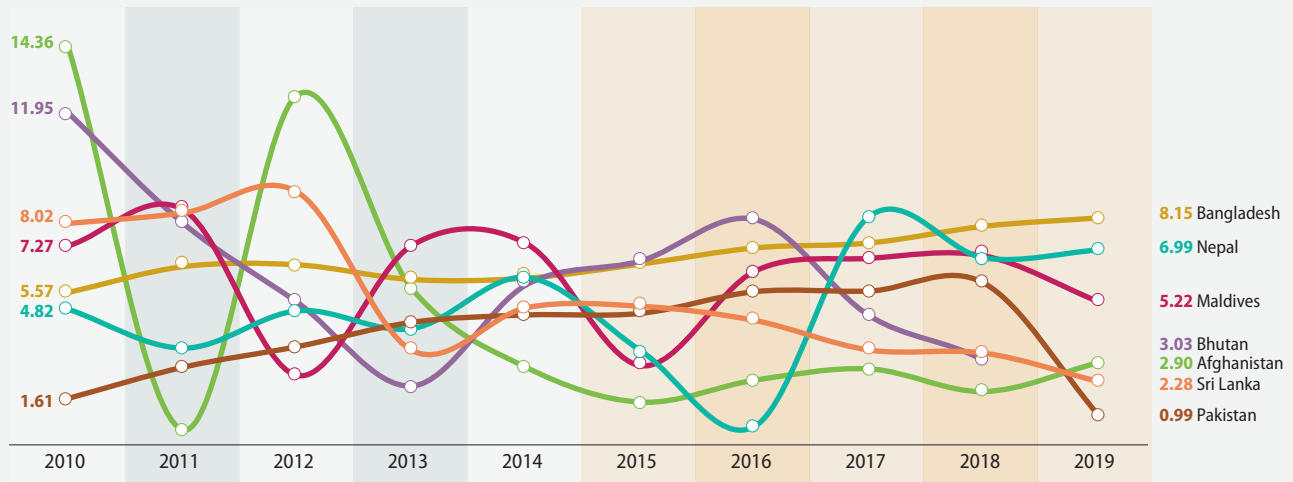




Figure 21.1: Socio-economic trends in South Asia

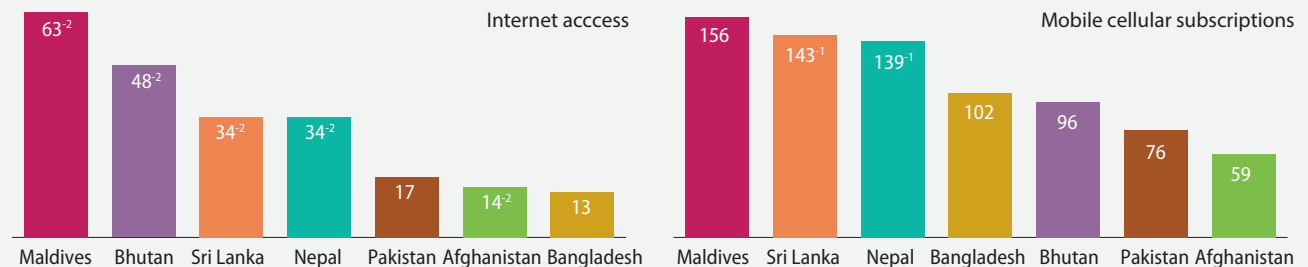
Rate of economic growth in South Asia, 2010–2019 (%)



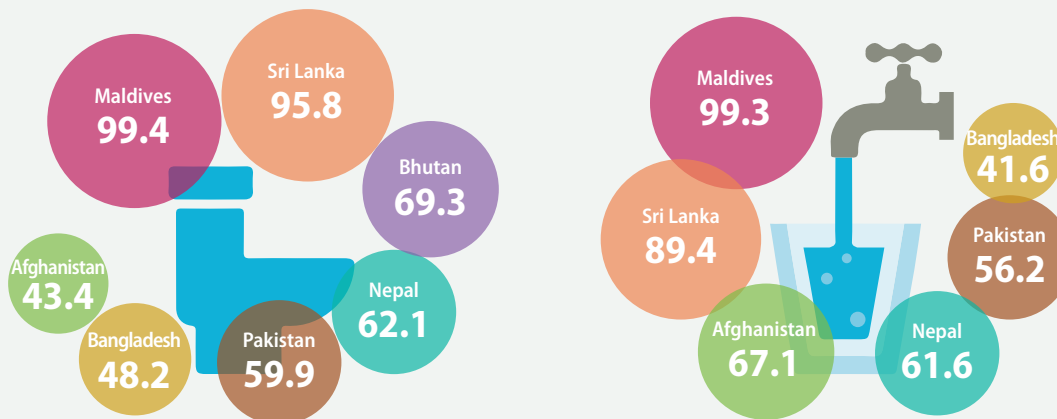
Key socio-economic indicators for South Asia, 2019 or closest year

