



# **SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

## **FY2011-FY2015**

**Accelerating Growth and Reducing Poverty**

### **Part 3**

**Statistical Annex and Technical Framework**

*General Economics Division  
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Ministry of Planning  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh*

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# Part 1: Statistical Annex

## A. Macro and Fiscal Block

### 1. National Accounts

Table 1: GDP at Constant Prices (1972/73 -78/79), 1985-86=100

(Million

Taka)

	Industrial Origin Sector	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>117837</b>	<b>126267</b>	<b>119818</b>	<b>131079</b>	<b>125777</b>	<b>136536</b>	<b>139248</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	99326	108345	102332	113196	108084	116706	117982
ii)	Animal farming	10088	10257	10422	10596	10771	11253	11506
iii)	Forest and related services	8423	7665	7064	7287	6922	8577	9760
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>13799</b>	<b>13844</b>	<b>13899</b>	<b>13854</b>	<b>13854</b>	<b>14034</b>	<b>10321</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>23817</b>	<b>33960</b>	<b>30252</b>	<b>30043</b>	<b>33546</b>	<b>33941</b>	<b>37739</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	7263	17239	13385	12989	16327	16525	20156
ii)	Small scale	16554	16721	16867	17054	17219	17416	17583
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>863</b>
i)	Electricity	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ii)	Gas	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
iii)	Water	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>12052</b>	<b>9536</b>	<b>7820</b>	<b>7313</b>	<b>10232</b>	<b>11541</b>	<b>17531</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>19450</b>	<b>24802</b>	<b>24048</b>	<b>24294</b>	<b>23771</b>	<b>29375</b>	<b>30970</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>							
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>27702</b>	<b>29027</b>	<b>29764</b>	<b>31203</b>	<b>33697</b>	<b>35042</b>	<b>36499</b>
i)	Land transport	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ii)	Water transport	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
iii)	Air transport	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
iv)	Support transport services, storage	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
v)	Post and telecommunication	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>2395</b>	<b>2472</b>	<b>2620</b>	<b>2549</b>	<b>2850</b>	<b>3168</b>	<b>4120</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ii)	Insurance	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>22596</b>	<b>23255</b>	<b>23906</b>	<b>24682</b>	<b>25402</b>	<b>26181</b>	<b>26971</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>5810</b>	<b>6987</b>	<b>5345</b>	<b>7171</b>	<b>9793</b>	<b>8965</b>	<b>9603</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>18513</b>	<b>19313</b>	<b>20196</b>	<b>21155</b>	<b>22210</b>	<b>23360</b>	<b>24643</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>							
	<b>Growth rate</b>							
	<b>Import duty</b>							
	<b>GDP at constant (1995/96) prices</b>	<b>264555</b>	<b>289931</b>	<b>278024</b>	<b>293821</b>	<b>301675</b>	<b>323009</b>	<b>338525</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics



Table 2: GDP at Constant Prices (1979/80-85/86), 1995-96=100

(Million Taka)

	Industrial Origin Sector	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>244389</b>	<b>253716</b>	<b>254260</b>	<b>263647</b>	<b>277896</b>	<b>277831</b>	<b>287518</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	186659	194966	193468	200789	212605	212847	220548
ii)	Animal farming	37795	38532	39295	40085	40903	41752	42632
iii)	Forest and related services	19935	20218	21497	22773	24388	23232	24338
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>43295</b>	<b>43481</b>	<b>45948</b>	<b>48377</b>	<b>49333</b>	<b>50284</b>	<b>51454</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>4986</b>	<b>5244</b>	<b>5895</b>	<b>6284</b>	<b>6834</b>	<b>7413</b>	<b>7973</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	1578	1736	2252	2507	2907	3322	3766
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	3408	3508	3643	3777	3927	4091	4207
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>96311</b>	<b>100523</b>	<b>101783</b>	<b>105272</b>	<b>114664</b>	<b>121030</b>	<b>129882</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	69015	71914	71708	73572	81157	85507	92100
ii)	Small scale	27296	28609	30075	31700	33507	35523	37782
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>4828</b>	<b>5321</b>	<b>6106</b>	<b>7002</b>	<b>8191</b>	<b>9621</b>	<b>10203</b>
i)	Electricity	3780	4226	4962	5771	6760	7823	8405
ii)	Gas	732	758	781	838	1013	1325	1325
iii)	Water	316	337	363	393	418	473	473
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>41839</b>	<b>44471</b>	<b>47795</b>	<b>49571</b>	<b>54125</b>	<b>57129</b>	<b>60095</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>97745</b>	<b>101763</b>	<b>105135</b>	<b>110880</b>	<b>118105</b>	<b>122635</b>	<b>127771</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>4883</b>	<b>5054</b>	<b>5237</b>	<b>5433</b>	<b>5645</b>	<b>5872</b>	<b>6117</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>73815</b>	<b>77499</b>	<b>82556</b>	<b>87297</b>	<b>92068</b>	<b>96756</b>	<b>99939</b>
i)	Land transport	47394	50228	53905	57947	61501	64722	67865
ii)	Water transport	22408	22939	23674	24233	24606	25100	25208
iii)	Air transport	422	475	588	570	1062	1225	1262
iv)	Support transport services, storage	1743	1884	2097	2267	2515	2824	2893
v)	Post and telecommunication	1848	1973	2292	2280	2384	2885	2711
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>13535</b>	<b>14233</b>	<b>14366</b>	<b>14647</b>	<b>15460</b>	<b>16175</b>	<b>17186</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	11989	12733	12881	13166	14051	14521	15472
ii)	Insurance	1541	1495	1479	1475	1403	1649	1708
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	5	5	6	6	6	5	6
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>90551</b>	<b>93367</b>	<b>96296</b>	<b>99379</b>	<b>102567</b>	<b>105927</b>	<b>109379</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>13437</b>	<b>13929</b>	<b>14169</b>	<b>15246</b>	<b>16478</b>	<b>17946</b>	<b>21820</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>18945</b>	<b>19502</b>	<b>19792</b>	<b>20693</b>	<b>21269</b>	<b>21851</b>	<b>22989</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>22353</b>	<b>22896</b>	<b>23368</b>	<b>23963</b>	<b>24604</b>	<b>25255</b>	<b>25943</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>95459</b>	<b>97769</b>	<b>100274</b>	<b>102651</b>	<b>105026</b>	<b>107431</b>	<b>110006</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>866371</b>	<b>898768</b>	<b>922980</b>	<b>960342</b>	<b>1012265</b>	<b>1043156</b>	<b>1088275</b>
	Growth rate		3.739391	2.69391	4.047975	5.40672	3.051671	4.32524
	Import duty	23398	24830	22567	23179	22209	24662	24910
	<b>GDP at constant (1995/96) prices</b>	<b>889769</b>	<b>923598</b>	<b>945547</b>	<b>983521</b>	<b>1034474</b>	<b>1067818</b>	<b>1113185</b>
	<b>GDP at const(1995/96) prices (Tkbill)</b>	889.769	923.598	945.547	983.521	1034.474	1067.818	1113.185

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 3: GDP at Constant Prices (1986/87-92/93), 1995-96=100

(Million Taka)

	Industrial Origin Sector	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>286786</b>	<b>284277</b>	<b>283198</b>	<b>313630</b>	<b>317553</b>	<b>321970</b>	<b>326319</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	219473	214670	212231	241184	243213	245907	248287
ii)	Animal farming	43545	44494	45480	46505	47572	48683	49840
iii)	Forest and related services	23768	25113	25487	25941	26768	27380	28192
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>52646</b>	<b>53214</b>	<b>53425</b>	<b>54528</b>	<b>58831</b>	<b>63680</b>	<b>69088</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>8823</b>	<b>9754</b>	<b>10628</b>	<b>11380</b>	<b>11565</b>	<b>12330</b>	<b>13428</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	4425	5155	5830	6398	6506	7143	8018
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	4398	4599	4798	4982	5059	5187	5410
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>140210</b>	<b>141118</b>	<b>145029</b>	<b>156163</b>	<b>166133</b>	<b>178391</b>	<b>193771</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	99882	100576	102657	111126	117817	126462	137846
ii)	Small scale	40328	40542	42372	45037	48316	51929	55925
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>11799</b>	<b>13709</b>	<b>14968</b>	<b>16605</b>	<b>17839</b>	<b>18971</b>	<b>20301</b>
i)	Electricity	9914	11759	12957	14498	15150	16010	17150
ii)	Gas	1386	1434	1465	1508	2043	2220	2292
iii)	Water	499	516	546	599	646	741	859
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>64914</b>	<b>68481</b>	<b>71497</b>	<b>74963</b>	<b>75407</b>	<b>79886</b>	<b>84671</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>133617</b>	<b>138909</b>	<b>146552</b>	<b>151738.6</b>	<b>158914.5</b>	<b>167671.5</b>	<b>172834.8</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>6381</b>	<b>6666</b>	<b>6975</b>	<b>7309</b>	<b>7672</b>	<b>8054</b>	<b>8455</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>104505</b>	<b>107709</b>	<b>110978</b>	<b>116270</b>	<b>118133</b>	<b>122451</b>	<b>126169</b>
i)	Land transport	70931	73399	75940	79988	82916	85812	89164
ii)	Water transport	25295	25525	25947	25964	25208	24849	24106
iii)	Air transport	1553	1615	1782	2237	2109	2121	2372
iv)	Support transport services, storage	3023	3549	3581	3532	3654	3978	4343
v)	Post and telecommunication	3703	3621	3728	4549	4246	5691	6184
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>18157</b>	<b>18692</b>	<b>19060</b>	<b>19431</b>	<b>20375</b>	<b>21147</b>	<b>21748</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	15994	16223	16364	16374	17737	18545	19255
ii)	Insurance	2126	2285	2452	2774	2325	2243	2095
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	37	184	244	283	313	359	398
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>112928</b>	<b>116465</b>	<b>120133</b>	<b>123956.9</b>	<b>127966.8</b>	<b>132153.8</b>	<b>136613.4</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>24503</b>	<b>25509</b>	<b>25798</b>	<b>26231</b>	<b>26984</b>	<b>30445</b>	<b>34941</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>23245</b>	<b>23520</b>	<b>23915</b>	<b>24016</b>	<b>25342</b>	<b>26901</b>	<b>28918.58</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>26623</b>	<b>27252</b>	<b>28130</b>	<b>29263</b>	<b>29896</b>	<b>31248</b>	<b>32911</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>112777</b>	<b>115579</b>	<b>118597</b>	<b>121593.1</b>	<b>124866</b>	<b>128246.2</b>	<b>131736.2</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>1127914</b>	<b>1150854</b>	<b>1178883</b>	<b>1247078</b>	<b>1287477</b>	<b>1343546</b>	<b>1401905</b>
	Growth rate	3.64237	2.033843	2.435496	5.784681	3.239545	4.354898	4.343687
	Import duty	26818	28812	31598	35322.7	37747.51	48459.23	53774.63
	<b>GDP at constant (1995/96) prices</b>	<b>1154732</b>	<b>1179666</b>	<b>1210481</b>	<b>1282400</b>	<b>1325225</b>	<b>1392005</b>	<b>1455680</b>
	<b>GDP at const (1995/96) prices (Tk bill)</b>	<b>1154.732</b>	<b>1179.666</b>	<b>1210.481</b>	<b>1282.4</b>	<b>1325.225</b>	<b>1392.005</b>	<b>1455.68</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 4: GDP at Constant Prices (1993/94-99/00), 1995-96=100

(Million Taka)

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1994-95</b>	<b>1995-96</b>	<b>1996-97</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-000</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>324200</b>	<b>317932.3</b>	<b>324381.6</b>	<b>342457.8</b>	<b>348080</b>	<b>359368</b>	<b>384251</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	244172	235821.3	239924.6	255375.8	258098	266136	287688
ii)	Animal farming	51047	52307	53621	55003	56456	57975	59566
iii)	Forest and related services	28981	29804	30836	32079	33526	35257	36997
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>74551</b>	<b>79613</b>	<b>85500</b>	<b>91997</b>	<b>100257</b>	<b>110240</b>	<b>120019</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>14119</b>	<b>15482</b>	<b>16691</b>	<b>17286</b>	<b>18281</b>	<b>18522</b>	<b>20277</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	8405	9235	9919	9821	10292	10039	11500
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	5714	6247	6772	7465	7989	8483	8777
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>209554</b>	<b>231517</b>	<b>246351</b>	<b>258795</b>	<b>280908</b>	<b>289882.1</b>	<b>303679</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	149220	166297	175732	182704	199668	208033.1	217086
ii)	Small scale	60334	65220	70619	76091	81240	81849	86593
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>21628</b>	<b>22772</b>	<b>24009</b>	<b>24473</b>	<b>24965</b>	<b>26463</b>	<b>28258</b>
i)	Electricity	18198	19139	20196	20596	20863	22271	23802
ii)	Gas	2462	2645	2810	2849	3000	3019	3188
iii)	Water	968	988	1003	1028	1102	1173	1268
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>92525</b>	<b>101372</b>	<b>109993</b>	<b>119500</b>	<b>130833</b>	<b>142503.3</b>	<b>154590</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>182433.3</b>	<b>196947.9</b>	<b>206076.2</b>	<b>217373.8</b>	<b>230382.5</b>	<b>245377</b>	<b>263282</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>8876</b>	<b>9318</b>	<b>9782</b>	<b>10269</b>	<b>10936.49</b>	<b>11663.76</b>	<b>12473</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>131241</b>	<b>137739</b>	<b>144832</b>	<b>152798</b>	<b>161490</b>	<b>171019</b>	<b>181422</b>
i)	Land transport	92648	97402	102758	108352	115661	123321	131116
ii)	Water transport	23664	23163	22825	22634	22426	22784	23189
iii)	Air transport	2565	2349	2496	2229	2606	2982	3483
iv)	Support transport services, storage	4395	5319	5850	5892	6090	6349	7183
v)	Post and telecommunication	7969	9506	10903	13691	14707	15583	16451
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>22838</b>	<b>24001</b>	<b>25171</b>	<b>26465</b>	<b>27859.97</b>	<b>29365.11</b>	<b>30980</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	19978	20622	21022	21514	22265	23123	24018
ii)	Insurance	2403	2844	3366	3813	4383	4955	5604
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	457	535	783	1138	1211.97	1287.112	1358
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>141159.1</b>	<b>146065.2</b>	<b>151035.9</b>	<b>156384.9</b>	<b>162327.5</b>	<b>168528.4</b>	<b>174990</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>36911</b>	<b>38561</b>	<b>40165</b>	<b>42375</b>	<b>44874</b>	<b>47432</b>	<b>50262</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>30831</b>	<b>32214</b>	<b>33042</b>	<b>34618.1</b>	<b>37422.17</b>	<b>40303.68</b>	<b>43424</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>34436</b>	<b>35431.2</b>	<b>36387.84</b>	<b>37806.97</b>	<b>39542.31</b>	<b>41361.25</b>	<b>43346</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>135345.2</b>	<b>139073</b>	<b>142942.9</b>	<b>146929.4</b>	<b>151116.8</b>	<b>155575</b>	<b>160332</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>1460648</b>	<b>1528039</b>	<b>1596360</b>	<b>1679529</b>	<b>1769276</b>	<b>1857604</b>	<b>1971585</b>
	Growth rate	4.190199	4.613774	4.471213	5.209879	5.343576	4.992316	6.135935
	Import duty	54491.94	61723.86	66880	73318.41	75202.26	76687.38	77689
	<b>GDP at constant (1995/96) prices</b>	<b>1515140</b>	<b>1589762</b>	<b>1663240</b>	<b>1752847</b>	<b>1844478</b>	<b>1934291</b>	<b>2049274</b>
	<b>GDP at const.(1995/96) prices (Tk bill)</b>	<b>1515.14</b>	<b>1589.762</b>	<b>1663.24</b>	<b>1752.847</b>	<b>1844.478</b>	<b>1934.291</b>	<b>2049.274</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 5: GDP at Constant Prices (2000/01-04/05), 1995-96=100

(Million Taka)

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>405514</b>	<b>403001</b>	<b>416273</b>	<b>434495</b>	<b>442298</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	305481	298187	306765	319875	320339
ii)	Animal farming	61241	64119	67011	70348	75434
iii)	Forest and related services	38792	40695	42497	44272	46525
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>114582</b>	<b>117125</b>	<b>119857</b>	<b>123560</b>	<b>128069</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>22254</b>	<b>23262</b>	<b>24930</b>	<b>26840</b>	<b>29090</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	13109	13755	14980	16325	17797
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	9145	9507	9950	10515	11293
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>323976</b>	<b>341742</b>	<b>364804</b>	<b>390688</b>	<b>422690</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	231302	241941	257808	275723	298605
ii)	Small scale	92674	99801	106996	114965	124085
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>30349</b>	<b>32665</b>	<b>35285</b>	<b>38491</b>	<b>41915</b>
i)	Electricity	25611	27604	29616	32337	35110
ii)	Gas	3381	3602	3918	4263	4641
iii)	Water	1357	1459	1751	1891	2164
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>167959</b>	<b>182428</b>	<b>197189</b>	<b>213465</b>	<b>231195</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>280212</b>	<b>298683</b>	<b>316865</b>	<b>337698</b>	<b>361552</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>13346</b>	<b>14270</b>	<b>15269</b>	<b>16345</b>	<b>17509</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>195797</b>	<b>208633</b>	<b>222924</b>	<b>236763</b>	<b>255521</b>
i)	Land transport	139469	148856	158747	168296	175448
ii)	Water transport	23322	23402	23419	23456	23915
iii)	Air transport	3644	3031	2990	3015	3090
iv)	Support transport services, storage	8483	8091	7997	7889	8119
v)	Post and telecommunication	20879	25253	29771	34107	44949
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>32697</b>	<b>34889</b>	<b>37215</b>	<b>39826</b>	<b>43380</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	24981	26360	27919	29797	32512
ii)	Insurance	6358	7143	7878	8513	9223
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	1358	1386	1418	1516	1645
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>180959</b>	<b>187147</b>	<b>193738</b>	<b>200681</b>	<b>208009</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>53216</b>	<b>56366</b>	<b>59318</b>	<b>63508</b>	<b>68604</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>46511</b>	<b>50037</b>	<b>53840</b>	<b>57979</b>	<b>62559</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>45480</b>	<b>47890</b>	<b>50586</b>	<b>53708</b>	<b>57682</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>165378</b>	<b>170729</b>	<b>176397</b>	<b>183399</b>	<b>190824</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>2078230</b>	<b>2168867</b>	<b>2284490</b>	<b>2417446</b>	<b>2560897</b>
	Growth rate	5.4091	4.36126	5.33103	5.81994	5.93399
	Import duty	79121	83743	86516	102233	108842
	<b>GDP at constant (1995/96) prices</b>	<b>2157351</b>	<b>2252610</b>	<b>2371006</b>	<b>2519679</b>	<b>2669739</b>
	<b>GDP at constant (1995/96) prices (Tk bill)</b>	<b>2157.35</b>	<b>2252.61</b>	<b>2371.01</b>	<b>2519.68</b>	<b>2669.74</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 6: GDP at constant prices (2005/06-2009/10), 1995-96=100

(Million Taka)

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>465450</b>	<b>487297</b>	<b>501567</b>	<b>522152</b>	<b>577742</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	336439	351327	360717	375200	398194
ii)	Animal farming	80075	84470	86532	89542	92568
iii)	Forest and related services	48936	51500	54318	57410	60412
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>133083</b>	<b>138499</b>	<b>144285</b>	<b>150287</b>	<b>156519</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>31783</b>	<b>34430</b>	<b>37509</b>	<b>41199</b>	<b>44824</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	19492	21057	22797	24884	26904
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	12291	13373	14712	16315	17920
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>468197</b>	<b>513722</b>	<b>550772</b>	<b>587539</b>	<b>625707</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	332682	365071	391572	417350	442298
ii)	Small scale	135515	148651	159200	170189	183409
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>45129</b>	<b>46075</b>	<b>49193</b>	<b>52101</b>	<b>55893</b>
i)	Electricity	37726	38133	40680	42872	45964
ii)	Gas	5076	5450	5871	6365	6843
iii)	Water	2327	2492	2642	2863	3086
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>250418</b>	<b>267964</b>	<b>283177</b>	<b>299308</b>	<b>317298</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>385961</b>	<b>416996</b>	<b>445434</b>	<b>473085</b>	<b>500878</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>18814</b>	<b>20228</b>	<b>21756</b>	<b>23405</b>	<b>25186</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>275921</b>	<b>298092</b>	<b>323566</b>	<b>349487</b>	<b>376366</b>
i)	Land transport	182719	190365	199012	209306	221828
ii)	Water transport	24382	24804	25436	26062	26325
iii)	Air transport	3252	3318	3524	3784	4129
iv)	Support transport services, storage	8616	9386	10179	11161	12070
v)	Post and telecommunication	56952	70219	85415	99174	112014
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>47068</b>	<b>51391</b>	<b>55960</b>	<b>60993</b>	<b>68093</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	35175	38459	41681	45454	50211
ii)	Insurance	10068	10895	11988	12993	14926
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	1825	2037	2291	2546	2956
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>215687</b>	<b>223805</b>	<b>232205</b>	<b>241062</b>	<b>250445</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>74198</b>	<b>80436</b>	<b>85432</b>	<b>91432</b>	<b>99060</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>68221</b>	<b>74331</b>	<b>80129</b>	<b>86581</b>	<b>94578</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>62174</b>	<b>66926</b>	<b>71627</b>	<b>76782</b>	<b>83001</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>198630</b>	<b>207725</b>	<b>217314</b>	<b>227534</b>	<b>238265</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>2740734</b>	<b>2927917</b>	<b>3099926</b>	<b>3282937</b>	<b>3477306</b>
	Growth rate	7.02242	6.82967	5.87479	5.74759	6.00
	Import duty	105991	101791	117334	126255	123159
	<b>GDP at constant (1995/96) prices</b>	<b>2846725</b>	<b>3029708</b>	<b>3217260</b>	<b>3401968</b>	<b>3608446</b>
	<b>GDP at constant (1995/96) prices (Tk bill)</b>	<b>2846.73</b>	<b>3029.71</b>	<b>3217.26</b>	<b>3401.97</b>	<b>3608.47</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 7: GDP at current market prices (1972/73-78/79)

(Million Taka)

	Industrial Origin Sector	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>22264</b>	<b>35737</b>	<b>69620</b>	<b>49995</b>	<b>47388</b>	<b>63027</b>	<b>72069</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	19491	31849	64464	44894	42151	54811	61764
ii)	Animal farming	1636	2302	3036	3180	3299	4487	5943
iii)	Forest and related services	1137	1586	2120	1921	1938	3729	4362
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>2449</b>	<b>2920</b>	<b>4075</b>	<b>4950</b>	<b>5884</b>	<b>5904</b>	<b>5878</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3942</b>	<b>6779</b>	<b>8937</b>	<b>10254</b>	<b>12322</b>	<b>14632</b>	<b>17175</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	1202	3441	3954	4433	5997	7124	9173
ii)	Small scale	2740	3338	4983	5821	6325	7508	8002
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>477</b>
i)	Electricity	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ii)	Gas	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
iii)	Water	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>2191</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>3936</b>	<b>4211</b>	<b>5249</b>	<b>6061</b>	<b>9658</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>3972</b>	<b>7294</b>	<b>11127</b>	<b>10081</b>	<b>9906</b>	<b>13843</b>	<b>15824</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>							
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>5244</b>	<b>7132</b>	<b>9078</b>	<b>10300</b>	<b>11585</b>	<b>14700</b>	<b>19866</b>
i)	Land transport	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ii)	Water transport	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
iii)	Air transport	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
iv)	Support transport services, storage	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
v)	Post and telecommunication	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>1134</b>	<b>1145</b>	<b>1306</b>	<b>1573</b>	<b>2278</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
ii)	Insurance	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>4691</b>	<b>5872</b>	<b>7878</b>	<b>9209</b>	<b>10463</b>	<b>11873</b>	<b>14176</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>1133</b>	<b>1895</b>	<b>2340</b>	<b>2928</b>	<b>4023</b>	<b>4243</b>	<b>5012</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>3299</b>	<b>4554</b>	<b>6089</b>	<b>7032</b>	<b>7627</b>	<b>8905</b>	<b>11624</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price</b>	<b>49,853</b>	<b>75,752</b>	<b>124,369</b>	<b>110,320</b>	<b>116,003</b>	<b>145,194</b>	<b>174,047</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 8: GDP at current market prices (1979/80-85/86)

