

Introduction

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in 1985 with a broad objective of promoting the welfare of the people of South Asia through regional cooperation. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are the founder members of the organization from its establishment. The number of member States reaches to eight when Afghanistan became a member of SAARC in 2007.

The SAARC Group on Statistics (SAARCSTAT) was formed in 2004 to commence cooperation in the field of statistics among the member states. So far, seven meetings of heads of SAARC Statistical Organization have been held in different countries. The last meeting was held in Sri-Lanka in 2015. These meetings have been very fruitful in sharing experiences and promoting statistical system in South Asia region. Various decisions and initiatives have been taken in the subsequent meetings to develop common concepts, classifications and standards for the production of comparable statistics and indicators of the region. As per the decision of the fourth meeting of the heads of SAARC statistical organizations, a leaflet "SAARC in Figures" has been initiated to publish by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal.

The present issue "SAARC in Figures 2016", a concise leaflet attempts to present statistical facts and figures on various social and economic situations of the member countries under nineteen broad headings. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Nepal is pleased to bring out this third issue of the "SAARC in Figures" and believes that the leaflet would be helpful to briefly introduce the region. Besides, the leaflet would be useful to envisage the regional development agenda post-2015 for this region.

CBS would like to thank all the NSOs of the member states and other concerned agencies for supplying information for this issue. Comments and constructive suggestions that would be useful to improve future issues are heartily welcome.

central Bureau of Statistics
Kathmandu, Nepal
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SAARC in Figures 2016

1 . Population and Demography

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka	Remarks (Comments obtained from India)
Population ('000)	29157.1 (2016)	158.9 (2015)	757 (2015)	1210569 (2011)	331 (2012)	26494.5 (2011)	191710 (2015)	20966 (2015)	
Population growth rate (%)	2.03 (2016)	1.37 (2015)	1.8 (2005)	1.8 (2011)	1.69 (2006)	1.35 (2011)	1.92 (2015)	0.9 (2015)	
Population density	44.6 (2016)	1077 (2015)	19.7 (2015)	382 (2011)	1053 (2010)	180 (2011)	241 (2015)	334 (2015)	
Sex ratio	104.9 (2016)	100.3 (2015)	108.1 (2015)	106.07 (2011)	103 (2006)	94.2 (2011)	106.8 (2015)	94.0 (2012)	
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	NA	18.8 (2015)	18.5 (2012)	21.6 (2012)	22 (2010)	21.8 (2011)	26.1 (2015)	16 (2015)	
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	NA	5.1 (2015)	8.5 (2012)	7.0 (2012)	3 (2010)	7.3 (2011)	6.8 (2015)	6.3 (2015)	
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	NA	2.1 (2015)	2.1 (2012)	2.4 (2012)	2.1 (2006)	2.5 (2011)	3.2 (2015)	2.4 (2012)	
Life expectancy at birth, Males (Years)	NA	69.4 (2015)	67.3 (2013)	64.6 (2006-10)	73 (2012)	65.5 (2011)	62.5 (2015)	72.0 (2012)	
Life expectancy at birth, Females (Years)	NA	72.0 (2015)	68.9 (2013)	67.7 (2006-10)	74.8 (2012)	67.9 (2011)	67.3 (2015)	78.6 (2012)	

2. Urbanization and International Migration

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Urban population (% of total population)	23.6 (2016)	28.76 (2015)	31.0 (2012)	31.2 (2011)	35 (2006)	17.1 (2011)	77.9 (2015)	18.2 (2012)
Absentee Population (Abroad) ('000)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2681 (2006)	1921.5 (2011)	NA	NA
Foreign population ('000)	NA	NA	NA	NA	79 (2012)	138.9 (2011)	NA	NA

3. Child and Maternal Health (2009)

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Infant mortality (per 1000 live births)	134	29 (2015)	30.0 (2013)	42 (2012)	9 (2012)	46 (2011)	66 (2015)	8.2 (2013)
Under five mortality (per 1000 live births)	199	36 (2015)	37.3 (2013)	52 (2012)	11 (2012)	54 (2011)	18.7 (2015)	10.0 (2013)
Underweight children under five year (%)	39.3 (2004)	45 (2010)	12.7 (2010)	43 (2005-06)	30.4 (2001)	28.8 (2011)	81 (2012)	17.0 (2013)
Children under 1 immunized against measles (%)	76	84 (2014)	97.2 (2013)	74.1 (2009)	99 (2012)	88 (2011)	84 (2015)	99.5 (2015)
DPT3 immunisation (%)	83	NA	97 (2012)	55.3 (2005-06)	99.5 (2012)	91.3 (2011)	88 (2015)	99.0 (2015)

