

Population, Development and the Environment 2013

Share of persons aged 65 mortality Life rate tive Urbanization (product at PPP st.25 tional day index-b population over per 1,000 at birth population (thousands) (percentage)		Population								Develo	pment		Environment				
Mathematemate 1938 19	•	population (thousands) 2013	persons aged 65 years or over (percentage) 2013	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2013	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2013	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women) 2010-2015	Contraceptive prevalence (percentage) 2013	(percentage of total population) 2011	domestic product at PPP (interna- tional dollars per capita) 2012	Poverty below \$1.25 (PPP) a day (percent- age) 2010	Gini index ^b (percent- age) 2000-2011	years of schooling (years) 2011	(kilograms of oil equivalent per capita) 2010	Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita) 2009	Sulfur dioxide emissions (kilograms per capita) 2012	Particulate matter concentration (urban population weighted PM10 micrograms per cubic meter) 2010	
Mathematic Mat																46	
																18 49	
No.																59	
Manufact 1920	·															45	
Second													443	0.2	-	30	
Professor Prof												2.7		0.2		24 30	
Control Cont	· ·									18.8	40					28 61	
Memory 1950 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Ethiopia	94 101	3	72	64	78.4	32.4	17.0	1 139				381	0.1	0.4	47	
Description 1949		22 925	3	53	65			32.6	978	81.3						30 28	
Profession																29 16	
	-								 1 024	 59.6			 425			22	
Septembor 15	Réunion	875	9	5	80	43.2	72.7	94.3				6.9					
1.00 1.00	Seychelles	93	8	10	73	56.3		53.6				3.3		8.4		21	
Section Column			_								 46			0.1		26	
Demons	_												 446			10 19	
March 1978 1989 19 1989 19 1989 19 1	Zambia	14 539	3	100	58	125.4	47.1	39.2			57	6.5	614	0.2		27	
Company No. 1981 Company No.			-						2 244	64.0						34 47	
Control No.	_											 5.9				58 59	
Campaigness	Central African Republic	4 616	4	149	50	98.3	29.1	39.1	857	62.8	56					35 83	
Baselone distance 1779	Congo	4 448	3	96	59	126.7	46.7	63.7	4 426	54.1	47			0.5		57	
So Drow as Prince N	Equatorial Guinea	757	3	141	53	112.6	22.0	39.5	30 233							35 6	
Section 1926 9 23 71 71 700 625 776 621 642 52 62 62 62 62 63 63 63 6												7.4 	1 371		10.2	7 28	
Page 1965 1966																75 69	
December Second	Egypt	82 056	6	24	71	43.0	62.7	43.5				6.4	938	2.8		78	
Month Salva 1937 7 77 78 79 78 78 64 651 793 793 72 79 79 79 79 79 79 79	Morocco	33 008	_	31		35.8		57.0								65 23	
Section Affire 1998 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2			_													137 23	
September 2			_				 63.4		 11 022	16.6	 62	8.0	 2 601	9.3	 53.7	21	
Seminaria 2,200	Botswana	2 021	4	40	48	44.2	55.1	61.7	16 986	31.2	61	8.8	1.1			64	
Monethinary 1750 3 91 40 720 641 710 526 50 50 51 71 - 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Namibia	2 303	4	41	64	54.9	57.8	38.4	7 488	31.9	64	6.2		1.7		38 42	
Benin																18 29	
Buthins face Cape Verdo Age Cape Verdo Age Cape Verdo Age Age Age Age Age Age Age Ag												- 2.2				47 48	
Centre C	Burkina Faso	16 935	2	135	56	115.4	19.0	26.5	1 513	44.6	40			0.1		65	
Chance	Côte d'Ivoire	20 316	3	106	51	130.3	20.0	51.3	2 039	23.8	42		 504	0.4	0.7	30	
Comment Comm													 384		1.2	22	
Marilania 3800 3 177 62 77.50 110 340 1214 502 324 60 33 15																55 48	
Mountaries 3,890 3 107 62 73.3 14.6 41.5 2.003 23.4 30 3.7 0.6														0.1		31 111	
Migheria 173 615 3 120 53 1126 153 466 2.661 6.00 40 708 0.5 1.2	Mauritania	3 890	3	107	62	73.3	14.6	41.5	2 603	23.4	40	3.7				68 96	
Service No. 6 099	Nigeria	173 615	3	120	53	119.6	15.9	49.6	2 661	68.0	40			0.5		38	
Part	Sierra Leone	6 092	3	185	46	100.7	9.1	39.2	1 359	53.4	35	2.9		0.3		77 36	
China China Norg SAR 7204																27 56	
China, Manes Nong Kong Kare 7 204																55 59	
Denn Repple's Republic of Kores 24 895	China, Hong Kong SAR ⁴	7 204	14	3	83	3.3		100.0	51 946	_		10.0		5.3			
Mongola 2839 4 31 68 18.7 59.8 68.5 5452 32 11.7 50.0 10.4	Dem. People's Republic of Korea	24 895	9	27	70	0.6		60.3				11.7		3.1		52	
South-Earth Aias	Mongolia	2 839	4	31	68	18.7	59.8	68.5	5 462		37	8.3	1 208	5.4		24 96	
Bandaderh 156 995 5 41 71 80.6 6.29 28.4 1883 43.3 32 4.8 205 0.3 0.0 Bhutan 754 5 47 68 60.9 67.3 58.6 66.9 3.8 3.8 3.3 3.2 3.8 0.6 India 1757 140 5 5.5 66 37.8 99.3 31.3 38.76 37.7 34 4.4 57.5 1.7 5.7 Iran Islamic Republic of) 77.447 5 21 74 31.6 73.0 67 22.9 60.6 53.6 18.82 22 29 10.4 4.595 14.0 170.4 Kazahhtan 16.441 7 30 67 22.9 60.6 53.6 18.82 22 29 10.4 4.595 14.0 170.4 Malciwer 345 5 12 78 4.2 39.8 41.2 9.072 24.8 33 3.2 38.1 0.1 1.4 Pakistan 182143 4 70 67 27.3 36.2 36.2 28.91 21.0 30 4.9 48.9 0.9 4.9 Sit Lanka 122143 4 70 67 27.3 36.2 36.2 2.891 21.0 30 4.9 48.9 0.9 4.9 Turkmenistan 2.00 3 72 67 42.8 44.9 26.5 2.47 6.6 31 9.9 30.3 0.4 4.8 Turkmenistan 2.934 4 53 68 38.8 67.9 36.2 35.91 37 15.33 4.2 8.5 Unthesistan 2.8944 4 53 68 38.8 67.9 36.2 35.91 37 15.33 4.2 8.5 Unthesistan 2.8945 6 29 72 39.0 63.2 35.91 37 15.33 4.2 8.5 Unthesistan 418 4 5 7.9 22.0 30.0 76.0 53.34 1.6 8.7 8.274 22.5 32.4 Unthesistan 418 4 5 7.9 23.0 76.0 53.34 1.6 8.7 8.274 22.5 32.4 Unthesistan 418 4 5 7.9 23.0 76.0 53.34 1.6 8.7 8.274 22.5 32.4 Unthesistan 418 4 5 7.9 7.9 23.0 76.0 53.34 1.6 8.7 8.274 22.5 32.4 Unthesistan 418 4 5 7.9	· ·			-						30.0					6.9	30 60	
Bhutan	_								 1 883	 43.3			 205			30 115	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Bhutan	754	5	47	68	40.9	67.3	35.6	6 699	10.2	38			0.6		20	
Maldrives	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	77 447	5	21	74	31.6	73.0	69.1		<2	38	7.8	2 798	8.2		52 56	