(Million Taka)

	Industrial Origin Sector	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>77664</b>	<b>90701</b>	<b>100518</b>	<b>112259</b>	<b>141540</b>	<b>162566</b>	<b>177022</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	62714	75621	85219	94945	121339	135849	141091
ii)	Animal farming	11511	11144	11027	12002	12713	19201	24613
iii)	Forest and related services	3439	3936	4272	5312	7488	7516	11318
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>8715</b>	<b>8744</b>	<b>9508</b>	<b>10083</b>	<b>13233</b>	<b>17295</b>	<b>20530</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>1326</b>	<b>1510</b>	<b>1816</b>	<b>2161</b>	<b>2611</b>	<b>3118</b>	<b>3783</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	380	486	662	859	1137	1460	1966
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	946	1024	1154	1302	1474	1658	1817
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>37850</b>	<b>43071</b>	<b>48405</b>	<b>58602</b>	<b>68390</b>	<b>77707</b>	<b>86353</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	26612	30231	33462	41122	48737	55128	60935
ii)	Small scale	11238	12840	14943	17480	19653	22579	25418
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>1329</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2497</b>	<b>3597</b>	<b>4333</b>	<b>5475</b>	<b>6947</b>
i)	Electricity	1068	1702	2125	3164	3793	4825	6120
ii)	Gas	114	147	185	223	307	384	536
iii)	Water	147	166	187	210	233	266	291
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>15978</b>	<b>18938</b>	<b>21691</b>	<b>22965</b>	<b>26037</b>	<b>31411</b>	<b>36037</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>35355</b>	<b>40390</b>	<b>45072</b>	<b>51659</b>	<b>63257</b>	<b>72318</b>	<b>80470</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>1571</b>	<b>1751</b>	<b>2044</b>	<b>2240</b>	<b>2704</b>	<b>3295</b>	<b>3588</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>29149</b>	<b>33394</b>	<b>38786</b>	<b>45505</b>	<b>21081</b>	<b>55862</b>	<b>61351</b>
i)	Land transport	18446	21143	24856	29671	3602	36547	40527
ii)	Water transport	9234	10531	11806	13351	14242	15458	16831
iii)	Air transport	206	247	314	329	638	749	807
iv)	Support transport services, storage	624	751	893	1042	1256	1495	1655
v)	Post and telecommunication	639	722	917	1112	1343	1613	1531
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>3598</b>	<b>4141</b>	<b>4547</b>	<b>5091</b>	<b>6033</b>	<b>7048</b>	<b>7695</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	3187	3704	4077	4576	5484	6327	6927
ii)	Insurance	410	435	468	513	547	719	765
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>23824</b>	<b>25428</b>	<b>27481</b>	<b>28842</b>	<b>35798</b>	<b>40452</b>	<b>46407</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>3838</b>	<b>4733</b>	<b>5115</b>	<b>5883</b>	<b>6988</b>	<b>8508</b>	<b>11268</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>5411</b>	<b>6236</b>	<b>7145</b>	<b>8237</b>	<b>9021</b>	<b>10358</b>	<b>11869</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>6384</b>	<b>7321</b>	<b>8436</b>	<b>9248</b>	<b>10436</b>	<b>11972</b>	<b>13394</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>21755</b>	<b>25322</b>	<b>29879</b>	<b>32314</b>	<b>37809</b>	<b>41502</b>	<b>51819</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>273747</b>	<b>313695</b>	<b>352940</b>	<b>398686</b>	<b>449271</b>	<b>548887</b>	<b>618533</b>
	Growth rate		14.593	12.5106	12.961	12.688	22.1728	12.6886
	Import duty	7030	8441	8801	9622	10517	13057	14158
	<b>GDP at current market price</b>	<b>280777</b>	<b>322136</b>	<b>361741</b>	<b>408308</b>	<b>459788</b>	<b>561944</b>	<b>632691</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price (Tk bill)</b>	<b>280.777</b>	<b>322.136</b>	<b>361.741</b>	<b>408.31</b>	<b>459.79</b>	<b>561.944</b>	<b>632.691</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 9: GDP at current market prices (1986/87-1992/93)

(Million Taka)

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>1986-87</b>	<b>1987-88</b>	<b>1988-89</b>	<b>1989-90</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>1991-92</b>	<b>1992-93</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>204958</b>	<b>212987</b>	<b>230126</b>	<b>258830</b>	<b>286325</b>	<b>295319</b>	<b>261871</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	166748	168728	181157	200801	223289	228312	191437
ii)	Animal farming	25619	27989	32632	38627	40584	42678	44981
iii)	Forest and related services	12591	16270	16337	19402	22452	24329	25453
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>25529</b>	<b>29337</b>	<b>33295</b>	<b>36297</b>	<b>39714</b>	<b>44078</b>	<b>55066</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>4779</b>	<b>6129</b>	<b>7326</b>	<b>8243</b>	<b>9020</b>	<b>10517</b>	<b>12707</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	2723	3769	4671	5340	5723	6499	8018
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	2056	2360	2655	2903	3297	4018	4689
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>94211</b>	<b>102894</b>	<b>110880</b>	<b>127851</b>	<b>144012</b>	<b>160620</b>	<b>179954</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	66745	73863	78108	90376	100861	111864	126165
ii)	Small scale	27466	29031	32772	37475	43151	48756	53789
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>8672</b>	<b>11250</b>	<b>13033</b>	<b>15138</b>	<b>16609</b>	<b>17922</b>	<b>19517</b>
i)	Electricity	7685	10073	11710	13630	14471	15497	16740
ii)	Gas	661	813	912	1034	1607	1816	1997
iii)	Water	326	364	411	474	531	609	780
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>39979</b>	<b>45051</b>	<b>51569</b>	<b>58199</b>	<b>63768</b>	<b>70562</b>	<b>75347.5</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>89938</b>	<b>97125</b>	<b>107167</b>	<b>119790</b>	<b>133528</b>	<b>141565</b>	<b>149874</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>4046</b>	<b>4480</b>	<b>5053</b>	<b>5743</b>	<b>6279.7</b>	<b>6835</b>	<b>7300</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>68786</b>	<b>76616</b>	<b>86266</b>	<b>96890</b>	<b>103611</b>	<b>112157</b>	<b>119476</b>
i)	Land transport	45620	51231	58597	66710	72280	78164	83891
ii)	Water transport	17948	19227	20750	22034	22419	22884	22915
iii)	Air transport	1030	1112	1250	1653	1722	1934	2381
iv)	Support transport services, storage	1839	2305	2542	2622	2944	3484	4105
v)	Post and telecommunication	2349	2741	3127	3871	4246	5691	6184
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>8716</b>	<b>9998</b>	<b>11575</b>	<b>13432</b>	<b>14832</b>	<b>16389</b>	<b>18034</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	7677	8678	9938	11319	12912	14373	15967
ii)	Insurance	1021	1222	1489	1917	1692	1738	1737
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	18	98	148	196	228	278	330
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>54005</b>	<b>63266</b>	<b>75263</b>	<b>83280.3</b>	<b>92421.4</b>	<b>98843.5</b>	<b>108562</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>14099</b>	<b>16119</b>	<b>17920</b>	<b>20006</b>	<b>21874</b>	<b>25903</b>	<b>31063</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>13374</b>	<b>14862</b>	<b>16682</b>	<b>18317</b>	<b>20542</b>	<b>22887.8</b>	<b>25707.9</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>15317</b>	<b>17220</b>	<b>21224</b>	<b>22320.4</b>	<b>24234</b>	<b>26587</b>	<b>29258</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>64402</b>	<b>73057</b>	<b>80396</b>	<b>91258.8</b>	<b>96957.1</b>	<b>104824</b>	<b>113570</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>710811</b>	<b>780391</b>	<b>867775</b>	<b>975595</b>	<b>1073727</b>	<b>1155010</b>	<b>1207308</b>
	Growth rate	14.9188	9.78882	11.1975	12.4249	10.0586	7.57014	4.52793
	Import duty	16899	19537	22823	27693	31455	40415	46386
	<b>GDP at current market price</b>	<b>727710</b>	<b>799928</b>	<b>890598</b>	<b>1003288</b>	<b>1105182</b>	<b>1195425</b>	<b>1253694</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price (Tk bill)</b>	<b>727.71</b>	<b>799.928</b>	<b>890.598</b>	<b>1003.29</b>	<b>1105.18</b>	<b>1195.42</b>	<b>1253.69</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics



Table 10: GDP at current market prices (1993/94-99/00)

(Million Taka)

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1994-95</b>	<b>1995-96</b>	<b>1996-97</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>269000</b>	<b>310059.7</b>	<b>324381.6</b>	<b>350461.6</b>	<b>381358.6</b>	<b>429901</b>	<b>446923</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	194896.5	230569.7	239924.6	259974.6	284239.6	323955	334178
ii)	Animal farming	47626	50547	53621	56969	60496	64431	68576
iii)	Forest and related services	26477.51	28943	30836	33518	36623	41515	44169
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>65823</b>	<b>76307.01</b>	<b>85500</b>	<b>96415</b>	<b>108742.3</b>	<b>124854</b>	<b>136738</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>13699</b>	<b>15444</b>	<b>16691</b>	<b>18002</b>	<b>19517</b>	<b>20664</b>	<b>23112</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	8405	9235	9919	9898	10418	10800	12769
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	5294	6209	6772	8104	9099	9864	10343
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>199792</b>	<b>224560</b>	<b>246351</b>	<b>270605</b>	<b>312692</b>	<b>327828</b>	<b>348371</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	140839	160338	175732	190314	221752	235265	249387
ii)	Small scale	58953	64222	70619	80291	90940	92563	98984
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>21124</b>	<b>22685</b>	<b>24009</b>	<b>25537</b>	<b>26433</b>	<b>28381</b>	<b>30722</b>
i)	Electricity	17901	19056	20196	21585	22132	23879	25792
ii)	Gas	2255	2641	2810	2898	3103	3184	3433
iii)	Water	968	988	1003	1054	1198	1318	1497
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>83197.64</b>	<b>96960.52</b>	<b>109993.5</b>	<b>121694.7</b>	<b>138587.8</b>	<b>156249.1</b>	<b>176218</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>163588</b>	<b>188727.3</b>	<b>206076.2</b>	<b>220373.6</b>	<b>248444.5</b>	<b>272319</b>	<b>292037</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>8045</b>	<b>8841</b>	<b>9782</b>	<b>10328</b>	<b>11561.18</b>	<b>13165.47</b>	<b>14628</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>126827</b>	<b>135252</b>	<b>144832</b>	<b>155841</b>	<b>167413</b>	<b>180413</b>	<b>197433</b>
i)	Land transport	89030	95310	102758	110496	120237	130832	144626
ii)	Water transport	22883	22700	22825	23102	23263	24035	24903
iii)	Air transport	2654	2440	2496	2393	2797	3201	3731
iv)	Support transport services, storage	4291	5296	5850	6159	6409	6762	7722
v)	Post and telecommunication	7969	9506	10903	13691	14707	15583	16451
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>20064</b>	<b>22464</b>	<b>25171</b>	<b>27595</b>	<b>29918</b>	<b>33511</b>	<b>36475</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	17551	19302	21022	22433	23910	26388	28278
ii)	Insurance	2111	2661	3366	3976	4707	5654	6598
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	402	501	783	1186	1301	1469	1599
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>119955.8</b>	<b>130952</b>	<b>151035.9</b>	<b>162952.3</b>	<b>176284.9</b>	<b>195837</b>	<b>211391</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>33810</b>	<b>36872</b>	<b>40165.06</b>	<b>44188</b>	<b>49604</b>	<b>55522.78</b>	<b>62340</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>28241</b>	<b>30729</b>	<b>33042</b>	<b>36099.18</b>	<b>41365.87</b>	<b>47178</b>	<b>53859</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>31543</b>	<b>33798.19</b>	<b>36387.84</b>	<b>39423.79</b>	<b>43709.41</b>	<b>48416</b>	<b>53762</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>121739.4</b>	<b>130728</b>	<b>142942.9</b>	<b>153811.8</b>	<b>170285</b>	<b>184971</b>	<b>203596</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>1306449</b>	<b>1464380</b>	<b>1596361</b>	<b>1733328</b>	<b>1925917</b>	<b>2119210</b>	<b>2287605</b>
	Growth rate	8.21174	12.08856	9.01278	8.579946	11.11092	10.03646	7.94611
	Import duty	47675	60798	66880	73685	75849	77761	83252
	<b>GDP at current market price</b>	<b>1354124</b>	<b>1525178</b>	<b>1663241</b>	<b>1807013</b>	<b>2001766</b>	<b>2196971</b>	<b>2370857</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price (Tk bill)</b>	<b>1354.124</b>	<b>1525.178</b>	<b>1663.241</b>	<b>1807.013</b>	<b>2001.766</b>	<b>2196.971</b>	<b>2370.86</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 11: GDP at current market prices (2000/01-2004/05)

(Million Taka)

	Industrial Origin Sector	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2004-05	2004-05
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>456311</b>	<b>460034</b>	<b>487981</b>	<b>524192</b>	<b>561674</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	340638	338964	360238	388835	414819
ii)	Animal farming	68929	71182	74736	79155	86798
iii)	Forest and related services	46744	49888	53007	56202	60057
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>134061</b>	<b>138970</b>	<b>142588</b>	<b>147833</b>	<b>154564</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>26398</b>	<b>29973</b>	<b>33094</b>	<b>36435</b>	<b>40411</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	15017	17333	18999	20854	22948
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	11381	12640	14095	15581	17463
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>382342</b>	<b>418046</b>	<b>458127</b>	<b>515268</b>	<b>587952</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	273404	295960	323773	363641	415350
ii)	Small scale	108938	122086	134354	151627	172602
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>33464</b>	<b>36400</b>	<b>39894</b>	<b>44245</b>	<b>49090</b>
i)	Electricity	28044	30529	33185	36832	40654
ii)	Gas	3746	3991	4377	4801	5320
iii)	Water	1674	1880	2332	2612	3116
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>193344</b>	<b>211586</b>	<b>230156</b>	<b>253966</b>	<b>290608</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>324789</b>	<b>353122</b>	<b>391027</b>	<b>441031</b>	<b>502782</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>15902</b>	<b>17404</b>	<b>19438</b>	<b>22021</b>	<b>25117</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>221285</b>	<b>255237</b>	<b>311122</b>	<b>344443</b>	<b>382890</b>
i)	Land transport	160985	188693	240961	268602	293741
ii)	Water transport	26156	27245	27925	28858	29942
iii)	Air transport	3927	4128	4198	4385	4669
iv)	Support transport services, storage	9338	9918	10357	10695	11712
v)	Post and telecommunication	20879	25253	27681	31903	42826
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>39106</b>	<b>42069</b>	<b>47182</b>	<b>51974</b>	<b>59343</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	29878	31785	35396	38886	44508
ii)	Insurance	7604	8613	9988	11109	12590
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	1624	1671	1798	1979	2245
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>223653</b>	<b>239947</b>	<b>256784</b>	<b>276006</b>	<b>297443</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>66952</b>	<b>71174</b>	<b>77832</b>	<b>86237</b>	<b>96374</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>58518</b>	<b>63516</b>	<b>70644</b>	<b>78733</b>	<b>87882</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>57221</b>	<b>60792</b>	<b>66015</b>	<b>71969</b>	<b>81043</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>216645</b>	<b>236983</b>	<b>266845</b>	<b>300278</b>	<b>338763</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>2449991</b>	<b>2635253</b>	<b>2898729</b>	<b>3194631</b>	<b>3555936</b>
	Growth rate	7.098516	7.561742	9.998129	10.20799	11.30976
	Import duty	85472	102048	107072	135100	151133
	<b>GDP at current market price</b>	<b>2535463</b>	<b>2737301</b>	<b>3005801</b>	<b>3329731</b>	<b>3707069</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price (Tk bill)</b>	<b>2535.463</b>	<b>2737.301</b>	<b>3005.801</b>	<b>3329.731</b>	<b>3707.069</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 12: GDP at current market prices (2005/06-2009/10)

(Million Taka)

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>622234</b>	<b>701242</b>	<b>802015</b>	<b>894264</b>	<b>1005880</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	461182	524676	605784	672467	753391
ii)	Animal farming	96821	107803	121182	140022	162188
iii)	Forest and related services	64231	68763	75049	81775	90301
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>163168</b>	<b>177827</b>	<b>197901</b>	<b>218064</b>	<b>242229</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>46431</b>	<b>53217</b>	<b>61517</b>	<b>70910</b>	<b>81141</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	25683	28453	31641	35900	40393
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	20748	24764	29876	35010	40748
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>689227</b>	<b>811780</b>	<b>939008</b>	<b>1064453</b>	<b>121081</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	489736	576881	667587	756104	848991
ii)	Small scale	199491	234899	271421	308349	352090
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>53915</b>	<b>55899</b>	<b>60704</b>	<b>65421</b>	<b>71945</b>
i)	Electricity	44551	45671	49551	53109	58398
ii)	Gas	5940	6512	7162	7929	8762
iii)	Water	3424	3716	3991	4,383	4,786
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>327970</b>	<b>375432</b>	<b>438538</b>	<b>501,253</b>	<b>556,581</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>569842</b>	<b>660113</b>	<b>782203</b>	<b>882,764</b>	<b>1,002,946</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>28532</b>	<b>32893</b>	<b>38889</b>	<b>44,598</b>	<b>51,501</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>432056</b>	<b>489084</b>	<b>569073</b>	<b>642,803</b>	<b>718,796</b>
i)	Land transport	328407	368526	428575	483,648	541,588
ii)	Water transport	31370	33067	36211	39,230	42,137
iii)	Air transport	5003	5094	5461	5,892	6,491
iv)	Support transport services, storage	12604	14199	15689	17,582	19,380
v)	Post and telecommunication	54672	68198	83137	96,452	109,201
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>66839</b>	<b>77436</b>	<b>89548</b>	<b>102,453</b>	<b>122,998</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	49948	57969	66564	76,135	90,631
ii)	Insurance	14296	16397	19300	22,010	27,016
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	2595	3070	3684	4,308	5,351
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>321569</b>	<b>349286</b>	<b>380580</b>	<b>416,164</b>	<b>456,830</b>
						<b>187,569</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>110355</b>	<b>127432</b>	<b>144270</b>	<b>163,604</b>	
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>99345</b>	<b>117760</b>	<b>135315</b>	<b>154,940</b>	<b>179,084</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>90220</b>	<b>103066</b>	<b>118191</b>	<b>133,908</b>	<b>151,424</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>382832</b>	<b>435676</b>	<b>502002</b>	<b>583,643</b>	<b>684,655</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>4004535</b>	<b>4568143</b>	<b>5259754</b>	<b>5924072</b>	<b>6691435</b>
	Growth rate	12.6155	14.07424	15.13987	12.63021	12.62
	Import duty	152744	156626	198469	225360	232360
	<b>GDP at current market price</b>	<b>4157279</b>	<b>4724769</b>	<b>5458223</b>	<b>6,147,952</b>	<b>6,943,243</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price (Tk bill)</b>	<b>4157.279</b>	<b>4724.769</b>	<b>5458.223</b>	<b>6147.952</b>	<b>6943.243</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**Table 13: Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at current market prices (1979/80-1984/85)**

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>1979-80</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1981-82</b>	<b>1982-83</b>	<b>1983-84</b>	<b>1984-85</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>27.66</b>	<b>28.16</b>	<b>27.79</b>	<b>27.49</b>	<b>30.78</b>	<b>28.93</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	22.34	23.47	23.56	23.25	26.39	24.17
ii)	Animal farming	4.10	3.46	3.05	2.94	2.76	3.42
iii)	Forest and related services	1.22	1.22	1.18	1.30	1.63	1.34
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>3.08</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.55</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.26
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.30
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>13.48</b>	<b>13.37</b>	<b>13.38</b>	<b>14.35</b>	<b>14.87</b>	<b>13.83</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	9.48	9.38	9.25	10.07	10.60	9.81
ii)	Small scale	4.00	3.99	4.13	4.28	4.27	4.02
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.97</b>
i)	Electricity	0.38	0.53	0.59	0.77	0.82	0.86
ii)	Gas	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07
iii)	Water	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.59</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>12.59</b>	<b>12.54</b>	<b>12.46</b>	<b>12.65</b>	<b>13.76</b>	<b>12.87</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.59</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>10.38</b>	<b>10.37</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>11.14</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>9.94</b>
i)	Land transport	6.57	6.56	6.87	7.27	0.78	6.50
ii)	Water transport	3.29	3.27	3.26	3.27	3.10	2.75
iii)	Air transport	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.13
iv)	Support transport services, storage	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27
v)	Post and telecommunication	0.23	0.22	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.29
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.25</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	1.14	1.15	1.13	1.12	1.19	1.13
ii)	Insurance	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>8.49</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>7.20</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.51</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.84</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.13</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>7.75</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>7.39</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 14: Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at current market prices (1985/86-1991/92)**

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>1985-86</b>	<b>1886-87</b>	<b>1987-88</b>	<b>1988-89</b>	<b>1989-90</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>1991-92</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>27.98</b>	<b>28.16</b>	<b>26.63</b>	<b>25.84</b>	<b>25.80</b>	<b>25.91</b>	<b>24.70</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	22.30	22.91	21.09	20.34	20.01	20.20	19.10
ii)	Animal farming	3.89	3.52	3.50	3.66	3.85	3.67	3.57
iii)	Forest and related services	1.79	1.73	2.03	1.83	1.93	2.03	2.04
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.69</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.88</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	0.31	0.37	0.47	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.54
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	0.29	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.34
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>13.65</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>12.86</b>	<b>12.45</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>13.44</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	9.63	9.17	9.23	8.77	9.01	9.13	9.36
ii)	Small scale	4.02	3.77	3.63	3.68	3.74	3.90	4.08
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.50</b>
i)	Electricity	0.97	1.06	1.26	1.31	1.36	1.31	1.30
ii)	Gas	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15
iii)	Water	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.79</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.90</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>12.72</b>	<b>12.36</b>	<b>12.14</b>	<b>12.03</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>11.84</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.57</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>9.45</b>	<b>9.58</b>	<b>9.69</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>9.38</b>
i)	Land transport	6.41	6.27	6.40	6.58	6.65	6.54	6.54
ii)	Water transport	2.66	2.47	2.40	2.33	2.20	2.03	1.91
iii)	Air transport	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.16
iv)	Support transport services, storage	0.26	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.26	0.27	0.29
v)	Post and telecommunication	0.24	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.39	0.38	0.48
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>1.37</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	1.09	1.05	1.08	1.12	1.13	1.17	1.20
ii)	Insurance	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.19	0.15	0.15
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>7.33</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>8.27</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.17</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.91</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.22</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>9.13</b>	<b>9.03</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>8.77</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 15: Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at current market prices (1992/93-1998/99)**

