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Statistical Notes

Annual macroeconomic data were obtained from the *Asian Development Outlook (ADO)* and *ADO Update*, South Asia Department's Economic Information System, official and secondary sources, and statistical publications. Social sector data were compiled from various issues of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) *Key Indicators (KI)* and World Bank *World Development Indicators (WDI)*, and from the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators database and WDI Online database.

In tables, a dash (—) indicates data are not available. Where no data are provided, and there is no dash, data are not applicable.

The Statistical Appendix is organized in two sections.

Macroeconomic Indicators. This section presents selected macroeconomic indicators for the eight South Asian countries. The tables are grouped under the following headings:

- national accounts (A1–A4),
- money and prices (A5–A6),
- government finance (A7–A8), and
- external sector (A9–A17).

Unless otherwise indicated, country data in tables A1–A17 are on a fiscal year basis (for details, see the Explanatory Notes). The majority of Bhutan's accounts are recorded on a fiscal year basis, except for its gross domestic product (GDP) data, which are recorded on a calendar year basis. Data presented in these tables are based on the statistics provided by ADB country economists for the *ADO*. For a detailed discussion of statistical sources, methodology, definitions, scope, and limitations, refer to *ADO 2007*.

Regional averages are derived using gross national incomes in current US dollars (World Bank Atlas method) as weights. Where country data are missing for a given year, regional aggregates are computed on the basis of available information only. For annual changes in exports and imports of goods and exports of services (tables A9, A10, and A12) regional aggregates are computed on the basis of a consistent sum (i.e., in cases where country data are missing for a given year, the sum of the prior year used for computing the growth rate excludes the corresponding country data).

GDP and GDP per capita valued at current market prices are presented in table A1. GDP per capita is defined as GDP at current prices divided by total population.

Annual growth rates of GDP (A2) and GDP per capita (A3) for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Bhutan are reported based on GDP valued at constant market prices. For the Maldives, A2 and A3 are based on constant basic prices. For the rest of South Asia (India,

Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka), A2 and A3 are based on GDP valued at constant factor cost.

Shares of the three major sectors—agriculture, industry, and services—for 2001 to 2006 are presented in table A4, based on constant prices. The agriculture sector includes agricultural crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, and forestry; the industry sector includes the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing subsectors such as mining and quarrying, construction, and utilities; and the services sector includes trade, banking, finance, real estate, public administration, and other services.

In the case of Bhutan, previous calendar-year GDP is used as the base or the denominator for all national data presented as a percentage of GDP (A7–A8, A11–A12, A14; and A17).

Data on inflation rates presented in table A5 represent period averages based on the consumer price index (CPI) except for India, which reports the wholesale price index. The CPI for Nepal is for urban consumers only, while the CPI used for deriving inflation in the Maldives only covers the Male' region.

Except for Sri Lanka and India, liquidity growth (A6) is presented as annual percentage change in the end-of-period supply of broad money as represented by M2, which is the sum of currency in circulation plus demand deposits (M1) and quasi-money. Liquidity growth for Sri Lanka is based on M2b (M2 plus time and savings deposits held by commercial banks' foreign currency banking units), while for India broad money is represented by M3 (M2 plus other assets that are less liquid, including deposits with the Reserve Bank of India).

Tables A7 and A8 present central government finance except for India and Pakistan, which report government finance on a consolidated basis. Government revenues (percentage of GDP) generally comprise nonrepayable current and capital receipts plus grants divided by GDP at current prices. In A7, capital receipts for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan are not reported. Grants are likewise not reported in Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. Other items included are revenues from disinvestment in India, and privatization proceeds in Sri Lanka. Expenditures (percentage of GDP) comprise all nonrepayable payments to both current and capital expenses, plus net lending divided by GDP at current prices. Fiscal balance (percentage of GDP) presented in Table A8 is the difference between government revenues and expenditures divided by GDP at current prices.

Annual changes on exports of goods (A9) are reported based on free-on-board (f.o.b.) valuation of exports. Annual changes on imports of goods (A10) are also reported on an f.o.b. basis, except for Afghanistan, Bhutan, and India as these countries report imports on a cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.) basis. Trade balance (A11) is the difference between exports and imports of goods.