Nepal 27 797 5	Kyrgyzstan	5 548	4	41	68	29.3	58.0	35.3	2 409	6.7	33	9.3		1.2		18 35	
Sri Lanka	Nepal	27 797	5	43	68	73.7	51.9	17.0	1 484	24.8	33	3.2		0.1		28 27	
Tajikistan																91 65	
Uzbekistan	_											9.9				29 36	
Brunei Darussalam 418 4 5 79 23.0 76.0 53 348 87 8 274 23.5 32.4 Cambodia 15 135 5 50 72 44.3 54.2 20.0 2 494 18.6 36 4.0 350 0.3 1.0 Indonesia 249 866 5 30 71 44.3 62.1 50.7 496 18.1 38 5.5 5 864 1.9 6.8 Lao People's Dem. Republic 6 770 4 44 68 65.0 50.5 34.3 2 926 33.9 37 4.6 0.3 Malaysia 2 92717 5 5 75 5.7 57.2 7.2 8 17 143 <	Uzbekistan	28 934	4	53	68	38.8	67.9	36.2	3 591		37		1 533	4.2	8.5	31	
Indonesia 249 866 5 30 71 48.3 62.1 50.7 4 456 33.9 37 46							63.2			15.1						47 44	
Malaysia®																42 60	
Myanmar 53 259 5 63 65 12.1 49.2 32.6 4.0 270 0.2 0.7 Philippines 98 394 4 27 69 46.8 51.2 48.8 4 413 18.4 43 8.7 433 0.7 6.6 Singapore 5 412 10 2 82 6.0 66.3 100.0 61 803 42 8.8 6 456 6.4 43.7 Thailand 67 011 10 11 74 41.0 79.0 34.1 9 815 <2 39 6.6 6.6 6.4 4.3 1 Western 40 91680 7 20 76 29.0 78.0 31.0 3635 16.9 36.5 5.5 681 1.7 4.2 Western Asia 2977 10 21 75 27.1 56.9 64.1 6645 2.5 31 10.8 825 1.5 </td <td>Lao People's Dem. Republic</td> <td>6 770</td> <td>4</td> <td>44</td> <td>68</td> <td>65.0</td> <td>50.5</td> <td>34.3</td> <td>2 926</td> <td>33.9</td> <td>37</td> <td>4.6</td> <td></td> <td>0.3</td> <td></td> <td>45 18</td>	Lao People's Dem. Republic	6 770	4	44	68	65.0	50.5	34.3	2 926	33.9	37	4.6		0.3		45 18	
Singapore 5 412 10 2 82 60 66.3 100.0 61.803 42 8.8 6.456 6.4 43.7 Thailand 67011 10 11 74 41.0 79.0 34.1 9.815 <2 39 6.6 1768 4.1 8.1 Timor-Leste 1133 3 48 68 52.2 27.2 28.3 1709	Myanmar	53 259	5	63	65	12.1	49.2	32.6				4.0	270	0.2	0.7	40	
Timor-Leste	Singapore	5 412	10	2	82	6.0	66.3	100.0	61 803		42	8.8	6 456	6.4	43.7	23	
Western Asia 245 707 5 28 74 37.4 58.8 67.9 10 495 3.7 37 6.4 2 441 6.7 30.2 Armenia 2 977 10 21 75 27.1 56.9 64.1 6 645 2.5 31 10.8 825 1.5 10.3 Azerbaijan ⁷ 9 413 6 46 71 40.0 56.2 53.6 10 624 <2	Timor-Leste	1 133	3	48	68	52.2	27.2	28.3	1 709					0.2		53	
Armenia 2 977 10 21 75 27.1 56.9 64.1 6 645 2.5 31 10.8 825 1.5 10.3 Azerbaijan 7 9 413 6 46 71 40.0 56.2 53.6 10 624 <2 34 1 307 5.5 15.2 Bahrain 1 332 2 9 77 13.8 67.2 88.7 9.4 7 818 20.3 84.2 Cyprus 8 1 141 12 4 80 5.5 70.5 30 597 9.8 2 215 7.5 31.7 Georgia 9 4 341 14 22 74 46.8 54.2 52.8 5 902 18.0 42 700 1.3 2.7 Iraq 33 765 3 32 69 68.7 52.5 66.5 4 246 2.8 31 5.6 1 221 3.6 17.6 Israel 7 733 11 4 82 7.8 71.9 91.9 39 11.9 3 005 9.0 65.5 Jordan 7 274 4 20 74 26.5 60.2 82.7 6 148 <2 35 8.6 1 192 3.8 16.1 Kuwait 3 369 2 111 74 14.5 57.3 98.3 6.1 11 165 28.1 205.9 Lebanon 4 822 9 9 80 12.0 62.9 87.2 14 610 1 1486 4.9 25.6 Oman 3 632 3 9 77 10.6 51.0 73.4 7 136 15.4 61.4 Qatar 2 169 1 8 78 9.5 55.2 98.8 41 7.3 12 866 45.0 50.2 Saudi Arabia 28 829 3 12 75 10.2 38.2 82.3 7 7.8 6 211 16.2 57.4 State of Palestine 10 4 326 3 23 73 45.8 56.1 74.3 7 8 6 211 16.2 57.4 Syrian Arab Republic 21 898 4 20 75 41.6 60.0 56.1 5436 <2 36 4.9 1009 3.1																54 54	
Bahrain 1 332 2 9 77 13.8 67.2 88.7 9.4 7 818 20.3 84.2 Cyprus 1 141 12 4 80 5.5 70.5 30 597 9.8 2 215 7.5 31.7 Georgia 3 4 341 14 22 74 46.8 54.2 52.8 5 902 18.0 42 700 1.3 2.7 Iraq 33 765 3 32 69 68.7 52.5 66.5 4 246 2.8 31 5.6 1 221 3.6 17.6 Israel 7 733 11 4 82 7.8 71.9 91.9 39 11.9 3 005 9.0 65.5 Jordan 7 274 4 20 74 26.5 60.2 82.7 6 148 <2 35 8.6 1 192 3.8 16.1 Kuwait 3 369 2 11 74 14.5 57.3 98.3 6.1 11 165 28.1 205.9 Lebanon 4 822 9 9 80 12.0 62.9 87.2 14 610 6.1 11 165 28.1 205.9 Cman 3 632 3 9 77 10.6 51.0 73.4 6.1 11 64 45.4 61.4 Qatar 2 169 1 8 78 9.5 55.2 98.8 41 7.3 12 866 45.0 50.2 Saudi Arabia 28 829 3 12 75 10.2 38.2 82.3 7.8 6 211 16.2 57.4 State of Palestine 10 4 326 3 23 73 45.8 56.1 74.3 7.8 6 211 16.2 57.4 Syrian Arab Republic 21 898 4 20 75 41.6 60.0 56.1 54.8 <	Armenia	2 977	10	21	75	27.1	56.9	64.1	6 645	2.5	31	10.8	825	1.5	10.3	45	
Georgia® 4 341 14 22 74 46.8 54.2 52.8 5 902 18.0 42 700 1.3 2.7 Iraq 33 765 3 32 69 68.7 52.5 66.5 4 246 2.8 31 5.6 1 221 3.6 17.6 Israel 7 733 11 4 82 7.8 71.9 91.9 39 11.9 3 005 9.0 65.5 Jordan 7 274 4 20 74 26.5 60.2 82.7 6 148 <2	Bahrain								10 624 							27 44	
Iraq				-			 5/1.2			 19.0		9.8				27 49	
Jordan 7 274 4 20 74 26.5 60.2 82.7 6 148 <2	Iraq	33 765	3	32	69	68.7	52.5	66.5			31		1 221	3.6	17.6	88	
Kuwait 3 369 2 11 74 14.5 57.3 98.3 6.1 11 165 28.1 205.9 Lebanon 4 822 9 9 80 12.0 62.9 87.2 14 610 1 486 4.9 25.6 Oman 3 632 3 9 77 10.6 51.0 73.4 7 136 15.4 61.4 Qatar 2 169 1 8 78 9.5 55.2 98.8 41 7.3 12 866 45.0 50.2 Saudi Arabia 28 829 3 12 75 10.2 38.2 82.3 7.8 6 211 16.2 57.4 State of Palestine 10 4 326 3 23 73 45.8 56.1 74.3									 6 148							21 30	
Oman 3 632 3 9 77 10.6 51.0 73.4 7 136 15.4 61.4 Qatar 2 169 1 8 78 9.5 55.2 98.8 41 7.3 12 866 45.0 50.2 Saudi Arabia 28 829 3 12 75 10.2 38.2 82.3 7.8 6 211 16.2 57.4 State of Palestine 10 4 326 3 23 73 45.8 56.1 74.3	Kuwait	3 369	2	11	74	14.5	57.3	98.3					11 165	28.1	205.9	91	
Saudi Arabia 28 829 3 12 75 10.2 38.2 82.3 7.8 6 211 16.2 57.4 State of Palestine 10 4 326 3 23 73 45.8 56.1 74.3 </td <td></td> <td>3 632</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>10.6</td> <td>51.0</td> <td>73.4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7 136</td> <td>15.4</td> <td>61.4</td> <td>25 95</td>		3 632	-			10.6	51.0	73.4					7 136	15.4	61.4	25 95	
State of Palestine 10 4 326 3 23 73 45.8 56.1 74.3 0.6 Syrian Arab Republic 21 898 4 20 75 41.6 60.0 56.1 5 436 <2			·													20 96	
	State of Palestine 10	4 326	3	23	73	45.8	56.1	74.3						0.6			
	· ·															54 35	
United Arab Emirates 9 346 <1 7 77 27.6 48.4 84.4 8.9 7 360 20.3 42.4	United Arab Emirates	9 346	<1	7	77	27.6	48.4	84.4				8.9	7 360	20.3	42.4	89	

