

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 % of GDP	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 growth %		% of GDP	\$ millions	%
	\$ billions	\$	\$	2001-02	2002	% of GDP	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	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.

East Asia & Pacific: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2002	Life expectancy at birth years 2002	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2002	Primary completion rate % 2000/01-2002/03	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary % 2001/02	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1994-2002 ^b	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2002	Prevalence of HIV, female ^c % ages 15-24 2001	Access to improved water source % 2000
East Asia & Pacific	1,838	69	960	100	..	15	42	0.17	76
Europe & Central Asia	473	69	2,160	97	97	..	37	0.39	91
Latin America & Caribbean	525	71	3,280	87	102	9	34	0.47	86
Middle East & North Africa	306	69	2,240	91	91	15	54	..	88
South Asia	1,401	63	460	78	81	48	95	0.54	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	689	46	450	48	..	..	174	9.44	58
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Cambodia	12	54	300	71	84	45	138	2.48	30
China	1,280	71	960	102	..	10	38	0.09	75
Indonesia	212	67	710	107	98	25	43	0.06	78
Lao PDR	6	55	310	73	83	40	100	0.03	37
Malaysia	24	73	3,540	..	104	20	8	0.12	..
Mongolia	2	65	430	107	112	13	71	..	60
Myanmar	49	57	.. ^d	71	98	28	108	..	72
Papua New Guinea	5	57	530	59	97	..	94	0.39	42
Philippines	80	70	1,030	90	102	32	37	0.01	86
Thailand	62	69	2,000	91	95	18	28	1.66	84
Vietnam	80	70	430	97	93	34	26	0.17	77

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. Average of high and low estimates. d. Estimated to be low income (\$735 or less).

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

Europe & Central Asia: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2002	Life expectancy at birth years 2002	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2002	Primary completion rate % 2000/01-2002/03	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary % 2001/02	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1994-2002 ^b	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2002	Prevalence of HIV, female ^c % ages 15-24 2001	Access to improved water source % 2000
Europe & Central Asia	473	69	2,160	97	97	..	37	0.39	91
East Asia & Pacific	1,838	69	960	100	..	15	42	0.17	76
Latin America & Caribbean	525	71	3,280	87	102	9	34	0.47	86
Middle East & North Africa	306	69	2,240	91	91	15	54	..	88
South Asia	1,401	63	460	78	81	48	95	0.54	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	689	46	450	48	..	..	174	9.44	58
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Albania	3	74	1,450	100	102	14	24	..	97
Armenia	3	75	790	74	104	3	35	0.06	..
Bulgaria	8	72	1,770	94	98	..	16	..	100
Croatia	4	74	4,540	90	101	1	8	0.00	..
Czech Republic	10	75	5,480	..	101	..	5	0.00	..
Estonia	1	71	4,190	103	99	..	12	0.62	..
Georgia	5	73	650	92	105	3	29	0.02	79
Hungary	10	72	5,290	..	..	..	9	0.02	99
Kazakhstan	15	62	1,520	99	98	4	99	0.03	91
Kyrgyz Republic	5	65	290	94	99	6	61	0.00	77
Latvia	2	70	3,480	90	101	..	21	0.24	..
Lithuania	3	73	3,670	106	99	..	9	0.05	..
Macedonia, FYR	2	73	1,710	95	98	6	26	0.00	..
Moldova	4	67	460	80	..	..	32	0.14	92
Poland	39	74	4,570	95	98	74	9	0.05	..
Romania	22	70	1,870	94	100	3	21	..	58
Russian Federation	144	66	2,130	99	100	6	21	0.67	99
Slovak Republic	5	73	3,970	..	101	..	9	0.00	100
Tajikistan	6	67	180	101	88	..	116	0.00	60
Turkey	70	70	2,490	95	85	8	41	..	82
Ukraine	49	68	780	98	100	3	20	0.88	98

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. Average of high and low estimates.

