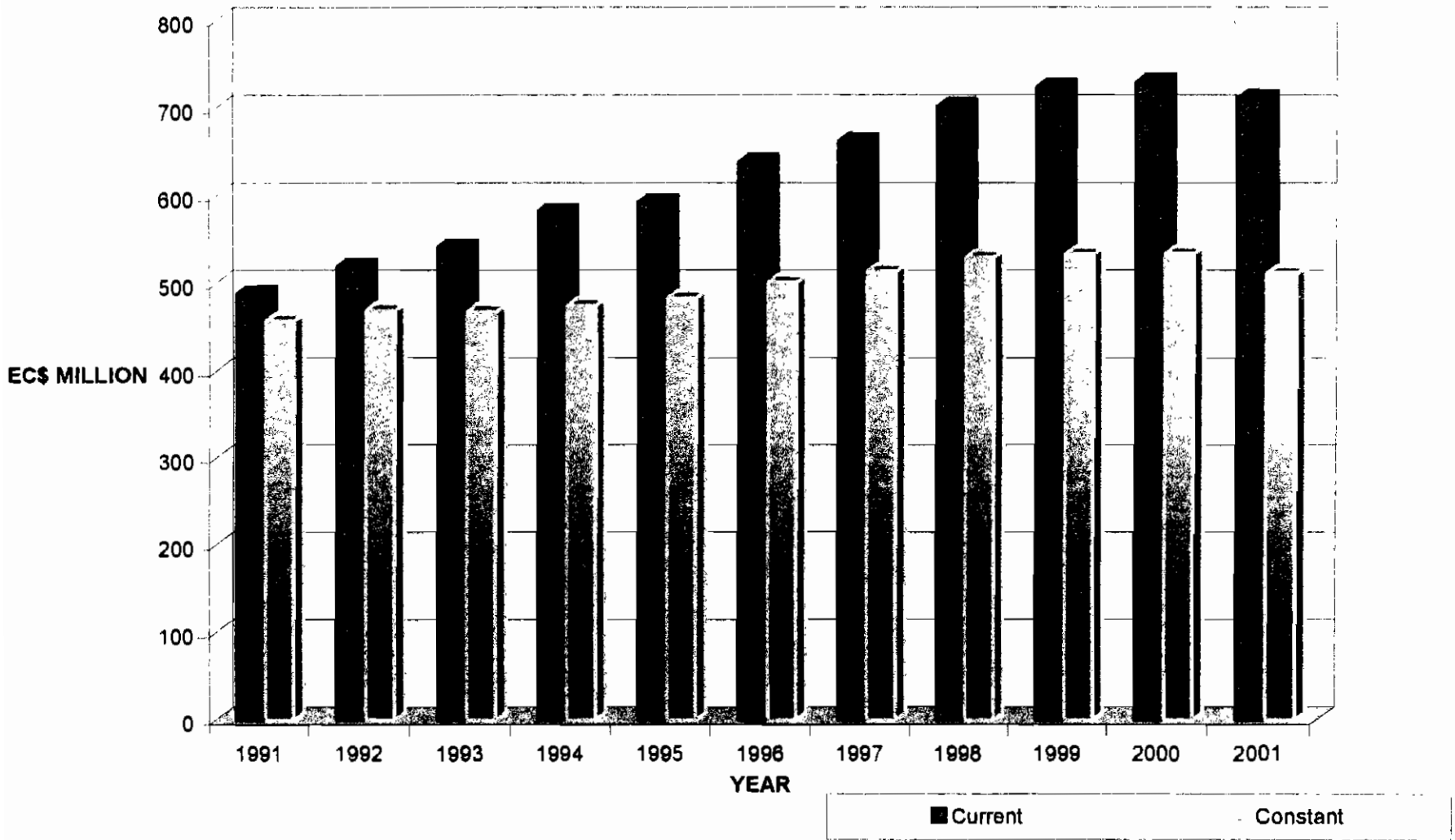
