

Key indicators: regional data from the WDI database

With 1.8 billion people **East Asia and the Pacific** is the largest of the World Bank's six developing regions. Between 2001 and 2002, regional GDP grew by 5.8 percent. Although slower than the 7.3 percent average for the full decade, it is still the highest growth in the developing world. 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 59 per 1,000 in 1990 to 42 in 2002, 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 76 percent of its population receives water from an improved source, 46 percent has access to improved sanitation facilities, and approximately a quarter of its roads are paved. But the region leads all developing country regions in high-technology exports, which are 32 percent of manufactured exports.

The developing and transition economies of **Europe and Central Asia** grew at 4.6 percent in 2002 after recovering from a decade of negative growth. Foreign direct investment increased from \$1.2 billion in 1990 to \$32.9 billion in 2002. 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 per capita emissions. Under five mortality rates remain among the lowest in developing regions: at 37 deaths per 1,000, the rate in Europe and Central Asia is about the same as in Latin America and the Caribbean. This region also has the lowest illiteracy rate of developing regions.

The **Latin America and the Caribbean** region has the highest gross national income (GNI) per capita of all developing country regions. Latin America conducts a significant amount of trade and, at 67 percent in 2002, had the highest services as a percent of GDP than any other developing region. The region has the highest life expectancy at birth, 71 years, and the lowest under-5 mortality rate. The region also has the lowest military spending among developing regions, 1.2 percent of GDP.

Middle East and North Africa at one time had the highest population growth rates in the world, exceeding Sub-Saharan Africa, but then slowed in the 1990s. In the last decade economic grew by 2.1 percent. GDP grew by 3.2 percent and in 2000-2001, output per capita grew by 1 percent. With only 1,377 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 85 percent of its population has access to improved sanitation facilities and water sources; and 64 percent of its roads are paved. But the region also has the highest military expenditure in the developing world: 6.9 percent of GDP, more than double the spending of the next highest region, Europe and Central Asia.

South Asia has the second lowest GNI per capita (\$460) and some of the highest levels of child malnutrition in the world, with 48 percent of children below the standards for weight by age. It has the highest rate of youth illiteracy-24 percent for males and 50 percent for females-and, at 23 percent, the lowest rate of access to sanitation facilities. The economy, which grew by 5.4 percent a year in the last decade, in large part due to growth in India, depends more heavily on agriculture than any other region. With only about 7 personal computers per 1,000 people, South Asia lags behind other regions in access to information and communications technology, but it has become an important exporter of merchandise exports which are now equal to 40 percent of its exports of goods.

In **Sub-Saharan Africa** life expectancy has declined from 50 to 46 years since 1990. One of the main reasons for its declining life expectancy is the high infant mortality rate, 103 per 1,000 live births. Prevalence of HIV in females is more than 9 percent of women

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People	Population		Life expectancy	Under-5 mortality rate	Youth literacy rate		Child malnutrition	Prevalence of HIV, female
	average annual	growth %	at birth	per 1,000	Male	Female	% under-weight	% ages 15-24
	millions	1980-2002	years	2002	% ages 15-24	% ages 15-24	1996-2002 ^a	2001
	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2001
East Asia & Pacific	1,838	1.4	69	42	98	93	15	0.17
Europe & Central Asia	473	0.5	69	37	100	98	..	0.39
Latin America & Caribbean	525	1.8	71	34	95	93	9	0.47
Middle East & North Africa	306	2.6	69	54	87	61
South Asia	1,402	2.0	63	95	77	50	48	0.54
Sub-Saharan Africa	689	2.7	46	174	83	60	..	9.44

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	%	%
	2002	2000	2000	1990-2000	2001	2000	2000	2000
	2002	2000	2000	1990-2000	2001	2000	2000	2000
East Asia & Pacific	16,301	6,020	27.2	0.2	854	2.1	46	76
Europe & Central Asia	24,206	13,511	39.7	-0.1	2,684	6.7	..	91
Latin America & Caribbean	20,450	30,925	47.1	0.5	1,151	2.7	77	86
Middle East & North Africa	11,135	1,377	1.5	-0.1	1,383	4.2	85	88
South Asia	5,140	2,684	16.3	0.1	469	0.9	34	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	24,267	79,951	27.3	0.8	661	0.7	53	58

Economy	GNI	GNI per capita		GDP per capita	Services	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods and services	Public and public debt guaranteed service to export
	Atlas method ^d	Atlas ^b	PPP ^c	Average annual real	% of GDP	% of GDP	\$ millions	%
	\$ billions	\$	\$	growth %	2002	2002	2002	2001
	2002	2002	2001	2001-02	2002	2002	2002	2001
East Asia & Pacific	1,768	960	4,282	5.8	38	32	691,152	5.5
Europe & Central Asia	1,023	2,160	6,900	5.1	59	21	452,206	7.6
Latin America & Caribbean	1,721	3,280	6,950	-2.2	67	19	403,563	16.1
Middle East & North Africa	685	2,240	5,670	1.0	48	23	210,917	..
South Asia	638	460	2,460	2.6	51	22	104,364	14.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	311	450	1,700	0.5	54	18	111,723	6.5

States and Markets	Stock market capitalization	Military expenditures	Expenditures for R&D	Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers	Euromoney credit worthiness rating	High-technology exports	PCs per 1,000 people	Paved roads
	\$ millions	% of GDP	% of GDP	per 1,000 people	100=low risk	% of manufactured exports	per 1,000 people	% of total
	2003	2002	1996-2002 ^a	2002	Sept. 2003	2002	2002	1995-2001 ^a
	2003	2002	1996-2002 ^a	2002	Sept. 2003	2002	2002	1995-2001 ^a
East Asia & Pacific	<i>702,100</i>	2.3	1.09	155	38.7	32	26.3	25.1
Europe & Central Asia	<i>234,597</i>	3.2	0.96	424	44.3	10	73.4	89.0
Latin America & Caribbean	<i>418,720</i>	1.2	0.52	294	43.3	16	67.4	26.9
Middle East & North Africa	<i>124,210</i>	6.9	..	159	44.1	2	38.2	63.8
South Asia	<i>144,070</i>	2.7	..	42	37.8	4	6.8	36.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	<i>213,051</i>	1.8	..	31	28.7	4	11.9	12.9

Global Links	Trade in goods	Net private capital flows	Total external debt	Foreign direct investment	Net aid flows		International tourism arrivals	
	% of GDP	\$ millions	\$ millions	\$ millions	Total	per capita	thousands	
	2002	2002	2002	2002	\$ millions	% of GNI	\$	
	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	2002	
East Asia & Pacific	63.4	47,524	54,834	54,834	7,340	0.4	4	73,291
Europe & Central Asia	64.3	53,739	32,931	32,931	12,819	1.1	27	75,225
Latin America & Caribbean	41.2	34,544	44,682	44,682	5,108	0.3	10	43,682
Middle East & North Africa	50.5	5,359	2,653	2,653	6,527	1.0	21	27,947
South Asia	24.2	5,697	4,164	4,164	6,615	1.0	5	4,254
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.3	6,968	7,822	7,822	19,406	6.3	28	19,836

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.

Source: 2004 World Development Indicators database, World Bank, 13 April 2004.