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

Latin America & Caribbean: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2002	Life expectancy at birth years 2002	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2002	Primary completion rate % 2000/01-2002/03	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary % 2001/02	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1994-2002 ^b	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2002	Prevalence of HIV, female ^c % ages 15-24 2001	Access to improved water source % 2000
Latin America & Caribbean	525	71	3,280	87	102	9	34	0.47	86
East Asia & Pacific	1,838	69	960	100	..	15	42	0.17	76
Europe & Central Asia	473	69	2,160	97	97	..	37	0.39	91
Middle East & North Africa	306	69	2,240	91	91	15	54	..	88
South Asia	1,401	63	460	78	81	48	95	0.54	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	689	46	450	48	..	..	174	9.44	58
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Argentina	36	74	4,220	100	103	5	19	0.34	..
Bolivia	9	64	900	89	98	8	71	0.05	83
Brazil	174	69	2,830	82	103	6	37	0.48	87
Chile	16	76	4,250	96	100	1	12	0.13	93
Colombia	44	72	1,820	90	103	7	23	0.19	91
Costa Rica	4	78	4,070	90	101	5	11	0.27	95
Dominican Republic	9	67	..	95	109	5	38	2.76	86
Ecuador	13	70	1,490	99	100	14	29	0.15	85
El Salvador	6	70	2,110	86	97	12	39	0.35	77
Guatemala	12	65	1,760	59	93	24	49	0.85	92
Haiti	8	52	440	..	..	17	123	4.95	46
Honduras	7	66	930	70	..	17	42	1.50	88
Jamaica	3	76	2,690	90	101	4	20	0.86	92
Mexico	101	74	5,920	96	101	8	29	0.09	88
Nicaragua	5	69	710	75	105	10	41	0.08	77
Panama	3	75	4,020	86	101	8	25	1.25	90
Paraguay	6	71	1,170	89	98	..	30	..	78
Peru	27	70	2,020	98	..	7	39	0.18	80
Uruguay	3	75	4,340	95	105	..	15	0.20	98
Venezuela, RB	25	74	4,080	58	104	4	22	..	83

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a. Atlas method; see WDI Statistical methods. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Average of high and low estimates. d. Estimated to be low income (\$735 or less).

Source: 2003 World Development Indicators database, World Bank, 13 April 2003.

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

	Population millions 2002	Life expectancy at birth years 2002	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2002	Primary completion rate % 2000/01-2002/03	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary % 2001/02	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1994-2002 ^b	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2002	Prevalence of HIV, female ^c % ages 15-24 2001	Access to improved water source % 2000
Middle East & North Africa	306	69	2,240	91	91	15	54	..	88
East Asia & Pacific	1,838	69	960	100	..	15	42	0.17	76
Europe & Central Asia	473	69	2,160	97	97	..	37	0.39	91
Latin America & Caribbean	525	71	3,280	87	102	9	34	0.47	86
South Asia	1,401	63	460	78	81	48	95	0.54	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	689	46	450	48	..	..	174	9.44	58
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Algeria	31	71	1,720	96	99	6	49	..	89
Egypt, Arab Rep.	66	69	1,470	91	..	4	39	..	97
Iran, Islamic Rep.	66	69	1,720	123	96	11	41	0.01	92
Iraq	24	63	.. ^d	..	..	16	125	..	85
Jordan	5	72	1,760	98	101	5	33	..	96
Lebanon	4	71	3,990	68	102	3	32	..	100
Libya	5	72	.. ^e	..	103	5	19	..	72
Morocco	30	68	1,170	68	..	9	43	..	80
Saudi Arabia	22	73	8,530	66	94	..	28	..	95
Syrian Arab Republic	17	70	1,130	89	92	7	28	..	80
Tunisia	10	73	1,990	98	100	4	26	..	80
West Bank and Gaza	3	73	1,110	66	..	4
Yemen, Rep.	19	57	490	68	..	46	114	..	69

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a. Atlas method; see WDI Statistical methods. b. Data are for the most recent year available. c. Average of high and low estimates. d. Estimated to be lower middle income (\$736-\$2,935). e. Estimated to be upper middle income (\$2,936-\$9,075).