	Population							Development				Environment			
Major area, region, country or area ^a	Total population (thousands) 2013	Share of persons aged 65 years or over (percentage) 2013	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) 2013	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2013	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women) 2010-2015	Contraceptive prevalence (percentage) 2013	Urbanization (percentage of total population) 2011	Gross domestic product at PPP (interna- tional dollars per capita)	Poverty below \$1.25 (PPP) a day (percent- age) 2010	Gini index ^b (percent- age) 2000-2011	Mean years of schooling (years) 2011	Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita) 2010	Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita) 2009	Sulfur dioxide emissions (kilograms per capita) 2012	Particulate matter concentra- tion (urban population weighted PM10 micrograms per cubic meter) 2010
Yemen	⁽¹⁾ 24 407	⁽²⁾	⁽³⁾ 76	⁽⁴⁾ 63	(5) 47.0	⁽⁶⁾ 41.5	(7) 32.3	⁽⁸⁾ 2 489	⁽⁹⁾ 17.5	⁽¹⁰⁾	⁽¹¹⁾ 2.5	⁽¹²⁾ 315	(13) 1.1	(14) 10.4	(15) 34
Europe	742 452	17	70	76	15.0	71.8	72.9	29 123	<2	33	10.7	3 629	7.8	23.6	18
Eastern Europe	294 162	14	11	70	23.0	73.3	69.0	19 719	<2	34	11.3	3 755	8.6	36.3	18
Belarus Bulgaria	9 357 7 223	14 19	7 11	70 74	20.6 35.9	68.8 71.1	75.0 73.1	15 579 15 933	<2 <2	26 28	 9.9	2 922 2 370	6.3 5.6	11.6 123.7	6 40
Czech Republic	10 702	17	3	78	4.9	71.1	73.1	26 426	<2	26	12.3	4 193	10.3	21.4	16
Hungary Poland	9 955 38 217	17	6 6	75 76	12.1 12.2	75.5 70.4	69.5 60.9	21 570 21 903	<2	31 33	11.7 10.0	2 567 2 657	4.9 7.8	14.5 32.3	15
Republic of Moldova 11	36 217	14 11	17	76 69	29.3	67.8	47.7	3 424	<2 <2	33	9.8	731	1.3	4.1	33 36
Romania Russian Federation	21 699 142 834	15 13	12 12	74 68	31.0 25.7	69.4 77.9	52.8 73.8	16 518 23 549	<2	27 40	10.4 11.7	1 632 4 927	3.7 11.1	32.7 41.7	11 15
Slovakia	5 450	13	7	75	15.9	71.8	54.7	24 896	<2 <2	26	11.6	3 280	6.3	15.8	13
Ukraine	45 239 100 404	15	14 4	69 80	25.7 19.1	67.3 77.5	68.9	7 418 37 714	<2 <2	26 33	11.3 9.9	2 845 3 832	5.9 7.6	28.5 11.6	15 13
Northern Europe Channel Islands 12	162	17 17	9	80	8.1		79.1 31.2	3/ / 14	< <u>Z</u>		9.9	3 632	7.0		
Denmark Estonia	5 619 1 287	18	4 5	79 74	5.1 16.8	72.0 65.9	86.9 69.5	41 388 23 024	_	25 36	10.3 12.0	3 470 4 155	8.3 11.9	4.0 91.0	15 9
Finland 13	5 426	18 19	3	81	9.2	74.8	83.7	38 230	<2 —	27	10.3	6 787	10.0	12.9	15
Iceland Ireland	330 4 627	13 12	3	82 81	11.5 8.2	 67.3	93.7 62.2	37 533 42 662	_	34	10.4 11.6	16 882 3 218	6.4 9.3	129.2 17.0	18 13
Latvia	2 050	12	9	72	13.5	68.6	67.7	21 005	 <2	35	10.4	1 971	3.0	17.0	12
Lithuania Norway ¹⁴	3 017 5 043	16 16	7 3	72 82	10.6	60.2 79.8	67.1 79.4	23 487 62 767	<2	38 26	10.9 12.6	2 107 6 637	3.8 9.7	12.3 5.1	16
Sweden	9 571	19	3	82	7.8 6.5	79.6	79.4 85.2	42 217		25	11.6	5 468	4.7	4.4	16 10
United Kingdom	63 136	17 10	5 5	81 81	25.8	81.6	79.6	35 819 28 251	_	36 35	9.1	3 252 2 570	7.7 6.4	11.4	13
Southern Europe Albania	155 827 3 173	19 11	5	81 77	9.3 15.3	66.4 65.7	67.9 53.4	28 251 9 443	< 2 <2	35 35	9.7 10.4	2 579 659	6.4 1.0	27.8 3.3	23 38
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 829	16	9	76	15.1	51.5	48.3	9 235	<2	36		1 665	7.8	58.9	21
Croatia Greece	4 290 11 128	18 20	6 4	77 81	12.7 11.9	67.1 69.4	57.8 61.4	20 532 24 667	<2	34 34	9.0 10.5	1 932 2 442	4.9 8.4	15.3 48.9	22 27
Italy	60 990	21	3	82	4.0	65.7	68.4	32 512	_	36	9.3	2 815	6.7	6.9	21
Malta Montenegro	429 621	16 13	7 10	80 75	18.2 15.2	82.1 53.6	94.8 63.3	29 013 14 206	 <2	 29	10.1	2 013 1 327	6.0 4.9	44.7 133.5	
Portugal	10 608	19	3	80	12.6	78.2	61.1	25 305	_	38	7.7	2 213	5.4	20.3	18
Serbia ¹⁵ Slovenia	9 511 2 072	14 17	13 3	74 80	16.9 0.6	60.3 75.6	56.4 49.9	11 544 26 801	<2 <2	30 31	9.5 11.7	2 141 3 520	6.3 7.5	133.5 21.9	 26
Spain ¹⁶	46 927	18	4	82	10.6	66.7	77.4	32 129	_	35	10.4	2 773	6.3	29.0	24
TFYR Macedonia ¹⁷ Western Europe	2 107 192 060	12 19	11 4	75 81	18.3 4.8	63.9 71.5	59.3 79.8	11 710 39 758	<2 _	44 31	11.2	1 375 4 179	5.4 7.8	 7.1	17 17
Austria	8 495	18	4	81	4.1	60.2	67.7	43 324	_	29	9.7	4 034	7.4	3.2	27
Belgium France	11 104 64 291	18 18	4	81 82	6.7 5.7	71.3 75.1	97.5 85.8	38 884 35 845	_	33 33	10.6 10.4	5 586 4 033	9.6 5.6	9.7 8.6	21 12
Germany	82 727	21	4	81	3.8	71.2	73.9	40 394	_	28	12.2	4 003	9.0	6.9	16
Luxembourg Netherlands	530 16 759	14 17	3 4	81 81	8.3 6.2	 67.9	85.4 83.2	88 318 42 938	_	31 31	10.1 11.2	8 343 5 021	20.4 10.3	7.7 4.0	12 30