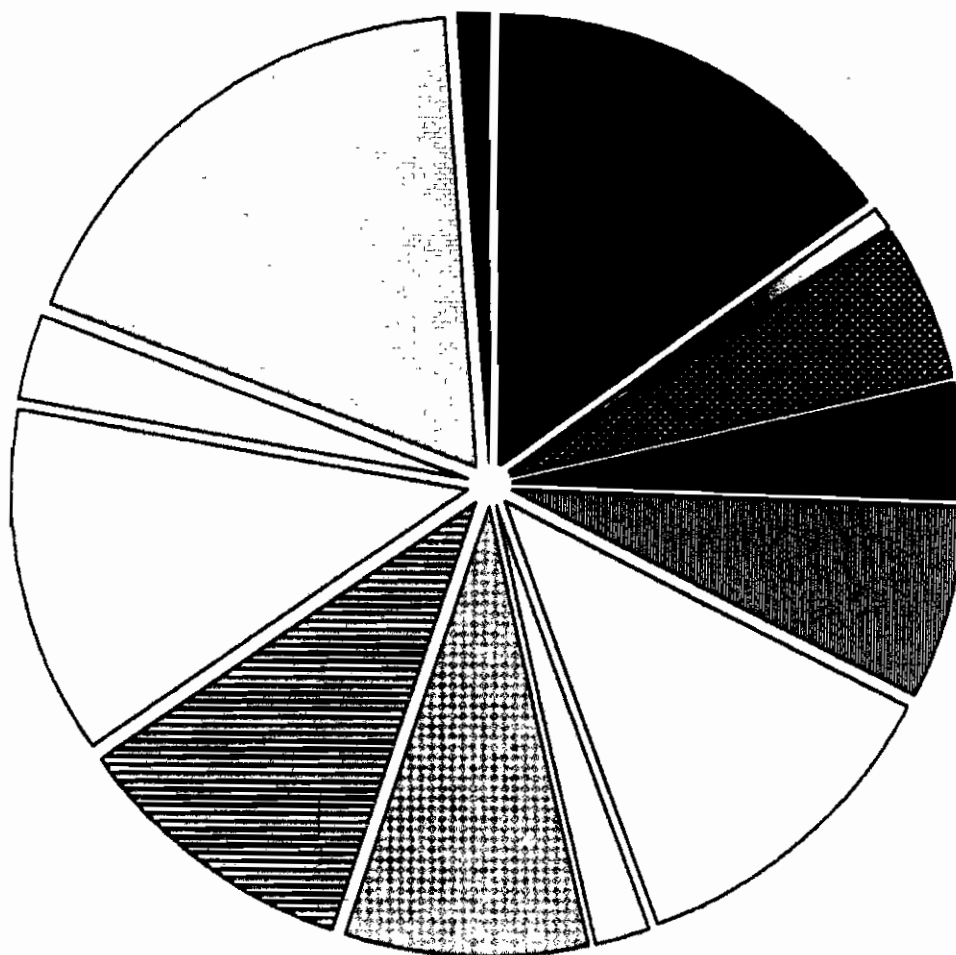