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100000 live births)	1400 (2008)	181 (2015)	86.0 (2013)	178 (2012)	13 (2012)	229 (2010)	260 (2011)	22.0 (2010)
Antenatal care coverage at least four visits (%)	NA	31.2 (2014)	81.7 (2013)	47.9 (2005-06)	85	50.1 (2011)	28 (2007)	93.0 (2007)
Birth attended by skilled health personnel	24 (2008)	42.1 (2014)	89 (2014)	83.4 (2012)	96 (2012)	36 (2011)	58 (2015)	99.0 (2007)

4. Contraceptive and HIV/AIDS

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Contraceptive prevalence rate 15-49 years female	23 (2008)	62.1 (2015)	65.6 (2010)	56.3 (2005-06)	23.6 (2012)	49.7 (2011)	32 (2015)	68.4 (2007)
HIV prevalence rate	NA	0.1 (2012)	0.2 (2012)	0.3 (2011)	0.01 (2010)	0.12 (2013)	0.1 (2009)	<0.1 (2015)
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (female)	NA	62.4 (2014)	NA	17.3 (2005-06)	NA	25.8 (2011)	NA	17.3 (2007)
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (male)	NA	18 (2007)	NA	33.0 (2005-06)	NA	33.9 (2011)	NA	NA
Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (total) (Aged 15-24 yrs)	NA	NA	23.2 (2013)	NA	NA	36.4 (2014)	NA	NA

5. Prevalence of Malaria and Tuberculosis (2009)

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Malaria per 100000 population	238 (2015)	281 (2014)	6.1 (2013)	106 (2012)	0 (2012)	450	40 (2011)	0.24 (2014)
Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100000 population	340 (2015)	79.4 (2010)	1.5 (2011)	249 (2012)	30 (2012)	238 (2011)	NA	NA
Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100000 population	189	227 (2014)	225 (2013)	181 (2012)	39 (2010)	163	230 (2011)	44.5 (2015)
Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS %	48	43 (2010)	85 (2012)	59 (2011)	45 (2012)	90 (2011)	91 (2012-13)	68.4 (2015)

6. Health Care and Resources

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Doctors (Physicians) per 10000 population	3 (2015)	4 (2014)	3.3 (2014)	13.5 (2011)	16 (2010)	4.7 (2011)	10 (2015)	8.5 (2014)
Hospital beds per 10000 population	5 (2015)	8 (2014)	18 (2012)	5.7 (2011)	23 (2009)	NA	6 (2015)	38.6 (2014)
Total health expenditure as % of GDP	7.4 (2009)	0.7 (2014)	2.4 (2014-15)	1.4 (2012-13)	8 (2009)	1.1 (2011)	0.42 (2015)	106 (2015)

7. Education and Literacy

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Net enrolment rate in primary education (%)	77.2	97.7 (2015)	95.2 (2015)	90.8 (2012-13)	93.6 (2012)	95.3 (2012)	67 (2014-15)	97.5 (2015)
Survival rate to last grade of primary education (%)	NA	81.3 (2015)	83 (2015)	80.1 (2012-13)	116 (2011)	84.2 (2012)	69 (2014-15)	99.3 (2015)
Literacy rate (6 years and over) (%)	NA	63.6 (2015)	63 (2012)	74.0 (2011)	93.8	65.9 (2011)	60 (2014-15)	95.7 (2012)
Adult literacy rate (15 years and over) (%)	NA	64.6 (2015)	55 (2015)	66.0 (2007-08)	95.8 (2006)	60 (2006)	57 (2014-15)	93.3 (2015)
Public expenditure on education as percent of GDP	NA	1.85 (2015)	5.1 (2014 - 15)	3.3 (2012-13)	8.1	3.6 (2010-11)	2.1 (2013-14)	2.0 (2015)