Switzerland	8 078	18	4	83	1.9	76.0	73.7	52 063		34	10.3	3 349	5.4	2.8	20
Latin America and the Caribbean Caribbean	616 645 42 517	7 9	23 36	75 73	68.0 59.5	73.2 61.7	79.1 67.0	12 901	5.5	51	7.7 7.7	1 283 1 293	2.6 3.2	13.3 12.0	27 24
Aruba	103	11	17	75	26.6		46.8					1 293	22.6	12.0	
Bahamas	377	8	13	75 75	28.5	67.7	84.3	31 629					7.3		
Barbados Cuba	285 11 266	11 13	11 6	75 79	48.4 43.1	64.3 72.0	44.4 75.2				9.4 10.2	 973	5.6 2.8	21.6	35 15
Curaçao Dominican Republic	159 10 404	14 6	13 28	77 73	27.9 99.6	 69.8	 69.7	 10 204	2.2	 47	6.9	 832	2.1	 9.0	 14
Grenada	106	7	12	73	35.4	64.1	39.1	10 827					2.4		19
Guadeloupe ¹⁸ Haiti	466 10 317	13 5	6 66	81 63	16.5 42.0	59.3 37.7	98.4 53.4	 1 228	 61.7	 59	 4.9	 231	0.2	 0.6	 35
Jamaica	2 784	8	25	74	70.1	69.8	52.0		<2	46	9.5	1 131	3.2	26.3	27
Martinique Puerto Rico	404 3 688	16 14	7	81 79	20.8 47.3	61.2 78.9	89.0 98.9								 15
Saint Lucia	182	9	14	75	56.3	61.0	17.5	11 146		43			2.2		31
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	109	7	21	72	54.5	66.1	49.3	10 987					1.8		22
Trinidad and Tobago United States Virgin Islands	1 341 107	9 16	30 11	70 80	34.8 51.2	50.1 73.5	13.7 95.5	26 647	4.2		9.3	16 073	36.1	13.3	97
Central America	167 387	6	20	77	70.3	70.0	72.4	14 066	3.5	48	7.9	1 300	3.1	16.1	32
Belize	332	4	15	74	71.4	50.1	44.7		12.2	53	9.3		1.4		12
Costa Rica El Salvador	4 872 6 340	7 7	10 21	80 73	60.8 76.0	81.2 72.4	64.7 64.8	12 943 7 069	3.1 9.0	51 48	8.4 7.5	996 674	1.8 1.0	3.4 4.4	27 28
Guatemala	15 468	5	30	72	97.2	51.5	49.8	5 100	13.5	56	4.1	715	1.1	4.4	51
Honduras Mexico	8 098 122 332	4 6	32 17	74 78	84.0 63.4	67.1 72.5	52.2 78.1	4 194 16 676	17.9 <2	57 47	6.5 8.5	599 1 511	1.0 3.8	5.6 20.1	34 30
Nicaragua	6 080	5	20	75	100.8	73.4	57.5	4 072	11.9	40	5.8	539	0.8	4.7	21
Panama South America	3 864 406 740	7 8	18 23	78 74	78.5 67.8	55.3 75.9	75.3 83.1	16 615 12 123	6.6 5.7	52 52	9.4 7.6	1 026 1 345	2.2 2.5	9.5 12.2	45 26
Argentina	41 446	11	13	76	54.4	70.7	92.5		<2	44	9.3	1 849	4.4	3.4	57
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil	10 671 200 362	5 8	51 24	67 74	71.9 70.8	61.8 79.2	66.8 84.6	5 281 11 909	15.6 6.1	56 55	9.2 7.2	721 1 361	1.4 1.9	 7.7	 18
Chile	17 620	10	7	80	55.3	65.0	89.2	22 655	<2	52	9.7	1 803	3.9	71.1	46
Colombia Ecuador	48 321 15 738	6 7	22 21	74 76	68.5 77.0	78.5 72.7	75.3 67.5	10 587 9 738	8.2 4.6	56 49	7.3 7.6	694 806	1.6 2.0	2.9 6.3	19 19
French Guiana	249	5 3	14	77	69.7		76.4								
Guyana Paraguay	800 6 802	5	34 36	66 72	88.5 67.0	43.6 77.3	28.4 61.9	3 399 6 138	8.7 7.2	45 52	8.6 7.7	 741	2.0 0.7	 1.9	20 64
Peru	30 376 539	6 7	25	75 71	50.7	75.0	77.3	10 940	4.9	48	8.5	663	1.6	40.3	42
Suriname Uruguay	3 407	14	23 14	71 77	35.2 58.3	52.4 77.3	69.7 92.5	8 858 16 037	15.5 <2	53 45	8.4	 1 235	4.8 2.3	 6.1	19 112
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	30 405	6	19	75 70	83.2	70.4	93.5	13 475	6.6	45	6.2	2 649	6.5	12.3	10
Northern America Canada	355 361 35 182	14 15	7 5	79 81	29.5 14.5	76.1 73.3	82.2 80.7	49 250 42 693		40 33	13.2 12.3	7 186 7 380	17.1 15.2	46.1 62.6	18 15
United States of America	320 051	14	7	79 79	31.0	76.5	82.4	49 965		41	13.3	7 165	17.3	44.3	18
Oceania Australia/New Zealand	38 304 27 848	11 14	26 5	78 82	29.6 14.3	59.6 69.8	70.7 88.7	32 390 42 364	32.6	39 35	10.4 12.1	5 412 5 412	12.5 16.6	107.0 107.0	14 13
Australia 19	23 343	14	5	82	12.1	69.3	89.2	44 462	_	35	12.0	5 653	18.4	123.7	13
New Zealand Melanesia	4 506 9 273	14	5 56	81 64	25.3 59.3	72.3 39.8	86.2 18.6	31 499 3 160	32.6	36 50	12.5 4.5	4 166	7.4 0.9	20.4	11 18
Fiji	881	5	20	70	42.8	52.6	52.2	4 943	5.9	43	9.6		1.0		20
New Caledonia	256	10	15	76	21.2		61.7						12.1		48
Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	7 321 561	3	62 47	62 68	62.1 64.9	38.3 38.3	12.5 20.5	2 898 3 127	35.8 	51 	3.9		0.5 0.4		16 31
Vanuatu	253	4	28	72 74	44.8	43.3	24.9	4 606					0.5		14
Micronesia Guam	508 165	6 8	28 11	74 79	28.9 50.1	50.4 56.5	66.9 93.2								
Kiribati	102	4	41	69	16.6	43.5	43.9	2 461					0.5		
Micronesia (Fed. States of) Polynesia	104 674	4 6	40 18	69 74	18.6 30.0	 33.6	22.6 42.3	3 824	31.2	61			0.6 2.3		
French Polynesia	277	7	7	76	38.2		51.4						3.4		
Samoa Tonga	190 105	5 6	23 24	73 73	28.3 18.1	31.3	19.9 23.4	4 517 5 026			 9.4		0.9 1.7		
·oligu	105	0	24	/3	10.1		23.4	3 020			5.4		1.7		