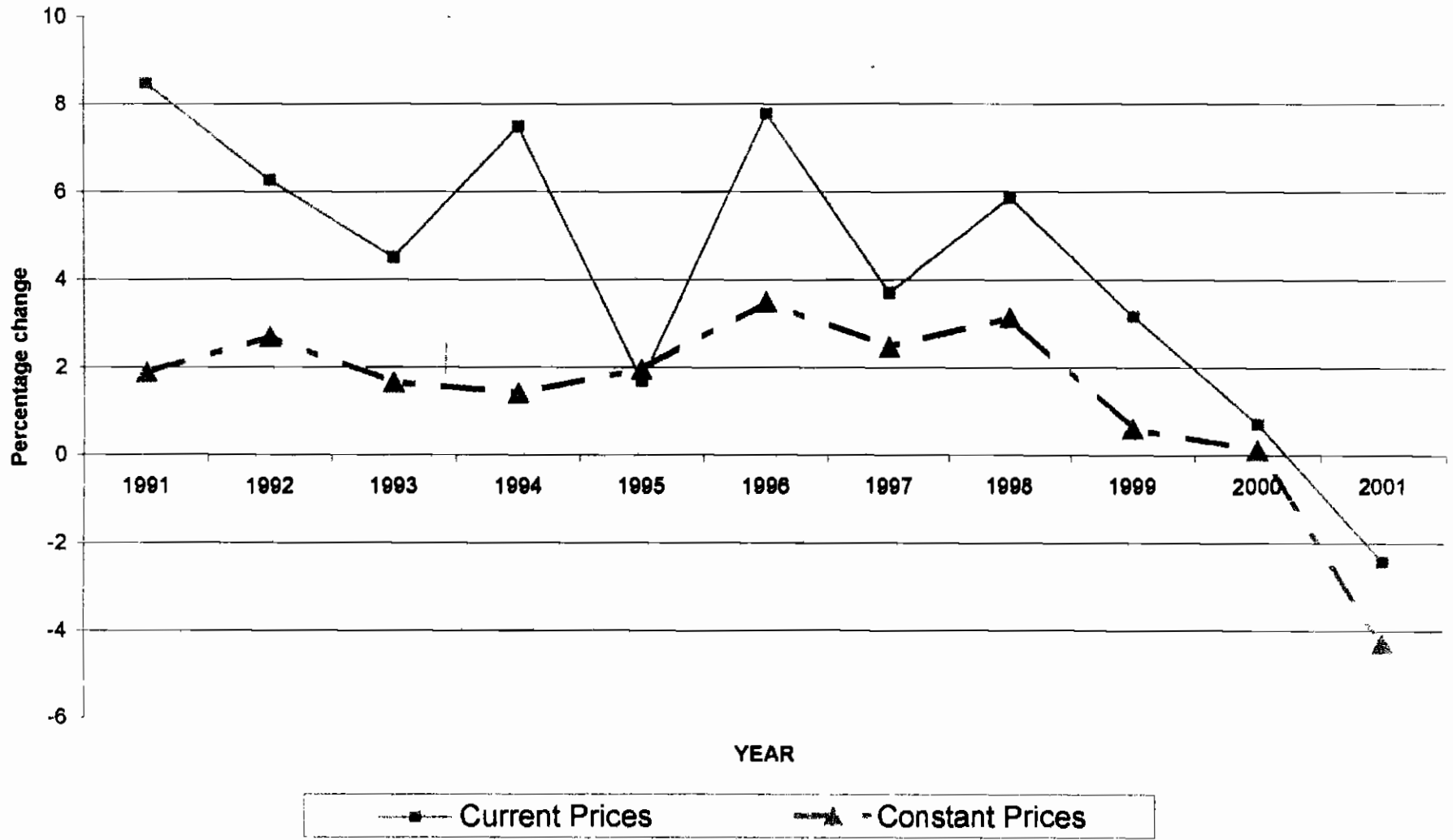