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

South Asia: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2002	Life expectancy at birth years 2002	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2002	Primary completion rate % 2000/01-2002/03	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary % 2001/02	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1994-2002 ^b	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2002	Prevalence of HIV, female ^c % ages 15-24 2001	Access to improved water source % 2000
South Asia	1,401	63	460	78	81	48	95	0.54	84
East Asia & Pacific	1,838	69	960	100	..	15	42	0.17	76
Europe & Central Asia	473	69	2,160	97	97	..	37	0.39	91
Latin America & Caribbean	525	71	3,280	87	102	9	34	0.47	86
Middle East & North Africa	306	69	2,240	91	91	15	54	..	88
Sub-Saharan Africa	689	46	450	48	..	..	174	9.44	58
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Bangladesh	136	62	380	77	105	48	73	0.01	97
India	1,049	63	470	77	..	47	90	0.71	84
Nepal	24	60	230	73	83	48	83	0.28	88
Pakistan	145	64	420	38	101	0.05	90
Sri Lanka	19	74	850	108	..	33	19	0.04	77

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

Sub-Saharan Africa: regional data from the WDI database

	Population millions 2002	Life expectancy at birth years 2002	GNI per capita Atlas ^a \$ 2002	Primary completion rate % 2000/01-2002/03	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary % 2001/02	Child malnu- trition % under- weight 1994-2002 ^b	Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 2002	Prevalence of HIV, female ^c % ages 15-24 2001	Access to improved water source % 2000
Sub-Saharan Africa	689	46	450	48	..	..	174	9.44	58
East Asia & Pacific	1,838	69	960	100	..	15	42	0.17	76
Europe & Central Asia	473	69	2,160	97	97	..	37	0.39	91
Latin America & Caribbean	525	71	3,280	87	102	9	34	0.47	86
Middle East & North Africa	306	69	2,240	91	91	15	54	..	88
South Asia	1,401	63	460	78	81	48	95	0.54	84
<i>Selected economies:</i>									
Angola	13	47	710	..	..	31	260	5.74	38
Benin	7	53	380	45	65	23	151	3.71	63
Botswana	2	38	3,010	91	102	13	110	37.49	95
Burkina Faso	12	43	250	29	..	34	207	9.73	42
Burundi	7	42	100	27	78	45	208	11.05	78
Cameroon	16	48	550	57	85	22	166	12.67	58
Chad	8	48	210	22	..	28	200	4.28	27
Congo, Dem. Rep.	52	45	100	..	..	31	205	5.91	45
Congo, Rep.	4	52	610	58	87	..	108	7.80	51
Cote d'Ivoire	17	45	620	48	..	21	191	8.31	81
Ethiopia	67	42	100	18	69	47	171	7.82	24
Ghana	20	55	270	59	89	25	97	2.97	73
Kenya	31	46	360	56	97	22	122	15.56	57
Madagascar	16	55	230	41	..	33	135	0.23	47
Malawi	11	38	160	55	..	25	182	14.89	57
Mali	11	41	240	39	..	33	222	2.08	65
Mozambique	18	41	200	22	77	26	205	14.67	57
Niger	11	46	180	21	67	40	264	..	59
Nigeria	133	45	300	..	..	31	201	5.82	62
Rwanda	8	40	230	25	94	24	203	11.20	41
Senegal	10	52	470	49	85	23	138	0.54	78
Sierra Leone	5	37	140	..	..	27	284	7.53	57
South Africa	45	46	2,500	90	101	9	65	25.64	86
Tanzania	35	43	290	58	..	29	165	8.06	68
Uganda	25	43	240	67	..	23	141	4.63	52
Zambia	10	37	340	59	..	28	182	20.98	64
Zimbabwe	13	39	.. ^d	..	95	13	123	33.01	83

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