Population, Development and the Environment 2013/

Total population. In 2013, the world's population reached 7.2 billion people, of which 60 per cent lived in Asia, 15 per cent in Africa, 10 per cent in Europe, 9 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 5 per cent in Northern America, and 1 per cent in Oceania. China and India have the largest populations in the world—1.4 and 1.3 billion respectively, while 34 countries and territories are inhabited by less than 100,000 people.

Share of persons aged 65 years or over. The world's population is ageing rapidly; 1 out of every 12 persons is 65 years old or over in 2013. The share of older persons is higher in the more developed regions than in the less developed regions: while one in six persons in Europe and one in seven persons in Northern American are aged 65 years or over, this proportion is much lower in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean (1 in 14) and lower still (1 in 29) in Africa. All regions and most countries of the world are ageing.

every 1,000 newborns in the world did not survive to their fifth birthday. In the less developed regions, child mortality is 8.5 times higher than in the more developed regions. In the least developed countries, one in 10 children die before reaching age 5 years, while in Northern America, the ratio is 1 to 145. Child mortality varies widely across regions, from 4 deaths per 1,000 births in Western Europe to 158 deaths per 1,000 births in Middle Africa. At the country level, child mortality is lowest in Singapore (2 deaths per 1,000 births) and highest in Chad (153 deaths per 1,000 births).

Under-five (child) mortality. In 2013, 51 out of

Life expectancy at birth. At the world level, life expectancy reached 70.1 years in 2013, but is only 60.8 years in the least developed countries. Life expectancy at birth in the more developed regions (77.8 years) is almost 10 years higher than in the less developed regions (68.4 years). With a few exceptions,

female life expectancy exceeds male life expectancy, on average by 4.5 years. The gender gap tends to be larger in lower mortality populations. Female life expectancy exceeds male life expectancy by 6.8 years within the more developed regions and by only 2.7 years within the least developed countries.

