United Nations • Population Division • Department of Economic and Social Affairs

POPULATION, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT • 2001

Total population. The twentieth century witnessed an extraordinary growth of world population from 1.6 billion in 1900 to 6.1 billion in 2001, with almost 80 per cent of that increase having occurred since 1950. It took only 12 years (1987 to 1999) for the world to add the most recent billion people, the shortest period in world history for a billion people to be added. The less developed regions account for 80 per cent of the world's inhabitants.

Population density. World population density increased from 13 persons per square kilometre in 1900 to 19 persons per square kilometre in 1950 to its current level of 45 persons per square kilometre. Sharp differences distinguish the more developed regions—with 23 persons per square kilometre—from the less developed regions, where density is almost three times higher at 60 persons per square kilometre. Historically, humans have significantly transformed the natural landscape in areas of high population density through agricultural conversion, water diversion and extraction, urbanization and industrialization.

Total population growth. As a consequence of declining fertility rates in most of the world, the global rate of population growth has been decreasing since having peaked at 2.0 per cent per year in 1965-1970. The world's population is currently growing at 1.2 per cent annually. Ninety-five per cent of current population growth is taking place in the less developed regions. Whereas more developed regions are barely growing at 0.2 per cent annually, less developed regions are growing at an annual rate of 1.5 per cent. In the least developed countries, which are still at an early stage in the demographic transition, population growth is estimated at 2.5 per cent per year, which yields a population doubling time of 29 years.

Urban population growth. The world is becoming increasingly urbanized. Except for Africa, virtually all future population growth is now concentrated in urban areas. Urban population growth for the period 2000-2005 is estimated at 2.0 per cent per year. The proportion of urban-dwellers climbed from 30 per cent of total population in 1950 to 47 per cent in 2000. The population of urban-dwellers is projected to equal the population of rural-dwellers by 2007. The process of urbanization is very advanced in more developed regions, where 76 per cent of the population lives in urban areas. Although the level of urbanization is considerably lower in less developed regions (40 per cent), urban areas in less developed regions are growing much more rapidly (2.7 per cent per year) than in more developed regions (0.5 per cent per year).

Rural population growth. The population residing in rural areas fell from 70 per cent in 1950 to 53 per cent in 2000. On a global basis, rural populations are growing at a rate of only 0.4 per cent a year, while in more developed regions, the rural population is shrinking at a rate of 0.8 per cent annually. Reductions in the rural population will take place after 2010 in all major areas except Africa and Oceania, as a result of the expansion of the urbanized territory, the flow of migrants from rural to urban areas, and overall declines in population growth.

Average annual internal renewable water resources available per capita. Demand for fresh water has steadily risen with increasing population and socio-economic development. Consequently, the per capita availability of fresh water on a global basis has fallen to nearly one third of its 1950 level. At present, agriculture accounts for some 70 per cent of freshwater consumption worldwide. Globally, fresh water is abundant, but is unevenly distributed among and within countries.

Water stress. Chronic water shortages exist in many areas where precipitation is low or unreliable and/or where withdrawals have significantly increased to meet additional demand from expanding irrigation, industry or urban populations. Assessments of the world's water resources are commonly measured in terms of the ratio of water withdrawals to water supply (see the report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.17/1997/9) on the comprehensive assessment of the freshwater resources of the world). A ratio of less than 10 per cent indicates few water resource management problems; a ratio of between 10 and 19 per cent points to water availability's becoming a limiting factor. When water withdrawals are in the range of 20 to 40 per cent, management of both supply and demand will be needed to guarantee sustainability. Use in excess of 40 per cent of available water indicates serious scarcity and usually an increasing dependence on desalination and a situation where groundwater is being used faster than it is being replenished. Water use has been growing at more than twice the rate of the population increase during the twentieth century. About one third of the world's population lives in countries that are experiencing medium-high to high levels of water stress.

Forest cover. Up to half of the forests that originally covered the Earth have been cleared. Although some 90 million hectares of forest were lost between 1990 and 2000, the pace of deforestation is estimated to have been lower in the 1990s than during the 1980s. Deforestation has been arrested and even reversed in Europe and North America. Forests are critical because they house indigenous cultures, shelter global biodiversity, provide ecosystem services, store carbon, contribute to economic growth and meet recreational needs.

Cropland per capita. The amount of cropland available per capita is decreasing in all world regions, as population increases. The global availability of cropland has fallen by some 25 per cent over two decades. Farmers have traditionally satisfied increasing demand by ploughing new land, but in many regions opportunities for expansion are now limited. Boosting productivity has therefore become crucial for increased food production. While the rates of growth of agricultural yields have been declining since the 1980s, per capita food production at the global level has continued to rise.

Percentage undernourished. Although the percentage of the population that is undernourished has been halved since 1970, some 792 million people in developing countries and 34 million in developed countries and those with economies in transition are still undernourished. Inadequate access to food results from poverty, political instability, economic inefficiency and social inequity. Almost two thirds of the undernourished live in Asia and Oceania, while about one quarter are in sub-Saharan Africa. The problem is most severe in Central, Eastern and Southern Africa, where almost one half of the population is undernourished.

Poverty rate. The percentage of the world's population living in absolute poverty (living on less than one United States dollar per day) has declined since the mid-1980s. However, the decline is below the pace needed to achieve the international development goal of reducing extreme poverty by one half by 2015, and the total number of the poor in 1998 was greater than it had been a decade earlier. Almost one fourth of the population of less developed regions and economies in transition—1.2 billion people—live in absolute poverty. Poverty is most pervasive in sub-Saharan Africa and South-central Asia and is related to a wide range of factors, including income, health, education, gender and ethnicity.

Gross domestic product per capita. The two defining characteristics of global economic growth in the latter half of the twentieth century have been its unprecedented pace and its unequal distribution between countries and regions. Even though population increased more rapidly during the twentieth century than ever before, economic output grew even faster, owing to the accelerating tempo of technological progress. Gross domestic product per capita—the total amount of goods and services produced per person within the domestic territory of a country—increased almost sixfold over the century; but for the poorest quarter of world population, per capita income grew less than threefold.

Commercial energy consumption per capita. Energy consumption is a function of economic growth and level of development and is therefore very unequally distributed in the world. Although the share has fallen slightly in recent years as the rest of the world progresses along the path to development, developed market economies, comprising some one fifth of the world's population, consume almost three fifths of the world's primary energy. As a consequence of development and the rapid replacement of traditional energy sources by commercial (mainly fossil) sources, some developing countries, particularly in Asia, have consumption patterns similar to those of developed market economies. Nevertheless, per capita consumption in developing countries still lags far behind that of developed market economies.