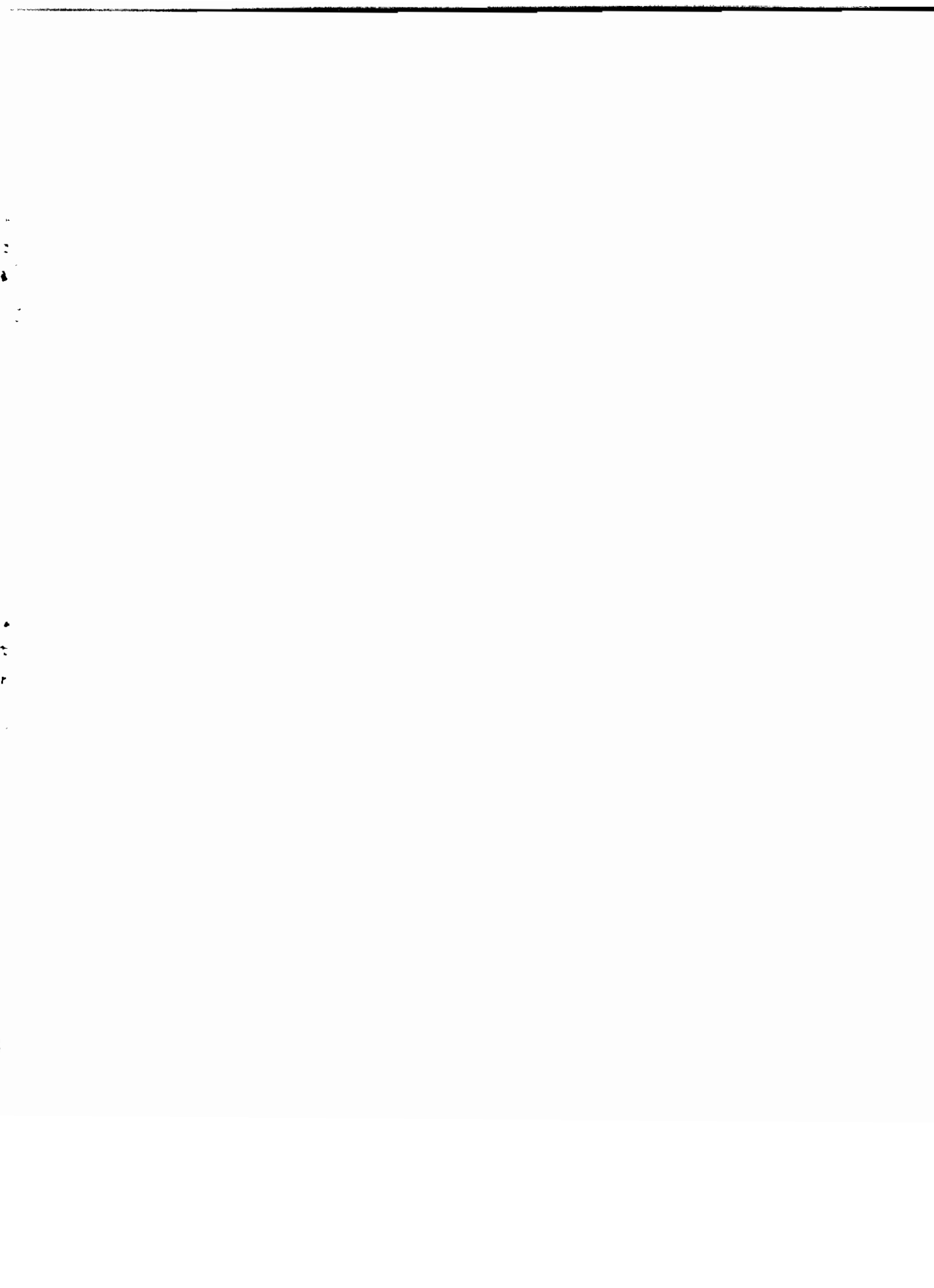
CHART 2: SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION OF GVA IN CONSTANT PRICES 2001



- Agriculture
- ▣ Mining & Quarrying
- ▣ Manufacturing
- Electricity & Water
- ▣ Construction
- Wholesale & Retail Trade
- Hotels & Restaurants
- Transport
- ▣ Communications
- Banks & Insurance
- Real Estate & Housing
- Government Services
- Other Services

**CHART 3: RATE OF GROWTH OF GDP IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES:
1991 - 2001**





Contact us for more information...

External Trade Statistics

Travel Statistics

Consumer Price Index

National Accounts

Economic Indicators

Balance of Payments

Population Statistics

Demographic Statistics

Education Statistics

Environmental Statistics

Gender Statistics

Central Statistical Office

Ministry of Finance

Tel (767)-448-2401 Ext. 3400 – 3407

Fax: (767 - 449-9128

Email: csoda@cwdom.dm

Price: EC\$25.00