



The World Bank

Key indicators: regional data from the WDI database

With 1.9 billion people **East Asia and the Pacific** is the largest of the World Bank's six developing region. Between 1999 and 2000, regional GDP grew by 7.4 percent, faster than the 7.2 percent average for the full decade. Strong economic growth has lowered poverty rates faster than anywhere else in the world. Social indicators remain a matter of concern. The under-5 mortality rate has fallen from 55 per 1,000 in 1990 to 45 in 2000, but at this rate of progress the region will fall short of achieving a two-thirds reduction by 2015. And the region lags in infrastructure. At present only 75 percent of its population receives water from an improved source, 47 percent has access to improved sanitation facilities, and less than a quarter of its roads are paved.

The developing and transition economies of **Europe and Central Asia** grew almost as fast as East Asia between 1999 and 2000 -- 6.3 percent -- after recovering from a decade of negative growth, and foreign direct investment increased by \$2 billion to \$28.5 billion. But on a per capita basis, the region has the highest energy use, double that of the Middle East and North Africa, and the highest rate of CO2 emissions. Under-five mortality rates remain the lowest among developing regions: at 25 deaths per 1,000 the rate in Europe and Central Asia is half that of the Middle East and North Africa region, and a quarter of that of South Asia.

The **Latin America and the Caribbean** region has the highest gross national income (GNI) per capita of all developing country regions, and Argentina with \$7460 a person is close to the income levels of some high-income economies. Latin America continues to attract more private capital, \$97 billion in 2000, than any other developing country region. The region also has the highest life expectancy at birth, 70 years. It is the only developing region where girls have a higher literacy rate than boys. The region also has the lowest military spending among developing regions, 1.5 percent of GNI.

Middle East and North Africa at one time had the highest population growth rates in the world, exceeding Sub-Saharan Africa. In the 1990s population growth slowed, and is now comparable to South Asia. In the last decade economic growth was slower than in any region, except Sub-Saharan Africa and the transition economies of Europe and Central Asia. In 1999-2000, the growth of output per capita was only 2 percent. With only 1,427 cubic meters of freshwater resources available per capita, the Middle East and North Africa ranks well below the average of other regions. The region has a well-developed infrastructure. Over 80 percent of its population, have access to improved sanitation facilities and water sources; and 66 percent of its roads are paved. But the region also has the highest military expenditure in the developing world: 7 percent of GNI, almost double the spending of the next highest region, Europe and Central Asia.

South Asia has the lowest GNI per capita (\$440) and some of the highest levels of child malnutrition in the world, with almost 50 percent of children below the standards for weight by age. It has the highest rate of youth illiteracy-23 percent for males and 40 percent for females-and, at 37 percent, the lowest rate of access to sanitation facilities. The economy, which grew by 5.6 percent a year in the last decade, depends more heavily on agriculture than any other region.

In **Sub-Saharan Africa** life expectancy has declined from 50 to 47 years since 1990. Four countries still having life expectancies in the 30 year range. The main reason for its declining life expectancy is the high infant mortality rate, 91 per 1,000 live births, with HIV/AIDS as the leading cause of deaths. Infrastructure in Sub-Saharan Africa is not well developed: only 12 percent of the roads are paved, and only 3 percent of the population have access to a telephone line or mobile phone.

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People	Population		Life expectancy	Under-5 mortality rate	Youth illiteracy rate		Child malnutrition	Prevalence of HIV, female
	average annual growth %	at birth years	per 1,000	Male % ages 15-24	Female % ages 15-24	% under-weight	% ages 15-24	
	2000	1980-2000	2000	2000	2000	1993-2000 ^a	1999	
	millions							
East Asia & Pacific	1,855	1.4	69	45	2	4	10	0.16
Europe & Central Asia	474	0.5	69	25	1	2	..	..
Latin America & Caribbean	516	1.8	70	37	6	6	9	0.30
Middle East & North Africa	295	2.6	68	54	12	24	15	..
South Asia	1,355	2.0	62	96	23	40	49	0.48
Sub-Saharan Africa	659	2.7	47	162	17	27	..	9.20