Number of motor vehicles per 1,000 population. During the twentieth century, there was a major shift from rail and water transport to road and air transport. Since the 1940s, the number of vehicles on the road has grown from some 40 million to 680 million. The most rapid percentage increase in the number of motor vehicles is now in less developed regions, where automobile ownership is still low. Transport now accounts for one quarter of world energy use and one half of the world's oil consumption and is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, urban air pollution, urban congestion and health hazards.

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita. The intensive use of fossil fuels has led to substantial growth in global emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and the build-up of greenhouse effects, a contributing factor in global warming. It is estimated that since 1751, over 265 billion tons of carbon have been released to the atmosphere, one half of these emissions having occurred since the mid-1970s. Annual global emissions of CO_2 from the burning of fossil fuels have been steadily rising and have quadrupled since 1950. The highest per capita emissions are in North America. Europe's per capita emission levels are less than one half as high. Continuation of these upward trends in emissions may pose serious risks of climate change, especially global warming, possibly inducing surges in sea levels, flooding of low-lying coastal areas, migration of ecosystems, the spread of vector-borne diseases and reductions in agricultural yields.

Country or area	Population: Total (thousands) 2001 (1)	Population: Density (Pop/km^2) 2001 (2)	Annual growth rate: Total 2000-2005 (3)	Annual growth rate: Urban (percentage) 2000-2005 (4)	Annual growth rate: Rural 2000-2005 (5)	Water resources per capita (average annual cubic metres) 2000 (6)	Water stress[a] 1990s (7)	Forest cover: average annual change (percentage) 1990-2000 (8)	Cropland per capita (hectares) 1996-1998 (9)	Undernourished (percentage) 1996-1998 (10)	Poverty rate (percentage) 1990s (11)	GDP[b] per capita (PPP[c]) (Int'l $) 1998 (12)	Energy consumption per capita (kilograms) 1997 (13)	Motor vehicles per 1,000 pop. 1990s (14)	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons) 1997 (15)
World total	6 134 135	45	1.2	2.0	0.4	7 113	LOW	-0.2	0.26	..	..	6 380	1 671	124	4.2
More developed regions	1 193 861	23	0.2	0.5	-0.8	10 852	..	0.1	0.51	..	..	19 069	4 741	473	11.3
Less developed regions	4 940 274	60	1.5	2.7	0.6	6 196	..	-0.5	0.20	18	..	3 243	838	30	2.1
Least developed countries	674 954	33	2.5	4.5	1.6	7 065	..	-0.8	0.22	39	..	1 017	300	5	0.2
Africa	812 603	27	2.3	3.7	1.2	5 157	LOW	-0.8	0.28	27	..	1 905	733	26	1.1
Eastern Africa	256 673	40	2.4	4.6	1.4	3 351	..	-1.0	0.21	46	..	857	442	7	0.2
Burundi	6 502	234	3.0	5.9	2.2	538	LOW	-9.0	0.17	68	..	570	..	5	0.0
Comoros	727	325	2.9	4.4	1.7	..	..	-4.3	0.18	..	..	1 398	..	10[d]	0.1
Djibouti	644	28	1.0	2.4	0.8	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	28	0.6
Eritrea	3 816	32	4.2	4.6	2.0	727	..	-0.3	0.12	65	..	833	..	2	..
Ethiopia	64 459	58	2.4	5.0	1.8	1 758	LOW	-0.8	0.18	49	31.3	574	294	2	0.1
Kenya	31 293	54	1.9	4.1	0.3	672	MED	-0.5	0.16	43	26.5	980	497	14	0.2
Madagascar	16 437	28	2.8	4.8	1.7	21 139	LOW	-0.9	0.21	40	60.2	756	..	5	0.0
Malawi	11 572	98	2.2	7.3	0.5	1 605	LOW	-2.4	0.20	32	..	523	..	5	0.1
Mauritius	1 171	574	0.8	1.6	0.3	..	..	-0.6	0.09	6	..	8 312	..	92	1.5
Mozambique	18 644	23	1.8	4.1	0.0	5 081	LOW	-0.2	0.18	58	37.9	782	416	1	0.1
RÈunion	732	292	1.3	1.9	-0.8	..	..	-0.8	0.06	..	..	..	..	322	2.3
Rwanda	7 949	302	2.1	4.2	2.0	815	MED	-3.9	0.17	39	..	..	..	3	0.1
Seychelles	81	179	1.3	2.2	-1.2	..	..	0.0	0.09	..	..	10 600	..	118	2.6
Somalia	9 157	14	4.2	5.2	3.0	594	MED	-1.0	0.12	75	..	..	..	3	0.0
Uganda	24 023	102	3.2	5.7	2.8	1 791	LOW	-2.0	0.34	30	36.7	1 074	..	4	0.0
United Republic of Tanzania	35 965	38	2.3	5.4	0.6	2 387	LOW	-0.2	0.15	41	19.9	480	454	5	0.1
Zambia	10 649	14	2.1	2.6	1.7	8 747	LOW	-2.4	0.61	45	72.6	719	697	23	0.3
Zimbabwe	12 852	33	1.7	2.9	-0.2	1 208	LOW	-1.5	0.30	37	36.0	2 669	885	31	1.6
Middle Africa	98 151	15	3.0	4.3	2.0	20 889	..	-0.3	0.28	50	..	1 154	388	9	0.2
Angola	13 527	11	3.0	4.9	2.1	14 288	LOW	-0.2	0.30	43	..	1 821	585	20	0.4
Cameroon	15 203	32	2.1	4.0	1.0	17 766	LOW	-0.9	0.51	29	..	1 474	413	12	0.2
Central African Republic	3 782	6	1.6	3.0	0.9	39 001	LOW	-0.1	0.59	41	66.6	1 118	..	1	0.1
Chad	8 135	6	3.1	4.2	2.1	1 961	LOW	-0.6	0.50	38	..	856	..	8	0.0
Congo	3 110	9	3.0	3.7	0.9	75 387	LOW	0.0	0.08	32	..	995	459	20	0.1
Dem. Republic of the Congo	52 522	22	3.3	4.5	2.3	18 101	LOW	-0.4	0.16	61	..	822	303	6	0.0
Equatorial Guinea	470	17	2.8	4.5	0.3	66 275	LOW	-0.6	0.55	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
Gabon	1 262	5	2.5	3.1	-2.3	133 754	LOW	0.0	0.44	8	..	6 353	1 438	29	2.9
Sao Tome and Principe	140	145	1.8	3.3	0.5	..	..	0.0	0.30	..	..	1 470	..	26[d]	0.6
Northern Africa	177 391	21	1.8	2.9	0.7	495	..	-1.3	0.28	7	..	3 265	718	41	1.8
Algeria	30 841	13	1.8	3.2	0.4	442	MED-HI	1.3	0.28	5	<2.0	4 792	901	52	3.2
Egypt	69 080	69	1.7	2.3	1.2	34	HIGH	3.4	0.05	4	3.1	3 041	611	30	1.7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5 408	3	2.2	2.6	0.0	143	HIGH	1.4	0.41	..	..	..	2 896	209	8.0
Morocco	30 430	68	1.8	2.8	-0.2	1 058	MED-HI	0.0	0.37	5	<2.0	3 305	345	48	1.2
Sudan	31 809	13	2.3	4.5	0.6	1 187	HIGH	-1.4	0.61	18	..	1 394	414	10	0.2
Tunisia	9 562	58	1.1	2.3	-0.6	367	HIGH	0.2	0.54	..	<2.0	5 404	739	64	1.8
Western Sahara	260	1	3.0	3.3	-4.2	..	..	0.0	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	0.8
Southern Africa	50 129	19	0.8	1.5	0.2	1 289	..	-0.6	0.39	29	..	7 901	2 766	133	7.2
Botswana	1 554	3	0.5	2.2	0.1	1 788	LOW	-0.9	0.22	27	33.3[d]	6 103	..	45	2.2
Lesotho	2 057	68	0.7	4.6	0.8	2 430	LOW	0.0	0.16	29	43.1	1 626	..	17	..
Namibia	1 788	2	1.7	2.8	0.5	3 592	LOW	-0.9	0.51	31	34.9	5 176	..	82	..
South Africa	43 792	36	0.8	1.3	0.1	1 110	MED-HI	0.0	0.41	..	11.5	8 488	2 766	146	8.2
Swaziland	938	54	0.9	4.0	2.3	..	..	1.2	0.19	..	..	3 816	..	45	0.4
Western Africa	230 259	38	2.7	4.2	1.2	4 803	..	-1.6	0.32	16	..	996	702	19	0.5
Benin	6 446	57	2.8	4.4	1.3	1 689	LOW	-2.3	0.33	14	..	867	388	8	0.2
Burkina Faso	11 856	43	3.0	5.6	2.0	1 466	LOW	-0.2	0.31	32	61.2	870	..	5	0.1
Cape Verde	437	108	2.1	4.0	-1.1	..	..	9.3	0.10	..	..	3 233	..	32	0.3
Cote d'Ivoire	16 349	51	2.1	3.4	0.9	5 187	LOW	-3.1	0.52	14	12.3	1 598	398	28	0.9