	Population (millions)	Population growth rate (%)	GDP per capita (constant 2017 PPP\$)	FDI inflows as a share of GDP (%)	Remittances as a share of GDP (%)	Manufactured exports as a share of merchandise exports, 2017 (%)	High-tech exports as a share of manufactured exports, 2017 (%)
Afghanistan	38.0	2.3	2 202	0.12	4.3	3.5 <sup>-1</sup>	
Bangladesh	163.0	1.0	4 754	0.53	6.1	95.8 <sup>-4</sup>	0.3 <sup>-4</sup>
Bhutan	0.8	1.1	11 345 <sup>-1</sup>	0.11 <sup>-1</sup>	2.4 <sup>-1</sup>		
Maldives	0.5	2.9	18 914	10.11	0.1	0.4 <sup>-1</sup>	0.1 <sup>-2</sup>
Nepal	28.6	1.8	3 417	0.23 <sup>-1</sup>	26.9	68.3 <sup>-2</sup>	1.2 <sup>-2</sup>
Pakistan	216.6	2.0	4 690	0.80	8.0	74.1	2.3
Sri Lanka	21.8	0.6	13 078	1.82 <sup>-1</sup>	8.0	67.9 <sup>-2</sup>	1.0 <sup>-2</sup>

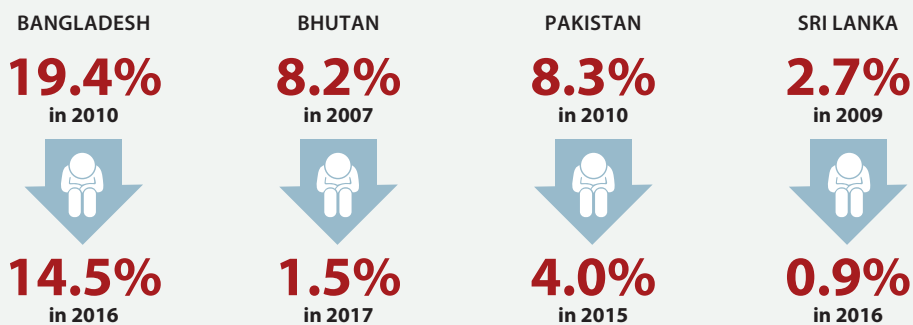
Internet access and mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in South Asia, 2019 (%)



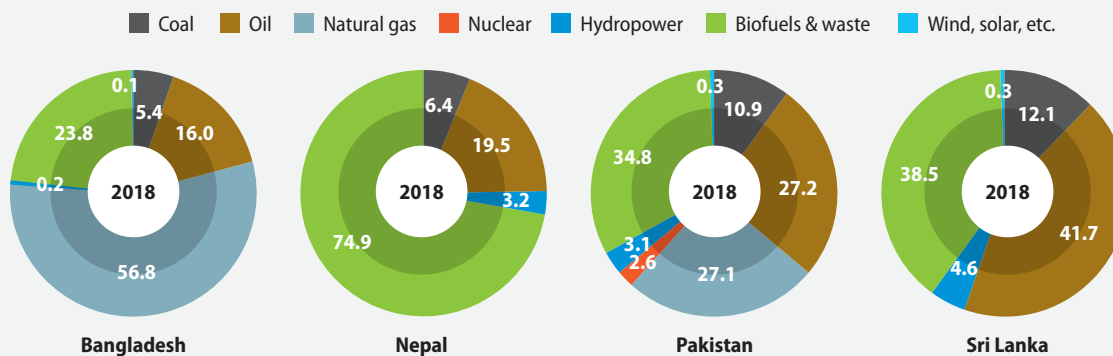
### Share of South Asian population with access to at least basic sanitation and safe drinking water services, 2017 (%)



### Share of population living in poverty, calculated at PPP\$ 1.90 a day (constant 2011 values)



### Share of total energy supply by source in South Asian countries, 2018 (%)



-n: data refer to n years before reference year

Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators, October 2020; for Internet use: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database, October 2020; for water and sanitation data: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme; for energy data: International Energy Agency