Table A12 reports services exports and A13 reports workers' remittances. For Nepal, 2003 data on workers' remittances is from the *Macroeconomic Indicators of Nepal*, Nepal Rastra Bank, December 2003. Services export may include transport and travel services, communication, computers, and other services. Workers' remittances, broadly, are income flows sent by nonresident citizens to recipients in their respective home countries.

Current account balances (percent of GDP) presented in table A14 are based on the sum of the balance of trade for merchandise and services, net factor income, and net transfers divided by GDP at current prices in US dollars.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) presented in table A15 refers to equity capital, reinvested earnings, investment in debt securities, and other capital associated with the transactions of enterprises, net of repatriations and intercompany loan repayments. For Bangladesh, only capital investments passing through banking channels are reported.

Except for the Maldives, Nepal, and Pakistan, gross international reserves (GIR) comprise holdings of special drawing rights (SDR), reserve position in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), foreign exchange, and gold at the end of the given period (A16). GIR comprises foreign assets of the Maldives Monetary Authority; foreign currency reserves with the Nepal Rastra Bank, and net foreign reserves with the State Bank of Pakistan, for these countries.

Table A17 presents outstanding external debt (percentage of GDP) and debt service ratio (percentage of exports of goods and services). For Bangladesh, the sum of exports of goods, nonfactor services, and workers' remittances is the denominator for the ratio.

Social Sector Indicators. This section provides relevant information on social sector status, particularly in terms of health and education, of countries in South Asia, divided into the following groups:

- health indicators (A18–A19),
- education indicators (A20–A21),
- urbanization and inequality indicators (A22–A23), and
- millennium development indicators (A24–A31).

All indicators in tables A18–A22, except for mid-year population in A18, were obtained from WDI online, accessed in April 2007. Mid-year population data in table A18 are consistent with *KI 2006*. Inequality indicators in table A23 are from *WDI 2007*. Millennium development indicators in tables A24–A31 are compiled from *KI 2006* and the Millennium Development Goals Indicators database, accessed in April 2007. For detailed explanations of data definitions and sources, methodology, scope and limitations, please refer to the appropriate reference documents and data bases.

Macroeconomic Indicators

National Accounts

Table A1: GDP and Per Capita GDP (current market prices)

	GDP (\$ billion)		Per Capita GDP (\$)	
	2001	2006	2001	2006
South Asia	619.7	1,136.9	468.1	794.5
Afghanistan	2.5	8.4	115.1	335.3
Bangladesh	47.0	62.0	361.7	446.5
Bhutan	0.5	1.0	693.4	1266.6
India	478.3	911.2	460.8	812.1
Maldives	0.6	0.9	2,165.8	3,107.5
Nepal	5.6	8.1	241.2	311.8
Pakistan	72.0	126.9	513.3	816.6
Sri Lanka	15.7	27.0	840.8	1,288.4

Table A2: Growth Rate of GDP (annual change, %)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Asia	5.1	3.7	7.8	7.4	8.7	8.8	7.6	8.0
Afghanistan	—	28.6	15.7	8.0	14.0	8.0	12.2	10.0
Bangladesh	5.3	4.4	5.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.5	7.0
Bhutan	7.2	10.0	7.6	6.8	6.5	9.0	18.0	10.0
India	5.8	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.0	9.4	7.8	8.3
Maldives	3.5	6.5	8.5	9.5	-4.6	19.1	7.3	12.1
Nepal	4.8	-0.4	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.8
Pakistan	2.0	3.1	4.7	7.5	9.0	6.6	7.0	6.5
Sri Lanka	-1.5	4.0	6.0	5.4	6.0	7.4	6.1	6.0

Table A3: Growth Rate of Per Capita GDP (annual change, %)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Asia	3.3	2.2	6.2	5.5	7.0	7.2	6.2	6.7
Afghanistan	—	—	12.7	5.4	10.4	4.9	8.9	6.9
Bangladesh	5.2	3.1	3.8	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.6
Bhutan	4.6	7.3	4.9	4.2	4.1	6.6	15.4	7.6
India	3.9	2.1	6.7	5.8	7.3	7.9	6.5	6.8
Maldives	1.7	4.8	6.8	8.0	-6.2	17.3	5.7	—
Nepal	2.2	-13.6	13.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
Pakistan	0.0	3.0	4.8	4.3	6.7	4.5	5.0	—
Sri Lanka	-2.9	2.5	0.7	3.9	4.5	5.8	4.5	4.5

Table A4: Shares of Major Sectors (% of GDP)