Gambia	1 337	118	2.4	4.5	1.5	2 298	LOW	1.0	0.17	16	53.7	1 453	..	17	0.2
Ghana	19 734	83	2.2	4.2	1.7	1 499	LOW	-1.7	0.27	10	..	1 735	370	7	0.2
Guinea	8 274	34	1.5	4.5	1.4	30 416	LOW	-0.5	0.20	29	..	1 782	..	5	0.2
Guinea-Bissau	1 227	34	2.4	4.0	1.5	13 189	LOW	-0.9	0.31	..	..	616	..	10	0.2
Liberia	3 108	28	5.5	4.9	2.5	63 412	LOW	-2.0	0.16	46	..	..	..	13	0.2
Mali	11 677	9	2.9	4.6	1.6	5 341	LOW	-0.7	0.45	32	72.8	681	..	5	0.0
Mauritania	2 747	3	3.0	4.3	0.1	150	HIGH	-2.7	0.20	13	3.8	1 563	..	12	1.2
Niger	11 227	9	3.6	5.5	2.4	326	MED	-3.7	0.51	46	61.4	739	..	5	0.1
Nigeria	116 929	127	2.6	4.1	0.7	1 982	LOW	-2.6	0.30	8	70.2	795	853	26	0.8
Saint Helena	6	52	0.8	2.3	-3.1	..	..	0.0	0.65	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
Senegal	9 662	49	2.5	4.0	1.1	2 784	LOW	-0.7	0.26	..	26.3	1 307	316	14	0.4
Sierra Leone	4 587	64	4.5	4.0	1.1	32 960	LOW	-2.9	0.12	43	57.0[d]	458	..	6	0.1
Togo	4 657	82	2.6	4.2	1.6	2 484	LOW	-3.4	0.55	18	..	1 372	..	27	0.2
Asia	3 720 705	117	1.3	2.5	0.4	3 159	MED	-0.1	0.16	..	..	3 798	926	41	2.5
Eastern Asia	1 491 772	127	0.7	1.9	-0.1	2 306	..	0.9	0.10	12	..	5 317	1 260	65	3.7
China	1 284 972	134	0.7	2.3	-0.1	2 201	MED	1.2	0.11	11	18.5	3 105	883	8	2.8
China, Hong Kong SAR[e]	6 961	6 661	1.2	1.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..		20 763	..	77	3.5
China, Macao SAR[f]	449	24 924	0.9	0.6	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	101	3.3
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	22 428	186	0.7	1.6	0.4	2 787	MED-HI	0.0	0.09	57	..	..	1 015	..	11.0
Japan	127 335	337	0.1	0.3	-0.7	3 393	MED-HI	0.0	0.04	..	..	23 257	4 085	560	9.2
Mongolia	2 559	2	1.1	2.3	0.1	13 073	LOW	-0.5	0.52	45	13.9	1 541	..	30	3.0
Republic of Korea	47 069	475	0.7	1.4	-2.6	1 384	MED-HI	0.0	0.04	..	<2.0	13 478	3 856	226	9.3
South-central Asia	1 506 727	140	1.7	3.0	1.0	1 465	..	0.2	0.19	22	..	2 132	494	9	1.2
Afghanistan	22 474	34	3.7	6.9	4.2	2 421	HIGH	0.0	0.39	70	..	..	..	..	0.0
Bangladesh	140 369	975	2.1	4.0	0.9	813	MED	1.3	0.07	38	29.1	1 361	198	1	0.2
Bhutan	2 141	46	2.6	6.0	2.4	44 728	LOW	0.0	0.08	..	..	1 536	..	..	0.2
India	1 025 096	312	1.5	2.8	0.8	1 244	MED-HI	0.0	0.18	21	44.2	2 077	477	7	1.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	71 369	43	1.4	1.8	-0.4	1 898	HIGH	0.0	0.29	6	..	5 121	1 676	36	4.5
Kazakhstan	16 095	6	-0.4	0.2	-0.5	4 649	HIGH	2.2	1.86	5	1.5	4 378	2 346	82	7.5
Kyrgyzstan	4 986	25	1.2	0.9	0.9	9 884	MED	2.6	0.31	17	..	2 317	605	32	1.4
Maldives	300	1 006	3.0	3.5	2.4	..	..	0.0	0.01	..	..	4 083	..	..	1.2
Nepal	23 593	168	2.3	5.1	1.8	8 282	MED	-1.8	0.13	28	37.7	1 157	321	..	0.1
Pakistan	144 971	182	2.5	4.1	1.5	541	HIGH	-1.1	0.15	20	31.0	1 715	394	8	0.7
Sri Lanka	19 104	291	0.9	2.8	0.4	2 656	MED	-1.6	0.10	25	6.6	2 979	392	34	0.4
Tajikistan	6 135	43	0.7	1.3	1.3	10 714	MED	0.5	0.15	32	..	1 041	571	2	1.0
Turkmenistan	4 835	10	1.9	2.1	1.3	305	HIGH	0.0	0.40	10	20.9	..	2 878	..	7.3
Uzbekistan	25 257	56	1.4	1.6	1.6	672	HIGH	0.2	0.21	11	3.3	2 053	1 833	..	4.4
South-eastern Asia	529 762	118	1.4	3.2	0.2	11 027	..	-1.0	0.18	14	..	3 392	803	41	1.6
Brunei Darussalam	335	58	1.8	2.4	-0.2	..	..	-0.2	0.02	..	..	16 765	..	589	17.6
Cambodia	13 441	74	2.4	4.2	1.3	10 795	LOW	-0.6	0.36	33	..	1 257	..	6	0.0
East Timor	750	50	3.9	2.2	1.4	..	..	-0.6	0.09	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indonesia	214 840	113	1.2	3.6	-0.6	13 380	LOW	-1.2	0.15	6	15.2	2 651	682	22	1.2
Lao People's Dem. Republic	5 403	23	2.3	4.9	1.7	35 049	LOW	-0.4	0.17	29	..	1 734	..	4	0.1
Malaysia	22 633	69	1.7	2.8	0.0	26 074	LOW	-1.2	0.36	..	..	8 137	2 310	172	6.2
Myanmar	48 364	71	1.2	2.9	0.4	19 306	LOW	-1.4	0.23	7	..	..	296	1	0.2
Philippines	77 131	257	1.9	3.1	-0.1	6 305	MED	-1.4	0.14	21	..	3 555	536	31	1.0
Singapore	4 108	6 647	1.7	1.0	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.00	..	..	24 210	7 843	168	23.4
Thailand	63 584	124	1.1	2.7	0.3	3 420	MED	-0.7	0.34	21	<2.0	5 456	1 339	103	3.5
Viet Nam	79 175	239	1.3	2.2	1.1	4 591	MED	0.5	0.09	22	..	1 689	515	..	0.6
Western Asia	192 445	41	2.1	2.8	0.3	1 771	..	0.2	0.28	..	..	6 079	1 804	94	5.4
Armenia	3 788	127	0.1	0.8	-0.7	2 577	MED-HI	1.3	0.16	21	..	..	508	2	0.8
Azerbaijan	8 096	93	0.6	1.5	-0.2	1 049	HIGH	1.3	0.25	32	..	2 175	1 568	47	4.2
Bahrain	652	961	1.7	1.8	-2.1	..	..	14.9	0.01	..	..	13 111	..	322	25.5
Cyprus	790	85	0.8	1.7	-0.5	..	..	0.0	0.19	..	..	17 482	..	468	7.1
Georgia	5 239	75	-0.5	0.8	-1.2	11 702	LOW	0.0	0.21	23	..	3 353	448	87	0.9
Iraq	23 584	54	2.7	3.3	1.1	1 523	HIGH	0.0	0.26	17	..	..	1 279	56	4.3
Israel	6 172	293	2.0	1.8	0.6	121	HIGH	4.9	0.07	..	..	17 301	3 002	264	9.8
Jordan	5 051	52	2.8	3.5	1.0	102	HIGH	0.0	0.06	5	<2.0	3 347	783	66	2.3
Kuwait	1 971	111	2.6	2.3	-0.7	10	HIGH	3.5	0.00	4	..	..	9 332	462	28.9
Lebanon	3 556	342	1.6	1.7	-1.7	1 463	MED-HI	-0.4	0.10	..	..	4 326	1 669	434	5.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3 311	537	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	2 622	12	3.3	4.4	-3.9	388	HIGH	5.3	0.03	..	..	..	2 939	152	7.7
Qatar	575	52	1.5	1.7	-0.7	..	..	9.6	0.03	..	..	..	..	371	66.7
Saudi Arabia	21 028	10	3.1	3.4	-0.1	111	HIGH	0.0	0.20	3		10 158	5 054	166	13.7
Syrian Arab Republic	16 610	90	2.5	3.3	1.4	434	HIGH	0.0	0.37	..	..	2 892	979	27	3.2
Turkey	67 632	87	1.3	2.6	-2.5	2 943	MED	0.2	0.45	..	2.4	6 422	1 124	81	3.1
United Arab Emirates	2 654	32	1.7	2.0	-0.4	61	HIGH	2.8	0.04	..	..	17 719	13 381	14	34.4
Yemen	19 114	36	4.1	4.7	3.0	226	HIGH	-1.9	0.10	35	5.1	719	206	32	1.0
Europe	726 312	32	-0.2	0.3	-1.0	9 027	MED	0.1	0.43	..	..	14 063	3 505	343	8.0
Eastern Europe	302 619	16	-0.5	0.2	-1.3	14 818	..	0.1	0.68	6	..	6 274	3 317	171	8.4
Belarus	10 147	49	-0.4	0.3	-1.9	3 634	LOW	3.2	0.61	..	<2.0	6 319	2 429	112	5.9
Bulgaria	7 867	71	-1.0	-0.1	-1.7	2 188	..	0.6	0.53	13	<2.0	4 809	2 457	252	5.9
Czech Republic	10 260	130	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	1 464	MED	0.0	0.32	..	<2.0	12 362	3 939	402	11.9
Hungary	9 917	107	-0.5	0.0	-1.1	598	HIGH	0.4	0.50	..	<2.0	10 232	2 492	268	5.7
Poland	38 577	119	-0.1	0.7	-1.1	1 419	MED-HI	0.1	0.37	..	5.4	7 619	2 718	273	9.1
Republic of Moldova	4 285	127	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	228	HIGH	0.2	0.50	11	7.3	1 947	1 014	65	2.4
Romania	22 388	94	-0.3	0.2	-1.1	1 657	..	0.2	0.44	..	2.8	5 648	1 957	135	4.8
Russian Federation	144 664	8	-0.6	0.2	-1.7	29 358	LOW	0.0	0.87	6	7.1	6 460	4 009	154	9.7
Slovakia	5 403	110	0.1	0.5	-0.3	2 413	MED	0.3	0.30	4	<2.0	9 699	3 204	253	6.9
Ukraine	49 112	81	-0.9	-0.1	-0.9	1 052	HIGH	0.3	0.67	5	..	3 194	2 939	94	7.2