Environment	Surface area	Freshwater resources	Forest area	Average annual deforestation	Energy use per capita	CO ₂ emissions	Access to improved sanitation facilities	Access to improved water source
	thousand sq. km	cubic meters per capita	% of total land area	%	kg of oil equivalent	per capita metric tons	%	%
	2000	2000	2000	1990-2000	1999	1998	2000	2000
East Asia & Pacific	16,385	..	27.2	0.2	920	2.4	47	75
Europe & Central Asia	24,115	13,426	39.7	-0.1	2,628	6.8	..	90
Latin America & Caribbean	20,459	32,905	47.1	0.5	1,171	2.6	78	85
Middle East & North Africa	11,023	1,427	1.5	-0.1	1,279	3.9	83	89
South Asia	5,140	2,800	16.3	0.1	441	0.9	37	87
Sub-Saharan Africa	24,267	8,379	27.3	0.8	671	0.8	55	55

Economy	GNI	GNI per capita		GDP per capita	Agriculture	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods and services	Debt service to exports
	Atlas method ^d	Atlas ^d	PPP ^c	Average annual real growth %	% of GDP	% of GDP	\$ millions	%
	\$ billions	\$	\$	1999-2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
	2000	2000	2000					
East Asia & Pacific	1,962	1,060	4,130	6.4	13	30	817,861	10.8
Europe & Central Asia	953	2,010	6,670	6.2	10	21	392,525	18.1
Latin America & Caribbean	1,895	3,670	7,080	2.3	7	20	417,454	38.7
Middle East & North Africa	618	2,090	5,270	2.0	14	20	213,961	10.5
South Asia	595	440	2,240	2.3	25	23	88,259	13.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	310	470	1,600	0.6	17	17	116,295	10.2

States and Markets	Private fixed investment	Stock market capitalization	Military expenditures	Expenditures for R&D	Fixed line and mobile telephones	Euromoney credit worthiness rating	PCs per 1,000	Paved roads
	% of GDFI ^d	\$ millions	% of GNI	% of GNI	per 1,000 people	100=low risk	per 1,000 people	% of total
	1998	2000	1999	1989-2000 ^a	2000	Sept. 2001	2000	1995-2000 ^a
East Asia & Pacific	50.2	954,452	2.3	0.88	171	37.3	21.7	23.8
Europe & Central Asia	..	173,932	3.7	0.83	314	32.3	45.4	91.3
Latin America & Caribbean	79.8	614,691	1.5	0.58	271	44.1	43.6	29.4
Middle East & North Africa	..	126,253	7.0	..	122	44.7	31.2	66.3
South Asia	71.8	156,905	2.8	0.62	31	35.5	4.2	36.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	217,212	2.2	..	32	26.3	9.2	12.3

Global Links	Trade in goods	High-technology exports	Net private capital flows	Total external debt	Foreign direct investment	Net aid flows		International tourism arrivals
	% of GDP	% of manufactured exports	\$ millions	\$ millions	% of GDP	% of GNI	per capita	thousands
	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	\$	2000
East Asia & Pacific	65.6	25	65,693	632,953	2.6	0.4	5	67,978
Europe & Central Asia	65.6	10	45,446	499,344	3.0	1.0	23	97,311
Latin America & Caribbean	37.7	16	97,305	774,419	3.9	0.2	10	51,058
Middle East & North Africa	51.6	1	1,074	203,785	0.6	0.8	16	28,105
South Asia	24.3	3	9,254	165,679	0.5	0.7	3	4,714
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.8	8	7,074	215,794	2.2	4.0	20	17,455

Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

a. Most recent year available. b. Atlas method; see WDI *Statistical methods*. c. Purchasing power parity; see *About the data* in WDI table 1.1. d. Gross domestic fixed investment.

Source: 2002 World Development Indicators database, World Bank, 20 April 2002.