	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
South Asia	24.2	19.2	25.0	26.7	50.8	54.2
Afghanistan	—	30.9	—	26.2	—	42.9
Bangladesh	25.0	21.8	26.2	29.0	48.8	49.2
Bhutan	27.9	21.3	36.5	38.5	35.6	40.2
India	24.0	18.5	25.0	26.6	51.0	54.9
Maldives	9.2	8.6	14.5	15.5	76.3	75.9
Nepal	38.0	38.8	23.5	22.4	38.5	38.8
Pakistan	24.9	21.3	23.8	25.9	51.3	52.8
Sri Lanka	20.1	16.8	27.4	27.0	52.5	56.2

Money and Prices

Table A5: Inflation Rate (annual change, %) ^a

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Asia	3.8	3.5	5.0	6.3	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.4
Afghanistan	—	5.1	24.1	13.2	12.3	6.4	5.9	5.0
Bangladesh	1.9	2.8	4.4	5.8	6.5	7.2	7.2	6.5
Bhutan	3.4	2.9	2.1	3.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
India	3.7	3.4	5.4	6.4	4.4	5.4	5.0	5.0
Maldives	0.7	4.2	-1.3	-1.7	1.3	2.7	4.0	4.0
Nepal	2.4	2.9	4.8	4.0	4.5	8.0	5.3	5.4
Pakistan	4.4	3.5	3.1	4.6	9.3	7.9	7.3	6.5
Sri Lanka	12.1	10.2	2.6	7.9	10.6	9.6	10.0	9.0

^a CPI, except for India (WPI)

Table A6: Liquidity Growth (annual change, %) ^a

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South Asia	13.7	14.5	16.7	13.5	20.5	20.0
Afghanistan	—	—	50.5	41.8	14.1	21.1
Bangladesh	16.6	13.1	15.6	13.8	16.8	19.5
Bhutan	5.5	17.6	28.7	4.0	10.7	24.8
India	14.1	14.7	16.7	12.3	21.2	20.8
Maldives	9.1	19.5	14.5	32.7	11.7	20.6
Nepal	15.2	4.4	9.8	12.8	8.3	15.6
Pakistan	9.0	15.4	18.0	19.6	19.3	15.2
Sri Lanka	13.6	13.4	15.3	19.6	19.1	17.8

^a M2, except for India (M3) and Sri Lanka (M2b). For India, M3 includes deposits with the Reserve Bank of India. For Sri Lanka, M2b includes time and savings deposits held by commercial banks' foreign currency banking units.

Government Finance

Table A7: Revenues and Expenditure (% of GDP)

	Tax Revenue		Total Revenue		Expenditure	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
South Asia	12.9	15.4	16.5	19.1	25.4	25.0
Afghanistan	—	5.4	—	15.2	—	18.9
Bangladesh	7.6	8.5	9.0	10.7	14.0	13.9
Bhutan	9.6	10.2	43.3	36.7	55.7	43.8
India	13.8	16.8	17.7	20.5	27.6	26.9
Maldives	—	—	33.0	61.5	37.7	68.6
Nepal	9.5	10.3	13.0	14.9	17.5	16.7
Pakistan	10.5	10.6	13.1	14.2	17.4	18.5
Sri Lanka	14.6	15.3	16.6	17.0	27.5	26.2

Table A8: Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South Asia	-8.9	-8.5	-7.5	-6.6	-6.6	-5.9
Afghanistan	—	-0.1	-3.0	-1.2	0.9	-3.8
Bangladesh	-5.0	-4.6	-3.4	-3.2	-3.4	-3.3
Bhutan	-12.4	-5.4	-11.0	2.0	-11.0	-7.1
India	-9.9	-9.6	-8.5	-7.5	-7.4	-6.3
Maldives	-4.7	-4.9	-3.4	-1.6	-10.9	-7.1
Nepal	-4.5	-3.9	-1.5	-1.0	-0.8	-1.8
Pakistan	-4.3	-4.3	-3.7	-2.4	-3.3	-4.3
Sri Lanka	-10.8	-8.9	-8.0	-8.2	-8.7	-9.2

