

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 2000 and 2001, regional GDP grew by 5.5 percent. Although slower than the 7.2 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 44 in 2001, 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 less than a quarter of its roads are paved. But the region leads all developing country regions in high-technology exports, which are 31 percent of manufactured exports.

The developing and transition economies of **Europe and Central Asia** grew at 2.3 in 2001 percent after recovering from a decade of negative growth. Foreign direct investment increased from \$1.2 billion in 1990 to \$30.1 billion in 2001. 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 38 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, despite the decline in 2001. Latin America continues to attract more private capital, \$72 billion in 2001, than any other developing country region. The region also has the highest life expectancy at birth, 71 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, 1.3 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 growth was slower than in any region, except Sub-Saharan Africa and the transition economies of Europe and Central Asia. In 2000-2001, the growth of output per capita was less than 1 percent. With only 1,413 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 has 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: 6.7 percent of GDP, more than double the spending of the next highest region, Europe and Central Asia.

South Asia has the lowest GNI per capita (\$450) and some of the highest levels of child malnutrition in the world, with 53 percent of children below the standards for weight by age. It has the highest rate of youth illiteracy-24 percent for males and 41 percent for females-and, at 34 percent, the lowest rate of access to sanitation facilities. The economy, which grew by 5.5 percent a year in the last decade, in large part to growth in India, depends more heavily on agriculture than any other region. With only about 5 personal computers per 1,000 people, South Asia lags behind other regions in access to information and communications technology.

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, 171 per 1,000 live births. Prevalence of HIV in females is more than 9 percent of women ages 15-24. However, progress has been made in some areas over the past decade. Manufactures exports as a percent of total

People	Population		Life expectancy at birth	Under-5 mortality rate	Youth illiteracy rate		Child malnutrition	Prevalence of HIV, female
	average annual growth %	1980-2001			2001	2001		
	millions	1980-2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	
	2001	1980-2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	
East Asia & Pacific	1,823	1.4	69	44	2	4	15	0.16
Europe & Central Asia	475	0.5	69	38	0	1	..	0.41
Latin America & Caribbean	524	1.8	71	34	5	5	9	0.46
Middle East & North Africa	301	2.6	68	54	14	26	15	..
South Asia	1,378	2.0	63	99	24	41	53	0.55
Sub-Saharan Africa	674	2.7	46	171	18	27	..	9.34

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	%	%
	2001	2000	2000	1990-2000	2000	1999	2000	2000
	2001	2000	2000	1990-2000	2000	1999	2000	2000
East Asia & Pacific	16,301	6,020	27.2	0.2	871	2.1	46	76
Europe & Central Asia	24,066	13,465	39.7	-0.1	2,653	6.6	..	91

Key indicators: regional data from the WDI database

Latin America & Caribbean	20,460	31,530	47.1	0.5	1,181	2.5	77	86
Middle East & North Africa	11,135	1,413	1.5	-0.1	1,368	3.7	85	88
South Asia	5,140	2,777	16.3	0.1	453	0.9	34	84
Sub-Saharan Africa	24,267	8,306	27.3	0.8	669	0.8	53	58

Economy	GNI		GNI per capita		GDP per capita		Gross capital formation % of GDP	Exports of goods and services \$ millions 2001	Debt service to exports %
	Atlas method ^b	Atlas ^b	PPP ^c	Average annual real growth %	Services % of GDP	2000-01			
	\$ billions 2001	\$ 2001	\$ 2001		2001	2001			
East Asia & Pacific	1,640	900	3,790	4.5	36	31	604,321	6.1	
Europe & Central Asia	935	1,970	6,320	2.3	55	22	407,735	11.4	
Latin America & Caribbean	1,876	3,580	6,900	-1.1	60	20	404,153	19.4	
Middle East & North Africa	669	2,220	5,430	1.0	..	22	202,257	11.3	
South Asia	618	450	2,570	3.1	49	22	90,957	12.9	
Sub-Saharan Africa	311	460	1,750	0.7	56	18	113,199	9.0	

States and Markets	Stock market capitalization \$ millions 2002	Military expenditures % of GDP 2001	Expenditures for R&D % of GDP 1989-2000 ^a	Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers	Euromoney credit worthiness rating	High-technology exports	PCs	Paved roads
				per 1,000 people	100=low risk Sept. 2002	% of manufactured exports 2001	per 1,000 people 2001	% of total 1995-2000 ^a
				2001				
East Asia & Pacific	702,049	2.1	1.00	207	37.5	31	19.1	21.2
Europe & Central Asia	234,808	3.0	0.80	375	42.7	8	52.1	91.3
Latin America & Caribbean	419,043	1.3	..	326	43.5	15	59.3	26.9
Middle East & North Africa	124,157	6.7	..	153	45.4	4	32.0	66.3
South Asia	144,085	2.6	..	38	38.7	5	5.3	36.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	212,707	2.0	..	41	28.4	4	9.9	12.9

Global Links	Trade in goods % of GDP 2001	Net private capital flows \$ millions 2001	Total external debt \$ millions 2001	Foreign direct investment % of GDP 2001	Net aid flows			International tourism arrivals thousands 2000
					Total	per capita		
					\$ millions 2001	\$ 2001	% of GNI 2001	
East Asia & Pacific	61.0	36,817	504,125	3.0	7,394	0.5	4	67,164
Europe & Central Asia	65.9	36,162	497,827	3.0	9,783	1.0	21	98,720
Latin America & Caribbean	37.6	72,067	765,395	3.7	5,992	0.3	11	49,861
Middle East & North Africa	45.4	7,462	200,641	1.0	4,838	0.7	16	27,419
South Asia	23.4	3,798	161,657	0.7	5,871	1.0	4	4,496
Sub-Saharan Africa	56.0	11,670	202,976	4.1	13,933	4.6	21	17,931

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