Country or area	Population: Total (thousands) 2001 (1)	Population: Density (Pop/km^2) 2001 (2)	Annual growth rate: Total 2000-2005 (3)	Annual growth rate: Urban (percentage) 2000-2005 (4)	Annual growth rate: Rural 2000-2005 (5)	Water resources per capita (average annual cubic metres) 2000 (6)	Water stress[a] 1990s (7)	Forest cover: average annual change (percentage) 1990-2000 (8)	Cropland per capita (hectares) 1996-1998 (9)	Undernourished (percentage) 1996-1998 (10)	Poverty rate (percentage) 1990s (11)	GDP[b] per capita (PPP[c]) (Int'l $) 1998 (12)	Energy consumption per capita (kilograms) 1997 (13)	Motor vehicles per 1,000 pop. 1990s (14)	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons) 1997 (15)
Northern Europe	95 236	54	0.1	0.3	-0.7	11 498	..	0.2	0.23	..	..	19 835	4 181	427	8.8
Channel Islands	145	741	0.1	1.5	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark	5 333	124	0.2	0.2	-0.4	1 134	MED	0.2	0.45	..	..	24 218	4 016	413	10.7
Estonia	1 377	31	-1.1	-1.0	-1.0	9 105	LOW	0.6	0.79	6	4.9	7 682	3 839	372	13.0
Faeroe Islands	47	33	1.0	0.6	-1.7	..	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	14.4
Finland	5 178	15	0.1	0.9	-1.5	20 673	LOW	0.0	0.42	..	..	20 847	6 433	448	10.9
Iceland	281	3	0.7	1.0	-1.3	605 049	LOW	2.2	0.02	..	..	25 110	8 516	522	7.7
Ireland	3 841	55	1.0	1.2	0.0	13 136	LOW	3.0	0.37	..	..	21 482	3 415	314	10.0
Isle of Man	76	129	0.9	1.6	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latvia	2 406	37	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	7 104	LOW	0.4	0.74	4	<2.0	5 728	1 812	237	3.3
Lithuania	3 689	57	-0.2	-0.1	-0.8	4 239	LOW	0.2	0.81	..	<2.0	6 436	2 377	293	4.0
Norway	4 488	14	0.4	0.9	-1.0	85 560	LOW	0.4	0.21	..	..	26 342	5 511	498	15.4
Sweden	8 833	20	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	19 977	LOW	0.0	0.32	..	..	20 659	5 864	468	5.4
United Kingdom	59 542	244	0.2	0.2	-0.6	2 465	MED	0.8	0.11	..	..	20 336	3 894	439	8.8
Southern Europe	145 050	110	0.0	0.4	-0.9	3 704	..	0.5	0.31	..	..	16 987	2 459	445	6.2
Albania	3 145	109	0.6	2.0	-0.4	8 646	LOW	-0.8	0.22	3	..	2 804	335	40	0.5
Andorra	90	198	4.1	3.5	3.5	..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4 067	80	1.1	2.3	0.4	8 938	..	0.0	0.18	10	..	..	497	26	1.3
Croatia	4 655	82	0.0	0.6	-1.2	8 429	LOW	0.1	0.33	..	..	6 749	1 706	250	4.3
Gibraltar	27	4 428	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	746	8.6
Greece	10 623	80	0.0	0.5	-0.7	5 073	MED	0.9	0.37	..	..	13 943	2 418	328	7.6
Holy See[g]	1	1 770	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	57 503	191	-0.1	0.1	-0.7	2 804	MED-HI	0.3	0.19	..	..	20 585	2 846	591	7.1
Malta	392	1 240	0.4	0.9	-1.4	..	..	0.0	0.03	..	..	23 306	..	544	4.6
Portugal	10 033	109	0.1	1.7	-3.8	3 747	MED	1.7	0.27	..	<2.0	14 701	2 068	347	5.0
San Marino	27	440	1.1	1.1	1.1	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	1 985	98	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	9 317	LOW	0.2	0.14	3	<2.0	14 293	3 197	440	7.6
Spain	39 921	79	0.0	0.2	-1.2	2 821	MED-HI	0.6	0.48	..	..	16 212	2 709	467	6.2
TFYR Macedonia[h]	2 044	79	0.3	1.3	-0.6	2 965	..	0.0	0.33	7	..	4 254	1 430	156	5.4
Yugoslavia	10 538	103	-0.1	0.6	-0.5	4 135	..	0.0	0.38	3	..	..	1 491	188	4.6
Western Europe	183 407	166	0.1	0.4	-0.8	2 215	..	0.3	0.19	..	..	22 109	4 299	514	8.5
Austria	8 075	96	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	6 699	LOW	0.2	0.18	..	..	23 166	3 428	521	7.5
Belgium	10 264	336	0.1	0.1	-2.2	1 181	HIGH	..	..	..	..	23 223	5 641	485	10.2
France	59 453	108	0.4	0.6	-0.7	3 047	MED-HI	0.4	0.33	..	..	21 175	4 233	530	5.8
Germany	82 007	230	0.0	0.2	-1.5	1 301	HIGH	0.2	0.15	..	..	22 169	4 232	522	10.2
Liechtenstein	33	206	1.1	3.1	0.6	..	..	1.2	0.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	442	171	1.2	1.1	-3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 505	..	686	18.9
Monaco	34	22 641	0.9	1.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	15 930	390	0.3	0.3	-0.6	697	HIGH	0.3	0.06	..	..	22 176	4 798	421	10.4
Switzerland	7 170	174	-0.1	0.6	0.1	5 416	LOW	0.4	0.06	..	..	25 512	3 616	516	5.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	526 533	26	1.4	1.9	0.0	27 354	..	-0.5	0.32	12	..	6 572	1 180	92	2.7
Caribbean	38 329	163	1.0	1.6	0.0	2 640	..	0.2	0.20	31	..	3 616	1 106	72	3.2
Anguilla	12	122	2.6	3.6	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antigua and Barbuda	65	148	0.3	1.3	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.12	..	..	9 277	..	358	5.1
Aruba	104	539	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	20.8
Bahamas	308	22	1.2	1.9	-1.1	..	..	0.0	0.03	..	..	14 614	..	289	6.0
Barbados	268	624	0.4	1.5	-0.7	..	..	0.0	0.06	..	..	..	..	187	3.4
British Virgin Islands	24	159	2.5	3.9	0.2	..	..	0.0	0.20	..	..	..	..	368	2.9
Cayman Islands	40	153	3.2	3.4	0.0	..	..	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	579	8.3
Cuba	11 237	101	0.3	0.5	-0.5	3 393	MED	1.3	0.40	19	..	..	1 290	32	2.3
Dominica	71	94	-0.1	0.5	-1.2	..	..	-0.7	0.21	..	..	5 102	..	170	1.1
Dominican Republic	8 507	175	1.5	2.3	-0.3	2 472	MED-HI	0.0	0.19	28	3.2	4 598	673	45	1.7
Grenada	94	273	0.3	1.8	-0.5	..	..	0.9	0.12	..	..	5 838	..	..	2.0
Guadeloupe	431	253	0.8	1.2	-9.1	..	..	2.1	0.06	..	..	..	..	297	3.5
Haiti	8 270	298	1.6	3.4	0.6	1 473	LOW	-5.7	0.12	62	..	1 383	277	12	0.2
Jamaica	2 598	236	0.9	1.7	-0.3	3 640	MED	-1.5	0.11	10	3.2	3 389	1 575	48	4.3
Martinique	386	350	0.5	0.9	-3.5	..	..	0.0	0.06	..	..	..	..	307	5.2
Montserrat	3	33	3.5	2.5	-0.8	..	..	0.0	0.19	..	..	..	..	..	3.9