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>1992-93</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1994-95</b>	<b>1995-96</b>	<b>1996-97</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>20.89</b>	<b>19.87</b>	<b>20.33</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>19.39</b>	<b>19.05</b>	<b>19.57</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	15.27	14.39	15.12	14.43	14.39	14.20	14.75
ii)	Animal farming	3.59	3.52	3.31	3.22	3.15	3.02	2.93
iii)	Forest and related services	2.03	1.96	1.90	1.85	1.85	1.83	1.89
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>5.68</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.94</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	0.64	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.55	0.52	0.49
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.45
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>14.35</b>	<b>14.75</b>	<b>14.72</b>	<b>14.81</b>	<b>14.98</b>	<b>15.62</b>	<b>14.92</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	10.06	10.40	10.51	10.57	10.53	11.08	10.71
ii)	Small scale	4.29	4.35	4.21	4.25	4.44	4.54	4.21
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.29</b>
i)	Electricity	1.34	1.32	1.25	1.21	1.19	1.11	1.09
ii)	Gas	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.14
iii)	Water	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>7.11</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>12.08</b>	<b>12.37</b>	<b>12.39</b>	<b>12.20</b>	<b>12.41</b>	<b>12.40</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>9.37</b>	<b>8.87</b>	<b>8.71</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>8.36</b>	<b>8.21</b>
i)	Land transport	6.69	6.57	6.25	6.18	6.11	6.01	5.96
ii)	Water transport	1.83	1.69	1.49	1.37	1.28	1.16	1.09
iii)	Air transport	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.15
iv)	Support transport services, storage	0.33	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.31
v)	Post and telecommunication	0.49	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.76	0.73	0.71
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.53</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	1.27	1.30	1.27	1.26	1.24	1.19	1.20
ii)	Insurance	0.14	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>9.02</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>8.91</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.53</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.15</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.20</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>9.06</b>	<b>8.99</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>8.51</b>	<b>8.42</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**Table 16: Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at current market prices (1999/00-2004/05)**

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>1999-000</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2004-05</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>18.85</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>16.81</b>	<b>16.23</b>	<b>15.74</b>	<b>15.15</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	14.10	13.43	12.38	11.98	11.68	11.19
ii)	Animal farming	2.89	2.72	2.60	2.49	2.38	2.34
iii)	Forest and related services	1.86	1.84	1.82	1.76	1.69	1.62
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.17</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	0.54	0.59	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.62
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.47
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>14.69</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>15.27</b>	<b>15.24</b>	<b>15.47</b>	<b>15.86</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	10.52	10.78	10.81	10.77	10.92	11.20
ii)	Small scale	4.18	4.30	4.46	4.47	4.55	4.66
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.32</b>
i)	Electricity	1.09	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.11	1.10
ii)	Gas	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14
iii)	Water	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>7.84</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>12.81</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>13.01</b>	<b>13.25</b>	<b>13.56</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.68</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>9.32</b>	<b>10.35</b>	<b>10.34</b>	<b>10.33</b>
i)	Land transport	6.10	6.35	6.89	8.02	8.07	7.92
ii)	Water transport	1.05	1.03	1.00	0.93	0.87	0.81
iii)	Air transport	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13
iv)	Support transport services, storage	0.33	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.32
v)	Post and telecommunication	0.69	0.82	0.92	0.92	0.96	1.16
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.60</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	1.19	1.18	1.16	1.18	1.17	1.20
ii)	Insurance	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.34
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>8.82</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>8.29</b>	<b>8.02</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.60</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.37</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.19</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>8.59</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>9.02</b>	<b>9.14</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 17: Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at current market prices (2005/06-09/10)**

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>14.97</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>15.25</b>	<b>15.06</b>	<b>14.98</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	11.09	11.49	11.52	11.32	11.22
ii)	Animal farming	2.36	2.36	2.30	2.36	2.42
iii)	Forest and related services	1.51	1.51	1.43	1.38	1.34
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>3.61</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>1.21</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	0.62	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.60
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	0.50	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.61
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>16.58</b>	<b>17.77</b>	<b>17.85</b>	<b>17.92</b>	<b>17.89</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	11.78	12.63	12.69	12.73	12.64
ii)	Small scale	4.80	5.14	5.16	5.19	5.24
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.07</b>
i)	Electricity	1.07	1.00	0.94	0.89	0.87
ii)	Gas	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13
iii)	Water	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>8.44</b>	<b>8.29</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>13.71</b>	<b>14.45</b>	<b>14.87</b>	<b>14.86</b>	<b>14.94</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>10.71</b>	<b>10.82</b>	<b>10.82</b>	<b>10.70</b>
i)	Land transport	7.90	8.07	8.15	8.14	8.07
ii)	Water transport	0.75	0.72	0.69	0.66	0.63
iii)	Air transport	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09
iv)	Support transport services, storage	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29
v)	Post and telecommunication	1.32	1.49	1.58	1.62	1.63
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.83</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	1.20	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.35
ii)	Insurance	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.40
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>6.80</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.79</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.67</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.26</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>9.21</b>	<b>9.54</b>	<b>9.54</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>10.20</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*



**Table 18: GDP Growth by Industrial Sector (1980/81-86/87), 1995/96=100**

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>1980-81</b>	<b>1981-82</b>	<b>1982-83</b>	<b>1983-84</b>	<b>1984-85</b>	<b>1985-86</b>	<b>1986-87</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>-0.02</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>-0.25</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	4.45	-0.77	3.78	5.88	0.11	3.62	-0.49
ii)	Animal farming	1.95	1.98	2.01	2.04	2.08	2.11	2.14
iii)	Forest and related services	1.42	6.33	5.94	7.09	-4.74	4.76	-2.34
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>2.32</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>12.41</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>10.66</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	10.01	29.72	11.32	15.96	14.28	13.37	17.50
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	2.93	3.85	3.68	3.97	4.18	2.84	4.54
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>7.95</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	4.20	-0.29	2.60	10.31	5.36	7.71	8.45
ii)	Small scale	4.81	5.12	5.40	5.70	6.02	6.36	6.74
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>14.75</b>	<b>14.67</b>	<b>16.98</b>	<b>17.46</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>15.64</b>
i)	Electricity	11.80	17.42	16.30	17.14	15.72	7.44	17.95
ii)	Gas	3.55	3.03	7.30	20.88	30.80	0.00	4.60
iii)	Water	6.65	7.72	8.26	6.36	13.16	0.00	5.50
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>6.29</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>8.02</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>4.58</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>4.32</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>6.53</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>4.57</b>
i)	Land transport	5.98	7.32	7.50	6.13	5.24	4.86	4.52
ii)	Water transport	2.37	3.20	2.36	1.54	2.01	0.43	0.35
iii)	Air transport	12.56	23.79	-3.06	86.32	15.35	3.02	23.06
iv)	Support transport services, storage	8.09	11.31	8.11	10.94	12.29	2.44	4.49
v)	Post and telecommunication	6.76	16.17	-0.52	4.56	21.02	-6.03	36.59
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>5.65</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	6.21	1.16	2.21	6.72	3.34	6.55	3.37
ii)	Insurance	-2.99	-1.07	-0.27	-4.88	17.53	3.58	24.47
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	-16.67	20.00	516.67
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.24</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>8.08</b>	<b>8.91</b>	<b>21.59</b>	<b>12.30</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>4.55</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.62</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.52</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>4.33</b>	<b>3.64</b>
	Import duty	6.12	-9.11	2.71	-4.18	11.05	1.01	7.66
	<b>GDP at constant prices</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>3.73</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price (Tk bill)</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>3.73</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**Table 19: GDP Growth by Industrial Sector (1987/88-1993/94), 1995/96=100**

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>1987-88</b>	<b>1988-89</b>	<b>1989-90</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>1991-92</b>	<b>1992-93</b>	<b>1993-94</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>-0.65</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	-2.19	-1.14	13.64	0.84	1.11	0.97	-1.66
ii)	Animal farming	2.18	2.22	2.25	2.29	2.34	2.38	2.42
iii)	Forest and related services	5.66	1.49	1.78	3.19	2.29	2.97	2.80
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>8.49</b>	<b>7.91</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>10.55</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>6.61</b>	<b>8.91</b>	<b>5.15</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	16.50	13.09	9.74	1.69	9.79	12.25	4.83
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	4.57	4.33	3.83	1.55	2.53	4.30	5.62
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>8.62</b>	<b>8.15</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	0.69	2.07	8.25	6.02	7.34	9.00	8.25
ii)	Small scale	0.53	4.51	6.29	7.28	7.48	7.70	7.88
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>16.19</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>10.94</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>6.54</b>
i)	Electricity	18.61	10.19	11.89	4.50	5.68	7.12	6.11
ii)	Gas	3.46	2.16	2.94	35.48	8.66	3.24	7.42
iii)	Water	3.41	5.81	9.71	7.85	14.71	15.92	12.69
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>9.28</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>5.55</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.98</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>4.02</b>
i)	Land transport	3.48	3.46	5.33	3.66	3.49	3.91	3.91
ii)	Water transport	0.91	1.65	0.07	-2.91	-1.42	-2.99	-1.83
iii)	Air transport	3.99	10.34	25.53	-5.72	0.57	11.83	8.14
iv)	Support transport services, storage	17.40	0.90	-1.37	3.45	8.87	9.18	1.20
v)	Post and telecommunication	-2.21	2.95	22.02	-6.66	34.03	8.66	28.86
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>5.01</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	1.43	0.87	0.06	8.32	4.56	3.83	3.75
ii)	Insurance	7.48	7.31	13.13	-16.19	-3.53	-6.60	14.70
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	397.30	32.61	15.98	10.60	14.70	10.86	14.82
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.23</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.33</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>12.83</b>	<b>14.77</b>	<b>5.64</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>6.61</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>4.63</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.74</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>5.78</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>4.19</b>
	Import duty	7.44	9.67	11.79	6.86	28.38	10.97	1.33
	<b>GDP at constant prices</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>4.08</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price (Tk bill)</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>4.08</b>

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

Table 20: GDP Growth by Industrial Sector (1994/95-99/00), 1995/96=100

	Industrial Origin Sector	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-000
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>-1.93</b>	<b>2.03</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>6.92</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	-3.42	1.74	6.44	1.07	3.11	8.10
ii)	Animal farming	2.47	2.51	2.58	2.64	2.69	2.74
iii)	Forest and related services	2.84	3.46	4.03	4.51	5.16	4.94
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>6.79</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>8.98</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>8.87</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>9.65</b>	<b>7.81</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>9.48</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	9.88	7.41	-0.99	4.80	-2.46	14.55
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	9.33	8.40	10.23	7.02	6.18	3.47
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>10.48</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>4.76</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	11.44	5.67	3.97	9.28	4.19	4.35
ii)	Small scale	8.10	8.28	7.75	6.77	0.75	5.80
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.78</b>
i)	Electricity	5.17	5.52	1.98	1.30	6.75	6.87
ii)	Gas	7.43	6.24	1.39	5.30	0.63	5.60
iii)	Water	2.07	1.52	2.49	7.20	6.44	8.10
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>9.56</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>8.64</b>	<b>9.48</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>8.48</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>7.30</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>6.94</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.08</b>
i)	Land transport	5.13	5.50	5.44	6.75	6.62	6.32
ii)	Water transport	-2.12	-1.46	-0.84	-0.92	1.60	1.78
iii)	Air transport	-8.42	6.26	-10.70	16.91	14.43	16.80
iv)	Support transport services, storage	21.02	9.98	0.72	3.36	4.25	13.14
v)	Post and telecommunication	19.29	14.70	25.57	7.42	5.96	5.57
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>5.50</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	3.22	1.94	2.34	3.49	3.85	3.87
ii)	Insurance	18.35	18.35	13.28	14.95	13.05	13.10
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	17.07	46.36	45.34	6.50	6.20	5.51
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>3.83</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>5.97</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>7.74</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>4.80</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>3.06</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>6.14</b>
	Import duty	13.27	8.35	9.63	2.57	1.97	1.31
	<b>GDP at constant prices</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>5.94</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price (Tk bill)</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>5.94</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**Table 21: GDP Growth by Industrial Sector (2000/01-2005/06), 1995/96=100**

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>-0.62</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>5.23</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	6.18	-2.39	2.88	4.27	0.15	5.03
ii)	Animal farming	2.81	4.70	4.51	4.98	7.23	6.15
iii)	Forest and related services	4.85	4.91	4.43	4.18	5.09	5.18
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>-4.53</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.92</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>9.75</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>9.26</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	13.99	4.93	8.91	8.98	9.02	9.52
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	4.19	3.96	4.66	5.68	7.40	8.84
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>6.75</b>	<b>7.10</b>	<b>8.19</b>	<b>10.77</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	6.55	4.60	6.56	6.95	8.30	11.41
ii)	Small scale	7.02	7.69	7.21	7.45	7.93	9.21
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>8.90</b>	<b>7.67</b>
i)	Electricity	7.60	7.78	7.29	9.19	8.58	7.45
ii)	Gas	6.05	6.54	8.77	8.81	8.87	9.37
iii)	Water	7.02	7.52	20.01	8.00	14.44	7.53
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>8.61</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>8.31</b>	<b>8.31</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>6.75</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>7.05</b>	<b>7.12</b>	<b>7.45</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>7.92</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>7.92</b>	<b>7.98</b>
i)	Land transport	6.37	6.73	6.64	6.02	4.25	4.14
ii)	Water transport	0.57	0.34	0.07	0.16	1.96	1.95
iii)	Air transport	4.62	-16.82	-1.35	0.84	2.49	5.24
iv)	Support transport services, storage	18.10	-4.62	-1.16	-1.35	2.92	6.12
v)	Post and telecommunication	26.92	20.95	17.89	14.56	31.79	26.70
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>5.54</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>8.50</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	4.01	5.52	5.91	6.73	9.11	8.19
ii)	Insurance	13.45	12.35	10.29	8.06	8.34	9.16
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	0.00	2.06	2.31	6.91	8.51	10.94
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.69</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>8.15</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>7.60</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>7.90</b>	<b>9.05</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>7.79</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.09</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>7.02</b>
	Import duty	1.84	5.84	3.31	18.17	6.46	-2.62
	<b>GDP at constant prices</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.63</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price (Tk bill)</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.63</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**Table 22: GDP Growth by Industrial Sector (2006/07-09/10), 1995/96=100**

	<b>Industrial Origin Sector</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>5.56</b>
i)	Crops & horticulture	4.43	2.67	4.02	6.13
ii)	Animal farming	5.49	2.44	3.48	3.38
iii)	Forest and related services	5.24	5.47	5.69	5.23
<b>2</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.15</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>9.84</b>	<b>8.80</b>
i)	Natural gas and crude petroleum	8.03	8.26	9.15	8.12
ii)	Other mining & quarrying	8.80	10.01	10.90	9.84
<b>4</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>9.72</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>6.50</b>
i)	Large & medium scale	9.74	7.26	6.58	5.98
ii)	Small scale	9.69	7.10	6.90	7.77
<b>5</b>	<b>Electricity, Water Supply and Gas</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>7.28</b>
i)	Electricity	1.08	6.68	5.39	7.21
ii)	Gas	7.37	7.72	8.42	7.51
iii)	Water	7.09	6.02	8.39	7.77
<b>6</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>6.01</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Wholesale and Retail Trade</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>5.87</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Hotel and Restaurants</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>7.58</b>	<b>7.61</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Transport, Storage and Communication</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>7.69</b>
i)	Land transport	4.18	4.54	5.17	5.98
ii)	Water transport	1.73	2.55	2.46	1.01
iii)	Air transport	2.03	6.21	7.38	9.13
iv)	Support transport services, storage	8.94	8.45	9.64	8.15
v)	Post and telecommunication	23.30	21.64	16.11	12.95
<b>10</b>	<b>Financial Intermediations</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>8.99</b>	<b>11.64</b>
i)	Bank (Monetary Intermediation)	9.34	8.38	9.05	10.47
ii)	Insurance	8.21	10.03	8.83	14.88
iii)	Others (Financial Intermediation)	11.62	12.47	11.13	16.10
<b>11</b>	<b>Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.89</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Public Administration and Defense</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>8.35</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>8.96</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>9.24</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Health and Social Works</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>8.10</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Community, Social and Personal Services</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>4.72</b>
	<b>GDP at producer price</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>6.01</b>
	Import duty	-3.96	15.27	7.60	-2.50
	<b>GDP at constant prices</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>6.07</b>
	<b>GDP at current market price (Tk bill)</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>6.07</b>

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 23: GDP by Expenditure Categories at current market price (FY 1990-FY 95)**

(In Million TK)	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95
<b>A. Domestic Demand</b>	<b>1045328</b>	<b>1131853</b>	<b>1236555</b>	<b>1321497</b>	<b>1425874</b>	<b>1613582</b>
1. Consumption	874226	945122	1029686	1096499	1176681	1321971
Private	832089	899408	976475	1034393	1110557	1251357
General Government	42137	45714	53211	62106	66124	70614
2. Investment	171102	186731	206869	224998	249193	291611
Private	98426	113448	123502	143787	159209	188828
Public	72676	73283	83367	81211	89984	102783
<b>B. Resource Balance (3-4)</b>	<b>-74329</b>	<b>-61499</b>	<b>-56910</b>	<b>-63776</b>	<b>-65848</b>	<b>-98835</b>
3. Exports	61422	73634	90693	113049	121892	165705
4. Imports	135751	135133	147603	176825	187740	264540
<b>C. Gross Domestic Expenditure at c.m.p</b>	<b>970999</b>	<b>1070354</b>	<b>1179645</b>	<b>1257721</b>	<b>1360026</b>	<b>1514747</b>
5. Gross Domestic products at c.m.p	1003288	1105181	1195424	1253695	1354123	1525178
6. Statistical Discrepancy	32289	35827	15779	-4026	-5903	10431
7. Net factor income from abroad	20915	23600	29020	34122	42338	46512
8. Gross National Income	1024203	1128781	1224444	1287817	1396461	1571690
9. Net current transfer from abroad	26616	32576	35997	36826	34703	44942
10. Gross Disposable National Income	1050819	1161357	1260441	1324643	1431164	1616632
11. Gross Domestic Savings	129062	160059	165738	157196	177442	203207
12. Gross National Savings	176593	216235	230755	228144	254483	294661
13. Current Account Balance	-26798	-6323	8107	7172	11193	-7381

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**Table 24: GDP by Expenditure Categories at current market price (FY 1996-FY 00)**

(in Million TK)	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
<b>A. Domestic Demand</b>	<b>1747937</b>	<b>597405</b>	<b>2086264</b>	<b>2295531</b>	<b>2492779</b>
1. Consumption	1415402	222940	1653234	1807956	1946914
Private	1342157	144076	1558563	1707131	1838528
General Government	73245	78864	94671	100825	108386
2. Investment	332535	374465	433030	487575	545865
Private	225803	247510	305569	339949	370149
Public	106732	126955	127461	147626	175716
<b>B. Resource Balance (3-4)</b>	<b>-126554</b>	<b>-108868</b>	<b>-99064</b>	<b>-120066</b>	<b>-124406</b>
3. Exports	184359	216723	266809	289861	331446
4. Imports	310913	325591	365873	409927	455852
<b>C. Gross Domestic Expenditure at c.m.p</b>	<b>1621383</b>	<b>488537</b>	<b>1987200</b>	<b>2175465</b>	<b>2368373</b>
5. Gross Domestic products at c.m.p	1663240	1807013	2001766	2196972	2370856
6. Statistical Discrepancy	41857	21786	14566	21508	2482
7. Net factor income from abroad	495436	58458	64972	75526	87135
8. Gross National Income	2158676	1865471	2066738	2272498	2457991
9. Net current transfer from abroad	38186	44049	22363	25600	36532
10. Gross Disposable National Income	2196862	1909520	2089101	2298098	2494523
11. Gross Domestic Savings	247838	1584073	348532	389016	423942
12. Gross National Savings	781460	1686580	435867	490142	547609
13. Current Account Balance	407068	1290329	-11729	-18941	-738

**Table 25: GDP by Expenditure Categories at current market price (FY 01-FY 05)**

(in Million TK)	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05
<b>A. Domestic Demand</b>	<b>2664543</b>	<b>2868349</b>	<b>3149214</b>	<b>3479179</b>	<b>3874361</b>
1. Consumption	2079180	2235957	2445697	2679274	2965120
Private	1964929	2099316	2284988	2495207	2759817
General Government	114251	136641	160709	184067	205303
2. Investment	585363	632392	703517	799905	909241
Private	401546	458383	517169	593673	679182
Public	183817	174009	186348	206232	230059
<b>B. Resource Balance (3-4)</b>	<b>-155134</b>	<b>-130346</b>	<b>-174982</b>	<b>-178093</b>	<b>-239642</b>
3. Exports	390000	390021	427239	514938	614681
4. Imports	545134	520367	602221	693031	854323
<b>C. Gross Domestic Expenditure at c.m.p</b>	<b>2509409</b>	<b>2738003</b>	<b>2974232</b>	<b>3301086</b>	<b>3634719</b>
5. Gross Domestic products at c.m.p	2535464	2732010	3005801	3329731	3707070
6. Statistical Discrepancy	26055	-5993	31569	28645	72351
7. Net factor income from abroad	88413	125425	165831	175529	1899280
8. Gross National Income	2623877	2857435	3171632	3505260	5606350
9. Net current transfer from abroad	23392	18902	21583	21207	26808
10. Gross Disposable National Income	2647269	2876337	3193215	3526467	5633158
11. Gross Domestic Savings	456284	496053	560104	650457	741950
12. Gross National Savings	568089	640380	747518	847193	2668038
13. Current Account Balance	-43329	13981	12432	18643	1686446

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**Table 26: GDP by Expenditure Categories at current market price (FY 2006-FY 2010)**

(in Million TK)	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10
<b>A. Domestic Demand</b>	<b>4340318</b>	<b>4919075</b>	<b>5671036</b>	<b>6411787</b>	<b>7337054</b>
1. Consumption	3315523	3763172	4349714	4923379	5608791
Private	3085199	3502116	4061404	4604413	5234195
General Government	230324	261056	288310	318966	374596
2. Investment	1024795	1155903	1321322	1488408	1728264
Private	775464	898618	1050900	1203518	1398165
Public	249331	257285	270422	284890	330098
<b>B. Resource Balance</b>	<b>-260703</b>	<b>-327225</b>	<b>-459139</b>	<b>-587527</b>	<b>-442659</b>
3. Exports	788788	934403	1110181	1287810	1283145
4. Imports	1049491	1261628	1569320	1875337	1725804
<b>C. Gross Domestic Expenditure at c.m.p</b>	<b>4079615</b>	<b>4591850</b>	<b>5211897</b>	<b>5824260</b>	<b>6894395</b>
5. Gross Domestic products at c.m.p	4157279	4724769	5458224	6155479	6923795
6. Statistical Discrepancy	77664	132919	246327	331219	29400
7. Net factor income from abroad	272075	352755	483895	682873	647727
8. Gross National Income	4429354	5077524	5942119	6838352	7571522
9. Net current transfer from abroad	36529	39885	56713	77073	27922
10. Gross Disposable National Income	4465883	5117409	5998832	6915425	7599445
11. Gross Domestic Savings	841756	961597	1108510	1232100	1315004
12. Gross National Savings	1150360	1354237	1649118	1992046	1990654
13. Current Account Balance	47901	65415	81469	172419	232991

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## 2. Revenue

Table 27: Fiscal Components as % of GDP (FY73-FY87)

Fiscal Year	FY73	FY74	FY75	FY76	FY77	FY78	FY79	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87
<b>Variables/Items</b>	<b>(As Percentage of GDP)</b>														
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>7.94</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>7.13</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.44</b>
Tax Revenue	3.41	3.81	3.46	6.47	6.64	6.88	6.99	5.20	5.69	5.47	5.23	4.84	5.28	5.22	5.31
Non-Tax Revenue	0.03	0.04	0.60	1.22	1.32	1.07	1.16	0.84	1.44	1.01	0.82	0.85	1.08	1.23	1.13
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Revenue expenditure	5.8	4.8	5.2	8.8	8.1	7.5	6.5	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.4
ADP expenditure	5.6	5.3	3.9	7.3	8.5	8.7	8.5	7.4	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.7	6.1
<b>overall balance(excluding grant)</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>overall balance(including grant)</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>External</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Grants	7.7	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.8
Loan	1.0	2.6	3.8	7.7	3.7	4.6	4.6	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.6	3.9
Amortization	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Bank	0.3	0.9	-0.7	-1.0	1.2	0.1	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Non- bank	0.2	0.6	-0.2	-1.0	0.7	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.7	1.1	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4
<b>Memorandum Item:</b>															
Nominal GDP (billion tk)	50	76	124	110	116	145	174	281	322	362	408	490	562	633	728