External Sector

Table A9: Exports—Goods (annual change, %)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Asia	0.1	13.6	20.8	24.0	21.0	19.4	14.5	14.8
Afghanistan	—	82.1	46.7	-13.3	9.1	5.1	7.3	5.5
Bangladesh	12.6	-7.6	9.5	15.9	14.0	21.6	20.0	18.0
Bhutan	-12.9	4.1	8.9	39.7	18.0	61.0	—	—
India	-1.6	20.3	23.3	28.5	23.4	20.9	16.0	15.0
Maldives	1.4	20.1	14.9	19.1	-10.7	39.4	15.5	—
Nepal	11.7	-20.3	-13.8	14.8	11.0	4.2	4.7	6.0
Pakistan	9.1	2.3	19.1	13.8	16.2	13.8	3.4	15.0
Sri Lanka	-12.8	-2.4	9.2	12.2	10.2	8.5	7.0	8.0

Table A10: Imports—Goods (annual change, %)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Asia	-1.7	8.8	22.2	39.2	30.0	22.0	18.0	17.9
Afghanistan	—	52.5	50.9	2.3	11.5	13.8	6.3	4.3
Bangladesh	11.4	-8.7	13.1	13.0	20.6	12.1	20.0	18.0
Bhutan	1.1	8.6	1.6	27.3	63.2	-3.5	—	—
India	-2.8	14.5	24.1	48.6	32.0	22.3	20.0	19.2
Maldives	1.3	-0.5	20.2	36.3	16.1	24.4	13.8	—
Nepal	6.7	-15.3	7.1	15.9	12.1	18.4	6.5	10.0
Pakistan	6.2	-7.5	20.1	20.0	37.8	31.4	8.9	13.5
Sri Lanka	-18.4	2.2	9.3	19.9	10.8	15.7	8.0	9.0

Table A11: Trade Balance (% of GDP)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Asia	-2.8	-2.3	-2.5	-4.9	-6.5	-7.3	-8.5	-9.5
Afghanistan	-38.0	-29.8	-41.2	-37.4	-34.6	-36.1	-32.4	-28.8
Bangladesh	-4.3	-3.7	-4.3	-4.1	-5.5	-4.6	-5.1	-5.6
Bhutan	-18.1	-18.4	-14.9	-14.8	-29.0	-11.5	—	—
India	-2.4	-2.1	-2.3	-4.8	-6.4	-7.1	-8.7	-9.6
Maldives	-39.5	-33.2	-38.0	-49.4	-65.9	-63.7	-63.6	—
Nepal	-13.7	-12.6	-15.4	-15.6	-16.1	-18.9	-19.1	—
Pakistan	-1.8	-0.4	-0.5	-1.2	-4.0	-6.5	-5.2	—
Sri Lanka	-7.3	-8.5	-8.4	-11.2	-10.7	-12.5	-12.0	—

Table A12: Exports—Services

	Annual Change (%)						Percentage of GDP	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2006
South Asia	5.8	20.0	28.7	50.8	38.5	30.8	3.4	7.8
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	-10.6	14.0	2.5	4.2	27.4	10.1	1.6	2.1
Bhutan	76.0	-5.6	-15.2	25.6	48.3	31.2	7.0	7.3
India	5.4	21.1	29.4	61.0	42.0	32.5	3.6	8.9
Maldives	1.6	2.5	19.0	17.6	-36.4	46.5	59.2	51.0
Nepal	—	—	—	—	-22.5	1.5	—	4.5
Pakistan	-2.5	38.5	46.4	-2.5	32.6	23.0	2.0	3.7
Sri Lanka	42.2	-6.4	11.3	8.2	0.9	5.5	8.6	6.0

Table A13: Workers' Remittances (\$ million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South Asia	19,884	23,366	31,595	30,676	35,403	41,300
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	1,882	2,501	3,062	3,372	3,848	4,802
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—
India ^a	15,760	17,189	22,182	21,075	24,560	28,223
Maldives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal ^b	—	—	700	794	908	1,349
Pakistan	1,087	2,389	4,237	3,872	4,169	4,600
Sri Lanka	1,155	1,287	1,414	1,564	1,918	2,326

^a Data from Reserve Bank of India.

^b 2003 data from Macroeconomic Indicators of Nepal, December 2005, Nepal Rastra Bank.