Adolescent fertility rate. Adolescent childbearing, which entails various types of risks for both mother and child, remains at high levels in many less developed regions. The birth rate among adolescent women (aged 15 to 19 years) is highest in sub-Saharan Africa (109 births per 1,000 women), with Middle Africa and Western Africa recording rates as high as 137 and 119 births per 1,000 women, respectively. Latin America and the Caribbean also have a relatively high adolescent fertility (68 births per 1,000 women). By contrast, adolescent fertility is very low (less than 10 births per 1,000 women) in Eastern Asia, Southern Europe and Western Europe. In Australia and New Zealand, Northern America, other European regions, Central Asia, and South-Eastern Asia, adolescent fertility rate ranges between 14 and 35 births per 1,000 women.

Contraceptive prevalence. Contraceptive use helps to avert unintended and closely spaced pregnancies as well as to reduce unsafe abortions. Contraceptive prevalence is low in the least developed countries, where just over one in three (37.7 per cent) married or in-union women of reproductive age are currently using a method of contraception. The lowest contraceptive prevalence is recorded in sub-Saharan Africa where only one in five married or in-union women of reproductive age practice contraception. By contrast, contraceptive prevalence is much higher in the less developed regions (two out of three women, or 63.6 per cent) and even higher in the more developed regions (almost three-quarters of women, or 72.4 per cent).

Urbanization. The twentieth century witnessed a rapid urbanization of the world population. More than half (52 per cent) of people were living in urban areas in 2011. The more developed regions tend to be more highly urbanized than less developed regions: while more than three-fourths (78 per cent) of the population in the more developed regions live in areas classified as urban, less than half (47 per cent) of those in the less developed regions do so. Among the less developed regions, though, Latin America and the Caribbean is an exception. With an urbanization rate of 79 per cent, that region is more urbanized than Europe (73 per cent) and not very far from Northern America (82 per cent). Asia and Africa are less urbanized but their urban populations are growing faster than in other regions of the world. At the country level, urbanization rates range from just over 10 per cent in Burundi and Papua New Guinea to populations that are entirely urban, such as those of Hong Kong (SAR of China), Macao (SAR of China) and Singapore.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, at purchasing power parity. On average, GDP per capita in the less developed regions (\$6,470) is less than one-fifth of that of the more developed regions (\$37,423). Countries in sub-Saharan Africa rank the lowest, with an average per capita GDP per capita of \$2,390. Among the less developed regions, Latin America and the Caribbean have relatively high GDP per capita, of \$12,901 on average. GDP per capita varies widely across countries; in the more developed regions, for example, it ranges from \$3,424 in the Republic of Moldova to \$88,318 in Luxembourg. In these regions, GDP per capita is on average lowest in Eastern Europe, and highest in Western Europe and Northern America.

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP). New estimates from the World Bank show that extreme poverty, that is, the proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day, has fallen considerably in developing countries, from 47 per cent in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2010. However, this average figure masks great variations across regions and countries. In Africa, 43 per cent of the population still lives on less than

\$1.25 a day. In Southern Asia, almost more than 30 per cent of the population are in this category, whereas in Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Asia and Northern Africa, less than 10 per cent of the population live in extreme poverty. At the country level, extreme poverty is still widespread (ranging from 60 per cent to 90 per cent of the population) in 13 countries located mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has the highest rate of extreme poverty: 87.7 per cent. By contrast, extreme poverty has dropped significantly in several countries of Asia and Latin America. In developed countries, extreme poverty is lower than 2 per cent and is found only in a handful of countries located mainly in Eastern Europe and Southern Europe.

The designations employed in this chart do not imply the

expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the

Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal

status of any country, territory, city or area or about its

authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers

developed" and "least developed" for countries, areas

or regions are intended for statistical convenience and

reached by a particular country or area in the develop-

ment process. The term "country" as used in this chart

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the amount is not zero but is less

also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

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

An em dash (__) indicates that the amount is zero.

do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage

or boundaries. The designations "more developed," "less

Gini index. Developing countries tend to have higher income inequality than developed countries, as measured by the Gini index. In the less developed regions, inequality levels are high in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and sub-Saharan Africa, mostly within the 40-59 per cent range, than in the countries of Asia and Northern Africa, mostly within the 30-39 per cent range. In the more developed regions, inequality levels are higher in the countries of Northern America, 33 per cent in Canada and 41 per cent in the United States of America, than in the countries of Europe (mostly within the 20-29 per cent range in Eastern Europe and within the 30-39 per cent range in the rest of Europe. Seven developing countries and three developed countries have the highest inequality levels: the Gini coefficient is over 40 per cent in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Russian Federation and United States of America, and

it is greater than 60 per cent in Comoros, Seychelles,

Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Haiti and Micronesia.

Mean years of schooling. At the world level, the average length of schooling of the total population aged 25 years or over was 7.2 years in 2010. Educational attainment is much higher in the more developed regions than in the less developed regions (11.5 years vs. 6.7 years of schooling, on average). In the more developed regions, the mean years of schooling is

somewhat higher in the countries of Northern America and Oceania (above 12 years) than in the countries of Europe (10-11 years). In the less developed regions, no country has yet attained an average of 10 years of schooling. Educational attainment is particularly low in the least developed countries; In all but two, the mean years of schooling was less than 5 years in 2010.

Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali,

Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger,

Rwanda, Samoa, SaoTome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra

Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan,

Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of

Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia, These countries

For statistical purposes, the data for China do not

include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative

Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan, Province of China.

As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special

As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special

Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

Including Sabah and Sarawak.

Including Nagorno-Karabakh.

inistrative Region (SAR) of China.

are also included in the less developed regions.

Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

Countries or areas listed individually are only those with

in the aggregates but are not listed separately

Most recent value available within the period.

America, Australia/New Zealand and Japar

plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

90.000 inhabitants or more in 2012; the rest are included

More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern

Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa,

^e The least developed countries, as designated so by the

United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions

comprise 49 countries in June 2013, including 34 in

Africa, 10 in Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbear

and 5 in Oceania. These countries are: Afghanistan

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso,

Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad,

Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti,

Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic

Equatorial Guinea, Fritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea,

Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean

Energy use. Energy use has been growing rapidly in the less developed regions, but the more developed regions still use four times as much energy on a per capita basis, 4,942 kilograms of oil equivalent in the more developed regions versus 1,112 kilograms in the less developed countries. Energy use per capita is correlated with per capita income, as demonstrated by the low use in Africa (730 kilograms on average), and the higher use in Latin America and the Caribbean (1,283 kilograms on average) and in Asia (1,341 kilograms). In the more developed regions, countries in Northern America use more energy per capita (more than 7,000 kilograms) than countries in Oceania and Europe (almost 5,000 kilograms of oil equivalent). In Europe, energy use per capita is higher in Northern Europe and Western Europe (around 4,000 kilograms) than in Eastern and Southern Europe (less than 3,000 kilograms in general). At the country level, the oilproducing countries of Western Asia, such as Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, use the highest amounts of energy, more than 7,000 kilograms

Carbon dioxide emissions. Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the main gas linked to global warming, have increased substantially in the course of economic development. CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions also affect human health through local air pollution. At the world level, manmade emissions of carbon dioxide in 2009 stood at 4.7 metric tons per capita. CO₂ emissions per capita in the more developed regions stood at 11.2 metric tons in 2009, compared to only 2.9 metric tons in the less developed regions, 0.9 metric tons in sub-Saharan Africa and 0.3 metric tons in the least developed countries. Since CO₂ emissions are determined, in large

tant factor of emissions. For instance, China and India produce 23 per cent of global emissions of carbon dioxide despite of their being slightly above (China) and much below (India) the world average with respect to per capita emission.

part by consumption, population size is also an impor-

Including Northern Cyprus.