Source: Ministry of Finance



**Table 28: Table: Fiscal Components as % of GDP (FY88-FY03)**

	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
	(As Percentage of GDP)															
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>9.33</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>9.25</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>10.23</b>	<b>10.31</b>
Tax Revenue	5.53	5.44	5.70	5.96	6.61	7.30	7.18	7.44	7.32	7.44	7.39	7.17	6.79	7.80	7.83	8.26
Non-Tax Revenue	0.97	1.04	0.99	1.30	1.72	1.87	2.15	1.93	1.93	1.73	1.81	1.64	1.69	1.80	2.40	2.05
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Revenue expenditure	5.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.4
ADP expenditure	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	6.6	6.8	6.0	6.1	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.4	5.2	5.1
<b>overall balance(excluding grant)</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
<b>overall balance(including grant)</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>External</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Grants	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0
Loan	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
Amortization	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Bank	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.9	-0.3
Non- bank	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
<b>Memorandum Item:</b>																
<b>Nominal GDP (billion taka)</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>1105</b>	<b>1195</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>1354</b>	<b>1525</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>1807</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>2370</b>	<b>2535</b>	<b>2732</b>	<b>3005</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Table 29: Fiscal Components as % of GDP (FY04-FY10)**

	<b>FY-04</b>	<b>FY05</b>	<b>FY06</b>	<b>FY07</b>	<b>FY08</b>	<b>FY09</b>	<b>FY10</b>
	<b>(As Percentage of GDP)</b>						
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>10.32</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>11.41</b>	<b>10.41</b>	<b>10.91</b>
Tax Revenue	8.19	8.47	8.48	8.25	9.11	8.67	9.00
Non-Tax Revenue	2.13	1.96	2.09	2.16	2.30	1.8	1.9
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Revenue expenditure	8.6	9.4	9.2	9.6	10.6	11.2	11.0
ADP expenditure	5.1	5.1	4.6	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.7
<b>overall balance(excluding grant)</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
<b>overall balance(including grant)</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>External</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Grants	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6
Loan	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	
Amortization	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
<b>Domestic</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Bank	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.9	2.0	2.2	-0.3
Non- bank	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	2.6
Memorandum item							
<b>Nominal GDP (billion taka)</b>	<b>3329.7</b>	<b>3707.1</b>	<b>4157.3</b>	<b>4724.8</b>	<b>5458.2</b>	<b>6148.4</b>	<b>6943.2</b>

*Source: Economic Review, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh*

**Table 30: Revenue Components as % of GDP (FY73-FY90)**

Fiscal Year	FY73	FY74	FY75	FY76	FY77	FY78	FY79	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90
<b>Variables/Items</b>	<b>(In billions of taka)</b>																	
<b>Total Revenue</b>	1.7	2.9	5.1	8.5	9.2	11.5	14.2	17.0	23.0	23.5	24.7	27.90	35.76	40.83	46.85	52.03	57.72	67.12
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	1.7	2.9	4.3	7.1	7.7	10.0	12.2	14.6	18.3	19.8	21.3	23.72	29.67	33.03	38.66	44.24	48.45	57.15
<b>NBR tax</b>	1.7	2.8	4.1	6.7	7.3	9.4	11.5	13.8	17.2	18.5	20.0	22.31	27.24	30.54	35.76	40.69	44.91	52.92
Custom duty	0.7	1.3	1.5	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.0	6.3	7.5	7.8	8.7	9.34	11.83	13.39	15.42	16.54	18.45	21.37
VAT Import																		
Supp. Import																		
Sales tax	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.50	4.46	4.60	5.39	5.43	5.04	6.32
<b>Import-based</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.84</b>	<b>16.29</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>20.80</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>23.49</b>	<b>27.69</b>
Income tax	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.39	3.86	4.62	5.53	6.64	7.06	7.82
VAT Domestic																		
Supp. Domestic																		
Others tax	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.9	4.0	4.7	5.1	6.08	7.10	7.92	9.43	12.08	14.36	17.40
<b>Domestic-based</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>12.54</b>	<b>14.96</b>	<b>18.72</b>	<b>21.42</b>	<b>25.23</b>
Non-NBR tax	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.41	2.43	2.49	2.90	3.55	3.55	4.23
Non-Tax Revenue	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	4.6	3.7	3.4	4.17	6.09	7.80	8.19	7.79	9.26	9.97
	<b>( In percent of GDP)</b>																	
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.69</b>
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	3.4	3.8	3.5	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.84	5.28	5.22	5.31	5.53	5.44	5.70
<b>NBR Tax Revenue</b>	3.3	3.7	3.3	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	4.9	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.56	4.85	4.83	4.91	5.09	5.04	5.27
<b>Import-based tax</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>2.76</b>
Custom duty	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.91	2.11	2.12	2.12	2.07	2.07	2.13
VAT Import	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supp. Import	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sales tax	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.72	0.79	0.73	0.74	0.68	0.57	0.63
<b>Domestic-based tax</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.51</b>
Income tax	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.69	0.69	0.73	0.76	0.83	0.79	0.78
VAT Domestic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supp. Domestic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others tax	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.24	1.26	1.25	1.30	1.51	1.61	1.73
<b>Non-NBR tax</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.42</b>
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.99</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Table 31: Revenue Components as % of GDP (FY91-FY02)**

	<b>FY91</b>	<b>FY92</b>	<b>FY93</b>	<b>FY94</b>	<b>FY95</b>	<b>FY96</b>	<b>FY97</b>	<b>FY98</b>	<b>FY99</b>	<b>FY00</b>	<b>FY01</b>	<b>FY02</b>
	<b>(In billions of taka)</b>											
<b>Total Revenue</b>	80.3	99.6	115.0	126.4	143.0	153.8	165.7	184.2	193.5	200.9	243.4	279.6
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	65.9	79.0	91.5	97.3	113.5	121.7	134.5	147.9	157.5	160.9	197.8	214.0
<b>NBR tax</b>	61.5	73.5	85.4	90.0	105.2	113.7	125.0	138.0	148.7	151.3	187.8	202.9
Custom duty	23.7	27.5	28.8	29.8	36.8	37.7	40.1	45.4	47.4	42.5	51.0	54.0
VAT Import		12.7	17.3	17.1	22.2	25.6	27.9	29.1	30.5	30.6	36.8	37.6
Supp. Import		0.3	0.3	0.7	1.9	3.6	4.5	5.6	7.7	9.5	12.6	13.3
Sales tax	8.0											
<b>Import- based</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>104.9</b>
Income tax	11.3	12.9	16.1	17.0	14.9	15.3	16.6	19.7	23.6	26.1	35.1	38.8
VAT Domestic		4.7	8.3	10.3	12.5	13.0	15.5	16.9	18.1	21.1	27.0	32.0
Supp. Domestic		0.3	9.8	11.8	13.4	14.6	16.2	17.2	17.1	17.2	21.1	22.8
Others tax	18.5	15.2	4.7	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4
<b>Domestic-based</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>98.1</b>
Non-NBR tax	4.4	5.5	6.2	7.3	8.3	8.0	9.5	9.9	8.8	9.6	10.0	11.1
Non-Tax Revenue	14.4	20.6	23.5	29.1	29.5	32.1	31.2	36.3	36.0	40.0	45.6	65.6
	<b>(In Percent of GDP)</b>											
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	6.0	6.6	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.8	7.8
<b>NBR Tax Revenue</b>	5.6	6.2	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.4	7.4	7.4
<b>Import-based tax</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Custom duty	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.0
VAT Import	0.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
Supp. Import	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Sales tax	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Domestic-based tax</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Income tax	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4
VAT Domestic	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
Supp. Domestic	0.0	0.02	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Others tax	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Non-NBR tax</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Table 32: Revenue Components as % of GDP (FY03-FY09)**

	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
<b>(In billions of taka)</b>								
<b>Total Revenue</b>	309.9	343.7	386.3	439.3	491.8	622.8	687.9	
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	248.2	272.7	313.8	352.4	389.6	497.5	551.4	
<b>NBR tax</b>	237.6	260.3	299.6	337.1	371.1	474.4	524.8	
Custom duty	66.9	70.8	79.0	78.4	81.7	96.0	93.4	
VAT Import	41.1	44.0	53.5	58.5	63.1	84.9	91.9	
Supp.Import	12.7	16.9	18.5	15.7	11.9	17.5	23.4	
Sales tax								
<b>Import- based</b>	<b>120.7</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>198.5</b>	<b>208.7</b>	
Income tax	43.7	46.1	56.7	71.5	86.7	117.5	138.6	
VAT Domestic	36.2	42.5	50.8	63.2	74.5	91.8	109.3	
Supp.Domestic	31.5	35.4	37.1	43.9	48.2	60.0	61.6	
Others tax	5.4	4.5	3.9	5.9	4.9	6.6	6.6	
<b>Domestic-based</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>184.5</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>275.9</b>	<b>316.2</b>	
Non-NBR tax	10.7	12.4	14.2	15.3	18.5	23.1	26.5	
Non-Tax Revenue	61.7	71.0	72.5	86.9	102.2	125.3	136.5	
<b>(in Percentage of GDP)</b>								
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.2</b>	
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.3	9.1	9.0	
<b>NBR Tax Revenue</b>	7.9	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.7	8.5	
<b>Import-based tax</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	
Custom duty	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	
VAT Import	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	
Supp.Import	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Sales tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<b>Domestic-based tax</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	
Income tax	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.3	
VAT Domestic	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	
Supp.Domestic	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	
Others tax	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
<b>Non-NBR tax</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	

Source: Economic Review, Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh

### 3. Expenditure

Table 33: Expenditure Components as Percent of GDP (FY73-FY85)

Fiscal Year	FY73	FY74	FY75	FY76	FY77	FY78	FY79	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85
<b>Variables/Items</b>	<b>(Components of Current Expenditure as % of GDP)</b>												
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	11.5	10.1	9.1	16.2	16.6	16.2	15.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	14.2	12.4	11.7
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	5.8	4.8	5.2	8.8	8.1	7.5	6.5	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2
Defense	2.8	1.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Education	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
Health	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Subsidies	0.01	0.01	0.74	0.94	0.93	0.61	0.71	0.75	0.72	0.89	0.88	0.43	0.47
Interest on foreign debt													
Interest on domestic debt													
	<b>(Components of ADP Expenditure as % of GDP)</b>												
<b>ADP Expenditure</b>	5.6	5.3	3.9	7.3	8.5	8.7	8.5	7.4	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.1	5.6
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power, Oil & Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Development & Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	49.9	75.8	124.4	110.3	116.0	145.2	174.0	280.8	322.1	361.7	408.3	489.8	561.9

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Table 34: Expenditure Components as Percent of GDP (FY86-FY98)**

	<b>FY86</b>	<b>FY87</b>	<b>FY88</b>	<b>FY89</b>	<b>FY90</b>	<b>FY91</b>	<b>FY92</b>	<b>FY93</b>	<b>FY94</b>	<b>FY95</b>	<b>FY96</b>	<b>FY97</b>	<b>FY98</b>
	<b>(Components of Current Expenditure as % of GDP)</b>												
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	12.2	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.0	13.0	15.0	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.9
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.2
Defense	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Education	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Health	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Subsidies	0.22	0.09	0.08	0.79	0.94	0.70	0.49	0.23	0.22	0.19	0.29	0.27	0.28
Interest on foreign debt													
Interest on domestic debt													
	<b>(Components of ADP Expenditure as % of GDP)</b>												
<b>ADP Expenditure</b>	5.7	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	6.6	6.8	6.0	6.1	5.5
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health & Population	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power, Oil & Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Development & Institution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	632.7	727.7	799.9	890.6	1003.3	1105.2	1195.4	1253.7	1354.1	1525.2	1663.2	1807	2001.8

*Source: Ministry of Finance*

**Table 35: Expenditure Components as Percent of GDP (FY99-FY09)**

	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
	<b>(Components of Current Expenditure as % of GDP)</b>											
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	13.6	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.8	15.0	14.7	14.1	17.2	15.3	
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.4	9.2	9.6	10.6	11.0	
Defense	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	
Education	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	
Health	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	
Subsidies	0.20	0.25	0.21	0.25	0.49	0.40	0.58	0.42	0.67	1.09	1.09	
Interest on foreign debt												
Interest on domestic debt												
	<b>(Components of ADP Expenditure as % of GDP)</b>											
<b>ADP Expenditure</b>	5.7	6.5	6.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.6	3.8	3.1	3.2	
Agriculture	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Education	0	0	0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Health & Population	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Power, Oil & Gas	0	0	0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	
Transport & communication	0	0	0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	
Rural Development & Institution	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	2197	2370.9	2535.5	2732	3005	3329.7	3707.1	4157.3	4724.8	5458.2	6149.4	

*Source: Ministry of Finance*



**Table 36: Expenditure Components**

Description	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11(B)
	( In Crore Taka)						
1. President	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2. National Parliament	5.4	12.9	8.4	6.6	0.1	0.6	1.0
3. Prime Minister	173.3	185.9	206.9	140.4	105.8	164.2	87.0
4. Cabinet Division	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	2	0.3	7.0
5. Election Commission	1.9	0.6	6.5	332.1	99.7	104	301.0
6. Ministry of Establishment	52.2	81	36.9	107.5	59	59.2	114.0
7. Public Service Commission	0	3.7	9.2	2	0.4	1.2	1.0
8. Finance Division-loans and advances, except repayment of domestic loan & investment	140	154.1	95.4	105.3	115.2	140.4	254.0
9. Internal Resources Division	0	0	0	4.5	39.6	21.3	36.0
10. Economic Relations Division	1	0.9	2.7	20.3	5.6	4.1	15.0
11. Planning Division	13.6	46	31.7	51.5	55.6	62.3	1654.0
12. IMED	5.6	6.7	6.9	12.1	17.6	29.5	182.0
13. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.0
14. Tax Ombudsman Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
15. Local Government Division	4185.3	3803.3	4668.3	4290.2	4855.7	6295.2	8178.0
16. Rural Development and Cooperatives Division	93.2	144.2	150.4	243.6	249.4	385.4	469.0
17. Ministry of Chittagong Hill tracts Affairs	155.7	207.3	173	150.5	311	382	357.0
18. Ministry of Defense	45.2	31.5	28.8	130.3	82.1	55.2	226.0
19. Ministry of Law and Justice	55	42.8	24.9	18.6	30.9	32.7	29.0
20. Supreme Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
21. Ministry of Home Affairs	103.9	133.5	178.2	132.4	257.4	494	316.0
22. Anticorruption Commission	0	0	0	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.0
21. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	836.1	1604.4	1719.1	1740.9	1848.5	3299.3	3207.0
22. Ministry of Education	1081.1	933.6	927.3	903.9	937.2	1572.6	1686.0
23. Ministry of Science and Technology	60.7	46	66.2	102.1	105	116.9	170.0
24. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	1136	885.9	1502.6	1760.1	1832.4	2374.8	3473.0
25. Ministry of Social Welfare	54.2	50.6	51.5	41.1	54.8	73.8	235.0
26. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	61.5	75.5	67.3	78	113.5	152.7	209.0

Description	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11(B)
	( In Crore Taka)						
27. Ministry of Food and Disaster Management	520.1	428	138	626.3	1439.2	1574.7	539.0
28. Ministry of Liberation Affairs	48.3	60.5	6.4	9	4.8	6.2	29.0
29. Ministry of Housing and Public Works	82.9	69.9	34.8	167.8	324.5	537.1	479.0
30. Ministry of Information	22.2	14.1	20.1	47.2	11.9	68.7	105.0
31. Ministry of Cultural Affairs	29.2	36.5	39.6	33.2	59.8	49.3	128.0
32. Ministry of Religious Affairs	37.5	53.8	94.8	107.5	118.4	181.6	137.0
33. Ministry of Youth and Sports	125.5	189.1	82.9	49.8	28	111.4	268.0
34. Energy and Mineral Resources Division	873.9	327.3	253.4	324.6	214.3	1448.1	1080.0
35. Power Division	3029.4	3463.6	3536.4	2505.2	2211.6	2903.3	4995.0
36. Ministry of Agriculture	485.4	614.3	617	634.8	650.6	834.9	1054.0
37. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	166.1	139.8	104.2	138.5	150.7	297.3	373.0
38. Ministry of Environment and Forest	126.1	140.8	86.3	83.5	60.7	59.3	243.0
39. Ministry of Land	51.6	10.8	18.2	13.6	27.7	87.3	99.0
40. Ministry of Water Resources	713.8	730.7	597.5	656.3	711.9	1061	1407.0
41. Ministry of Industries	437	203.3	252.4	140.2	295.2	424.1	475.0
42. Ministry of Textile and Jute	29.1	23.1	11.3	23.6	26.8	44.9	103.0
43. Ministry of Commerce	23.6	50	94.4	64.6	77.2	78.6	123.0
44. Ministry of Labour and Manpower	71.7	86.2	58.4	56.1	80	30.9	33.0
45. Ministry of Expatriate Welfare & employment	0	0	0	16.7	15	2.1	85.0
46. Ministry of Communication	3119.7	2326.3	2590.8	1920.6	1656.2	2571.8	4679.0
47. Ministry of Shipping	36	100.5	80.2	60.4	86.1	155.5	409.0
48. Ministry Civil Aviation and Tourism	33.7	85.1	28.1	16.3	23.2	8.4	283.0
49 Ministry of Post and Telecommunication	1040.7	301.1	400.3	198.4	136.3	141.6	160.0
<b>Total ADP Expenditures</b>	<b>19364.5</b>	<b>17905.3</b>	<b>19108</b>	<b>18270</b>	<b>19590</b>	<b>26200</b>	<b>34801</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance

## 4. Debt

Table 37: Debt Components as % of GDP (FY73-FY86)

Fiscal Year	FY73	FY74	FY75	FY76	FY77	FY78	FY79	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86
<b>Variables/Items</b>	<b>(In billions of taka or otherwise indicated)</b>													
<b>Total Public Debt</b>		<b>15.15</b>	<b>20.94</b>	<b>29.76</b>	<b>39.50</b>	<b>50.95</b>	<b>62.09</b>	<b>77.50</b>	<b>92.28</b>	<b>110.93</b>	<b>142.00</b>	<b>172.98</b>	<b>200.36</b>	<b>233.68</b>
of Which:														
<b>External Debt (in Usd)</b>	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.2	3.4	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.3	7.4
<b>External Debt (in TK)</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>222.3</b>
<b>Domestic Debt</b>		11.16	12.30	6.02	11.30	8.88	13.49	24.83	21.02	11.43	12.27	24.79	37.28	11.39
<b>(As % of GDP):</b>	<b>(% of GDP)</b>													
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	...	<b>20.00</b>	<b>16.84</b>	<b>26.97</b>	<b>34.05</b>	<b>35.09</b>	<b>35.68</b>	<b>27.60</b>	<b>28.65</b>	<b>30.67</b>	<b>34.78</b>	<b>35.32</b>	<b>35.65</b>	<b>36.93</b>
of Which:														
<b>External Debt</b>	...	5.27	6.95	21.52	24.31	28.98	27.93	18.76	22.12	27.51	31.77	30.26	29.02	35.13
<b>Domestic Debt</b>	...	14.73	9.89	5.45	9.74	6.12	7.75	8.84	6.52	3.16	3.00	5.06	6.63	1.80
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>145.2</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>280.8</b>	<b>322.1</b>	<b>361.7</b>	<b>408.3</b>	<b>489.8</b>	<b>561.9</b>	<b>632.7</b>

Source: External Resource Division, ministry of finance, Bangladesh

Table 38: Debt Components as % of GDP (FY87-FY98)

Fiscal Year	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
<b>Variables/Items</b>	<b>(In billions of taka or otherwise indicated)</b>											
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	275.20	316.78	371.50	432.86	492.42	540.31	578.44	645.27	709.72	774.61	836.21	896.61
of Which:												
<b>External Debt (in US\$)</b>	8.4	9.5	9.9	10.6	12.7	13.3	13.6	15.4	16.8	15.2	15.0	14.0
<b>External Debt (in TK)</b>	256.2	296.0	317.5	349.3	453.6	508.5	532.9	614.9	674.0	619.3	641.6	637.9
<b>Domestic Debt</b>	19.02	20.83	53.99	83.60	38.85	31.84	45.56	30.34	35.68	155.28	194.63	258.72
<b>(As % of GDP):</b>	<b>(% of GDP)</b>											
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	37.82	39.60	41.71	43.14	44.56	45.20	46.14	47.65	46.53	46.57	46.28	44.79
of Which:												
<b>External Debt</b>	35.20	37.00	35.65	34.81	41.04	42.54	42.50	45.41	44.19	37.24	35.51	31.87
<b>Domestic Debt</b>	2.61	2.60	6.06	8.33	3.51	2.66	3.63	2.24	2.34	9.34	10.77	12.92
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	727.7	799.9	890.6	1003.3	1105.2	1195.4	1253.7	1354.1	1525.2	1663.2	1807.0	2001.8

Source: External Resource Division, ministry of finance, Bangladesh

**Table 39: Debt Components as % of GDP (FY99-FY09)**

Fiscal Year	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
<b>Variables/Items</b>	<b>(In billions of taka or otherwise indicated)</b>											
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	983.02	1104.21	1211.20	1314.24	1415.16	1540.22	1683.53	1821.17	1960.50	2233.65	2443.50	
of Which:												
<b>External Debt (in US\$)</b>	14.8	16.2	15.1	16.3	17.4	18.5	19.3	19.4	20.7	21.3	21.9	
<b>External Debt (in TK)</b>	713.4	815.6	813.4	934.8	1008.1	1091.0	1184.0	1302.7	1429.9	1460.8	1503.4	
<b>Domestic Debt</b>	269.60	288.62	397.82	379.43	407.06	449.27	499.49	518.48	530.64	772.84	940.12	
<b>(As % of GDP):</b>	<b>(% of GDP)</b>											
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	44.74	46.57	47.77	48.11	47.09	46.26	45.41	43.81	41.49	40.92	39.74	
of Which:												
<b>External Debt</b>	32.47	34.40	32.08	34.22	33.55	32.76	31.94	31.33	30.26	26.76	24.45	
<b>Domestic Debt</b>	12.27	12.17	15.69	13.89	13.55	13.49	13.47	12.47	11.23	14.16	15.29	
<b>Nominal GDP</b>	2197.0	2370.9	2535.5	2732.0	3005.0	3329.7	3707.1	4157.3	4724.8	5458.2	6149.4	

*Source: External Resource Division, ministry of finance, Bangladesh*

## 5. Money and Prices

**Table 40: Monetary Development**

(Billion taka)

Period	Reserve Money	M1 (Narrow Money)	M2 (Broad Money)
1973-74	3.1	7.5	12.4
1974-75	3.7	8.0	12.6
1975-76	4.2	8.8	14.0
1976-77	3.9	9.7	17.4
1977-78	4.3	12.2	21.4
1978-79	5.2	15.2	27.6
1979-80	6.8	17.3	32.4
1980-81	8.4	19.9	41.4
1981-82	14.3	20.1	45.5
1982-83	19.1	26.3	59.0
1983-84	25.9	35.5	83.9
1984-85	29.4	42.3	105.3
1985-86	31.5	49.3	123.4
1986-87	46.0	52.6	143.5
1987-88	51.0	50.5	164.1
1988-89	56.9	54.6	190.8
1989-90	59.5	63.7	223.0
1990-91	59.4	72.0	250.0
1991-92	71.9	82.6	285.3
1992-93	89.4	90.6	315.4
1993-94	113.1	111.7	364.0
1994-95	106.3	131.8	422.7
1995-96	110.0	144.6	457.6
1996-97	123.9	151.7	507.1
1997-98	136.2	158.9	558.7
1998-99	147.4	172.5	630.3
1999-00	170.6	198.8	747.6
2000-01	189.3	223.5	871.7
2001-02	235.3	241.6	986.2
2002-03	243.1	267.4	1139.9
2003-04	262.6	305.0	1297.7
2004-05	295.5	355.5	1515.9
2005-06	378.6	431.3	1811.6
2006-07	445.6	506.5	2119.9
2007-08	527.9	593.1	2487.9
2008-09	693.9	664.3	2971.3
2009-10	805.1	879.9	3630.3