Literacy Rate (7 years and over for India)

8. Employment and Labour Force

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Labour force participation rate	54.2 (2009)	60.7 (2013)	62.6 (2014)	55.9 (2011-12)	53.8 (2009)	71.5 (2008)	45.2 (2014-15)	53.3 (2014)
Unemployment rate	7 (2009)	4.3 (2013)	2.6 (2014)	2.3 (2011-12)	11.7 (2009)	2.1 (2008)	5.9 (2014-15)	4.3 (2014)
Employment in agriculture (%)	69.6 (2004)	45.1 (2013)	60.2 (2011)	48.9 (2011-12)	4.2 (2009)	73.9 (2008)	42.3 (2014-15)	28.5 (2014)

Age 15+, US (PS-SS) for India

9. Poverty and Inequality

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Population living below the national poverty line	42 (2007)	24.8 (2015)	12.04 (2012)	21.9 (2011)	15	25.2 (2011)	12.4 (2008)	6.7 (2012/13)
Proportion of population below \$ 1.25 (PPP) a day	NA	49.6 (2005)	<2 (2012)	NA	8 (2010)	55.1 (2005)	21.4 (2008)	NA
Gini coefficient	NA	0.458 (2010)	0.36 (2012)	NA	0.37 (2010)	32.8 (2011)	0.275 (2011)	0.48 (2012-13)
Human development index 2014#	0.465	0.570	0.605	0.609	0.706	0.548	0.538	0.757
HDI rank in 2014#	171	142	132	130	104	145	147	73

10. Women and Empowerment

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Female headed household (%)	NA	12.7 (2015)	29.3 (2012)	0.1 (2011)	56.1 (2009)	25.7 (2011)	NA	24.3 (2012)
Women in national Parliament %	27 (2010)	70 (2014)	8.3 (2014)	0.1 (2014)	7 (2010)	29.5 (2015)	22 (2012)	5.8 (2015-16)

11. National Accounts

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka	at factor cost in IRs Crore for India
GDP at PPP (USD, million)	NA	461 (2012)	NA	938876 (2012-13)	5755 (2012)	NA	NA	NA	NA
GDP per capita at PPP (USD)	NA	3123 (2014)	NA	77148 (2012-13)	9332	NA	NA	3925 (2015)	at factor cost in IRs Crore for India
GNI per capita (USD)	NA	1316 (2015)	2431.7 (2014)	76188 (2012-13)	NA	737.33 (2014)	1512 (2014-15P)	3837 (2015)	at factor cost in IRs Crore for India
Growth rate of real GDP	-2.4 (2016)	6.55 (2015)	5.46 (2014)	4.5 (2012-13)	0.9 (2012)	4.58 (2014)	4.24 (2014-15P)	4.8 (2015)	at factor cost
Private consumption expenditure (% of GDP)	84.1 (2016)	72.44 (2015)	46.41 (2014)	57.1 (2012-13)	NA	81.51 (2014)	79.2 (2014-15P)	70.4 (2015)	
Gross domestic capital formation (% of GDP)	19.4 (2016)	28.89 (2015)	57.7 (2014)	34.8 (2012-13)	NA	38.8 (2014)	15.12 (2014-15P)	30.1 (2015)	
Export of goods and services (% of GDP)	7 (2016)	17.34 (2015)	36.3 (2014)	24.0 (2012-13)	NA	11.51 (2014)	10.95 (2014-15P)	20.5 (2015)	
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	49.3 (2016)	24.75 (2015)	57.3 (2014)	30.7 (2012-13)	NA	40.75 (2014)	17.11 (2014-15P)	28.0 (2015)	
Gross domestic saving (% of GDP)	3.6 (2016)	22.16 (2015)	36.7 (2014)	30.1 (2012-13)	NA	11.92 (2014)	15.08 (2014-15P)	22.6 (2015)	

