

## South Asia

Population (millions, 2006)	1,493	Surface area (1,000 sq. km, 2006)	5,140
Population growth (avg. annual %, 1997–2006)	1.7	GNI (\$ billions, 2006)	1,138
Population density (people per sq. km, 2006)	312	GNI per capita, Atlas method (\$, 2006)	766
Labor force (millions, 2006)	597	GDP growth (avg. annual %, 2002–2006)	7.3
Urban population (% of pop., 2006)	28.8	Poverty headcount ratio at national	
Age dependency ratio (2006)	0.61	poverty line (% of pop., 2004)	30.8

### Emigration, 2005

- Stock of emigrants: 22.1 million or 1.5% of population
- Top 5 emigration countries: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka.
- Identified destinations: high-income OECD countries (20.3%), high-income non-OECD countries (25.3%), intra-regional (34.5%), other developing countries (11.4%); unidentified (8.5%).
- Top 5 migration corridors: Bangladesh-India, India-United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan-Iran, India-Saudi Arabia, Pakistan-India.

### Skilled Emigration, 2000

- Emigration rate of tertiary educated (top 5 countries): Sri Lanka (27.5%), Afghanistan (13.2%), Pakistan (9.2%), Bangladesh (4.7%), India (4.2%).
- Emigration of physicians: 27,508 or 4.1% of physicians trained in the region

### Immigration, 2005

- Stock of immigrants: 11.2 million or 0.8% of population (compared to 190.6 million or 3.0% for the world)
- Female as percentage of immigrants: 45.3% (compared to 49.6% for the world)
- Refugees as percentage of immigrants: 10.7% (compared to 7.1% for the world)
- Top 5 immigration countries: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

### Remittances

(US\$ billion)	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007e
<b>Inward remittance flows</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>39.8*</b>	<b>43.8</b>
<i>All developing countries</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>115.9</i>	<i>143.6</i>	<i>161.3</i>	<i>191.2</i>	<i>221.3</i>	<i>239.7</i>
<b>Outward remittance flows</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0**</b>	
<i>All developing countries</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>44.2</i>	

\* 3.5% of GDP in 2006. \*\* 0.2% of GDP in 2006. This table reports officially recorded remittances. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be larger.

- Top 5 remittance recipients in 2007: India (\$27.0 bn), Bangladesh (\$6.4 bn), Pakistan (\$6.1 bn), Sri Lanka (\$2.7 bn), Nepal (\$1.6 bn).
- Top 5 remittance recipients in 2006 (percentage of GDP): Nepal (18.0%), Bangladesh (8.8%), Sri Lanka (8.7%), Pakistan (4.0%), India (2.8%).

**Migration and Remittances Factbook** is compiled by Dilip Ratha and Zhimei Xu, Migration and Remittances Team, Development Prospects Group, World Bank. More information on other countries and regions are available at [www.worldbank.org/prospects/migrationandremittances](http://www.worldbank.org/prospects/migrationandremittances).