*Source: Bangladesh Bank*

**Table 41: Monetary Development**

(Annual Percentage Change)

<b>Period</b>	<b>Reserve Money</b>	<b>M1 (Narrow Money)</b>	<b>M2 (Broad Money)</b>
1974-75	18.1	7.2	1.2
1975-76	12.9	10.4	10.9
1976-77	-6.2	10.3	24.5
1977-78	9.8	25.8	23.0
1978-79	20.4	24.6	28.9
1979-80	30.8	13.6	17.6
1980-81	24.0	14.7	27.5
1981-82	69.3	1.3	10.0
1982-83	34.1	30.9	29.7
1983-84	35.2	34.8	42.2
1984-85	13.8	19.2	25.6
1985-86	7.1	16.4	17.1
1986-87	45.8	6.8	16.3
1987-88	10.9	-4.1	14.3
1988-89	11.5	8.2	16.3
1989-90	4.6	16.6	16.9
1990-91	-0.1	13.1	12.1
1991-92	20.9	14.6	14.1
1992-93	24.5	9.8	10.6
1993-94	26.4	23.2	15.4
1994-95	-6.0	18.0	16.1
1995-96	3.5	9.7	8.3
1996-97	12.6	4.9	10.8
1997-98	9.9	4.8	10.2
1998-99	8.3	8.6	12.8
1999-00	15.7	15.3	18.6
2000-01	10.9	12.4	16.6
2001-02	24.3	8.1	13.1
2002-03	3.3	10.7	15.6
2003-04	8.0	14.0	13.8
2004-05	12.5	16.5	16.8
2005-06	28.1	21.3	19.5
2006-07	17.7	17.4	17.0
2007-08	18.5	17.1	17.4
2008-09	31.4	12.0	19.4
2009-10	16.0	32.5	22.2

*Source: Bangladesh Bank*

**Table 42: Domestic Credit Development**

(Billion taka)

<b>Period</b>	<b>Domestic Credit</b>	<b>Claims on Public Sector</b>	<b>Claims on Private Sector</b>
1973-74	13.4	10.2	3.2
1974-75	15.0	12.1	2.9
1975-76	17.6	14.1	3.5
1976-77	19.8	14.7	5.2
1977-78	24.7	17.5	7.2
1978-79	30.2	20.9	9.3
1979-80	39.5	25.5	14.0
1980-81	52.7	35.1	17.6
1981-82	64.6	41.0	23.6
1982-83	71.7	40.7	31.0
1983-84	95.4	46.2	49.1
1984-85	121.1	52.2	68.9
1985-86	141.8	58.3	83.6
1986-87	153.1	63.3	89.7
1987-88	169.7	60.8	109.0
1988-89	192.6	59.0	133.6
1989-90	230.3	70.3	160.0
1990-91	253.7	75.5	178.2
1991-92	272.1	92.7	179.4
1992-93	292.7	99.6	193.2
1993-94	307.0	97.2	209.7
1994-95	360.9	95.2	265.6
1995-96	434.5	117.9	316.6
1996-97	494.0	138.9	355.0
1997-98	599.7	157.6	442.1
1998-99	687.0	175.7	511.2
1999-00	778.2	213.0	565.2
2000-01	910.5	253.9	656.6
2001-02	1024.0	278.4	745.5
2002-03	1106.5	266.2	840.3
2003-04	1267.9	309.2	958.7
2004-05	1488.4	368.2	1120.2
2005-06	1790.9	467.7	1323.2
2006-07	2056.7	535.0	1521.8
2007-08	2486.8	585.4	1901.4
2008-09	2885.5	706.2	2179.3
2009-10	3401.8	694.2	2707.6
<i>Source: Bangladesh Bank</i>			

**Table 43: Credit Development**

(Annual Percentage Change)

<b>Period</b>	<b>Domestic Credit</b>	<b>Claims on Public Sector</b>	<b>Claims on Private Sector</b>
1974-75	12.3	19.2	-9.6
1975-76	16.8	16.1	19.7
1976-77	12.9	4.0	49.0
1977-78	24.7	19.2	40.2
1978-79	22.0	19.6	28.0
1979-80	30.9	22.1	50.8
1980-81	33.5	37.5	26.3
1981-82	22.5	16.7	34.1
1982-83	10.9	-0.7	31.0
1983-84	33.1	13.6	58.7
1984-85	27.0	12.9	40.2
1985-86	17.1	11.7	21.3
1986-87	7.9	8.7	7.4
1987-88	10.9	-4.1	21.4
1988-89	13.5	-2.8	22.6
1989-90	19.6	19.0	19.8
1990-91	10.1	7.4	11.4
1991-92	7.3	22.8	0.7
1992-93	7.6	7.4	7.7
1993-94	4.9	-2.3	8.6
1994-95	17.6	-2.1	26.7
1995-96	20.4	23.9	19.2
1996-97	13.7	17.8	12.1
1997-98	21.4	13.5	24.5
1998-99	14.6	11.5	15.7
1999-00	13.3	21.2	10.6
2000-01	17.0	19.2	16.2
2001-02	12.5	9.7	13.5
2002-03	8.1	-4.4	12.7
2003-04	14.6	16.1	14.1
2004-05	17.4	19.1	16.8
2005-06	20.3	27.0	18.1
2006-07	14.8	14.4	15.0
2007-08	20.9	9.4	24.9
2008-09	16.0	20.6	14.6
2009-10	17.9	-1.7	24.2

*Source: Bangladesh Bank*



**Table 44: Interest Rates**

(Percentage per annum)

<b>Period</b>	<b>Commercial Lending Rate (%)</b>	<b>Deposit Interest Rate (%) (Three months to less than six months)</b>	<b>Bank Rate</b>
1974-75	11.28	3.51	8.00
1975-76	11.62	4.23	8.00
1976-77	11.03	4.32	8.00
1977-78	10.66	4.22	8.00
1978-79	11.12	4.27	8.00
1979-80	11.04	4.31	10.50
1980-81	13.07	6.98	10.50
1981-82	13.53	7.29	10.50
1982-83	13.55	7.36	10.50
1983-84	13.75	8.11	10.50
1984-85	14.5	8.13	11.25
1985-86	14.66	8.54	10.75
1986-87	14.7	8.59	10.75
1987-88	14.66	8.69	10.75
1988-89	14.68	8.88	10.75
1989-90	14.83	9.06	9.75
1990-91	14.99	9.11	9.25
1991-92	15.12	8.11	8.50
1992-93	14.39	6.51	6.00
1993-94	12.78	5.34	5.50
1994-95	12.22	4.86	6.00
1995-96	13.41	6.11	7.00
1996-97	13.69	6.67	8.00
1997-98	12.96	8.93	8.00
1998-99	13.09	9.54	7.00
1999-00	13.03	8.64	7.00
2000-01	12.62	8.85	7.00
2001-02	13.02	9.12	6.00
2002-03	12.24	7.51	5.00
2003-04	11.16	6.38	5.00
2004-05	10.52	5.51	5.00
2005-06	11.06	5.77	5.00
2006-07	12.28	6.51	5.00
2007-08	12.63	7.23	5.00
2008-09	13.36	7.97	5.00
2009-10	12.75	7.34	5.00

*Source: Bangladesh Bank*

**Table 45: Average Exchange Rate**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Taka per US Dollar</b>
1971/72	7.30
1972/73	7.88
1973/74	7.97
1974/75	8.88
1975/76	15.05
1976/77	15.43
1977/78	15.12
1978/79	15.22
1979/80	15.49
1980/81	16.26
1981/82	20.07
1982/83	23.80
1983/84	24.94
1984/85	25.96
1985/86	29.89
1986/87	30.63
1987/88	31.24
1988/89	32.14
1989/90	32.92
1990/91	35.68
1991/92	38.15
1992/93	39.14
1993/94	40.00
1994/95	40.20
1995/96	40.84
1996/97	42.70
1997/98	45.46
1998/99	48.06
1999/00	50.31
2000/01	53.96
2001/02	57.43
2002/03	57.90
2003/04	58.94
2004/05	61.39
2005/06	67.08
2006/07	69.03
2007/08	68.60
2008/09	68.72
2009/10	69.40

*Source: Economic Review, Ministry of Finance.*

Table 46: Yearly Average Consumer Price Index (CPI)

(1995/96=100)

Period	National			Urban			Rural		
	General	Food, beverage & tobacco	Non-food	General	Food, beverage & tobacco	Non-food	General	Food, beverage & tobacco	Non-food
1971/72	6.82								
1972/73	10.17								
1973/74	15.74								
1974/75	19.15								
1975/76	19.63								
1976/77	20.53								
1977/78	21.61								
1978/79	24.78								
1979/80	28.13								
1980/81	32.68								
1981/82	36.75								
1982/83	40.22								
1983/84	44.47								
1984/85	49.20								
1985/86	54.64								
1986/87	59.85	61.04	57.88						
1987/88	63.66	65.24	60.99						
1988/89	69.01	70.67	66.20						
1989/90	71.67	72.46	70.44						
1990/91	77.63	78.31	76.59						
1991/92	81.17	81.58	80.63						
1992/93	83.39	83.10	84.11						
1993/94	86.12	85.55	87.40						
1994/95	93.76	93.49	94.54						
1995/96	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1996/97	103.96	103.67	104.47	104.50	104.53	104.46	103.74	103.32	104.47
1997/98	112.96	114.51	110.73	112.08	114.00	110.25	113.31	114.72	110.93
1998/99	120.94	125.16	115.10	119.41	125.55	113.56	121.57	125.00	115.73
1999/00	124.31	128.52	118.64	123.82	130.68	117.29	124.58	127.63	119.19
2000/01	126.72	130.30	122.25	125.70	133.15	118.61	127.21	129.13	123.75
2001/02	130.26	132.43	127.89	129.92	135.93	124.19	130.48	130.99	129.41
2002/03	135.97	137.01	135.13	134.48	138.77	130.40	136.58	136.29	137.06
2003/04	143.90	146.50	141.03	142.54	149.61	135.81	144.47	145.22	143.18
2004/05	153.23	158.08	147.14	151.29	161.14	141.90	154.03	156.82	149.29
2005/06	164.21	170.34	156.56	161.39	174.18	149.20	165.37	168.77	159.59
2006/07	176.04	184.16	165.79	172.72	189.03	157.17	177.41	182.16	169.33
2007/08	193.54	206.78	176.26	189.65	213.73	166.69	195.14	203.93	180.19
2008/09	206.43	221.64	186.67	201.49	229.60	174.69	208.46	218.38	191.59
2009/10	221.53	240.55	196.84	217	251.59	183.17	222.98	235.28	202.06

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 47: Nominal Wage Rate Indices

(1969-70=100)

Year	General	Manufacturing Industry	Construction	Agriculture
1969-70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1970-71	105.3	107.3	102.1	105.1
1971-72	106.5	109.6	108.4	99.7
1972-73	130.7	134.4	132.3	128.8
1973-74	173.1	161.2	201.1	185.6
1974-75	221.3	192.4	263.7	261.4
1975-76	244.0	204.9	305.3	279.2
1976-77	252.1	222.4	310.8	267.7
1977-78	279.8	251.3	333.9	311.6
1978-79	321.2	294.3	393.3	342.1
1979-80	432.9	389.0	491.7	443.3
1980-81	492.1	452.3	544.6	482.0
1981-82	566.2	515.3	616.3	566.9
1982-83	598.0	558.0	677.0	558.0
1983-84	684.0	721.0	755.0	572.0
1984-85	734.0	776.0	775.0	642.0
1985-86	895.0	958.0	938.0	767.0
1986-87	1085.0	1154.0	1122.0	941.0
1987-88	1201.0	1220.0	1326.0	1049.0
1988-89	1288.0	1325.0	1452.0	1115.0
1989-90	1426.0	1502.0	1475.0	1245.0
1990-91	1482.0	1575.0	1487.0	1321.0
1991-92	1553.0	1641.0	1512.0	1425.0
1992-93	1638.0	1724.0	1579.0	1523.0
1993-94	1709.0	1828.0	1598.0	1593.0
1994-95	1786.0	1947.0	1613.0	1653.0
1995-96	1900.0	2064.0	1754.0	1738.0
1996-97	1989.0	2161.0	1848.0	1804.0
1997-98	2141.0	2395.0	1990.0	1870.0
1998-99	2259.0	2522.0	2163.0	1950.0
1999-00	2390.0	2702.0	2286.0	2037.0
2000-01	2489.0	2832.0	2356.0	2141.0
2001-02	2637.0	3035.0	2444.0	2262.0
2002-03	2926.0	3501.0	2624.0	2443.0
2003-04	3111.0	3765.0	2669.0	2582.0
2004-05	3293.0	4015.0	2758.0	2719.0
2005-06	3906.0	4293.0	2889.0	2925.0
2006-07	3779.0	4636.0	3135.0	3156.0
2007-08	4227.0	5197.0	3549.0	3524.0
2008-09	5025.7	6128.4	4311.3	4273.7

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**Table 48: Nominal Price of Rice**

(Taka per KG)

<b>Period</b>	<b>Wholesale Price</b>	<b>Retail Price</b>
1970-71	0.99	1.08
1971-72	1.32	1.44
1972-73	2.09	2.28
1973-74	2.83	3.09
1974-75	5.78	6.32
1975-76	3.38	3.63
1976-77	3.02	3.38
1977-78	3.88	4.16
1978-79	4.08	4.72
1979-80	5.40	5.41
1980-81	4.51	4.85
1981-82	5.91	6.34
1982-83	6.42	6.90
1983-84	7.07	7.60
1984-85	7.68	8.25
1985-86	8.04	8.64
1986-87	9.62	10.01
1987-88	10.05	10.91
1988-89	9.81	10.93
1989-90	9.60	10.68
1990-91	10.59	11.68
1991-92	11.08	12.13
1992-93	9.42	11.27
1993-94	9.60	11.10
1994-95	12.28	13.18
1995-96	12.58	13.74
1996-97	10.87	11.81
1997-98	12.09	13.68
1998-99	13.66	15.46
1999-00	12.28	13.94
2000-01	11.75	13.34
2001-02	11.49	13.25
2002-03	13.08	14.21
2003-04	13.43	14.49
2004-05	15.06	16.34
2005-06	16.50	17.58
2006-07	18.48	19.11
2007-08	24.74	27.87
2008-09	26.69	27.50

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

## 6. Balance of Payments

Table 49: Balance of Payments of Bangladesh

	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>-1669</b>	<b>-1934</b>	<b>-1865</b>	<b>-2011</b>	<b>-1768</b>	<b>-2215</b>	<b>-2319</b>	<b>-3297</b>	<b>-2889</b>	<b>-3458</b>	<b>-5541</b>	<b>-4708</b>	<b>-5152</b>
Export f.o.b.(including EPZ)	5103	5283	5701	6419	5929	6492	7521	8573	10412	12053	13945	15583	16236
Import f.o.b (including EPZ)	-6772	-7217	-7566	-8430	-7697	-8707	-9840	-11870	-13301	-15511	-19486	-20291	-21388
<b>Services</b>	<b>-570</b>	<b>-603</b>	<b>-645</b>	<b>-914</b>	<b>-499</b>	<b>-691</b>	<b>-874</b>	<b>-870</b>	<b>-1023</b>	<b>-1255</b>	<b>-1525</b>	<b>-1621</b>	<b>-1237</b>
Receipts	707	707	849	759	865	887	924	1177	1340	1484	1879	1832	2471
Payments	-1277	-1310	-1494	-1673	-1364	-1578	-1798	-2047	-2363	-2739	-3404	-3453	-3708
<b>Income</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-135</b>	<b>-302</b>	<b>-344</b>	<b>-402</b>	<b>-358</b>	<b>-374</b>	<b>-680</b>	<b>-702</b>	<b>-905</b>	<b>-1005</b>	<b>-1361</b>	<b>-1487</b>
Receipts	91	91	97	97	50	64	63	116	136	244	221	95	52
Payments	-191	-226	-399	-441	-452	-422	-437	-796	-838	-1149	-1226	-1456	-1539
Of which : Official interest payments					-161	-167	-175	-203	-201	-212	-234	-238	-213
<b>Current transfers</b>	<b>1876</b>	<b>2195</b>	<b>2394</b>	<b>2171</b>	<b>2826</b>	<b>3440</b>	<b>3743</b>	<b>4290</b>	<b>5438</b>	<b>6554</b>	<b>8743</b>	<b>10226</b>	<b>11610</b>
Official transfers	126	220	165	72	69	82	61	37	125	97	127	72	122
Private transfers	1750	1975	2229	2099	2757	3358	3682	4253	5313	6457	8616	10154	11488
Of which : Workers' remittances	1525	1706	1949	1882	2847.658	3062	3372	3848	4802	5979	7915	9689	10987
<b>Current Account Balance</b>	<b>-463</b>	<b>-477</b>	<b>-418</b>	<b>-1098</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>-557</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>2536</b>	<b>3734</b>
<b>Financial and Capital Account</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>1252</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>-357</b>	<b>-869</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>442</b>
Capital transfers	445	387	561	432	410	428	196	163	375	490	576	451	442
<b>Financial account</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-370</b>	<b>-116</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>-141</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>-431</b>	<b>-808</b>	<b>-1311</b>
Foreign direct investment (net)	249	198	383	550	391	376	276	800	743	793	650	941	636
Portfolio investment	3	-6	0	0	-6	2	6	0	32	106	48	-159	-117
<b>Medium and Long Term loans</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>914</b>
Disbursement	706	821	806	790	733	918	544	940	1023	1037	1338	1204	1601
Amortization	-47	-41	127	-13	-435	-452	-397	-449	-488	-525	-580	-641	-687
<b>Other Capital</b>	<b>-751</b>	<b>-1342</b>	<b>-1432</b>	<b>-645</b>	<b>-292</b>	<b>-431</b>	<b>-460</b>	<b>-507</b>	<b>-1451</b>	<b>-649</b>	<b>-1887</b>	<b>-2153</b>	<b>-2188</b>
o/w Short-term oil import credit (net)	-41	-58	-190	-114	63	142	13	241	-256	493	-160	-169	205
o/w Trade credits (net)	29	-61	-276	114	-253	-499	-321	-320	-898	-481	-1010	-1280	-1045
o/w Commercial banks (net)	-90	-31	-161	147	27	71	14	-200	235	-102	-133	26	-315
<b>Errors and omissions</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>-297</b>	<b>-550</b>	<b>-202</b>	<b>-170</b>	<b>-323</b>	<b>-720</b>	<b>-695</b>	<b>-213</b>	<b>-121</b>	<b>-556</b>
<b>Overall Balance</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-193</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>-281</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>1493</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2058</b>	<b>2865</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bank

## B. Poverty and Social Safety Net Block

### 1. Poverty

**Table 50: Incidence of poverty**

Numbers of Population with Daily Calorie Intake/Person (Millions)									
YEAR	1973	1981	1983	1985	1988	1991	1995	2000	2005
<b>2122 calories</b>									
Rural	57.4	60.9	47.0	44.2	40.5	44.8	45.7	42.6	41.2
Urban	5.6	6.4	7.1	7.0	10.8	6.8	9.6	13.2	14.8
National	63.0	67.3	54.1	51.2	51.3	51.6	55.3	55.9	56.0
<b>1805 calories</b>									
Rural	30.7	43.1	31.3	19.1	24.9	26.6	23.9	18.9	18.7
Urban	2.0	3.0	3.8	2.4	5.0	3.8	5.2	6.3	8.3
National	32.7	46.1	35.1	21.5	29.9	30.4	29.1	25.2	27.0
Percentage of Population with Daily Calorie Intake/Person									
YEAR	1973	1981	1983	1985	1988	1991	1995	2000	2005
<b>2122 calories</b>									
Rural	83.0	74.0	57.0	51.0	48.0	47.6	47.1	42.3	39.5
Urban	81.0	66.0	66.0	56.0	44.0	46.7	49.7	52.5	43.2
National	92.0	73.0	58.0	52.0	47.0	47.5	47.5	44.3	40.4
<b>1805 calories</b>									
Rural	44.0	52.0	38.0	22.0	30.0	28.3	24.6	18.7	17.9
Urban	29.0	31.0	35.0	19.0	21.0	26.3	27.3	25.0	24.4
National	48.0	50.0	38.0	22.0	27.0	30.4	29.1	25.2	27.0

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, 2000 BBS; 2005-HIES

**Table 50-incidence of poverty (contd.)**

Head Count Ratio (Cost of Basic Needs Method)									
YEAR	1973	1981	1983	1985	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010
<b>Using the Lower Poverty Line</b>									
Rural	-	-	-	-	43.7	39.4	37.9	28.6	21.1
Urban	-	-	-	-	23.6	13.7	20.0	14.6	7.7
National	-	-	-	-	41	35.1	34.3	25.1	17.6
<b>Using the Upper Poverty Line</b>									
Rural	-	-	-	-	58.7	54.5	52.3	43.8	35.16
Urban	-	-	-	-	42.7	27.8	35.2	28.4	21.28
National	-	-	-	-	56.6	50.1	48.9	40.0	31.50

Source: Household Expenditure Survey, 2000 BBS; 2005-HIES; 2010-HIES

**Table 51: Percentile Distribution of Income and Gini Coefficient**

	1983-84	1985-86	1988-89	1991-92	1995-96	2000	2005
<b>National</b>							
Total National	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lowest 5%	1.17	1.18	1.06	1.03	0.88	0.92	0.77
Decile 1	2.89	2.81	2.64	2.58	2.24	2.4	2
Decile 2	4.31	4.18	4	3.94	3.47	3.75	3.26
Decile 3	5.39	5.13	4.96	4.95	4.46	4.45	4.1
Decile 4	6.36	6.05	5.93	5.94	5.37	5.23	5
Decile 5	7.38	6.98	6.95	7.08	6.35	6.09	5.96
Decile 6	3.56	8.09	8.1	8.45	7.53	7.08	7.17
Decile 7	9.99	9.48	9.61	10	9.15	8.44	8.73
Decile8	11.74	11.25	11.62	12.1	11.35	10.35	11.06
Decile 9	15.08	14.58	15.2	15.64	15.4	13.93	15.07
Decile10	28.3	31.46	31	29.23	34.68	38.14	37.64
Top 10%	18.3	21.35	20.51	18.85	23.62	28.66	26.93
Gini Coeff.	0.36	0.397	0.397	0.388	0.432	0.417	0.467
<b>Rural</b>							
Total Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lowest 5%	1.19	1.23	1.1	1.07	1	1.06	0.88
Decile 1	2.95	2.92	2.74	2.67	2.56	2.77	2.25
Decile 2	4.37	4.3	4.13	4.07	3.93	4.32	3.63
Decile 3	5.46	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.97	5.23	4.54
Decile 4	6.46	6.2	6.05	6.05	5.97	5.95	5.42
Decile 5	7.53	7.16	7.21	7.21	6.98	6.82	6.43
Decile 6	8.67	8.2	8.25	8.57	8.16	7.85	7.63
Decile 7	10.11	9.55	9.69	10.28	9.75	9.07	9.27
Decile 8	11.75	11.3	11.74	12.3	11.87	10.91	11.49
Decile 9	14.81	14.07	15.1	15.71	15.58	14.07	15.43
Decile10	27.89	31	30.08	28.04	30.23	32.95	33.92
Top 5%	18.14	21.36	19.81	17.8	19.73	24.12	23.03
Gini Coeff.	0.35	0.36	0.368	0.364	0.384	0.366	0.428
<b>Urban</b>							
Total Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lowest 5%	1.18	1.2	1.12	1.09	0.74	0.77	0.67
Decile 1	2.82	2.84	2.76	2.64	1.92	1.99	1.8
Decile 2	4.1	4.08	4.05	4.06	3.2	3.05	3.02
Decile 3	5.02	5.09	4.91	5.01	4.06	3.84	3.87
Decile 4	5.93	5.99	5.8	5.88	4.98	4.65	4.61
Decile 5	7	7.04	6.84	6.8	6.97	5.58	5.66
Decile 6	8.34	8.29	7.91	8.11	7.2	6.67	6.78
Decile 7	10.09	10.3	9.42	9.66	8.98	8.24	8.53
Decile 8	12.48	12.24	11.57	11.77	11.35	10.4	10.18
Decile 9	16.39	15.73	15.56	15.64	16.29	13.92	14.48
Decile10	27.83	28.41	31.19	30.43	36.05	41.62	41.08
Top 5%	16.83	18.04	20.02	19.42	24.3	32.4	30.37
Gini Coeff.	0.37	0.37	0.381	0.398	0.444	0.452	0.497

*Source: Household Expenditure Survey,2000 BBS;2005-HIES*



**Table 52: Dimensions of poverty by CBN method across regions (in percent)**

Poverty line and Region	Poverty Gap						Squared Poverty Gap					
	National		Rural		Urban		National		Rural		Urban	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
<b>Lower poverty line</b>												
<b>National</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Barisal	6.9	9.1	7	9.6	4.9	6.4	1.9	3.3	2	3.4	1.6	2.6
Chittagong	5.7	2.2	6.3	2.7	3.6	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.6	1.1	0.2
Dhaka	8.1	3.5	10.5	4.9	3	1.5	2.6	1	3.5	1.4	0.8	0.3
Khulna	5.6	6.2	5.7	6.3	4.5	5.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.7
Rajshahi	10.4	6.4	10.5	6.5	7.8	5.5	3.5	1.8	3.6	1.8	2.7	1.6
Sylhet	4.4	3.4	4.4	3.7	4.5	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.5
<b>Upper poverty line</b>												
<b>National</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Barisal	13.7	15.5	14.2	16.3	8.3	10.7	4.7	6.3	4.9	6.6	3.1	4.3
Chittagong	11.3	6.3	11.2	6.5	11.4	5.6	3.9	1.7	3.9	1.7	4.2	1.6
Dhaka	12.9	6.9	15.9	8.6	6.6	4	4.7	2.1	6	2.7	2.2	1.1
Khulna	10	10.8	10	10.4	10.3	12.3	3	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.6
Rajshahi	16.2	11.9	16.5	12	13.6	11.4	6.2	3.8	6.3	3.8	5.4	3.9
Sylhet	9.2	7.2	9	7.6	12.5	4.5	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.2	4.1	1.5

Source: HIES, 2005

**Table 53: Gini index of per capita expenditure**

	1991-92	1995-96	2000	2005	2010
National	0.26	0.31	0.334	0.332	0.321
Urban	0.31	0.37	0.373	0.365	0.338
Rural	0.25	0.27	0.279	0.284	0.275

Source: HIES (different rounds)

Note: 1) Nominal consumption are adjusted for spatial/regional price differences (deflated by Upper PL) to obtain “real” ginis for each year

2) Gini index for year  $t$  is half the ratio of mean absolute deviations (MAD) of per capita exp to the mean of the distribution in year  $t$ .

