

## MAJOR HEALTH INDICATORS OF SOUTH EAST ASIA REGIONAL COUNTRIES

S. No.	Countries/ Indicators	Bangladesh (year)	Bhutan (year)	DPR Korea (year)	India (year)	Indonesia (year)	Maldives (year)	Myanmar (year)	Nepal (year)	Srilanka (year)	Thailand (year)	Timor-Leste (year)
<b>1 DEMOGRAPHIC</b>												
a)	Population (million)	140 (2005)	0.63 (2005)	23.61 (2004)	1,145 (2008) Projected	222.05 (2006)	0.299	554 (2005-06)	25.8 (2006)	19.67 (2005)	62.8 (2006)	1.015 (2004)
b)	Population growth rate per year (%)-natural	1.54 (2001)	1.30 (2005)	0.71 (2000-03)		1.34 (2000-05)	1.69 (2001-2006)	2.02 (2005-06)	2.25 (2001)	1.2 (2004)	0.8 (2001)	3.2 (2004)
c)	Sex ratio (F/1000M)	943 (2003)	901 (2005)	952 (2003)	933 (2001)	994 (2000)	971 (2006)	1011 (2004-05)	1000 (2001)	1016 (2004)	1027 (2006)	970 (2004)
d)	Children <15 years (%)	38 (2004)	33 (2005)	26 (2003)	34.2 (2004)	28 (2005)	33 (2005)	33 (2004-05)	39 (2001)	25 (2004)	22 (2006)	45 (2004)
e)	Elderly > 60 years (%)	7 (2004)	7 (2004)	12 (2002)	7.3 (2006)	7.5 (2005)	5.1 (2005)	8 (2004-05)	6 (2001)	11 (2004)	11 (2006)	5.0 (2005)
f)	Birth rate (per 1000 population)	20.9 (2003)	20.0 (2005)	15.6 (2003)	23.1 (2007)	19.5 (2005)	19.0 (2005)	NA	28.4 (2003-2005)	18.5 (2004)	12.7 (2006)	42.5 (2004)
g)	Total fertility rate (TFR) (per women)	3 (2004)	2.5 (2000)	2.0 (2003)	2.8 (2006)	2.2 (2005)	2.8 (1995-2000)	2.3 (2005)	3.1 (2003-2005)	1.9 (2000)	1.6 (2006)	7.0 (2004)
h)	Crude death rate (per 1000 populatio)	5.9 (2003)	7.0 (2005)	9.1 (2003)	7.4 (2007)	6.6 (2005)	3.0 (2005)	NA	9.9 (2001)	5.8 (2004)	8 (2006)	15.1 (2004)
<b>2 DEVELOPMENTAL</b>												
a)	% Population below Poverty Line	36 (2000)	32 (2004)	NA	27.5 (2004-05)	7 (2002)	<1 (2004)	26.6 (2001)	24.1 (2003-2004)	23 (2002)	3.5 (2000)	20 (2001)
b)	% Adult Literacy Rate > 15 years	50 (2002)	59.5 (2005)	100 (2003)	61 (2004)	91 (2004)	96.3 (2004)	92 (2003)	49 (2004)	90 (1994)	96 (2001)	43 (2001)
<b>3 PROGRESS REGARDING MDGs</b>												
a)	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	53 (2003)	40 (2005)	21 (2003)	55 (2007)	32 (2005)	12 (2005)	50 (2003)	48 (2006)	11 (2001-05)	24 (2002)	98 (2002)
b)	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	88 (2003)	61 (2005)	46 (2003)	85 (2005)	46 (2002)	16 (2005)	67 (2003)	61 (2006)	16 (2005)	28 (2002)	130 (2002)
c)	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	380 (2002)	255 (2000)	97 (2002)	301 (2001-03)	307 (2000)	72 (2005)	380 (2002-03)	281 (2005)	47 (2001)	14 (2003)	420-800* (2005)
d)	HIV prevalence in 15-49 years (per 100,000 live births)	<100 (2004)	12 (2005)	NA	910 (2005)	149 (2005)	0 (2005)	131 (2004)	500 (2005)	<100 (2005)	1540 (2004)	10-350 (2005)
e)	Malaria incidence (per 100,000 population at risk)	54 (2005)	366 (2004)	NA	132 (2007)	850 (2001)	NA	NA	NA	422 (2002)	64 (2004)	NA
f)	Tuber culosis prevelance (per 100,000 population)	435 (2004)	133 (2004)	219 (2003)	312 (2004)	262 (2005)	0.26 (2005)	180 (2005)	280 (2005)	60 (2004)	48 (2001)	692 (2004)
g)	Population with access to improved water source(%) (combined)	97 (2004)	84 (2005)	NA	85 (2001)	88 (2005)	77 (2000)	79 (2003)	73 (2005)	82 (2001)	92 (2005)	56 (2001)
h)	Population with access to improved sanitation(%) (combined)	59 (2004)	93 (2005)	NA	52 (2001)	78 (2004)	81 (2000)	83 (2003)	39 (2005)	80 (2001)	98 (2000)	19 (2001)
<b>4 RESOURCES FOR HEALTH</b>												
a)	Expenditure of health % of GDP	3.4 (2003)	3.1 (2003)	6.3 (2004)	6.5 (2007-12)	2.8 (2003)	6.2 (2003)	2.8 (2003)	5.3 (2003)	3.5 (2003)	3.5 (2003)	9.6 (2003)
b)	Doctors of modern system (per 10,000 population)	3.0 (2004)	2.0 (2005)	32.0 (2003)	7 (2005)	2.0 (2001)	13.0 (2005)	3.0 (2005-2006)	2 (2004)	6.0 (2006)	3.0 (2002)	2.5 (2005)
c)	Nurses (per 10,000 population)	1.4 (2004)	8.0 (2005)	37.0 (2003)	8.0 (2005)	13.0 (2001)	33.0 (2003)	4.0 (2005-2006)	2.0 (2004)	14.0 (2006)	37 (2003)	7.0 (2002)

Notes

NA - Not available

\* Projected Population based on Registrar General of India Estimates.