FOOTNOTES:

a Medium variant projection of the population for mid-year 2004
b Data for 2000
c Calculated from total population for 2004 and surface area for 2001 provided in the source documents
d Medium variant projection of annual average rate during the period
e Data for 1995-2000
f Data for 2002
g Data for 1997
h Estimated to be low income ($735 or less)
i Due to rounding of decimal point, child plus elderly dependency ratios may not add up to Total Dependency Ratio
j Calculated from adult illiteracy rates provided in the source document
k Data for 1996
l Data for 1998/1999
m Data for 1995-1999
n Footnote in the source indicates that data refer to years or period other than as specified in the column, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of the country
o Data for 1999
p Data for 1995
q Data for 1998
r 91.1% (single dose) 4.6% (two doses) during 1998
s Percentage of total government budget for 2002
t Coverage by NIDS during 2002
u As reported by country for 1999
v Figures not endorsed by country as official statistics
w Data for 1994-1998
x As reported by country for both male and female combined for 1999
y For urban/rural areas for 1998
z Data for 2001
aa Data for 1994-1999
ab Computed from data provided in the source documents for life expectancy by sex
ac Ratio expressed in percentage
ad Data as of 1 March 2004
ae Data based on previous election
af Data refer to latest year available during the period 1992-2001
bp Figures excludes those with unknown birthweights
bq Data from a sub-national survey
br Brunei Darussalam have never had a parliament
bs Computed data based on adult literacy rate
bt This figure refers to the percentage of population aged 15 & above with primary or above educational attainment
bu Figure applies to age group 24-95 months
bv Figure are low estimates
bw Based on 25-49 unweighted cases
bx Data for 1988-1999
by Data for 1990-2000
bz Data for 1996-2001
ca Data for 1996-2002
cb Figure applies to hospital deliveries only
cc Data for 1995-2003
cd Data for 2003
ce Data for 2004
cf Data for 2001-02
cg Data for 2002-03
ch Data for 1998-2001
ci Data for 2000-2005
cj Data for 1991-2001
ck Data for 2000-2002
cl Data for 2000-2004
cm Data for 1987-88
cn Data for 1989-90
co Data for 1990-92
cp Data for 1998-2000
cq Data for 1994-98
cr Data for 1993-95
cs Data for 1988
cr Data for 1990-95
cu Data for 1995-96
cv Data for 1986
cw Data for 1999-2001
cx Data for 1991-96
cy  Children <7 years of age

cz  Data for 1999-2000
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Definitions for Indicators

Adult literacy rate (%): is the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who can read and write. The application of this definition is subject to qualifiers in each country and at each census. (UN, 2000 Demographic Yearbook)

Adult literacy ratio (females as a % of males): is the ratio of adult literacy of females to that of males, expressed as a percentage.

Annual population growth rate (%): is computed by taking into account the crude birth rate, the crude death rate, and the net international migration rate of a country for a given year. (Rates have been computed as average annual rates of population growth over periods of five years.) It is an algebraic sum of the natural growth rate (crude birth rate minus crude death rate) and the net international migration rate, expressed as a percentage. (UN, World Population Prospects, The 2000 Revision)

Average annual change in consumer price index (%): it reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals. (UNDP, Human Development Report 2002)

Average annual rate of change of the urban population (%): is the average annual rate of change in the percentage of the urban population computed from the total increase in the urban population over five year periods, based on the methodology of the Population Division of the United Nations. (UN, World Urbanization Prospects, the 1999 Revision)

Children with low weight-for-age (%): is the number of children with low weight-for-age as a percentage of the children weighed. Children whose nutritional status (weight-for-age) is low are those whose status falls below 80% of the median weight of reference value or below 2 standard deviations of the national or international reference populations, such as growth charts of the US National Center for Health Statistics. (UNICEF, The State of World’s Children, 2000)

Crude birth rate (per 1000 population): is the annual number of live births occurring per thousand mid-year population. (UN, 1993 Demographic Yearbook)

Crude death rate (per 1000 population): is the annual number of deaths occurring per thousand mid-year population. (UN, 2000 Demographic Yearbook)

Deliveries attended by skilled health personnel: is the number of deliveries attended by trained personnel per 100 deliveries. (WHO)

Dentists per 10,000 population: is the ratio of the total number of dentists working in the country to the total population, expressed per 10,000 population.