Netherlands Antilles	217	271	0.9	1.4	-0.2	..	..	0.0	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	32.1
Puerto Rico	3 952	444	0.9	1.2	-0.7	..	..	-0.2	0.02	..	..	..	..	280	4.3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	38	146	-0.7	-0.1	-0.9	..	..	-0.6	0.18	..	..	10 672	..	223	2.6
Saint Lucia	149	240	1.1	2.0	0.9	..	..	-4.9	0.11	..	..	5 183	..	166	1.4
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	114	294	0.6	2.6	-2.0	..	..	-1.4	0.10	..	..	4 692	..	108	1.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1 300	253	0.5	1.1	-1.1	..	..	-0.8	0.10	13	12.4	7 485	6 419	108	17.2
Turks and Caicos Islands	17	40	3.2	4.2	2.5	..	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
United States Virgin Islands	122	352	1.1	0.1	-1.4	..	..	0.0	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	121.6
Central America	137 480	55	1.6	2.0	0.9	8 306	..	-1.2	0.28	9	..	6 626	1 267	120	3.1
Belize	231	10	1.9	3.4	0.5	66 470	LOW	-2.3	0.40	..	..	4 566	..	..	1.7
Costa Rica	4 112	80	2.0	2.6	1.5	27 936	LOW	-0.8	0.14	6	9.6	5 987	710	130	1.3
El Salvador	6 400	304	1.8	2.7	1.1	2 820	LOW	-4.6	0.14	11	25.3	4 036	693	61	0.9
Guatemala	11 687	107	2.6	3.4	2.0	11 805	LOW	-1.7	0.18	24	39.8[d]	3 505	535	17	0.7
Honduras	6 575	59	2.3	4.2	0.4	14 818	LOW	-1.0	0.34	22	40.5	2 433	532	37	0.7
Mexico	100 368	51	1.4	1.7	0.6	4 136	MED	-1.1	0.29	5	17.9	7 704	1 501	144	3.9
Nicaragua	5 208	40	2.6	3.4	1.8	37 484	LOW	-3.0	0.59	31	3.0	2 142	550	34	0.7
Panama	2 899	38	1.4	2.0	0.7	51 616	LOW	-1.6	0.24	16	10.3	5 249	855	102	2.8
South America	350 724	20	1.4	1.9	-0.7	36 988	LOW	-0.4	0.35	11	..	6 733	1 153	83	2.5
Argentina	37 488	14	1.2	1.5	-1.3	9 721	LOW	-0.8	0.76	..	..	12 013	1 730	176	3.9
Bolivia	8 516	8	2.2	3.0	0.6	37 941	LOW	-0.3	0.27	23	11.3	2 269	547	52	1.4
Brazil	172 559	20	1.2	1.8	-1.4	31 849	LOW	-0.4	0.40	10	5.1	6 625	1 051	77	1.8
Chile	15 402	20	1.2	1.5	-0.5	61 007	LOW	-0.1	0.16	4	4.2	8 787	1 573	110	4.0
Colombia	42 803	38	1.6	2.2	0.1	50 400	LOW	-0.4	0.10	13	11.0	6 006	761	40	1.7
Ecuador	12 880	45	1.7	3.0	-0.9	34 952	LOW	-1.2	0.25	5	20.2	3 003	713	45	1.7
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2	0	1.2	1.2	-6.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.6
French Guiana	170	2	3.2	4.3	2.5	..	..	0.0	0.08	..	..	..	..	235	5.5
Guyana	763	4	0.2	2.3	-0.5	279 799	LOW	-0.3	0.59	18	..	3 403	..	40	1.2
Paraguay	5 636	14	2.5	3.6	0.9	17 102	LOW	-0.5	0.45	13	19.4	4 288	824	24	0.7
Peru	26 093	20	1.6	2.1	0.2	68 039	LOW	-0.4	0.17	18	15.5	4 282	621	42	1.2
Suriname	419	3	0.4	1.3	-2.1	479 467	LOW	0.0	0.16	10	..	..	..	161	5.1
Uruguay	3 361	19	0.7	0.9	-1.6	17 680	LOW	5.0	0.40	4	<2.0[d]	8 623	883	169	1.7
Venezuela	24 632	27	1.8	2.1	-0.1	35 002	LOW	-0.4	0.15	16	14.7	5 808	2 526	110	8.2
Northern America	317 068	15	0.9	1.0	-0.3	16 801	..	0.1	0.74	..	..	28 998	7947	746	19.6
Bermuda	63	1 196	0.6	0.8	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	7.4
Canada	31 015	3	0.8	1.1	0.3	87 971	LOW	0.0	1.51	..	..	23 582	7 864	560	16.2
Greenland	56	0	0.2	0.4	-1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	9.3
St. Pierre and Miquelon	7	29	0.7	0.4	-1.0	..	..	..	0.46	..	..	..	..	..	6.6
United States of America	285 926	31	0.9	1.0	-0.4	8 838	MED	0.2	0.66	..	..	29 605	7 947	767	20.0
Oceania	30 915	4	1.2	1.2	1.2	53 711	LOW	0.0	1.94	..	..	17 423	5 354	498	12.2
Australia/New Zealand	23 146	3	0.9	1.0	0.6	29 849	..	0.0	2.51	..	..	21 583	5 354	601	15.7
Australia	19 338	3	1.0	0.9	0.7	18 638	LOW	0.0	2.84	..	..	22 452	5 543	605	17.3
New Zealand	3 808	14	0.7	1.0	0.1	84 673	LOW	0.5	0.87	..	..	17 288	4 434	579	8.3
Melanesia	6 627	12	2.2	3.7	1.6	..	..	-0.3	0.19	29	..	2 600	..	44	0.9
Fiji	823	45	1.1	2.9	-0.2	..	..	-0.2	0.36	..	..	4 231	..	129	1.0
New Caledonia	220	12	1.9	2.8	-3.4	..	..	0.0	0.06	..	..	..	..	420	8.7
Papua New Guinea	4 920	11	2.2	4.0	1.7	166 644	LOW	-0.4	0.15	29	..	2 359	..	27	0.6
Solomon Islands	463	16	3.3	5.6	2.2	..	..	-0.2	0.15	..	..	1 940	..	..	0.4
Vanuatu	202	17	2.5	4.0	1.9	..	..	0.1	0.68	..	..	3 120	..	54	0.3
Micronesia	528	171	2.3	3.4	1.7	..	..	..	0.22	..	..	..	..	..	8.9
Guam	158	292	2.2	2.5	1.0	..	..	0.0	0.08	..	..	..	..	728	25.8
Kiribati	84	116	1.3	2.7	0.6	..	..	0.0	0.46	..	..	1 891	..	..	0.3
Marshall Islands	52	286	1.3	3.7	1.3	..	..	..	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia (Federated States of)	126	179	2.4	3.2	1.5	..	..	-4.5	0.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	13	596	2.3	1.8	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6
Northern Mariana Islands	76	164	4.0	5.6	5.1	..	..	0.0	0.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	20	43	2.1	2.7	1.2	..	..	0.0	0.55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polynesia	613	72	1.2	2.3	1.2	..	..	..	0.37	..	..	..	..	..	1.9
American Samoa	70	351	3.2	4.4	2.3	..	..	0.0	0.05	..	..	..	..	95	4.6
Cook Islands	20	84	0.7	1.0	0.2	..	..	0.0	0.37	..	..	..	..	..	1.1
French Polynesia	237	59	1.6	1.6	1.6	..	..	0.0	0.13	..	..	..	..	..	2.5
Niue	2	8	-1.2	-0.6	-2.1	..	..	0.0	3.53	..	..	..	..	..	1.5
Pitcairn	0	14	0.0	0.0	-0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	159	56	0.3	2.8	1.6	..	..	-2.1	0.71	..	..	3 832	..	40	0.8
Tokelau	1	121	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	99	133	0.4	1.8	-0.7	..	..	0.0	0.49	..	..	4 101	..	174	1.2
Tuvalu	10	397	1.3	4.3	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wallis and Futuna Islands	15	73	0.6	0.0	0.7	..	..	..	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes

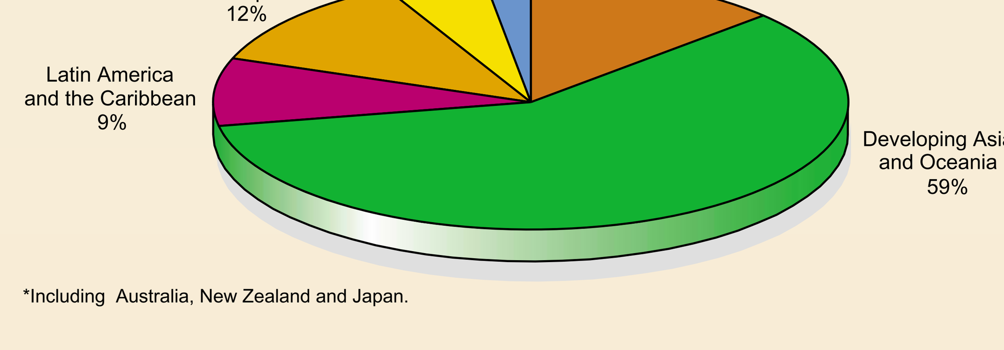
The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations "more developed regions" and "less developed regions" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the state reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term "country" as used in the text of this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not readily available.