Key indicators: regional data from the WDI database



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East Asia & Pacific: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2000	Life expectancy at birth years 2000	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2000	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2000	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1993-2000 ^b	Net primary enrollment % of relevant age group 1998	Prevalence of HIV, female % ages 15-24 1999	Access to improved water source % 2000	Fixed line and mobile telephones per 1,000 people 2000
East Asia & Pacific	1,855	69	1,060	45	10	91	0.16	75	171
Europe & Central Asia	474	69	2,010	25	..	..	..	90	314
Latin America & Caribbean	516	70	3,670	37	9	97	0.30	85	271
Middle East & North Africa	295	68	2,090	54	15	83	..	89	122
South Asia	1,355	62	440	96	49	..	0.48	87	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	659	47	470	162	..	..	9.20	55	32
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Cambodia	12	54	260	120	47	104	3.51	30	12
China	1,262	70	840	39	10	91	0.02	75	178
Indonesia	210	66	570	51	34	95	0.03	76	49
Korea, Rep.	47	73	8,910	10	..	93	0.00	92	1,031
Lao PDR	5	54	290	..	40	76	0.05	90	10
Malaysia	23	73	3,380	11	20	98	0.09	..	412
Mongolia	2	67	390	71	13	85	..	60	101
Myanmar	48	56	.. ^c	126	28	..	1.72	68	6
Papua New Guinea	5	59	700	75	..	85	0.25	42	14
Philippines	76	69	1,040	39	32	101	0.06	87	124
Thailand	61	69	2,000	33	18	77	2.32	80	143
Vietnam	79	69	390	34	37	97	0.09	56	42

Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

a. Atlas method; see WDI *Statistical methods*. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Estimated to be low income (\$755 or less).

Source: 2002 *World Development Indicators* database, World Bank, 20 April 2002.



The World Bank

Europe & Central Asia: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2000	Life expectancy at birth years 2000	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2000	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2000	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1993-2000 ^b	Net primary enrollment % of relevant age group 1998	Prevalence of HIV, female % ages 15-24 1999	Access to improved water source % 2000	Fixed line and mobile telephones per 1,000 people 2000
Europe & Central Asia	474	69	2,010	25	..	..	..	90	314
East Asia & Pacific	1,855	69	1,060	45	10	91	0.16	75	171
Latin America & Caribbean	516	70	3,670	37	9	97	0.30	85	271
Middle East & North Africa	295	68	2,090	54	15	83	..	89	122
South Asia	1,355	62	440	96	49	..	0.48	87	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	659	47	470	162	..	..	9.20	55	32
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Albania	3	74	1,120	31	8	102	..	..	47
Armenia	4	74	520	17	3	..	..	..	156
Bulgaria	8	72	1,520	16	..	93	..	..	440
Croatia	4	73	4,620	9	1	84	0.01	95	431
Czech Republic	10	75	5,250	7	..	90	0.03	..	802
Estonia	1	71	3,580	11	..	96	..	..	750
Georgia	5	73	630	21	3	..	..	76	172
Hungary	10	71	4,710	11	..	82	0.02	99	674
Kazakhstan	15	65	1,260	28	4	..	..	91	125
Kyrgyz Republic	5	67	270	35	11	85	..	77	79
Latvia	2	70	2,920	17	..	94	0.06	..	469
Lithuania	4	73	2,930	11	..	94	..	67	463
Macedonia, FYR	2	73	1,820	17	6	96	..	99	312
Moldova	4	68	400	22	..	..	0.11	100	165
Poland	39	73	4,190	11	..	97	..	..	456
Romania	22	70	1,670	23	..	94	0.02	58	287
Russian Federation	146	65	1,660	19	3	..	0.12	99	240
Slovak Republic	5	73	3,700	10	..	..	0.01	100	519
Tajikistan	6	69	180	30	..	..	..	..	36
Turkey	65	70	3,100	43	8	100	..	83	525
Ukraine	50	68	700	16	..	..	0.79	..	203

Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

a. Atlas method; see WDI *Statistical methods*. b. Data are for the most recent year available.

Source: 2002 *World Development Indicators* database, World Bank, 20 April 2002.