12. Money, Finance and Prices

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Growth rate of CPI	3.8 (2016)	6.41 (2015)	4.58 (2015)	10.1 (2013)	6.9 (2012)	7.2 (2014-15)	2.8 (2014-15)	3.8 (2015)
Growth rate of food CPI	4.0 (2016)	6.68 (2015)	8.63 (2013)	12.1 (2013)	5.23 (2011)	9.6 (2014-15)	2.1 (2014-15)	5.2 (2015)
Money supply M2 (% of GDP)	22.6	51.96 (2015)	57.17 (2014)	NA	62 (2012)	88.4 (2014-15)	40.8 (2014-15)	36.3 (2015)
Government revenue as percent of GDP	8.7 (2009)	10.78 (2015)	20.14 (2014)	NA	28.9 (2012)	19.1 (2014-15)	10.0 (2014-15)	13.1 (2015)
Government expenditure as percent of GDP	21.8 (2009)	15.81 (2015)	30.85 (2014)	NA	43.8 (2012)	24.0 (2014-15)	13.4 (2014-15)	13.5 (2014)
Fiscal balance as % of GDP	-13.1 (2009)	-4.6 (2015)	-2.4 (2014-15)	NA	-13 (2012)	-2.2 (2014-15)	-3.4 (2014-15)	-7.4 (2015)
Official exchange rate (per USD, annual average)	46.45	77.67 (2015)	61.03 (2014)	53.44 (2012)	15.4 (2012)	99.2 (2014-15)	104.1 (2014-15)	135.9 (2015)

13. Globalization

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Trade in goods balance (% of GDP)	-58.2 (2009)	-5.40 (2015)	-21.8 (2014-15)	NA	-69 (2012)	-31.3 (2014-15)	-5.9 (2014-15)	-10.3 (2015)
Trade in services balance (% of GDP)	-2.6 (2009)	-2.01 (2015)	-3.1 (2014-15)	14.94 (2012)	68 (2012)	1.3 (2014-15)	-0.72 (2014-15)	2.8 (2015)
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-3.9 (2009)	-0.55 (2015)	-30.2 (2014-15)	-4.97 (2012)	-27.1 (2012)	-30.0 (2014-15)	-0.6 (2014-15)	-2.2 (2015)
Workers' remittances received (USD, million)	NA	15317 (2015)	NA	NA	NA	6222.6 (2014-15)	16034 (2014-15)	6981 (2015)
Workers' remittances received (% of GDP)	NA	7.85 (2015)	NA	NA	NA	29.1 (2014-15)	6.54 (2014-15)	8.5 (2015)
FDI net inflows (USD, million)	185 (2009)	2235 (2015)	NA	2323995.7 (2012)	164	104.23 (2012)	1002 (2014-15)	660 (2015)
FDI net inflows (% of GDP)	1.5 (2009)	1.15 (2015)	NA	1.3 (2012)	7.9	0.59 (2012)	0.41 (2014-15)	0.8 (2015)
International reserves (USD, million)	198 (2009)	25025 (2015)	958.5 (2014-15)	NA	298 (2012)	1589.9 (2014-15)	21.46 (2014-15)	8288 (2015)
Total external debt (USD, million)	2328 (2009)	23901 (2015)	1907.67 (2014)	NA	962.6 (2010)	3457.3 (2014-15)	55.1 (2014-15)	44797 (2015)
Total external debt (% of GDP)	NA	12.24 (2015)	97.39 (2014)	NA	46.4	16.1 (2014-15)	19.5 (2014-15)	54.4 (2015)

14. Tourism

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
International tourists ('000)	NA	589 (2014)	57.4 (2014)	6577 (2012)	958 (2012)	790.1 (2014)	914 (2011)	1798 (2015)
Income from tourists (USD, million)	NA	158.1 (2014)	73.2 (2014)	94487 (2012)	1970.2	471.8 (2014)	363 (2011)	2980.6 (2015) Crore IRs for India

15. Transport

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Total road networks (K.M. '000)	42.2 (2006)	21.3 (2014)	10.7 (2014)	4685.8 (2012-13)	0.1 (2005)	26.9 (2015)	263.9 (2013-14)	12.4 (2014)
Total number of vehicles ('000)	780.4 (2008)	1719 (2014)	69 (2014)	141866 (2012-13)	56 (2012)	1995.4 (2015)	17715.4 (2013-14)	5633 (2014)
Total rail networks (KM)	NA	2.87 (2014)	not applicable	64600 (2012)	NA	59 (2009)	7791 (2012)	1459 (2013)