More developed regions comprise all regions of Europe and Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean and the regions of Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Least developed countries as defined by the United Nations General Assembly,as of 1994, include 48 countries, of which 33 are in Africa, 9 are in Asia, 1 is in Latin America and 5 are in Oceania. They are included in the less developed regions.

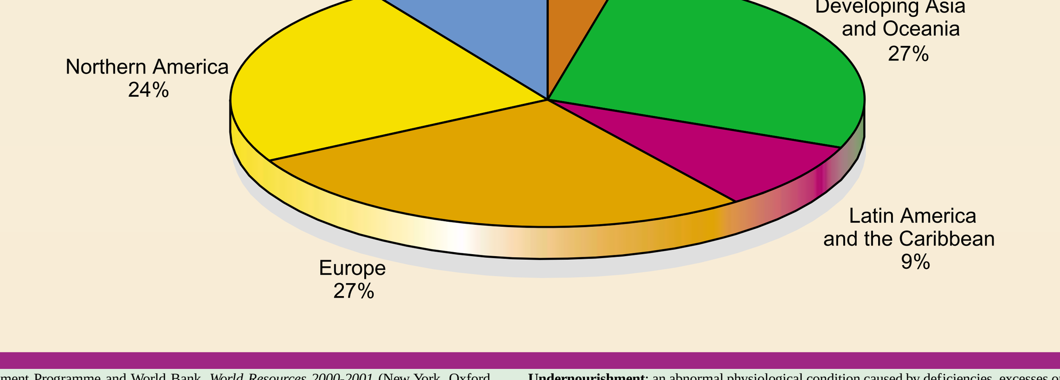
[a] Ratio of water withdrawals to water supply. Level of water stress: low (less than 10 per cent); medium (10 to 19 per cent); medium-high (20 to 40 per cent); high (more than 40 per cent).
[b] Gross domestic product.
[c] Purchasing power parity.
[d] 1980s.
[e] Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China.
[f] Macao Special Administrative Region of China.
[g] Refers to Vatican City State.
[h] The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