The World Bank

Latin America & Caribbean: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2000	Life expectancy at birth years 2000	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2000	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2000	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1993-2000 ^b	Net primary enrollment % of relevant age group 1998	Prevalence of HIV, female % ages 15-24 1999	Access to improved water source % 2000	Fixed line and mobile telephones per 1,000 people 2000
Latin America & Caribbean	516	70	3,670	37	9	97	0.30	85	271
East Asia & Pacific	1,855	69	1,060	45	10	91	0.16	75	171
Europe & Central Asia	474	69	2,010	25	..	..	..	90	314
Middle East & North Africa	295	68	2,090	54	15	83	..	89	122
South Asia	1,355	62	440	96	49	..	0.48	87	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	659	47	470	162	..	..	9.20	55	32
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Argentina	37	74	7,460	22	5	107	0.29	79	376
Bolivia	8	63	990	79	8	97	0.03	79	130
Brazil	170	68	3,580	39	6	98	0.28	87	318
Chile	15	76	4,590	12	1	88	0.08	94	444
Colombia	42	72	2,020	23	8	87	0.10	91	222
Costa Rica	4	77	3,810	13	5	89	0.28	98	301
Dominican Republic	8	67	2,130	47	6	87	2.78	79	187
Ecuador	13	70	1,210	34	..	97	0.08	71	138
El Salvador	6	70	2,000	35	12	81	0.27	74	218
Guatemala	11	65	1,680	49	24	83	0.92	92	118
Haiti	8	53	510	111	28	80	2.91	46	12
Honduras	6	66	860	44	25	..	1.66	90	70
Jamaica	3	75	2,610	24	4	92	0.40	71	341
Mexico	98	73	5,070	36	8	102	0.06	86	267
Nicaragua	5	69	400	41	12	77	0.06	79	49
Panama	3	75	3,260	24	8	..	1.36	87	296
Paraguay	5	70	1,440	28	..	92	0.04	79	131
Peru	26	69	2,080	41	8	103	0.17	77	111
Uruguay	3	74	6,000	17	4	92	0.21	98	410
Venezuela, RB	24	73	4,310	24	4	84	0.15	84	325

Note: Figures in italics are for years or periods other than those specified.

a. Atlas method; see WDI *Statistical methods*. b. Data are for the most recent year available.

Source: 2002 *World Development Indicators* database, World Bank, 20 April 2002.



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Middle East & North Africa: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2000	Life expectancy at birth years 2000	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2000	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2000	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1993-2000 ^b	Net primary enrollment % of relevant age group 1998	Prevalence of HIV, female % ages 15-24 1999	Access to improved water source % 2000	Fixed line and mobile telephones per 1,000 people 2000
Middle East & North Africa	295	68	2,090	54	15	83	..	89	122
East Asia & Pacific	1,855	69	1,060	45	10	91	0.16	75	171
Europe & Central Asia	474	69	2,010	25	..	..	..	90	314
Latin America & Caribbean	516	70	3,670	37	9	97	0.30	85	271
South Asia	1,355	62	440	96	49	..	0.48	87	31
Sub-Saharan Africa	659	47	470	162	..	..	9.20	55	32
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Algeria	30	71	1,580	39	13	94	..	94	60
Egypt, Arab Rep.	64	67	1,490	52	4	92	..	95	108
Iran, Islamic Rep.	64	69	1,680	41	11	90	..	95	164
Iraq	23	61	.. ^c	121	..	80	..	85	30
Jordan	5	72	1,710	30	5	64	..	96	151
Lebanon	4	70	4,010	30	3	78	..	100	407
Libya	5	71	.. ^d	32	5	..	..	72	115
Morocco	29	67	1,180	60	..	79	..	82	133
Saudi Arabia	21	73	7,230	23	..	59	..	95	201
Syrian Arab Republic	16	70	940	29	13	93	..	80	105
Tunisia	10	72	2,100	30	4	98	96
West Bank and Gaza	3	72	1,660	26	15
Yemen, Rep.	18	56	370	95	46	61	..	69	21

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a. Atlas method; see WDI *Statistical methods*. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$755 to \$2,995).

d. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$2,996 to \$9,266).