## 2. Social safety net tables

**Table 54: Targeted Agricultural and Specialized Credit Program through Public Sector Banks and Cooperatives**

(Taka in Crore)

Year	BRDB & BSBL	Specialized Banks (Agricultural Development Banks)	State owned commercial Banks	Total public sector targeted credit disbursement	Share of Specialized Banks
1999-00	408.31	1905.51	537.47	2851.29	66.83
2000-01	251.81	2189.88	577.98	3019.67	72.52
2001-02	313.7	2042.25	598.96	2954.91	69.11
2002-03	354.88	2243.1	680.39	3278.37	68.42
2003-04	502.48	2640.87	905.66	4049.01	65.22
2004-05	665.32	3149.32	1142.14	4956.78	63.54
2005-06	752.12	3551.66	1192.43	5496.21	64.62
2006-07	782.69	3482.02	1027.8	5292.51	65.79
2007-08	740.36	4061.12	1365.5	6166.98	65.85
2008-09	698.99	4703.69	1588.89	6991.57	67.28

*Source: Ministry Paper*

**Table 55: Trend in Number of Employment Abroad and Amount of Remittances**

Fiscal year	Number of employment abroad ('000)	Amount of remittances			
		Million (US \$)	Percentage Change	Taka in Crore	Percentage Change
1999-00	248	1949.32	14.28	9825.4	19.63
2000-01	213	1882.1	-3.45	10266	4.48
2001-02	195	2503.44	32.81	14390.19	40.17
2002-03	251	3060.31	22.25	17719.58	23.14
2003-04	277	3372.49	10.2	19872.39	12.15
2004-05	250	3848.3	14.11	23646.97	18.99
2005-06	291	4801.88	24.78	32274.6	36.49
2006-07	564	5978.47	24.5	41298.5	27.96
2007-08	981	7914.78	32.39	54293.24	31.47
2008-09	650	9689.16	16.22	66674.87	22.8

*Source: Ministry Paper*

**Table 56: Bangladesh Micro Finance- Operational Outreach**

(in million)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Annual average change
Members	17.75	20.68	24.37	29.00	33.14	35.87	13.77
Borrowers	13.45	15.61	18.96	25.99	29.05	29.28	17.34
MFI branches (No.)	6,837	9,165	9,253	11,368	14,577	14,577	15.38

*Source: Background Study by BIDS*

**Table 57: Financial outreach of the MFIs, 2003-08**

(Tk. In billion)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Annual growth rate
Loans disbursement	60.85	69.16	92.59	124.44	176.45	209.18	26.51
Loans Outstanding (LO)	52.5	64.4	83.7	110.9	138.6	158.8	23.21
Net Savings (NS)	28.9	38.5	52.0	73.1	87.8	104.4	26.39
NS as % of LO	55.1	59.8	62.1	65.9	63.3	65.7	
LO/Borrowers (Tk)		4,087	4,231	4345	4536	5106	9.17
NS/Borrowers (Taka)		2324	2615	2275	2926	3296	12.61

*Source: Background Study by BIDS*

**Table 58: Social Protection Programs in Bangladesh, 2009/10**

Sl. No.	Number of total beneficiaries	93.84 million persons
1.	Beneficiaries in terms of man-month	28.71 million
2.	Total employment creation	2.385 million
3.	Estimated budget for Social Protection:	1732.73 billion
4.	Estimated National Budget	11381.9 billion
5.	SP budget as percentage of total budget:	15.22 %
6.	Total GDP	68673.00 billion
7.	SP budget as percentage of GDP	2.52 %

*Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Documents*

**Table 59: Serious Floods and Damages in the Last 25 Years**

Year	Inundated Area (sq.km)	Damages	
		(m.US \$)	Deaths (no.)
1984	50000	380	0
1987	50000	1000	2050
1988	85000	1200	2000-6500
1998	100000	2800	1100
2004	55000	2000	700
2007	32000	1000	650

*Source: Zulfiqar (2009)*

## C. Human Development

### 1. Education

**Table 60: Population Size and Growth Rates, 1951- 2001**

Census Year	1951	1961	1974	1981	1991	2001
Population size (Million)	44.1	55.2	76.3	89.9	111.5	130.0
Annual Growth rate in Percent		2.27	2.52	2.37	2.18	1.54

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 60: Age Sex Composition of Population by Age Group, 2001**

Age group	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	100.0
Male %	13.1	13.8	13.2	9.9	7.6	7.7	34.7	100.0
Female %	12.9	13.3	12.4	9.5	10.1	9.8	32.0	100.0
Both	13.0	13.5	12.7	9.7	9.7	8.7	32.7	100.0

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

**Table 61: Population Projection of Bangladesh (2006-2051)**

Year	A			B		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2006	73.0	68.8	141.8	73.1	68.9	142.0
2011	77.9	73.6	151.4	78.7	74.4	153.1
2016	82.7	78.3	161.0	84.0	79.6	163.6
2021	88.1	83.7	171.7	89.4	84.9	174.3
2026	93.4	88.9	182.2	94.7	90.2	184.9
2031	98.1	93.5	191.6	99.7	35.0	194.7
2036	102.1	97.5	199.5	104.0	99.3	203.3
2041	105.6	100.9	206.5	107.9	103.1	211.0
2046	108.9	104.0	212.9	111.5	106.3	217.8
2051	112	106.7	218.6	114.7	109.2	223.9

*Source: FRWPD, 2008*

**Table 62: Population Projection of Bangladesh by 5 year Age Group 2006-2021 (Million)**

Age Group	2006			2010			2015			2020		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	8.02	7.53	15.55	7.27	6.82	14.09	7.33	6.86	14.19	7.65	7.18	14.83
5-9	8.6	7.91	16.51	8.01	7.50	15.51	7.12	6.66	13.78	7.07	6.61	13.68
10-14	9.21	8.30	17.51	8.67	7.97	16.64	7.97	7.44	15.41	7.16	6.69	13.85
15-19	8.80	7.76	16.56	9.08	8.18	17.26	8.45	7.76	16.21	7.98	7.43	15.41
20-24	6.57	5.91	12.48	8.24	7.35	15.59	8.61	8.16	16.77	8.64	7.92	16.56
25-29	5.07	6.31	11.38	6.24	5.78	12.20	8.22	7.29	15.51	9.04	8.10	17.14
30+	26.76	25.07	51.83	29.18	28.73	57.91	33.97	33.19	67.16	39.40	38.64	78.04
Total	73.03	68.77	141.8	76.87	72.33	149.20	81.67	77.36	159.03	86.44	82.57	163.51

Source: Based on Table 19, FRWPD, 2009.

**Table 63: Projected Pre-primary Age- (4-5) Population 2005-2020**

(Million).

Year	2005	2006	2010	2015	2020
Boys	3.25	3.32	3.06	2.89	2.94
Girls	3.15	3.09	2.86	2.70	2.76
Both	6.40	6.41	5.92	5.59	5.70

**Table 64: Projection Primary Age Population (6-10) of Bangladesh for 2006-2020**

(in Million)

Year	2005	2006	2010	2015	2020
Boys	8.4	8.73	8.05	7.71	7.63
Girls	7.82	8.03	7.83	7.50	7.42
Both	15.86	16.76	15.88	15.21	15.05

Source: CPD (2003).

**Table 65: Projected 11-13 year age group population for 2005-2020**

(in Million).

Year	2005	2006	2010	2015	2020
Boys	4.72	4.74	4.823	4.802	4.549
Girls	4.59	4.61	4.660	4.670	4.423
Both	9.31	9.35	9.483	9.472	8.97

Source: CPD (2003).

**Table 66: Projection 14-15 years age group and 11-15 year age group population for 2006-2020**

(in Million).

Year	14-15, year, Population					11-15 year age group population				
	2005	2006	2010	2015	2020	2005	2006	2010	2015	2020
Boys	3.15	3.16	3.20	3.21	3.11	7.87	7.90	8.02	8.01	7.66
Girls	3.03	3.03	3.09	3.08	2.99	7.62	7.64	7.75	7.75	7.41
Both	6.18	6.19	6.29	6.29	6.10	15.49	15.54	15.77	15.76	15.07

**Table 67: Projection Population for the 16- 17 years age group for 2006-2020**

(Million)

Year	2005	2006	2010	2015	2020
Boys	3.158	3.151	3.123	3.20	3.17
Girls	3.00	2.995	2.973	3.04	3.02
Both	6.158	6.15	6.10	6.24	6.19

*Source: CPD (2003).***Table 68: Projected 18-21 and 22-24 Age Group Population for 2006-2020**

(in Million)

Year	18-21 Age Group				22-24 Age Group			
	2005	2010	2015	2020	2005	2010	2015	2020
Boys	6.33	6.23	6.24	6.22	4.75	4.68	4.62	4.71
Girls	5.99	5.95	6.00	6.06	4.51	4.54	4.54	4.59
Both	12.32	12.18	12.24	12.28	9.26	9.22	9.16	9.30

*Source: CPD (2003)***Table 70: Time series data of Pre Primary Students (2001-2008)**

Continued

Sch_type	2001			2002			2003			2004		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Govt. Primary School	348606	340529	689135	383750	375811	759561	287150	283970	571120	269516	269123	538639
Regd. NGPS										137740	136833	274573
Non-regd. NGPS										10479	10410	20889
Experimental Schools										0	0	0
Ebtadaee Madrashes										32940	31958	64898
Kindergarten	339958	319895	659853	341568	322604	664172	306237	290084	596321	47639	36159	83798
NGO Schools										3722	3768	7490
Community Schools										16455	16886	33341
Primary of High Madrashes										33015	30620	63635
Primary of High Schools										14163	14450	28613
Total:	688564	660424	1348988	725318	698415	1423733	593387	574054	1167441	565669	550207	1115876

*Source: DPE*

**Table 69: continued**

Sch_type	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Govt. Primary School	257421	260517	517938	174240	175599	349839	158626	159906	318532	153272	155766	309038
Regd. NGPS	132081	131768	263849	82824	81980	164804	71500	71181	142681	73943	73936	147879
Non-regd. NGPS	10669	10494	21163	11113	10753	21866	6414	6175	12589	5005	4648	9653
Experimental Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	20
Ebtadaee Madrashes	32116	30967	63083			0			0			0
Kindergarten	56055	42973	99028	64328	49836	114164	58581	44946	103527	77269	61159	138428
NGO Schools	4053	4212	8265	4519	4717	9236	2941	2961	5902	3075	3018	6093
Community Schools	16086	16767	32853	11079	11559	22638	9272	9538	18810	8471	10297	18768
Primary of High Madrashes	33228	31500	64728			0			0			0
Primary of High Schools	15128	15360	30488			0			0	13139	13198	26337
Total:	556837	544558	1101395	348103	334444	682547	307334	294707	602041	334186	322030	656216

*Source: DPE***Table 70: Projection of Pre-Primary Education Enrolment, 2010, 2015, 2020**

Year	Assumption 1			Assumption 2		
	2010	2015	2020	2010	2015	2020
Boys	397046	610904	939952	765000	1445000	2646000
Girls	382604	588684	905763	715000	1350000	2484000
Total	779650	1199588	1845715	1480000	2790000	5730000

*Source: BIDS background Study*

**Table 71: Primary Education Statistics of Schools, Teachers, Student by Type of School and Gender: 2008.**

School type	No. of Schools	Working Teachers		Class 1		Class 2	
		Total	Female	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Govt. Primary School	37672	182899	96543	2459076	1225076	2137612	1087888
Regd. NGPS	20083	76875	25299	1011770	799422	798687	401355
Non-regd. NGPS	966	2460	1579	29333	14236	22823	11189
Experimental Schools	54	221	91	2112	1067	2170	1134
Ebtadaee Madrashes	6726	28227	2987	278469	134581	228520	112664
Kindergarten	2987	16980	9937	63670	27697	53992	23440
NGO Schools	408	763	503	6776	3359	5885	2971
Community Schools	3263	8772	6513	130250	64624	98326	49418
Primary of High Madrashes	8920	35707	3734	256280	114786	240003	109791
Primary of High Schools	1139	13021	5855	45358	24256	47049	24709
<b>Total:</b>	<b>82218</b>	<b>365925</b>	<b>153041</b>	<b>4283094</b>	<b>2109104</b>	<b>3635067</b>	<b>1824559</b>

**Table 72: Continued**

School type	Class 3		Class 4		Class 5		Class 1-5	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Govt. Primary School	1995109	1031280	1740566	913859	1205208	635112	9537571	4893215
Regd. NGPS	680570	346654	595155	305012	386617	201108	3472799	1753551
Non-regd. NGPS	19543	9685	16157	8031	11708	5905	99564	49046
Experimental Schools	2263	1145	2031	994	1770	828	10346	5168
Ebtadaee Madrashes	185463	90352	131663	63665	94950	46141	919065	447403
Kindergarten	44574	19163	36541	15735	27410	11516	226187	97551
NGO Schools	5116	2634	4471	2300	3624	1912	25872	13176
Community Schools	68337	35310	54504	28530	36634	19906	388051	19778
Primary of High Madrashes	200759	97385	189931	85505	164387	75296	1051360	482763
Primary of High Schools	56109	29004	60456	31722	61818	32416	270790	142107
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3257843</b>	<b>1662612</b>	<b>2831475</b>	<b>1455353</b>	<b>1994126</b>	<b>1030140</b>	<b>16001605</b>	<b>8081768</b>

*Data Sources: School census 2008 of Directorate of Primary Education (DPE)*



**Table 73: Class 1-5, Enrolment of Students in Absolute Numbers**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
1980	4922401	3296022	8218423
1981	4952625	3339796	8292421
1982	4983000	3417000	8400000
1983	5022500	3446500	8469000
1984	5088339	3487468	8575807
1985	5352160	3568112	8920272
1986	5627424	4184725	9812149
1987	6111415	4731092	10842507
1988	6342326	4943119	11285445
1989	6424758	5136572	11561330
1990	6574633	5359316	11933949
1991	6910092	5725327	12635419
1992	7048542	5968725	13017270
1993	75258662	6541470	14067332
1994	8048117	7132563	15180680
1995	9094489	8189668	17280416
1996	9219358	8361058	17580416
1997	9364899	8666774	18031673
1998	9576942	8783700	18360642
1999	9065019	8556712	17621731
2000	9032698	8635287	17667985
2001	8989795	8669425	17659220
2002	8841648	8720180	17561828
2003	9252523	9178797	18431320
2004	8958697	8994603	17953300
2005	8091221	8134437	16225658
2006	8129314	8256533	16385847
2007	8035353	8277554	16312907
2008	7919837	8081768	16001605

*Source: BIDS background Study*

**Table 74: Projection of Primary School Enrolment for 2008, 2010, 2015, 2020 (in million)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
2008	7.92	8.08	16.00
2010	7.73	7.91	15.46
2015	6.89	7.12	14.01
2020	6.86	7.10	13.96

Assumptions: 1. Projected population for 2001-2051 under the assumption that TFR = 2.1 by 2011

2. Girls participation will continue to be higher than the boys

*Source: FREPD 2008 (Table 22)*

**Table 75: Number of Students in Post Primary Education (1990-2008)**

Level of Education	Type	1990		1995		2000		2005	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Junior Secondary	School	2127851	761419	3645339	1767153	5004753	2780838	5142895	2690780
	Madrasah	267775	18119	524375	150102	926750	421035	1089539	547185
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2395626</b>	<b>779538</b>	<b>4169714</b>	<b>1917255</b>	<b>5931503</b>	<b>3201873</b>	<b>6232434</b>	<b>3237965</b>
Secondary Level	School	865882	254326	1413271	605689	2642132	1239399	2255657	1177234
	Madrasah	105508	5909	206612	48961	452092	182381	507816	248773
	<b>Total</b>	<b>971390</b>	<b>260235</b>	<b>1619883</b>	<b>654650</b>	<b>3094224</b>	<b>1421780</b>	<b>2763473</b>	<b>1426007</b>
Higher Secondary	College	568461	160397	910873	319763	1032083	437259	833777	327512
	Madrasah	37859	489	54859	5540	166298	44498	120580	39382
	<b>Total</b>	<b>606320</b>	<b>160886</b>	<b>965832</b>	<b>325303</b>	<b>1198381</b>	<b>481757</b>	<b>954357</b>	<b>366894</b>
Bachelor Degree Level		283112	49344	378130	106882	718958	248903	481703	159913
Masters' Level		24114	3101	45164	11254	85216	27414	111759	34858
Fazil		21929	83	33822	3823	37220	5382	40320	7912
Kamil		11733	26	18903	811	21532	1255	16875	1985
Tech-Voc Education		22382	1210	38346	3711	116055	28126	241336	62562
Professional Education		46525	12066	54930	15885	60547	20329	59536	20925
Teacher Education		9393	3793	11170	4397	20911	7619	36265	13525

*Data Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education*

**Table 76: Continued**

Level of Education	Type	2006		2007		2008		2009	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
Junior Secondary	School	5162703	2700316	4600755	2483907	4648842	2494760	4988201	2587092
	Madrasah	1095961	551254	1105960	598002	1137540	623783	1232875	670009
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6258664</b>	<b>3251570</b>	<b>5706715</b>	<b>3081909</b>	<b>5786382</b>	<b>3118543</b>	<b>6221076</b>	<b>3257101</b>
Secondary Level	School	2256476	1176673	2033802	1079853	2191699	1153429	2568592	129446
	Madrasah	511315	250674	498915	253614	527763	272965	590444	302394
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2767791</b>	<b>1427347</b>	<b>2532717</b>	<b>1333467</b>	<b>2719462</b>	<b>1426394</b>	<b>3159036</b>	<b>431840</b>
Higher Secondary	College	1001669	443423	942122	443283	1059526	494217	1196405	554777
	Madrasah	121126	39876	126999	49749	143710	59661	161852	71328
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1122795</b>	<b>483299</b>	<b>1069121</b>	<b>493032</b>	<b>1203236</b>	<b>553878</b>	<b>1358257</b>	<b>626105</b>
Bachelor Degree Level		812534	293768	953760	338270	1178397	433540	1173916	459968
Masters' Level		122175	41443	153815	49896	133735	44321	276785	90200
Fazil		53821	12728	55111	15258	57577	16711	59184	16574
Kamil		21319	3214	24175	4446	25579	4611	23235	4523
Tech-Voc Education		268184	66918	283522	75854	314142	84505	475848	113078
Professional Education		61097	21227	69988	22436	74327	23224	62818	21657
Teacher Education		37558	13807	40189	15916	42363	17278	42249	6929

*Data Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education*

**Table 77: Projected GER in Junior Secondary Education (in percent).**

Type	Sex	2008	2010	2015	2020
School	Boys	45	48	50	52
	Girls	53	55	57	59
Madrasha	Boys	10.7	12	14	16
	Girls	13	15	17	19

**Table 80: Projection of Enrolment in Junior Education, 2010-2020, (in lacs).**

Type	Bench Mark 2008			2010			2015			2020		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
School	21.6	24.9	46.5	23.2	25.6	48.8	24.01	26.6	50.7	23.6	26.1	49.7
Madrasha	5.2	6.2	11.4	5.8	6.99	12.8	6.72	7.9	14.5	7.3	7.3	15.7
Total	26.8	31.1	57.9	29.0	32.6	61.6	30.7	34.5	65.2	30.9	30.9	65.4

**Table 81: Projected GER for 2008 to 2020 for the Age Group 14-15 yrs**

Years		2008	2010	2015	2020
Schools	Boys	33	35	40	45
	Girls	36	38	43	48
Madrasha	Boys	8	11	18	25
	Girls	9	12	19	26

*Source: BIDS background Study***Table 78: Projected Secondary Enrolment for 2008-2020, (in million)**

Year	2008			2020			2015			2020		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
Secondary School	1.04	1.15	2.19	1.12	1.17	2.29	2.29	1.28	2.60	1.40	1.44	2.84
Secondary Madrasha	02548	02729	05277	0.35	0.37	0.72	0.72	0.58	1.17	0.78	.78	1.56
Secondary	1.30	1.42	2.72	1.42	1.54	3.01	3.01	1.86	3.77	2.18	2.12	4.30

*Source: BIDS background Study***Table 79: Projected Higher Secondary Enrolment for 2008 - 2020 (in million)**

Year	2008			2010			2015			2020		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
College/schools	0.565	0.494	1.059	0.586	.559	1.145	.641	.762	1.403	.701	1.039	1.740
Madrasha	.0843	0.0597	.144	.0922	.064	.157	.115	.0769	.192	.144	.0922	.236
Total	.649	.554	1.203	.678	.623	1.302	0.756	.839	1.595	.845	1.131	1.976