Dependency ratio - Old-age: is the ratio of persons 65 years and above to those in the "economically productive" age group (15-64 years), i.e. the number of persons 65 years and above per 100 persons between 15 and 64 years

Dependency ratio - Total: is the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (under 15 years plus 65 years and above) to those in the "economically productive" age group (15-64 years), i.e. the number of persons under 15 years plus those 65 years and above per 100 persons between 15 and 64 years.
Dependency ratio - Young: is the ratio of children under 15 years to those in the "economically productive" age group (15-64 years), i.e. the number of persons under 15 years per 100 persons between 15 and 64 years.

Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM): is an index which focuses on three variables that reflect women's participation in political decision making, their access to professional opportunities, and their earning power. (UNDP, Human Development Report 2003)

Gender-related Development Index (GDI): is an adjustment of the human development index (HDI) for gender equity in life expectancy, educational attainment and income. (UNDP, Human Development Report 2003)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita growth rate (%): is based on GDP measured in constant prices. Growth in GDP is considered a broad measure of the growth of an economy. GDP in constant prices can be estimated by measuring the total quality of goods and services produced in a period, valuing prices, and subtracting the cost of intermediate inputs, also in constant prices. (World Bank, World Development Report 2002)

Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (US $): Formerly Gross National Product or GNP, the broadest measure of national income, measures total value added from domestic and foreign sources claimed by residents. GNI comprises Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plus net receipts of primary income from foreign sources. Data are converted from national currency to current US Dollars using the World Bank Atlas Method. This involves using a 3-year average of exchange rates. (World Bank, World Development Report 2002)

Gross primary school enrolment ratio (%): is the total enrolment in first-level education, regardless of age, divided by the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to primary schooling. (UNESCO, World Education Report 1995)

Gross secondary school enrolment ratio (%): is the total enrolment in second-level education, regardless of age, divided by the population of the age-group which officially corresponds to secondary schooling. (UNESCO, World Education Report 1995)

Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE) at birth (years): is the full health life expectancy at birth. It is the number of years a newborn child is expected to live in full health during his/her life time subject to health risks prevailing for a cross section of the population at the time of his/her birth. In other words, it is the life expectancy at birth minus the total time expected to be lost being in ill health. (WHO, The World Health Report 2002)

Hospital beds per 10,000 population: is the ratio of the total number of hospital beds available in the country to the total population, expressed per 10,000 population.

Human development index (HDI): is a composite of three indicators which reflect important dimensions of human development: longevity as measured by life expectancy at birth; educational attainment as measured by a combination of adult literacy (two-thirds weight) and combined primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratios (one-third weight); and standard of living as measured by real GDP per capita (in purchasing power parity dollars). (UNDP, Human Development Report 2003)
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births): is the number of deaths under one year of age per 1000 live births. (WHO, *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*)

Infants immunized with BCG (%): is the percentage of infants immunized against tuberculosis (one dose) before reaching their first birthday. (WHO, *Implementation of Strategies for Health for All by the Year 2000, Third Monitoring of Progress, Common Framework*)

Infants immunized with DTP3 (%): is the percentage of infants immunized against diphtheria, tetanus, and whooping cough (three doses according to the immunization scheme adopted in the country) before reaching their first birthday. (WHO, *Implementation of Strategies for Health for All by the Year 2000, Third Monitoring of Progress, Common Framework*)

Infants immunized with HepB3 (%): is the percentage of infants immunized against Hepatitis B (three doses according to the immunization scheme adopted in the country) before reaching their first birthday. (WHO)

Infants immunized with measles vaccine (%): is the percentage of infants fully immunized against measles (one dose) before reaching their first birthday. (WHO, *Implementation of Strategies for Health for All by the Year 2000, Third Monitoring of Progress, Common Framework*)

Infants immunized with OPV3 (%): is the percentage of infants immunized against poliomyelitis (three doses) before reaching their first birthday. (WHO, *Implementation of Strategies for Health for All by the Year 2000, Third Monitoring of Progress, Common Framework*)

Life expectancy at birth (years): is the number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for a cross-section of the population at the time of their birth. (UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 2003*)

Life expectancy at birth ratio (females as a % of males): is the ratio of the life expectancy at birth of females to that of males, expressed as a percentage.

Low birth weight newborns (%): is the number of liveborn babies with birth weight less than 2500 grams as a percentage of the total number of liveborn babies weighed, with the measurement being taken preferably within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred. (WHO, *Implementation of Strategies for Health for All by the Year 2000, Third Monitoring of Progress, Common Framework*)

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births): is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births; may also be expressed per 1000 or 10,000 live births. A maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes. (WHO, *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*)

Midwives per 10,000 population: is the ratio of total number of midwives working in the country to the total population, expressed per 10,000 population.