Source: 2002 *World Development Indicators* database, World Bank, 20 April 2002.



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South Asia: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2000	Life expectancy at birth years 2000	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2000	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2000	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1993-2000 ^b	Net primary enrollment % of relevant age group 1998	Prevalence of HIV, female % ages 15-24 1999	Access to improved water source % 2000	Fixed line and mobile telephones per 1,000 people 2000
South Asia	1,355	62	440	96	49	..	0.48	87	31
East Asia & Pacific	1,855	69	1,060	45	10	91	0.16	75	171
Europe & Central Asia	474	69	2,010	25	..	..	..	90	314
Latin America & Caribbean	516	70	3,670	37	9	97	0.30	85	271
Middle East & North Africa	295	68	2,090	54	15	83	..	89	122
Sub-Saharan Africa	659	47	470	162	..	..	9.20	55	32
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Bangladesh	131	61	370	83	61	104	0.01	97	5
India	1,016	63	450	88	47	..	0.61	88	36
Nepal	23	59	240	105	47	..	0.20	81	12
Pakistan	138	63	440	110	38	..	0.04	88	24
Sri Lanka	19	73	850	18	33	102	0.05	83	63

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a. Atlas method; see WDI *Statistical methods*. b. Data are for the most recent year available.

Source: 2002 *World Development Indicators* database, World Bank, 20 April 2002.



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Sub-Saharan Africa: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2000	Life expectancy at birth years 2000	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2000	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2000	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1993-2000 ^b	Net primary enrollment % of relevant age group 1998	Prevalence of HIV, female % ages 15-24 1999	Access to improved water source % 2000	Fixed line and mobile telephones per 1,000 people 2000
Sub-Saharan Africa	659	47	470	162	..	..	9.20	55	32
East Asia & Pacific	1,855	69	1,060	45	10	91	0.16	75	171
Europe & Central Asia	474	69	2,010	25	..	..	..	90	314
Latin America & Caribbean	516	70	3,670	37	9	97	0.30	85	271
Middle East & North Africa	295	68	2,090	54	15	83	..	89	122
South Asia	1,355	62	440	96	49	..	0.48	87	31
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Angola	13	47	290	208	41	57	2.72	38	7
Benin	6	53	370	143	29	64	2.24	63	17
Botswana	2	39	3,300	99	17	81	34.31	..	216
Burkina Faso	11	44	210	206	34	34	5.79	..	7
Burundi	7	42	110	176	..	38	11.60	..	5
Cameroon	15	50	580	155	22	..	7.78	62	7
Chad	8	48	200	188	39	55	3.03	27	1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	51	46	.. ^c	163	34	32	5.07	45	1
Congo, Rep.	3	51	570	106	..	..	6.46	51	31
Côte d'Ivoire	16	46	600	180	24	59	9.51	77	48
Ethiopia	64	42	100	179	47	35	11.86	24	4
Ghana	19	57	340	112	25	..	3.42	64	18
Kenya	30	47	350	120	22	..	13.02	49	15
Madagascar	16	55	250	144	40	63	0.13	47	7
Malawi	10	39	170	193	30	..	15.26	57	9
Mali	11	42	240	218	27	42	2.07	65	4
Mozambique	18	42	210	200	26	41	14.74	60	7
Niger	11	46	180	248	40	26	1.50	59	2
Nigeria	127	47	260	153	27	..	5.12	57	5
Rwanda	9	40	230	203	27	91	10.63	41	7
Senegal	10	52	490	129	13	59	1.60	78	48
Sierra Leone	5	39	130	267	..	..	2.92	28	6
South Africa	43	48	3,020	79	9	102	24.82	86	304
Tanzania	34	44	270	149	29	48	8.06	54	10
Uganda	22	42	300	161	26	87	7.82	50	11
Zambia	10	38	300	186	24	73	17.77	64	17
Zimbabwe	13	40	460	116	13	..	24.50	85	41

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a. *Atlas method*; see *WDI Statistical methods*. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Estimated to be low income (\$755 or less).

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