*Source: BIDS background Study*

**Table 80: Number of Secondary Educational Institutions in General Stream by Year and Level of Education**

Year	Level of education				
	Junior Secondary	Secondary <sup>1</sup>	Higher secondary		Total
			School & College <sup>2</sup> / immediate college	Degree college <sup>3</sup>	
1995	2,349	9,663	603	671	13,286
1996	2,687	10,291	652	717	14,347
1997	3,002	10,776	901	664	15,343
1998	2,985	11,553	1,041	739	16,298
1999	2,846	12,614	1,422	785	17,667
2000	3,063	12,657	1,466	826	18,012
2001	3,245	12,921	1,485	868	18,519
2002	3,287	13,275	1,559	911	19,031
2003	3,982	13,404	1,579	1,069	20,034
2004	4,157	14,110	1,538	1,144	20,949
2005	4,322	14,178	1,813	1,187	21,500
2006	3,251	15,449	1,861	1,248	21,809
2007	3,355	15,056	1,845	1,303	21,559
2008	3,458	14,660	1,823	1,354	21,295
2009	3,494	14,619	1,932	1,324	21,369

Notes: 1 All of these institutions have junior secondary section and few have primary section

2 A third of these institutions have junior secondary and secondary sections

3 these institutions do not have junior secondary and secondary sections but have tertiary section BANBEIS

**Table 81: Number of Secondary Educational Institutions in Madrasa Stream by Year and Level of Education**

Year	Level of education		
	Dakhil	Alim and others	Total
1995	4,121	1,856	5,977
1996	4,687	1,968	6,655
1997	4,795	2,056	6,851
1998	4,868	2,088	6,956
1999	4,890	2,232	7,122
2000	5,015	2,264	7,279
2001	5,391	2,260	7,651
2002	5,536	2,284	7,820
2003	5,995	2,415	8,410
2004	6,315	2,504	8,819
2005	6,685	2,529	9,214
2006	6,798	2,563	9,361
2007	6,788	2,585	9,373
2008	6,779	2,605	9,384
2009	6,771	2,701	9,472

Notes: All these institutions have ebtedyee (primary) section, BANBEIS

**Table 82: Number of Secondary Students in General**

Year	Level of education			
	Junior secondary (Grades VI-VIII)	Secondary (Grades IX-X)	Higher secondary (Grades XI-XII)	Total
1995	36,45,339 (61.1)	14,13,270 (23.7)	9,10,873 (15.2)	59,69,482 (100.0)
1996	40,25,340 (63.1)	15,60,466 (24.5)	7,93,049 (12.4)	63,78,855 (100.0)
1997	44,13,416 (63.0)	17,10,909 (24.4)	8,82,526 (12.6)	70,06,851 (100.0)
1998	47,09,540 (61.4)	20,59,538 (26.8)	9,02,384 (11.8)	76,,71,462 (100.0)
1999	50,47,183 (61.6)	21,89,756 (26.8)	9,52,850 (11.6)	81,89,789 (100.0)
2000	52,04,753 (60.0)	24,42,132 (28.1)	10,32,083 (11.9)	86,78,968 (100.0)
2001	53,40,818 (60.4)	25,46,192 (28.8)	9,51,747 (10.8)	88,38,757 (100.0)
2002	55,30,209 (60.6)	26,31,925 (28.8)	9,70,379 (10.6)	91,32,513 (100.0)
2003	55,01,195 (60.2)	26,25,167 (28.7)	10,09,272 (11.1)	91,35,634 (100.0)
2004	51,44,193 (62.2)	23,59,054 (28.5)	7,67,789 (9.3)	82,71,036 (100.0)
2005	51,42,895 (62.5)	22,55,657 (27.4)	8,33,777 (10.1)	82,32,329 (100.0)
2006	51,62,703 (62.5)	22,56,476 (27.3)	8,44,596 (10.2)	82,63,775 (100.0)
2007	43,39,617 (60.2)	19,43,080 (27.0)	9,21,415 (12.8)	72,04,120 (100.0)
2008	46,63,908 (60.0)	21,55,840 (27.4)	10,58,813 (13.3)	78,78,561 (100.0)
2009	49,88,201 (58.3)	23,68,592 (27.7)	11,96,215 (14.0)	85,53,008 (100.0)

Source: BANBEIS (Percentage of students in parenthesis)

**Table 83: Number of Secondary Students in Madrasa Stream by Year and Level of Education**

Year	Level of education			
	Junior secondary (Grades VI-VIII)	Secondary (Grades IX-X)	Higher secondary (Grades XI-XII)	Total
1995	5,24,375 (66.7)	2,06,612 (26.3)	54,959 (7.0)	7,85,946 (100.0)
1996	5,76,620 (66.7)	2,27,197 (26.3)	60,435 (7.0)	8,64,252 (100.0)
1997	6,00,358 (66.5)	2,40,065 (26.6)	61,927 (6.9)	9,02,350 (100.0)
1998	8,22,054 (62.8)	3,60,780 (27.6)	1,25,743 (9.6)	13,08,577 (100.0)
1999	9,05,874 (60.0)	4,41,910 (29.3)	1,62,566 (10.8)	15,10,350 (100.0)
2000	9,26,750 (60.0)	4,52,092 (29.3)	1,66,298 (10.8)	15,45,140 (100.0)
2001	10,52,304 (60.8)	5,35,057 (30.9)	1,43,289 (8.3)	17,30,650 (100.0)
2002	10,73,968 (61.3)	5,45,518 (30.9)	1,45,972 (8.3)	17,65,458 (100.0)
2003	10,95,728 (63.5)	5,68,907 (31.8)	1,23,437 (6.9)	17,88,072 (100.0)
2004	10,37,799 (63.4)	4,83,704 (29.6)	1,13,731 (7.0)	16,35,234 (100.0)
2005	10,89,537 (63.4)	5,07,818 (29.6)	1,20,580 (7.0)	17,17,935 (100.0)
2006	10,95,961 (63.32)	5,11,315 (29.54)	1,23,584 (07.14)	17,30,860 (100)
2007	11,17,585 (63.32)	5,20,932 (29.51)	1,26,586 (07.17)	17,65,103 (100)
2008	11,39,203 (62.80)	5,30,547 (29.25)	1,44,216 (07.95)	18,13,966 (100)
2009	12,32,875 (61.12)	5,90,444 (29.74)	1,61,852 (08.15)	19,85,171 (100)

Source: BANBEIS (Percentage of students in parenthesis)

**Table 84: Pass Rates in the SSC/Dakhil Examination by Year**

Year	Secondary school certificate (SSC)				Dakhil examination
	Humanities	Science	Business studies	Total	
1990	22.8	43.6	-	31.7	46.9
1991	55.9	76.5	-	64.9	55.2
1992	52.7	77.1	-	61.6	60.7
1993	54.2	78.5	-	61.1	57.4
1994	65.9	86.3	-	71.5	75.4
1995	67.9	87.5	-	13.2	68.4
1996	29.8	63.4	-	42.6	69.8
1997	40.7	70.9	-	51.5	68.2
1998	39.7	63.9	43.6	48.0	46.9
1999	47.3	66.8	58.7	54.6	71.9
2000	33.2	58.0	41.1	41.6	54.9
2001	23.9	47.8	43.9	35.2	48.0
2002	30.9	55.6	42.8	40.7	52.5
2003	26.1	46.5	40.1	35.9	41.9
2004	38.4	57.7	50.6	48.0	59.7
2005	40.1	66.6	55.4	52.6	62.1
2006	46.9	76.3	63.3	59.5	75.8
2007	46.7	76.2	58.9	57.3	65.8
2008	59.8	84.3	75.8	70.8	82.0
2009	55.1	83.7	72.0	67.4	85.8
2010	70.4	89.7	80.4	78.2	86.7

*Source: BANBEIS***Table 85: Pass Rates in HSC/Alim Examinations by Year**

Year	Higher secondary school certificate (HSC)				Alim examination
	Humanities	Science	Business studies	Total	
1990	23.3	37.4	31.6	29.7	45.0
1991	45.6	57.7	85.8	50.8	49.2
1992	58.5	73.0	81.5	65.5	70.5
1993	39.8	64.8	58.9	46.3	56.0
1994	35.3	54.5	44.1	40.4	63.9
1995	41.9	61.8	49.9	46.4	63.6
1996	17.5	51.4	31.5	24.8	62.7
1997	34.5	52.3	44.4	39.3	56.0
1998	40.6	63.0	48.4	46.1	52.9
1999	51.1	67.1	72.1	56.1	56.9
2000	32.5	47.8	49.5	38.6	41.3
2001	23.7	32.7	37.8	28.4	35.8
2002	22.6	29.6	36.3	27.1	26.8
2003	33.0	38.7	49.6	38.4	39.9
2004	40.6	51.4	58.0	47.7	40.6
2005	51.8	66.9	65.7	59.2	63.6
2006	55.9	68.0	74.7	63.9	74.6
2007	56.1	68.1	74.6	64.3	74.3
2008	69.0	76.0	82.9	74.8	82.4
2009	64.3	70.7	79.6	70.4	84.1
2010	65.4	73.0	80.9	71.8	86.5

*Source: BANBEIS*

**Table 90: Number of Institutions and Teachers by Management and type of Secondary Educational Institution**

Type of secondary institutions	Number of institutions	Number of teachers
<b>Government institutions</b>		
Secondary school	317	7,306
Intermediate college	10	143
Degree college	125	3,023
Degree honours college	50	2,027
Master college	66	4,905
Total	568	17,404
<b>Non-Government institutions</b>		
Junior secondary School	3,461	24,751
Secondary school	14,352	1,66,999
Intermediate college	1,154	21,189
School and College	640	23,393
Degree college	1,141	41,331
Degree honours college	45	2,557
Masters college	24	1,161
Total	20,817	2,81,381

Source: BANBEIS

**Table 91: Government Expenditure on Secondary Education as % of GNI**

Financial year	Revenue	Development	Total
1999-2000	0.80	0.45	1.25
2000-2001	0.83	0.44	1.27
2001-2002	0.82	0.44	1.26
2002-2003	0.84	0.45	1.29
2003-2004	0.84	0.42	1.26
2004-2005	0.91	0.42	1.33
2005-2006	1.01	0.28	1.29
2006-2007	1.02	0.29	1.31

Source: Al-Samarrai (2007). *Financing Basic Education in Bangladesh*, Sussex: CREAT and discussion with the author

**Table 92: Average Private Expenditure for Secondary Education**

Wealth status (Quintiles)	Total expenditure		Expenditure for private tutoring		% share for private tutoring in total cost	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Poorest (bottom 20%)	4,049	5,295	663	1,327	16.4	25.1
Poor (next 20%)	5,115	7,562	1,071	2,417	20.9	32.0
Middle (next 20%)	6,024	10,312	1,452	3,563	24.1	34.6
Rich (next 20%)	7,330	13,676	2,154	5,091	29.4	37.2
Richest (top 20%)	9,426	17,135	3,116	7,140	33.1	41.7

Source: CAMPE (2007)

## 2. Health Indicators

**Table 86: Percentage Population by Sex and Age Group (1974-2001)**

Year	Sex	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60+
1974	Both Sex	100.0	16.9	18.3	12.8	15.1	12.5	10.0	8.7	5.7
	Male	100.0	16.2	17.8	13.5	15.0	11.8	10.2	9.3	6.2
	Female	100.0	17.6	18.9	12.2	15.3	13.2	9.1	7.7	5.2
1981	Both Sex	100.0	17.0	16.3	13.4	17.1	13.1	9.3	8.2	5.6
	Male	100.0	16.6	16.0	13.9	16.4	12.8	9.5	8.7	6.1
	Female	100.0	17.4	16.5	12.9	17.9	13.5	9.1	7.7	5.1
1991	Both Sex	100.0	16.8	16.5	12.1	16.9	14.6	9.8	8.8	4.4
	Male	100.0	16.5	16.6	12.5	16.0	4.0	10.3	8.3	5.8
	Female	100.0	17.0	16.4	11.6	17.9	15.2	9.2	7.6	5.1
1995	Both Sex	100.0	14.1	15.5	13.3	19.2	15.3	9.6	8.8	4.4
	Male	100.0	13.9	15.2	13.2	19.1	15.3	9.3	9.8	5.1
	Female	100.0	14.3	16.0	13.4	19.3	15.2	9.8	8.5	7.6
1996	Both Sex	100.0	12.7	15.3	12.7	17.4	14.2	11.0	8.8	8.0
	Male	100.0	12.6	15.5	12.5	17.2	13.8	11.0	9.0	8.4
	Female	100.0	12.8	15.1	12.8	17.7	14.7	10.9	8.5	7.6
2001	Both Sex	100.0	12.9	13.4	12.8	18.7	15.8	11.4	8.9	6.1
	Male	100.0	13.0	13.7	13.1	17.5	14.5	12.0	9.5	6.7
	Female	100.0	12.7	13.2	12.4	19.8	17.1	10.8	8.2	5.7

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2009 & 1999*



**Table 87: Human Development Indicators (1981-2008)**

Year	Crude Death Rate [per thousand]			Crude Birth Rate [per thousand]			Infant Mortality Rate [per thousand]					Life Expectancy at Birth [years]				
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	National	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
1981	11.5	12.2	7.2	34.6	35.7	24.8	111.5	112.5	99.4	113.4	109.4	54.8	54.3	60.1	55.3	54.4
1982	12.2	12.8	6.9	34.8	36.9	22.9	121.9	123.2	103.0	124.4	119.4	54.5	53.9	60.6	54.4	54.8
1983	12.3	13.2	7.5	35.0	36.4	27.1	117.5	120.8	98.8	118.8	116.0	53.9	53.1	60.3	54.2	53.6
1984	12.3	12.9	8.5	34.6	36.1	25.0	121.8	122.0	119.5	113.5	109.3	54.8	54.4	58.7	5.9	54.7
1985	12.0	12.9	8.3	34.6	35.3	28.0	112.0	113.0	99.0	114.2	109.0	55.1	54.7	60.1	55.7	54.6
1986	11.9	12.3	8.4	34.4	35.4	25.9	116.0	118.0	101.0	122.0	111.0	55.2	54.8	58.8	55.2	55.9
1987	11.5	11.8	7.6	33.3	34.6	24.8	113.0	115.0	95.0	120.0	105.0	56.4	56.1	60.0	55.6	54.9
1988	11.3	11.8	7.4	33.2	34.5	24.9	110.0	112.0	91.0	116.0	105.0	56.0	55.4	60.9	57.0	56.0
1989	11.4	12.0	7.3	33.0	34.2	24.3	98.0	105.0	84.0	102.0	95.0	56.0	55.0	61.0	56.0	55.6
1990	11.3	11.8	7.9	32.8	34.3	24.6	94.0	97.0	71.0	98.0	91.6	56.0	55.4	60.5	56.3	55.6
1991	11.0	11.5	7.3	31.7	32.9	23.9	90.6	94.4	69.3	94.4	86.8	56.1	55.8	60.0	56.5	55.6
1992	11.0	11.3	7.5	31.4	32.2	23.7	88.0	91.0	65.0	90.0	86.0	56.3	56.0	60.5	56.8	55.9
1993	10.0	10.4	7.2	28.8	30.0	21.0	84.0	88.0	61.0	86.0	81.0	57.9	57.5	60.6	58.2	57.7
1994	9.3	9.3	7.1	27.0	29.1	20.2	77.0	79.0	57.0	77.0	76.0	58.0	57.7	60.0	58.2	57.9
1995	8.7	9.0	6.7	26.5	28.5	19.4	71.0	78.0	53.0	73.0	70.0	58.7	57.5	60.9	58.4	58.1
1996	8.2	8.8	6.5	25.6	27.8	19.0	67.0	76.0	50.0	68.0	67.0	58.9	58.2	60.9	58.4	58.1
1997	5.9	6.5	4.2	21.0	16.2	14.0	60.0	69.0	49.0	61.0	59.0	60.1	59.4	62.3	60.5	59.7

<b>1998</b>	5.1	5.4	3.7	19.9	21.0	14.0	57.0	66.0	47.0	58.0	56.0	61.5	60.2	63.2	61.7	61.2
<b>1999</b>	5.1	5.4	3.5	19.2	20.9	13.8	59.0	63.0	46.0	61.0	57.0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2000</b>	4.9	5.3	3.5	19.0	20.8	13.7	56.0	62.0	44.0	58.0	55.0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2001</b>	4.8	5.2	4.3	18.9	20.7	13.6	53.0	60.0	43.0	54.0	52.0	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2002</b>	5.1	5.4	3.8	20.1	21.0	16.6	53.0	57.0	37.0	54.0	52.0	64.9	64.4	67.2	64.5	65.4
<b>2003</b>	5.9	6.2	4.7	20.9	21.7	17.9	53.0	57.0	40.0	55.0	51.0	64.9	64.3	67.6	64.3	65.4
<b>2004</b>	5.8	6.1	4.4	20.8	21.6	17.8	52.0	55.0	41.0	57.0	47.0	65.1	64.3	67.8	64.4	65.7
<b>2005</b>	5.8	6.1	4.9	20.7	21.7	17.8	50.0	44.0	51.0	52.0	47.0	65.2	64.5	67.9	64.4	65.8
<b>2006</b>	5.6	6.0	4.4	20.6	21.7	17.5	45.0	47.0	38.0	47.0	43.0	65.5	65.9	68.1	65.4	67.8
<b>2007</b>	6.3	6.6	5.1	20.9	22.1	17.4	43.0	43.0	42.0	45.0	41.0	66.6	66.0	68.1	65.5	67.9
<b>2008</b>	6.0	6.5	5.1	20.5	22.4	17.2	41.0	42.0	40.0	42.0	40.0	66.8	66.2	68.3	65.6	68.0
<b>2009</b>	5.8	6.1	4.7	19.4	20.4	16.8	39.0	40.0	37.0	42.0	37.0	67.2	66.9	68.7	66.1	68.7

*Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*

### 3. Human Resource Development

**Table 88: Training capacities in Public and Accredited Private Institutions, 1998 and 2005**

Level/Course	1998					
	Number of Institution		Intake Capacity <sup>1</sup>		Private Share	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Institutions	Students
<i>Vocational Education</i>						
Basic Skill Level	64	3	23,500	1,500	4%	6%
Certificate Level...						
- SSC (Voc) <sup>8</sup>	62	510	5,380	25,800	89%	83%
- HSC (BM)	-	220	-	8,800	100%	100%
- HSC (Voc)	51	-	1,520	-	0%	0%
<i>Vocational Training</i>						
Diploma Level	36	7	13,155	1,160	16%	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>43,555</b>	<b>28,460</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>40%</b>
Level/Course	2005					
	Number of Institution		Intake Capacity		Private Share	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Institutions	Students
<i>Vocational Education</i>						
Basic Skill Level	76	414	12,370	13,300	84%	52%
Certificate Level...						
- SSC (Voc)	110	1,303	23,570	63,450	92%	73%
- HSC (BM)	-	955	-	50,000	100%	100%
- HSC (Voc)	64	-	5,560	-	0%	0%
<i>Vocational Training</i>						
Diploma Level	54				73%	47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>56,520</b>	<b>89,980</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>61%</b>

*Source: DTE, BTEB*

- 1) This number is the total number of seats available for the first year of the course. The enrollment numbers will be higher as some of these courses (e.g. SSC/HSC are 2 year courses)

**Table 89: Capacity Utilization in the VET System**

	Vocational Education			Vocational Training		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
No. of Institutes	48	252	300	9	17	26
Total Student Capacity	20,416	38,146	58,562	7,020	3,800	10,820
Total Registered Students	9,617	17,990	27,607	4,451	1,991	6,442
% Unutilized	52.9	52.8	52.9	36.6	47.6	40.5

*Source: BIDS background Study***Table 90: Status of VET Students after Graduation**

	Employed (%)			Self-Employed (%)			Higher (%)			Unemployed (%)		
	Gov.	Pvt.	Total	Gov.	Pvt.	Total	Gov.	Pvt.	Total	Gov.	Pvt.	Total
<i>Vocational Education</i>												
Basic trades	9.80	15.60	14.10	2.00	4.80	4.00	21.60	24.50	23.70	66.70	55.10	58.10
SSC (Voc)	2.80	3.30	3.10	1.10	0.70	0.90	46.70	47.90	47.40	49.30	48.10	48.70
HSC (Voc)	28.60	NA	28.60	1.10	NA	1.10	20.90	NA	20.90	49.50	NA	49.50
HSC (BM)	NA	4.70	4.70	NA	0.70	0.70	NA	53.50	53.50	NA	41.10	41.10
<i>Vocational Training</i>												
Diploma and Others	28.55	15.32	18.25	1.79	2.53	2.39	21.41	36.24	32.92	48.22	45.89	46.41
Total	9.10	6.50	7.26	1.23	1.29	1.28	39.03	46.91	44.66	50.58	45.29	46.84

*Source: BIDS background Study*

## D. Regional Disparity Block

**Table 91: Population Growth in Greater Districts, 1974 to 1991**

(Population in '000)

<b>Greater District</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>1981</b>	<i>1974 to</i>		<i>1981 to</i>	
			<b>1991</b>	<i>1981</i>	<b>1991</b>	<i>1991</i>
Barisal	3928	4667	5413	<i>2.49</i>	<i>1.49</i>	
Bogra	2231	2728	3434	<i>2.91</i>	<i>2.33</i>	
Chittagong	4315	5491	6715	<i>3.50</i>	<i>2.03</i>	
Chittagong HT	508	580	744	<i>1.91</i>	<i>2.52</i>	
Comilla	5819	6881	8207	<i>2.42</i>	<i>1.78</i>	
Dhaka	7611	10014	13232	<i>4.00</i>	<i>2.83</i>	
Dinajpur	2571	3200	3983	<i>3.18</i>	<i>2.21</i>	
Faridpur	4060	4764	5424	<i>2.31</i>	<i>1.31</i>	
Jamalpur	2059	2452	3013	<i>2.53</i>	<i>2.08</i>	
Jessore	3327	4020	4848	<i>2.74</i>	<i>1.89</i>	
Khulna	3557	4329	5039	<i>2.85</i>	<i>1.53</i>	
Kushtia	1884	2292	2801	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.03</i>	
Mymensingh	5508	6568	7994	<i>2.55</i>	<i>1.98</i>	
Noakhali	3234	3816	4626	<i>2.39</i>	<i>1.94</i>	
Pabna	2815	3424	4183	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.02</i>	
Patuakhali	1499	1843	2050	<i>3.00</i>	<i>1.07</i>	
Rajshahi	4268	5270	6594	<i>3.06</i>	<i>2.27</i>	
Rangpur	5447	6510	8015	<i>2.58</i>	<i>2.10</i>	
Sylhet	4759	5656	6765	<i>2.50</i>	<i>1.81</i>	
Tangail	2078	2444	3002	<i>2.34</i>	<i>2.08</i>	

*Note: Italic terms are exponential growth rates (in percents)*

Source: Statistical Yearbook (2008)

**Table 92: District-wise Population Density in 2001 and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Rural Areas, 2001 to 2007**

(Population per square k.m.)