Table A14: Current Account Balance (% of GDP) ^a

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Asia	0.3	1.2	2.3	-0.2	-1.2	-1.4	-2.3	-2.2
Afghanistan	—	-3.7	3.0	1.8	0.6	-2.3	-4.3	-5.1
Bangladesh	-2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	0.9	0.6	0.2
Bhutan	-9.8	-13.4	-15.5	-11.6	-29.7	-2.4	3.0	3.0
India	0.7	1.2	2.3	-0.4	-1.1	-1.1	-2.2	-2.2
Maldives	-9.8	-5.6	-4.5	-15.8	-36.0	-39.8	-38.3	-15.0
Nepal	4.9	4.3	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.4	1.0	1.0
Pakistan	-0.7	1.8	3.8	1.3	-1.6	-4.5	-5.0	-3.9
Sri Lanka	-1.4	-1.4	-0.4	-3.2	-2.8	-4.9	-2.5	-2.4

^a For Bhutan, % of GDP of prior calendar year.

Table A15: Foreign Direct Investment (\$ million)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South Asia	7,149	6,153	5,753	7,807	10,572	24,424
Afghanistan	—	50	58	187	271	232
Bangladesh	550	391	376	385	800	675
Bhutan	0	2	2	3	9	6
India	6,130	5,035	4,322	6,051	7,722	19,531
Maldives	12	12	14	15	10	14
Nepal	0	-4	12	0	2	-6
Pakistan	286	485	798	949	1,524	3,521
Sri Lanka	172	181	171	217	234	451

Table A16: Gross International Reserves

	\$ Million		Months of Import Coverage	
	2001	2006	2001	2006
South Asia	59,816	220,643	6.8	8.4
Afghanistan	—	1,838	—	4.5
Bangladesh	1,307	3,484	1.6	2.7
Bhutan	293	479	15.8	12.1
India	54,106	199,179	9.3	9.9
Maldives	94	232	2.5	2.7
Nepal	1,002	1,834	7.0	7.7
Pakistan	1,677	10,760	1.4	3.5
Sri Lanka	1,338	2,837	2.3	2.9

Table A17: External Debt

	% of GDP		Debt Service ^a (% of exports of goods and services)	
	2001	2006	2001	2006
South Asia	25.8	19.5	14.8	9.1
Afghanistan	—	19.7	—	1.3
Bangladesh	31.2	30.5	6.6	3.9
Bhutan	53.1	81.3	4.7	5.4
India	20.7	16.4	13.4	4.8
Maldives	35.1	61.9	4.3	4.5
Nepal	47.7	39.2	6.8	8.4
Pakistan	48.9	27.8	32.6	13.3
Sri Lanka	55.6	47.0	13.2	12.7

^a Includes remittances for Bangladesh

Social Sector Indicators

Health

Table A18: Demographics

Population	Mid-year Population (million)	Population Density (people per km ²)	Population Growth (annual % change)	Fertility Rate (births per woman)	Birth Rate (crude; per 1,000 people)	Age Dependency Ratio
South Asia	1,467.7	307.5	1.6	3.1	25.1	0.6
Afghanistan	23.6	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	137.0	1,089.5	1.9	3.0	26.7	0.6
Bhutan	0.8	19.5	2.4	4.2	30.0	0.8
India	1,107.0	368.2	1.4	2.9	24.1	0.6
Maldives	0.3	1,097.3	2.5	4.1	30.8	0.8
Nepal	25.3	189.7	2.0	3.5	29.4	0.7
Pakistan	154.0	202.1	2.4	4.3	27.2	0.7
Sri Lanka	19.7	303.0	0.8	1.9	18.6	0.5

km²= square kilometer Note: Data are from 2005 except that data for fertility and birth rate are for 2004.

Table A19: Child Health Indicators

Population	Malnutrition (% of children under 5)				Treatment (% of children under 5)			
	Height -for- age		Weight -for- Age		ARI	Year of Data		Year of Data
	Year of Data	Year of Data	Year of Data	Year of Data		Diarrhea		
South Asia	43.5	2004	45.3	2004	21	2004	22	1999
Afghanistan	—		39.3	2004	28	2003	48	2003
Bangladesh	43.0	2004	47.5	2004	20	2004	35	2000
Bhutan	40.0	1999	18.7	1999	—		—	
India	44.9	1999	46.7	1999	64	1999	22	1999
Maldives	24.8	2001	30.2	2001	22	2001	43	2001
Nepal	50.5	2001	48.3	2001	24	2001	—	
Pakistan	36.8	2001	37.8	2002	—		—	
Sri Lanka	13.9	2001	29.7	2001	—		—	

ARI=acute respiratory infection.