Including East Jerusalem

12 Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey.

11 Including Transnistria.

13 Including Åland Islands

and Norfolk Island.

Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

16 Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

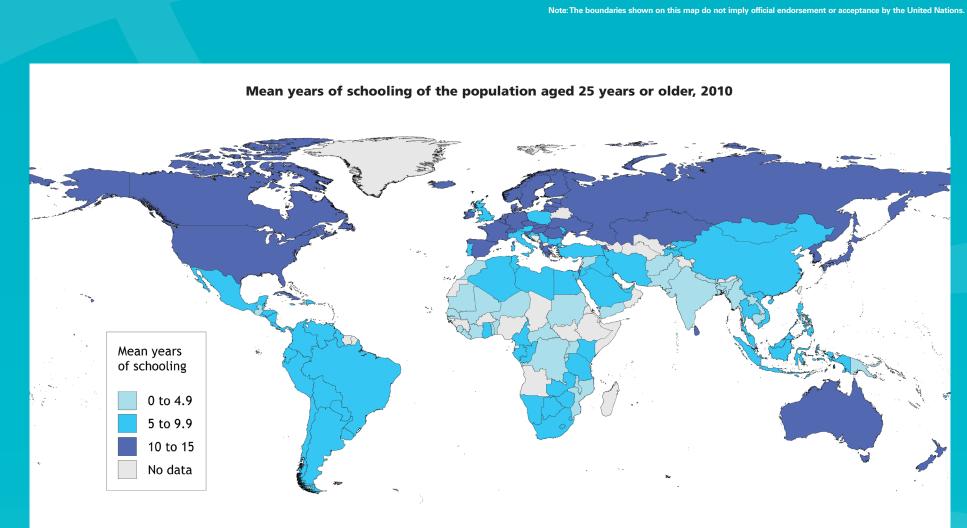
17 Refers to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

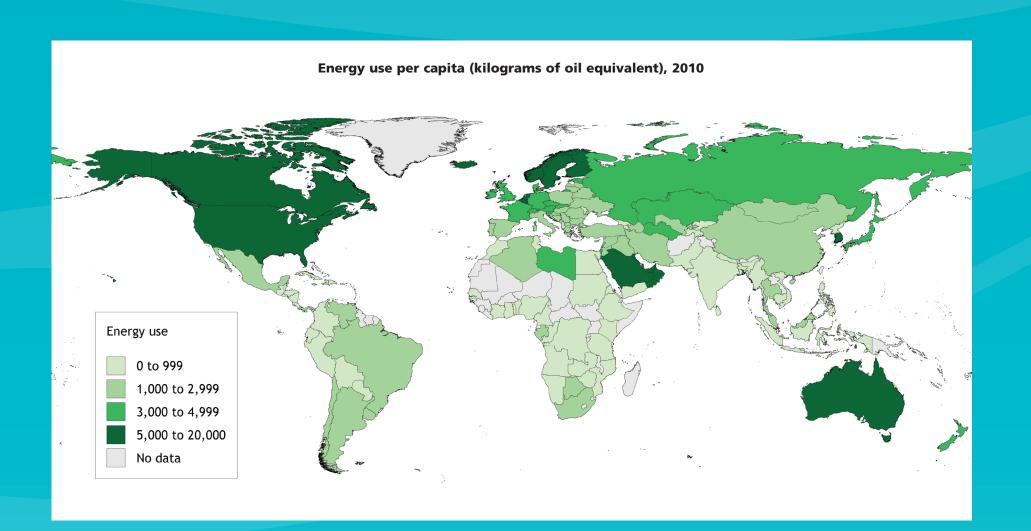
18 Including Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin (French

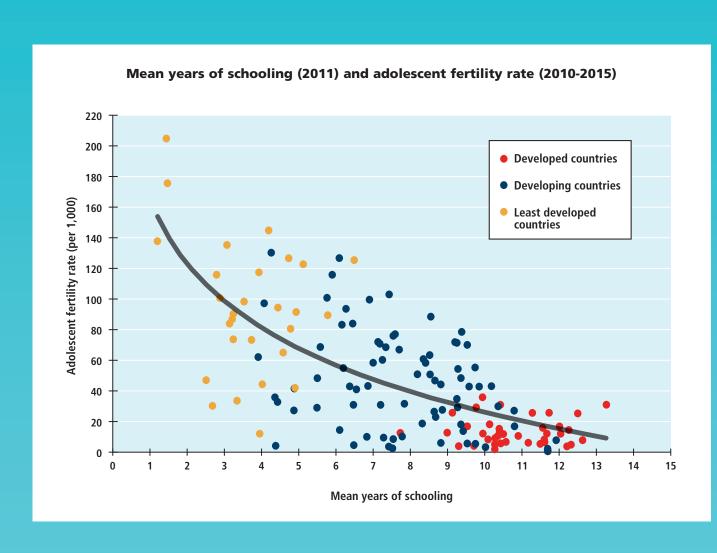
19 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands

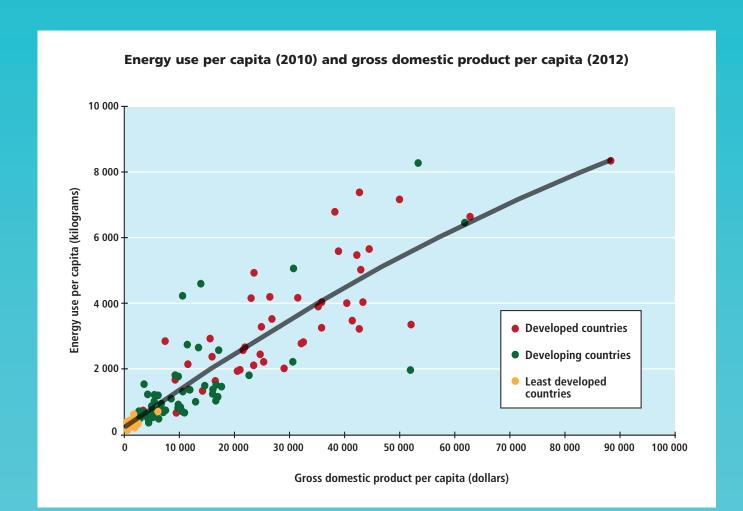
Sulfur dioxide emissions. Sulfur dioxide, which is generated by the combustion of coal and petroleum, is a precursor to acid rain and a major air pollutant that has significant impacts upon human health and biodiversity. There is a slight inverse relationship between emissions of sulfur dioxide per capita and the level of economic development. Among the countries with data in 2012, anthropogenic emissions of sulfur dioxide were highest in Australia, Bulgaria, Iceland, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Montenegro and Serbia (more than 100 kilograms per capita) and lowest in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, and Togo (less than 0.5 kilograms per capita).