World population by region, 2001

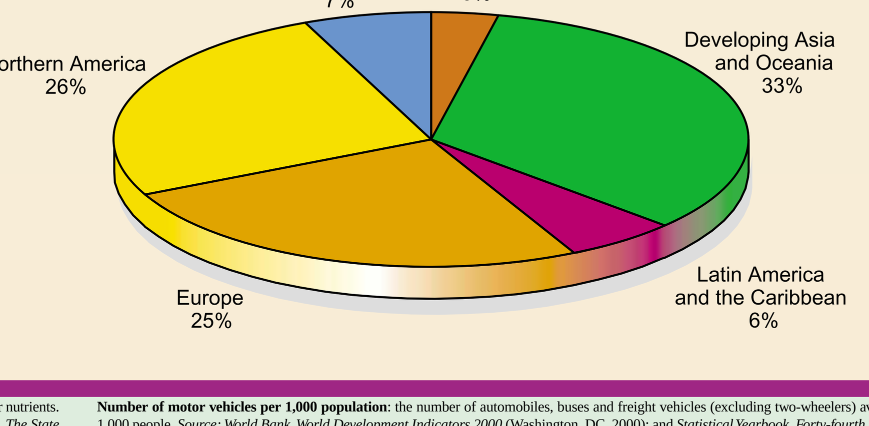


*Including Australia, New Zealand and Japan.

Gross domestic product by region, 1998



Carbon dioxide emissions by region, 1997



DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

Population 2001: the mid-year de facto population. *Source*: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (ESA/P/WP.165).

Population density: the number of people per square kilometre. *Source*: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (ESA/P/WP.165).

Population growth rate: average annual percentage change in total population size. *Source*: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (ESA/P/WP.165).

Urban growth rate: average annual percentage change in urban population. *Source*: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 1999 Revision* (ESA/P/WP.161).

Rural growth rate: average annual percentage change of rural population. *Source*: Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 1999 Revision* (ESA/P/WP.161).

Average annual internal renewable water resources available per capita: average annual flow of rivers and recharge of groundwater generated from endogenous precipitation available per person. Caution should be used when comparing countries, as the estimates are based on differing sources and dates. Annual averages also disguise large seasonal, annual and long-term variations. *Source*: World Resources Institute, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme and World Bank, *World Resources 2000-2001* (New York, Oxford University Press, 2000).

Water stress: the water stress level is calculated by estimating the annual withdrawals of internal renewable water as a proportion of total renewable water resources. Total water withdrawals do not include evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals can exceed 100 per cent of total renewable resources where extraction from non-renewable aquifers or desalination plants is considerable or where there is significant water reuse. Most data are for the 1990s. Some data pertain to earlier years. *Source*: World Resources Institute, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme and World Bank, *World Resources 2000-2001* (New York, Oxford University Press, 2000).

Average annual change in forest cover: average annual percentage change of forested area. A decrease reflects net deforestation, which is the permanent clearing of forest lands for other uses, including shifting cultivation, permanent agriculture, ranching, settlements, other infrastructure and mining. *Source*: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000*. Data available online at: *http://www.fao.org/forestry/fo/fra/index.jsp*.

Cropland (arable land and land under permanent crops) per capita: the number of hectares of cropland available per person. This includes land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, land temporarily fallow and land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest. *Source*: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Data available online at: *http://apps.fao.org/*.

Undernourishment: an abnormal physiological condition caused by deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in energy, protein and/or other nutrients. The prevalence is calculated as the percentage of the total population. *Source*: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2000* (Rome, 2000).

Gross domestic product (PPP) per capita: gross domestic product measures the total output of goods and services for final use occurring within the domestic territory of a given country, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. It is converted to current international dollars by using purchasing power parity rates and dividing by mid-year population. An international dollar has the same purchasing power as the United States dollar in the United States of America. *Source*: World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2000*, CD-ROM.

Poverty rate: percentage of the population living on less than $1.08 a day at 1993 international prices (equivalent to $1 a day at 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity). *Source*: World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2000* (Washington, DC, 2000).

Energy consumption per capita: the amount of energy used per person from all sources, including solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels, nuclear electricity, hydropower, geothermal, solar, combustible renewables, waste, and indigenous heat production from heat pumps. *Source*: World Resources Institute, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Development Programme and World Bank, *World Resources 2000-2001* (New York, Oxford University Press, 2000).

Number of motor vehicles per 1,000 population: the number of automobiles, buses and freight vehicles (excluding two-wheelers) available per 1,000 people. *Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators 2000* (Washington, DC, 2000); and *Statistical Yearbook, Forty-fourth issue, 1997* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.99.XVII.1).

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita: the amount of carbon dioxide emitted in metric tons per person from industrial processes: solid fuels, liquid fuels, gas fuels, gas flaring and cement manufacturing. Emissions are calculated using conversion factors based on global average fuel chemistry and oxidation rates. Carbon dioxide emissions are provided in terms of their content of elemental carbon. These values were converted to the actual mass of carbon dioxide by multiplying the carbon mass by 3.664 (the ratio of the mass of carbon to that of carbon dioxide). *Source: G. Marland, T. A. Boden and R. J. Andres, Global, Regional, and National Annual Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Fossil-Fuel Burning, Cement Production and Gas Flaring: 1751-1997* (Oak Ridge, Tennessee, 1997). Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Environment Sciences Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Data available online at: *http://cdiac.esd.ornl.gov/ftp/ndp030/nation97.ems*.

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