Education

Table A20: Primary Education Indicators

Population	Gross Enrollment Ratio	Net Enrollment Ratio	Repetition Rate	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
	(%)	(%)	(% of total enrollment)	
South Asia	110.5	87.1	4.1	40.1
Afghanistan	92.9	—	—	65.2
Bangladesh	108.9	93.8	7.0	53.5
Bhutan	—	—	12.9	37.9
India	116.2	89.7	3.2	40.2
Maldives	103.5	89.7	11.3	18.2
Nepal	113.3	78.0	21.7	39.7
Pakistan	82.1	66.2	—	37.5
Sri Lanka	97.7	97.1	5.1	22.5

Note: All data are from 2004 except as follows: Gross Enrollment Ratio, Nepal (2005); Net Enrollment Ratio, the Maldives (2002) and Nepal (2003); Repetition Rate, Bhutan (2002) and Sri Lanka (1998); Pupil-Teacher Ratio, Nepal (2005), Bangladesh and the Maldives (2003), and Bhutan (2002).

Table A21: Postprimary Education and Literacy

Population	Progression to Secondary School	Gross Secondary Enrollment Ratio	Gross Tertiary Enrollment Ratio	Literacy Rate	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	Adult (% of people ages 15 and above)	Youth (% of people ages 15–24)
South Asia	84.8	49.3	10.4	59.5	74.3
Afghanistan	—	15.6	1.1	28.1	34.3
Bangladesh	95.4	51.3	6.5	—	—
Bhutan	82.5	—	—	—	—
India	85.1	53.5	11.8	61.0	76.4
Maldives	60.2	72.8	0.2	96.3	98.2
Nepal	75.8	45.7	5.6	48.6	70.1
Pakistan	69.0	27.2	3.2	49.9	65.5
Sri Lanka	97.0	82.5	—	90.7	95.6

Note: Data are for 2004 except as follows: Progression to Secondary School, Afghanistan, India, Nepal, and South Asia (2003); Bangladesh, the Maldives, and Sri Lanka (2002); and Bhutan (2000); Gross Secondary Enrollment Ratio, Bangladesh (2003) and Nepal (2005); and Gross Tertiary Enrollment Ratio: Bangladesh (2003).

Urbanization and Inequality Indicators

Table A22: Migration and Urbanization

Population	Rural Population			Urban Population		
	(% of total)			(% of total)		
	1965	1985	2005	1965	1985	2005
South Asia	82.4	76.4	71.5	17.6	23.6	28.5
Afghanistan	90.6	83.1	77.1	9.4	16.9	22.9
Bangladesh	93.8	82.5	74.9	6.2	17.5	25.1
Bhutan	96.6	93.8	88.9	3.4	6.2	11.1
India	81.2	75.7	71.3	18.8	24.3	28.7
Maldives	88.5	74.5	70.4	11.5	25.5	29.6
Nepal	96.3	92.6	84.2	3.7	7.4	15.8
Pakistan	76.5	70.7	65.1	23.5	29.3	34.9
Sri Lanka	82.4	82.0	84.9	17.6	18.0	15.1

Table A23: Inequality in Selected Countries in South Asia

Population	Year	Gini Index	Income Share				
			1st Quintile	2nd Quintile	3rd Quintile	4th Quintile	5th Quintile
Bangladesh	2000	33.4	8.6	12.1	15.6	21.0	42.7
India	2004	36.8	8.1	11.3	14.9	20.4	45.3
Nepal	2004	47.2	6.0	9.0	12.4	18.0	54.6
Pakistan	2002	30.6	9.3	13.0	16.3	21.1	40.3
Sri Lanka	2002	40.2	7.0	10.5	14.2	20.4	48.0

Millennium Development Indicators

Table A24: Goal 1—Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Country	Population Below \$1 (PPP) per Day Consumption, Percent			Population Undernourished, Percent	
	1990	Latest Year		1990–1992	2001–2003
		2000	Year		
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	34	30	2003	35	30
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—
India	42	31	2003	25	20
Maldives	—	1	2004	17	11
Nepal	44	25	2004	20	17
Pakistan	48	20	2003	24	23
Sri Lanka	4	1	2003	28	22

PPP=purchasing power parity.