Nurses per 10,000 population: is the ratio of total number of nurses working in the country to the total population, expressed per 10,000 population.
**Per capita total health expenditure (international dollars):** is the average amount in international dollars spent per person on health in the country.

**Pharmacists per 10,000 population:** is the ratio of total number of pharmacists working in the country to the total population, expressed per 10,000 population.

**Physicians per 10,000 population:** is the ratio of total number of physicians working in the country to the total population, expressed per 10,000 population.

**Population density (per sq km):** is the number of persons in the total population for a given year per square kilometer of total surface area. (UN, *2000 Demographic Yearbook*)

**Population with access to adequate sanitation (%):** is the percentage of the population with adequate excreta-disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal and insect contact with excreta. (WHO, *The World Health Report 1996*)

**Population with access to safe water (%):** is the percentage of the population with safe drinking-water available in the home or with reasonable access to treated surface waters and untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs and sanitary wells. (WHO, *The World Health Report 1996*)

**Pregnant women attended by skilled health personnel (%):** is the number of pregnant women cared for during pregnancy by personnel trained for pregnancy and childbirth per 100 live births. (WHO)

**Pregnant women immunized with tetanus toxoid (%):** is the number of pregnant women immunized with two or more doses of tetanus toxoid per 100 live births. (WHO)

**Primary school enrolment ratio (females as a % of males):** is the ratio of the primary school enrolment ratio of females to the primary school enrolment ratio of males, expressed as a percentage.

**Public share to total health expenditure (%):** is the proportion of government expenditure on health to the total health expenditure.

**Ratio of earned income (females as % of males):** is the ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income, expressed as a percentage. (UNDP, *Human Development Report 2002*)

**Seats in parliament held by women (% of total):** is the proportion of parliament seats held by women to those held by men.

**Secondary school enrolment ratio (females as a % of males):** is the ratio of the secondary school enrolment ratio of females to the secondary school enrolment ratio of males, expressed as a percentage.

**Surface area (thousands of sq km):** refers to the total surface area, comprising land area and inland waters (assumed to consist of major rivers and lakes) and excluding only polar regions and uninhabited islands. (UN, *2000 Demographic Yearbook*)

**Total expenditure on health (as % of GDP):** is the ratio of total expenditure on health from all sources to the gross domestic product of the country, expressed in percentage.
**Total fertility rate (per woman):** represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. (UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children 1996*)

**Total population (thousands):** is the mid-year estimate of the total population of a country or area as prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations based on their methodology for estimations and projections to provide a consistent series of demographic parameters for every country of the world. (UN, *World Population Prospects, The 1994 Revision*)

**Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births):** is the number of deaths of children under five years of age per 1000 live births. (WHO, *The World Health Report 1996*)

**Urban population (%):** is the percentage of persons living in urban areas. Urban is defined according to national census definitions. Typically, the population living in town of 2000 or more or in national and provincial capitals is classified as “urban”. The definitions for countries of the South-East Asia Region are presented below:

- **Bangladesh:** Places having a municipality (pourashava), a town committee (shahar committee) or a cantonment board.

- **India:** Towns (places with municipal corporation, municipal area committee, town committee, notified area committee or cantonment board); also, all places having 5000 or more inhabitants, a density of not less than 1000 persons per square mile or 390 per square kilometer, pronounced urban characteristics and at least three-fourths of the adult male population employed in pursuits other than agriculture.

- **Indonesia:** Municipalities, regency capitals and other places with urban characteristics.

- **Maldives:** Male’, the capital.

- **Nepal:** Localities of 9000 or more inhabitants.

- **Sri Lanka:** Municipalities, urban councils and towns.

- **Thailand:** Municipal areas.

For **Bhutan, DPR Korea, and Myanmar**, no definition of "urban" is available. (UN, *Demographic Yearbook, 1988 and 1993*)

**Women of childbearing age using contraceptives (%):** is the number of women of childbearing age (defined as ages 15-49 years) using contraceptives per 100 women of this age group. (WHO, *Implementation of Strategies for Health for All by the Year 2000, Third Monitoring of Progress, Common Framework*)

**Women professional and technical workers (% of total):** women’s share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (and associate professionals), life science and health professionals (and associate professionals), teaching professionals (and associate professionals) and other professionals and associate professionals. (UNDP, *Human Development Report 2002*)