16. Environment

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
CO ₂ emissions (million tons)	NA	71.5 (2014)	NA	1745.1 (2011)	1.03	0.1 (2013)	NA	12.7 (2010)
Consumption of Ozone depleting substances (grams per capita)	1.6	0.4 (2012)	NA	NA	12	1.2 (2009)	NA	0.5 (2007)
Forest area as % of total land area	2.1 (2010)	11.1 (2011)	70.4 (2010)	21.05 (2011)	3.3 (2010)	39.6 (2015)	7.7 (2013-14)	29.7 (2013)

17. Communications

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Fixed telephone lines per 100 population	0.4	0.6 (2014)	2.3 (2014)	2.4 (2013)	7 (2012)	3.13 (2014)	1.7 (2013-14)	13 (2014)
Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 population	39.2	74.3 (2014)	61.6 (2014)	70.6 (2013)	169.5 (2012)	83.23 (2014)	60.7 (2013-14)	107 (2014)
Internet user per 100 population	3.3	24.2 (2014)	35 (2014)	17.4 (2013)	26.5 (2012)	26.1 (2013)	12	16.4 (2014)

18. Water and Sanitation

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Access to improved water source (percent of population)	48	97.9 (2015)	95 (2014)	96.5 (2011)	91	83.6 (2014)	86 (2014-15)	89.7 (2015)
Access to improved sanitation (percent of population)	37	73.5 (2015)	71.8 (2012)	55.04 (2012)	98	60.1 (2014)	73 (2014-15)	95 (2012)

19. Electricity

Description/Country	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri-Lanka
Total electricity generation (billion kwh)	NA	45.8 (2015)	7.16 (2014)	911.7 (2012-13)	0.03 (2012)	4.6 (2014)	104.6 (2014-15)	12.4 (2014)
Total electricity used (per capital kwh)	NA	288.2 (2015)	2572.2 (2012)	879.2 (2011-12)	NA	122 (2013)	NA	519 (2013)
Household with electrification (%)	25 (2005)	77.9 (2015)	91.5 (2012)	67.3 (2011)	99.8 (2009)	67.3 (2013)	93.5 (2014-15)	96 (2013)
Household electricity consumption (kwh per capita)		194.3 (2015)	252.7 (2012)	NA		NA	NA	NA



SAARC Summits

First SAARC Summit, Dhaka, 1985
Second SAARC Summit, Bangalore, 1986
Third SAARC Summit, Kathmandu, 1987
Fourth Summit, Islambad, 1988
Fifth SAARC Summit, Male', 1990
Sixth SAARC Summit, Colombo, 1991
Seventh SAARC Summit. Dhaka, 1993
Eighth SAARC Summit, New Delhi 1995
Nineth SAARC Summit, Male', 1997
Tenth SAARC Summit, Colombo, 1998
Eleventh SAARC Summit, Kathmandu, 2002
Twelfth SAARC Summit, Islamabad, 2004
Thirteenth SAARC Summit, Dhaka, 2005
Fourteenth SAARC Summit, New Delhi, 2007
Fifteenth SAARC Summit, Colombo, 2008
Sixteenth SAARC Summit, Thimphu, 2010
Seventeenth SAARC Summit, Addu City, 2011
Eighteenth SAARC Summit, Kathmandu, 2014





SAARCSTAT Meetings

The SAARC Group on Statistics (SAARCSTAT) was formed in 2004 to commence cooperation in the field of statistics among the member states. Seven meetings of the heads of SAARC Statistical Organizations have so far been held are as follows:

First SAARCSTAT Meeting, India (26-27 May, 2005)

Second SAARCSTAT Meeting, Bangladesh (17-18 April, 2008)

Third SAARCSTAT Meeting, Bhutan (18-19 November, 2010)

Fourth SAARCSTAT Meeting, Pakistan (24-25 October, 2011)

Fifth SAARCSTAT Meeting, Maldives (4-5 November, 2012)

Sixth SAARCSTAT Meeting, Nepal (12-13 June, 2014)

Seventh SAARCSTAT Meeting, Sri-Lanka (23-24 July, 2015)