Table A25: Goal 2—Achieve Universal Primary Education

Country	Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education				Percent of Pupils Starting Grade 1 Reaching Grade 5			
	1990	2000	Latest Year		1991	2000	Latest Year	
			Data	Year			Data	Year
Afghanistan	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangladesh	71	89	94	2004	—	66	65	2003
Bhutan	14	—	—	—	82	91	91	2000
India	—	82	90	2004	59	59	79	2003
Maldives	87	96	90	2002	—	—	—	—
Nepal	81	70	78	2003	51	46	61	2004
Pakistan	33	58	66	2004	—	—	70	2004
Sri Lanka	90	—	97	2004	92	—	—	—

Note: Data for Bhutan and India in the 1991 column are from 1993.

Table A26: Goal 3—Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Country	Gender Parity Index in Primary Level Enrolment			Gender Parity Index in Secondary Level Enrolment			Gender Parity Index in Tertiary Level Enrolment		
	1991	Latest Year		1991	Latest Year		1991	Latest Year	
	Afghanistan	0.55	0.44	2004	0.51	0.21	2004	0.48	0.28
Bangladesh	0.86	1.03	2004	0.52	1.11	2003	0.20	0.50	2002
Bhutan	0.76	—		—	—		—	—	
India	0.76	0.93	2004	0.60	0.80	2004	0.54	0.66	2004
Maldives	0.97	0.97	2004	1.02	1.14	2004	—	2.37	2004
Nepal	0.63	0.91	2005	0.46	0.86	2005	0.33	0.40	2004
Pakistan	—	0.73	2004	0.48	0.73	2004	0.58	0.80	2004
Sri Lanka	0.95	0.99	2003	1.08	1.00	2004	0.55	—	

Table A27: Goal 4—Reduce Child Mortality

Country	Children Under-Five Mortality Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
	(per 1,000 live births)		(0–1 year old, per 1,000 live births)	
	1990	2004	1990	2004
Afghanistan	260	257	168	165
Bangladesh	149	77	100	56
Bhutan	166	80	107	70
India	123	85	84	62
Maldives	111	46	79	35
Nepal	145	76	100	59
Pakistan	130	101	100	80
Sri Lanka	32	14	26	12

Table A28: Goal 5—Improve Maternal Health

Country	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)		Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (percentage)			
	1990	2000	Base Year		Latest Year	
	Afghanistan	1,700	1,900	9	1990	14
Bangladesh	850	380	10	1994	13	2004
Bhutan	1,600	420	16	1990	37	2003
India	570	540	34	1993	43	2000
Maldives ^a	390	110	55	1990	70	2001
Nepal	1,500	740	7	1991	15	2004
Pakistan	340	500	19	1991	23	2001
Sri Lanka	140	92	85	1990	96	2000

^a Data in the 1990 column for the Maldives are actually from 1995.

Table A29: Goal 6—Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

Country	People Living with HIV (15–49 years old, percentage)		Prevalence of Malaria (per 100,000 people)	Prevalence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	
	2001	2005	2000	1990	2004
	Afghanistan	—	<0.1	937	826
Bangladesh	—	<0.1	40	640	435
Bhutan	—	<0.1	285	371	184
India	0.8	0.9	7	570	312
Maldives	—	—	—	155	57
Nepal	0.4	0.5	33	616	257
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	58	430	329
Sri Lanka	<0.1	<0.1	1,110	109	91

HIV=human immunodeficiency virus.

Table A30: Goal 7—Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Country	Proportion of the Population Using Improved Drinking Water Sources		Proportion of the Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities		Slum Population as Percentage of Urban Population	
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2001
Afghanistan	4	39	3	34	98.5	98.5
Bangladesh	72	74	20	39	87.3	84.7
Bhutan	—	62	—	70	70.0	44.1
India	70	86	14	33	60.8	55.5
Maldives	96	83	—	59	—	—
Nepal	70	90	11	35	96.9	92.4
Pakistan	83	91	37	59	78.7	73.6
Sri Lanka	68	79	69	91	24.8	13.6

Table A31: Goal 8—Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Country	Debt Service as Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services and Net Income from Abroad			
	1990	2000	Latest Year	
Afghanistan	—	—	—	
Bangladesh	34.8	10.7	6.9	2004
Bhutan	5.3	4.7	4.7	2002
India	29.3	15.4	18.1	2003
Maldives	4.0	4.0	4.5	2004
Nepal	15.2	7.3	8.9	2004
Pakistan	22.9	20.7	22.8	2004
Sri Lanka	14.8	10.8	8.8	2004