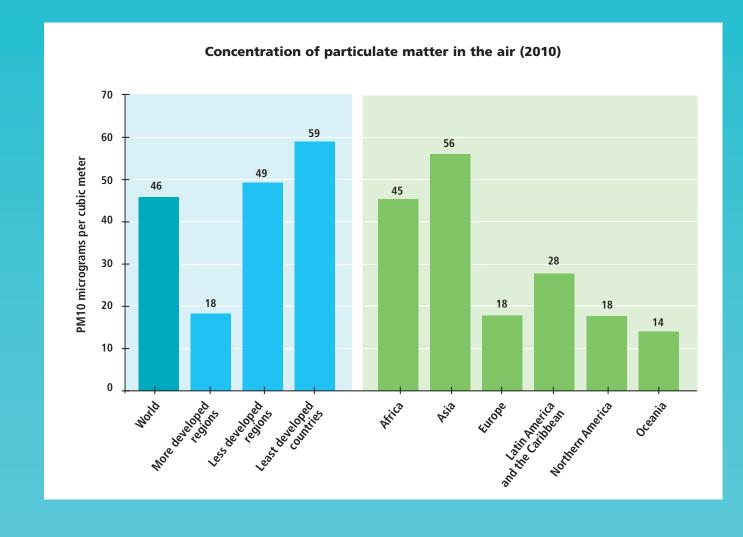
Particulate matter concentration. In 2010, particulate matter concentration, which is a measure of urban air pollution, stood at 46 micrograms per cubic meter at the world level. The particulates have natural origins and are also generated by man-made activities, such as burning of fossil fuels in vehicles, power plants and various industrial processes. Coal combustion in developing countries adds significantly to this type of pollution since coal is the primary energy source for heating homes and supplying electricity. The concentration of particulate matter is inversely correlated with the level of development. The level of urban pollution is almost three times higher in the less developed regions (49 micrograms per cubic meter) than in the more developed regions (18 micrograms per cubic meter) although wide variations exist within each development group. Whereas countries with the highest concentrations of particulate matter (more than 100 micrograms per cubic meter) are all developing countries (Bangladesh, Mali, Sudan and Uruguay), countries with the lowest concentrations (less than 10 micrograms per cubic meter) are found in both less developed and more developed regions-Belarus, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.











Definitions and Sources



Note: all URL addresses refer to sites accessed as of 31 July 2013

Col. (1) Total population (thousands): Midyear de facto population. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Tables in Excel Format. Data also available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm.

Col. (2) Share of persons aged 65 years or over (percentage): Population aged 65 years or over as a percentage of the midyear de facto population. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Tables in Excel Format. Data also available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm.

Col. (3) Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births): Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Tables in Excel Format. Data also available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm.

Col. (4) Life expectancy at birth (years): Average number of years of life newborn children would live if subject to the mortality rates prevailing for the given year. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Tables in Excel Format. Data also available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpd/

Col. (5) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women): Number of births to women aged 15 to 19 years, divided by the number of women in that age group. The data refer to the five-year period running from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2015. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision, Tables in Excel Format. Data also available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm.

Col. (6) Contraceptive prevalence (percentage): Percentage of married or in-union women aged 15 to 49 years who are currently using any method of contraception or whose sexual partner is using contraception. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Contraceptive Use 2012, POP/DB/CP/Rev2012. Data available online at: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/contraception/wcu2012/MainFrame.html.

Col. (7) Urbanization (percentage of total population): Percentage of population residing in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each country or territory. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision, CD-ROM Edition, POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2011. Data available online at: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/CD-ROM/Urban-Rural-Population.htm.

http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/CD-ROM/Urban-Rural-Population.htm.

Col. (8) Gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP) (international dollars per capita): Annual sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, plus any product taxes, minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products, converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates, and divided by midyear de facto population.

An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. Source: The World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database. Data available online at: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.PP.CD/countries?display=default.

Col. (9) Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 (in purchasing power parity—PPP) a day (percentage of total population): Percentage of the total population living on less than \$1.25 a day at 2005 international prices based on nominal per capita consumption averages and distributions estimated parametrically from grouped household survey data. Source: The World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database, Online tables. Data available online at: http://wdi.worldbank.org/table.

Col. (10) Gini index (percentage): Measure of the deviation of the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy from a perfectly equal distribution, expressed as a percentage. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality. Source: The World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database, Online tables. Data available online at: http://wdi.worldbank.org/table.

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Col. (11) Mean years of schooling (years): Average number of years of formal education received by persons aged 25 years or over, converted from education attainment levels using official durations of each level. Source: Barro and Lee (2010). Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset. Education Attainment for Population Aged 25

and Over. Data available online at: http://www.barrolee.com.

Col. (12) Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent per capita):
Annual consumption of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production, plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport, and divided by midyear de facto population. Energy use is expressed in oil equivalent. Source: The World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database, Online tables. Data available online at: http://wdi.

worldbank.org/table.

Col. (13) Carbon dioxide emissions (metric tons per capita):
Annual volume of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions stemming from fossil fuel combustion, gas flaring and the production of cement, divided by midyear de facto population. Source: The World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database, Online tables. Data available online at: http://wdi.worldbank.org/table.

Col. (14) Sulfur dioxide emissions (kilograms per capita): Annual volume of anthropogenic sulfur dioxide emissions stemming mainly from fossil fuel combustion at power plants and other industrial facilities, divided by midyear de facto population. Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy (YCELP), Yale University and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University (2012). 2012 Environmental Performance Index. Data available online at: http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/downloads/data/epi/epi-environmental-performance-

index-pilot-trend-2012/2012-epi.xls.

Col. (15) Particulate matter concentration (urban population weighted PM10 micrograms per cubic meter): Fine suspended particulates less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10) that are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and causing significant health damage. Data are urban-population weighted PM10 levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. The estimates represent the average annual exposure level of the average urban resident to outdoor particulate matter. Source: The World Bank (2013). World Development Indicators 2013 Database, Online tables.

Economic &

Data available online at: http://wdi.worldbank.org/table.

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