Ranking	Division	District	2001		TFR				2009
			Pop Dens.	2001	2003	2005	2007		
1	Dhaka	Dhaka	5802.999	2.54	1.82	1.89	1.69	1.57	
2	Dhaka	Narayanganj	2860.526	2.65	2.02	1.94	2.21	1.74	
3	Dhaka	Narsingdi	1749.343	2.97	2.99	2.68	2.83	2.15	
4	Chittagong	Comilla	1489.465	2.69	2.50	2.26	2.51	1.87	
5	Dhaka	Munshiganj	1353.927	2.26	1.98	1.85	1.58	1.64	
6	Chittagong	Feni	1337.284	2.55	2.41	2.50	2.30	2.01	
7	Chittagong	Chandpur	1314.554	2.68	2.63	2.97	2.76	2.06	
8	Chittagong	Chittagong	1251.609	2.50	2.24	2.05	1.86	1.75	
9	Chittagong	Brahmanbaria	1244.421	2.70	3.09	2.90	2.94	2.26	
10	Dhaka	Sherpur	1229.808	2.53	2.70	2.67	2.96	2.41	
11	Dhaka	Gazipur	1166.571	2.78	2.02	2.01	1.80	1.62	
12	Rajshahi	Rangpur	1099.653	2.65	2.60	2.54	2.41	2.04	
13	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	1078.062	2.53	2.36	2.55	2.56	2.28	
14	Khulna	Kushtia	1074.028	2.07	2.27	2.35	1.99	1.92	
15	Dhaka	Jamalpur	1036.909	2.40	3.02	3.62	3.15	2.81	
16	Rajshahi	Bogra	1031.849	2.41	2.22	2.00	2.17	2.10	
17	Dhaka	Mymensingh	1029.115	2.54	3.38	2.92	3.27	2.54	
18	Chittagong	Lakshmipur	1024.055	2.62	3.58	2.88	3.51	2.80	
19	Dhaka	Madaripur	1008.803	2.50	2.98	2.67	2.34	2.27	
20	Rajshahi	Gaibandha	980.284	2.57	2.80	2.45	2.51	2.38	
21	Dhaka	Tangail	964.265	2.28	2.99	2.16	2.47	2.54	
22	Khulna	Jessore	962.992	2.40	2.37	2.42	2.21	2.00	
23	Rajshahi	Nilphamari	956.760	2.58	3.07	3.08	3.07	2.40	
24	Dhaka	Kishoreganj	951.300	2.74	3.21	3.97	3.54	2.96	
25	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	949.730	2.47	2.18	2.06	1.98	1.98	
26	Rajshahi	Lalmonirhat	938.240	3.13	2.62	2.82	2.50	2.00	
27	Dhaka	Manikganj	932.511	3.07	2.20	1.91	2.24	3.12	
28	Rajshahi	Pabna	917.334	2.28	2.23	2.48	2.54	1.84	
29	Barisal	Jhalakati	916.777	2.27	2.46	1.95	2.14	2.14	
30	Dhaka	Shariatpur	915.398	2.63	2.94	2.86	3.26	2.36	
31	Rajshahi	Joypurhat	877.720	3.03	1.41	2.01	1.85	1.76	
32	Khulna	Chuadanga	870.354	2.71	2.37	2.14	2.00	2.07	
33	Dhaka	Rajbari	850.760	2.49	2.63	2.46	2.59	2.19	
34	Barisal	Pirojpur	850.153	2.07	2.39	1.76	2.36	2.16	

Ranking	Division	District	2001		TFR			
			Pop Dens.	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
35	Dhaka	Faridpur	847.008	2.66	2.82	2.55	2.73	2.31
36	Barisal	Barisal	844.086	2.27	2.33	2.18	2.42	1.65
37	Rajshahi	Nawabganj	837.250	3.32	2.33	2.53	2.54	2.57
38	Khulna	Meherpur	822.626	3.07	1.76	2.53	2.17	1.82
39	Khulna	Jhenaidaha	805.711	2.66	2.47	2.47	2.31	2.01
40	Rajshahi	Natore	802.639	2.48	2.32	1.66	1.86	2.28
41	Khulna	Magura	785.510	2.82	3.31	2.63	2.41	2.69
42	Dhaka	Gopalganj	781.208	2.35	3.05	2.47	2.36	2.17
43	Rajshahi	Kurigram	780.488	2.70	2.69	2.90	2.92	2.41
44	Rajshahi	Dinajpur	768.537	2.87	3.22	2.49	2.35	2.31
45	Sylhet	Sylhet	732.875	2.35	2.31	2.34	1.96	2.32
46	Chittagong	Noakhali	715.635	2.45	2.82	2.66	2.67	2.22
47	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	711.878	3.07	3.75	3.61	2.53	2.50
48	Dhaka	Netrokona	707.473	2.84	3.75	3.55	4.18	2.57
49	Khulna	Narail	705.051	2.63	2.51	2.64	2.89	1.87
50	Rajshahi	Naogaon	696.070	2.39	1.96	1.67	1.76	1.79
51	Rajshahi	Thakurgaon	669.431	2.64	2.96	2.75	2.79	2.37
52	Sylhet	Habiganj	666.667	2.51	3.52	3.54	3.74	2.95
53	Rajshahi	Panchagarh	594.729	2.72	2.34	3.00	2.61	2.37
54	Khulna	Bagerhat	584.877	2.18	2.35	1.94	2.22	2.05
55	Sylhet	Moulavibazar	557.632	2.64	2.71	2.55	2.23	2.21
56	Sylhet	Sunamganj	546.070	2.64	2.98	3.66	2.13	2.89
57	Khulna	Khulna	541.278	2.34	2.45	2.19	2.25	1.92
58	Khulna	Satkhira	482.893	2.70	2.23	2.49	2.13	1.91
59	Barisal	Barguna	463.681	1.94	2.20	2.13	2.15	2.41
60	Barisal	Bhola	455.981	2.53	3.29	3.12	2.72	2.02
61	Barisal	Patuakhali	453.727	2.19	1.81	2.36	2.65	2.44
62	Chittagong	Khagrachhari	194.887	2.55	2.26	2.84	2.31	1.98
63	Chittagong	Rangamati	83.074	2.59	1.87	1.84	2.21	1.78
64	Chittagong	Bandarban	66.518	2.69	2.32	1.95	2.13	1.87

Note: Ranking in descending order of population density by district  
Source: BBS

**Table 100: Land Utilization Statistics of Bangladesh, 1984-85 to 2005-06**

(in 000 acres)

Year	Single Cropped	Double Cropped	Triple Cropped	Net Area Cropped	Total Area Cropped	Intensity of Cropping
1984-85	11682	8199	1472	21353	32496	152
1985-86	11516	8492	1653	21661	33459	154
1986-87	10781	9189	1908	21878	34883	159
1987-88	9168	8949	2361	20478	34148	167
1988-89	8825	8908	2415	20148	33887	168
1989-90	8980	9191	2463	20633	34750	168
1990-91	8140	9634	2424	20198	34680	172
1991-92	7702	9623	2391	19716	34121	173
1992-93	6411	9996	2485	18892	33858	179
1993-94	7229	9497	2364	19090	33315	175
1994-95	7228	9530	2375	19133	33413	175
1995-96	7875	8702	2704	19281	33391	173
1996-97	7196	9722	2483	19401	34089	176
1997-98	7083	10094	2513	19690	34810	177
1998-99	7408	9914	2419	19741	34493	175
1999-00	7395	10246	2460	20101	35267	175
2000-01	7141	10293	2536	19970	35335	177
2001-02	7097	10200	2527	19824	35076	177
2002-03	7108	10193	2544	19845	35126	177
2003-04	7094	10212	2538	19843	35129	177
2004-05	7091	10082	2530	19703	34845	177
2005-06	7041	9841	2407	19289	33944	176

*Source: BBS, Statistical Pocketbooks of Bangladesh, Various Years*



**Table 101: Intensity of Cropping Statistics of Bangladesh, by Former Districts, 1999-00 to 2004-05**

District	Year							mean	Stdev
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05			
Bandarban	146.38	144.28	143.08	140.91	142.42	138.46	142.59	2.73	
Chittagong	173.96	179.95	179.58	179.21	178.74	177.74	178.20	2.21	
Comilla	191.62	190.42	189.68	190.25	183.64	176.47	187.01	5.88	
Khagrachhari	163.04	160	159.02	157.31	168.05	166.15	162.26	4.23	
Noakhali	185.3	187.4	187.38	188.06	186.39	182.03	186.09	2.21	
Rangamati	144.44	154.08	156.56	154.45	156.86	153	153.23	4.56	
Sylhet	146.63	147.84	145.65	145.62	144.34	148.96	146.51	1.67	
Dhaka	173.9	173.91	176.06	175.85	175.42	172.82	174.66	1.30	
Faridpur	182.42	181.81	182.31	182.05	186.06	183.14	182.97	1.58	
Jamalpur	197.91	198.08	200.17	199.82	199.65	199.82	199.24	0.98	
Kishoreganj	165.79	164.38	161.19	160.58	156.3	157.41	160.94	3.73	
Mymensingh	193.99	196.07	195.34	194.87	196.02	196.8	195.52	1.00	
Tangail	175.16	194.42	187.39	187.42	187.41	186.32	186.35	6.22	
Barisal	171.09	170.94	170.99	170.51	168.87	166.26	169.78	1.91	
Jessore	192.9	195.45	198.22	199.9	202.91	208.5	199.65	5.55	
Khulna	136.93	133.92	134.33	136.36	137.81	134.66	135.67	1.58	
Kushtia	195.6	194.45	196.51	196.7	201.82	201.15	197.71	3.04	
Patuakhali	146.12	149.94	151.76	151.93	156.5	156.05	152.05	3.89	
Bogra	209.52	209.7	209.78	209.13	212	214.73	210.81	2.17	
Dinajpur	185.74	189.8	187.45	187.34	187.89	187.69	187.65	1.30	
Pabna	191.63	191.52	193.65	194.05	197.18	199.48	194.59	3.16	
Rajshahi	148.17	150.38	153.12	153.98	154.92	157.41	153.00	3.30	
Rangpur	201.99	202.02	200.06	199.93	194.58	196.17	199.13	3.08	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>175.45</b>	<b>176.94</b>	<b>176.94</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>177.03</b>	<b>176.85</b>	<b>176.70</b>	<b>0.62</b>	
<i>Source: BBS, Statistical Yearbooks of Bangladesh, Various Years</i>									

**Table 102: Percent of High Yielding Variety (HYV) in Cropped Area by Former Districts, 2001-02 to 2005-06**

District	Crop	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Bandarban	Aus	20.897	22.008	21.919	22.842	23.642
	Aman	89.815	89.622	90.016	90.227	92.129
	Boro	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Chittagong	Aus	51.294	55.284	58.193	65.898	71.612
	Aman	81.901	84.078	84.805	85.057	85.343
	Boro	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Comilla	Aus	62.248	60.638	56.942	71.278	75.219
	Aman	47.586	49.759	49.005	58.482	56.319
	Boro	98.595	98.630	98.576	98.731	98.883
Khagrachhari	Aus	76.538	75.993	76.150	79.344	76.219
	Aman	93.443	93.679	95.366	94.282	95.085
	Boro	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Noakhali	Aus	38.636	36.757	38.169	37.549	36.526
	Aman	33.567	33.614	35.287	33.685	35.125
	Boro	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Rangamati	Aus	37.714	32.492	36.034	68.093	29.748
	Aman	98.130	98.240	98.170	98.032	98.132
	Boro	99.876	99.873	100.000	100.000	100.000
Sylhet	Aus	50.465	50.433	58.436	59.166	59.944
	Aman	35.650	35.438	36.002	41.720	44.699
	Boro	58.683	64.435	51.579	62.934	65.276
Dhaka	Aus	14.340	14.171	13.860	21.090	26.401
	Aman	34.390	35.872	38.282	39.760	44.176
	Boro	97.420	97.617	97.787	97.694	97.852
Faridpur	Aus	0.015	0.016	0.064	0.104	0.218
	Aman	14.792	18.089	16.669	20.082	26.086
	Boro	94.967	95.002	96.487	96.616	96.685
Jamalpur	Aus	30.600	34.773	30.639	33.905	56.238
	Aman	45.955	48.287	48.840	54.736	58.047
	Boro	96.925	96.654	97.575	98.076	98.533
Kishoreganj	Aus	69.422	73.351	69.085	69.878	78.712
	Aman	58.299	57.638	55.260	58.904	62.239
	Boro	92.598	92.955	93.105	93.773	94.993
Mymensingh	Aus	69.466	70.116	68.791	74.798	87.287
	Aman	48.363	49.510	52.155	52.436	56.269
	Boro	97.899	98.134	98.383	98.490	98.678
Tangail	Aus	17.423	20.869	19.531	29.110	43.291
	Aman	37.587	36.253	41.784	44.367	48.534

District	Crop	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Barisal	Boro	99.022	99.141	99.195	99.353	99.363
	Aus	23.397	24.458	25.061	24.838	35.484
	Aman	5.373	7.234	8.284	8.297	14.636
Jessore	Boro	96.663	96.279	96.113	95.857	93.325
	Aus	42.505	45.486	42.236	55.322	60.966
	Aman	61.753	80.478	82.193	82.419	85.920
Khulna	Boro	99.420	99.553	99.601	99.680	99.754
	Aus	48.130	49.327	52.250	47.091	48.434
	Aman	50.426	49.859	52.330	54.904	58.780
Kushtia	Boro	92.610	92.794	93.256	93.116	95.001
	Aus	32.150	35.245	33.002	54.269	63.664
	Aman	93.838	95.364	95.464	96.994	98.506
Patuakhali	Boro	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
	Aus	16.758	18.480	25.149	32.110	31.928
	Aman	24.098	20.716	18.505	19.081	20.159
Bogra	Boro	30.769	29.365	26.887	28.116	1.899
	Aus	99.557	99.443	99.553	99.591	100.000
	Aman	72.285	72.193	73.915	71.550	82.528
Dinajpur	Boro	99.781	99.791	99.794	99.812	99.811
	Aus	89.712	89.956	89.348	89.351	100.000
	Aman	54.907	58.213	63.034	65.834	74.030
Pabna	Boro	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
	Aus	1.082	0.964	0.950	1.152	12.662
	Aman	49.228	49.321	48.166	49.953	52.011
Rajshahi	Boro	99.188	99.211	99.201	98.685	98.507
	Aus	47.452	53.424	54.319	64.781	70.831
	Aman	82.290	81.178	80.975	81.185	78.570
Rangpur	Boro	99.783	99.804	99.830	99.903	99.919
	Aus	38.120	35.419	16.724	14.019	17.634
	Aman	69.457	70.983	72.989	74.584	79.316
Bangladesh	Boro	99.867	99.857	99.696	99.806	99.804
	Aus	<b>36.199</b>	<b>37.520</b>	<b>37.596</b>	<b>44.013</b>	<b>49.974</b>
	Aman	<b>50.010</b>	<b>51.711</b>	<b>52.591</b>	<b>55.039</b>	<b>58.823</b>
	Boro	<b>94.640</b>	<b>95.372</b>	<b>94.718</b>	<b>95.375</b>	<b>95.715</b>

Source: BBS, Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, Various Years

**Table 93: Percentages of Non-firm and Farm Households by Land Ownership by District, 2005-06**

	<b>Non-Farm HH %</b>	<b>Farm HH %</b>	<b>Marginal 0.05-0.49 %</b>	<b>Small 0.50-2.49 %</b>	<b>Medium 2.50-7.49 %</b>	<b>Large 7.50+ %</b>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>46.427</b>	<b>53.573</b>	<b>38.629</b>	<b>49.854</b>	<b>10.344</b>	<b>1.173</b>
<b>Barisal Div.</b>	<b>26.869</b>	<b>73.131</b>	<b>47.128</b>	<b>39.325</b>	<b>11.937</b>	<b>1.611</b>
Barisal	25.958	74.042	48.587	42.967	7.871	0.576
Bhola	33.351	66.649	45.048	41.903	11.556	1.493
Jhalokati	23.127	76.873	53.534	34.705	11.103	0.659
Pirojpur	20.164	79.836	49.228	38.456	11.117	1.199
Barguna	21.641	78.359	43.898	38.165	15.486	2.451
Patuakhali	31.382	68.618	43.689	34.237	18.194	3.880
<b>Chittagong Div.</b>	<b>47.671</b>	<b>52.329</b>	<b>42.980</b>	<b>49.049</b>	<b>7.328</b>	<b>0.643</b>
Bandarban	30.665	69.335	21.214	42.810	29.719	6.260
Chittagong	70.818	29.182	45.123	48.339	6.078	0.460
Cox's Bazar	52.035	47.965	44.159	47.990	7.401	0.450
Brahmanbaria	41.010	58.990	32.747	59.730	7.006	0.517
Chandpur	41.797	58.203	53.679	43.071	3.144	0.105
Comilla	35.804	64.196	44.354	51.904	3.633	0.109
Khagrachhari	24.375	75.625	27.045	54.005	17.448	1.501
Feni	40.044	59.956	46.300	47.619	5.778	0.303
Lakshmipur	30.592	69.408	52.656	41.615	5.347	0.382
Noakhali	37.071	62.929	43.331	46.716	8.720	1.233
Rangamati	39.308	60.692	14.366	47.175	35.527	2.933
<b>Dhaka Div.</b>	<b>55.181</b>	<b>44.819</b>	<b>37.295</b>	<b>53.002</b>	<b>8.879</b>	<b>0.824</b>
Dhaka	88.806	11.194	51.486	41.347	6.328	0.840
Gazipur	60.056	39.944	43.580	48.976	6.920	0.525
Manikganj	42.697	57.303	35.036	57.468	7.177	0.318
Munshiganj	59.729	40.271	47.290	45.261	6.875	0.574
Narayanganj	79.815	20.185	50.999	44.635	4.036	0.330
Narsingdi	46.735	53.265	42.895	51.874	5.052	0.180
Faridpur	42.013	57.987	32.679	55.153	11.410	0.758
Gopalganj	33.471	66.529	26.081	57.201	15.519	1.201
Madaripur	37.994	62.006	32.863	56.202	10.343	0.592
Rajbari	41.877	58.123	33.639	55.611	10.006	0.744
Shariatpur	27.832	72.168	40.450	52.078	7.088	0.384
Jalpur	38.287	61.713	35.608	55.093	8.606	0.694
Sherpur	36.837	63.163	34.007	54.967	10.073	0.953
Kishoreganj	46.766	53.234	33.616	54.703	10.144	1.537
Netrokona	37.795	62.205	29.104	52.991	15.351	2.555
Mymensingh	42.161	57.839	34.888	55.417	8.969	0.726
Tangail	32.598	67.402	39.465	53.134	6.895	0.506

	<b>Non-Farm HH %</b>	<b>Farm HH %</b>	<b>Marginal 0.05-0.49 %</b>	<b>Small 0.50-2.49 %</b>	<b>Medium 2.50-7.49 %</b>	<b>Large 7.50+ %</b>
<b>Khulna Div.</b>	<b>40.853</b>	59.147	<b>40.186</b>	<b>48.238</b>	<b>10.504</b>	<b>1.072</b>
Jessore	38.824	61.176	41.588	49.622	8.082	0.709
Jhenaidah	32.978	67.022	35.595	52.271	11.278	0.856
Magura	33.488	66.512	35.741	51.753	11.911	0.594
Narail	22.027	77.973	30.317	53.794	15.080	0.808
Bagerhat	28.364	71.636	43.809	40.329	13.842	2.020
Khulna	63.847	36.153	42.808	43.384	11.708	2.099
Satkhira	45.461	54.539	50.094	40.456	8.309	1.141
Chuadanga	33.435	66.565	35.863	52.348	10.903	0.887
Kushtia	44.608	55.392	40.290	50.829	8.278	0.603
Meherpur	30.445	69.555	33.842	55.785	9.607	0.765
<b>Rajshahi Div.</b>	<b>42.941</b>	57.059	<b>34.651</b>	<b>51.879</b>	<b>12.006</b>	<b>1.464</b>
Bogra	43.022	56.978	36.772	53.709	8.918	0.601
Joypurhat	35.117	64.883	32.302	55.286	11.134	1.277
Dinajpur	45.698	54.302	28.309	51.955	17.106	2.630
Panchagarh	36.488	63.512	25.835	54.849	16.701	2.615
Thakurgaon	30.058	69.942	24.253	54.697	17.925	3.125
Pabna	50.744	49.256	34.226	52.241	12.155	1.379
Sirajganj	48.882	51.118	34.978	53.980	10.125	0.917
Naogaon	35.334	64.666	30.359	51.426	15.819	2.395
Natore	37.392	62.608	36.158	49.751	12.131	1.960
Nawabganj	50.314	49.686	32.316	48.204	17.291	2.189
Rajshahi	44.788	55.212	40.399	48.966	9.617	1.018
Gaibandha	44.364	55.636	40.382	51.052	7.840	0.726
Kurigram	39.730	60.270	41.308	49.279	8.583	0.829
Lalmonirhat	38.849	61.151	39.161	49.922	10.080	0.837
Nilphamari	42.799	57.201	33.580	52.475	12.739	1.206
Rangpur	46.622	53.378	36.608	52.669	9.802	0.921
<b>Sylhet Div.</b>	<b>41.857</b>	58.143	<b>35.434</b>	<b>46.854</b>	<b>15.186</b>	<b>2.526</b>
Hobiganj	39.684	60.316	30.319	50.904	16.414	2.363
Moulavibazar	32.557	67.443	42.341	47.307	9.552	0.800
Sunamganj	41.821	58.179	21.157	52.120	21.344	5.380
Sylhet	49.648	50.352	46.896	38.051	13.462	1.590

Source: BBS, Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 2005-06

**Table 94: Literacy Rate for Persons aged 7 years and above by District, 1991 and 2001**

Ranking (from lowest as of 1991)	Bangladesh	1991			2001		
		Both 32.400	Male 38.900	Female 25.450	Both 46.150	Male 50.270	Female 41.800
1	Sherpur	19.490	24.630	14.090	31.890	35.040	28.550
2	Jamalpur	21.480	26.640	16.000	31.800	35.440	28.020
3	Cox's Bazar	21.890	28.160	14.900	30.180	34.010	26.000
4	Sunamganj	22.290	27.550	16.730	34.370	38.070	30.470
5	Kurigram	22.330	29.860	14.700	33.450	39.420	27.550
6	Meherpur	23.110	27.360	18.620	37.800	39.890	35.600
7	Kishoreganj	23.270	28.460	17.840	38.270	41.350	35.110
8	Lalmonirhat	23.810	31.400	15.690	42.330	48.190	36.250
9	Bandarban	23.820	32.190	13.460	31.670	38.240	23.670
10	Nawabganj	23.840	28.450	19.100	35.920	37.370	34.440
11	Bhola	23.950	28.580	19.000	36.890	39.500	34.090
12	Gaibandha	24.340	31.630	16.930	35.730	40.870	30.510
13	Shariatpur	24.410	30.310	18.450	38.950	42.170	35.770
14	Hobiganj	24.550	30.410	18.540	37.720	41.760	33.620
15	Chuadanga	25.240	30.510	19.560	40.880	43.520	38.080
16	Nilphamari	25.350	33.160	16.980	38.840	44.730	32.580
17	Mymensingh	25.470	30.700	19.950	39.110	41.860	36.260
18	Kushtia	25.770	30.850	20.280	40.370	43.400	37.190
19	Jhenaidah	25.850	32.340	18.900	44.660	48.780	40.260
20	Netrokona	25.970	31.220	20.440	34.940	37.880	31.880
21	Khagrachhari	26.320	34.640	16.860	41.810	49.940	32.650
22	Rajbari	26.430	32.700	19.680	39.810	43.660	35.750
23	Brahmanbaria	26.590	32.660	20.320	39.460	42.260	36.690
24	Rangpur	26.700	33.520	19.400	41.910	46.500	37.060
25	Pabna	26.830	31.790	21.460	42.440	45.180	39.500
26	Manikganj	26.910	33.680	20.070	41.020	46.030	35.980
27	Natore	26.950	32.990	20.550	41.550	45.450	37.410
28	Sirajganj	27.000	33.410	20.170	40.590	45.460	35.360
29	Thakurgaon	27.340	36.800	17.160	41.820	48.440	34.770
30	Faridpur	27.840	34.610	20.750	40.850	44.640	36.960
31	Magura	28.210	35.230	20.860	44.710	49.160	40.100
32	Naogaon	28.360	35.930	20.440	44.390	49.420	39.120
33	Bogra	28.410	35.400	21.000	42.890	47.990	37.530
34	Tangail	29.420	36.130	22.420	40.460	44.940	35.880
35	Narsingdi	29.570	35.030	23.660	42.910	46.140	39.500
36	Dinajpur	29.850	37.780	21.270	45.670	51.520	39.990
37	Joypurhat	30.170	37.470	22.190	49.620	55.010	43.950
38	Satkhira	30.540	39.730	21.000	45.520	51.840	38.910
39	Panchagarh	30.580	39.830	20.790	43.890	50.120	37.330

Ranking (from lowest as of 1991)	Bangladesh	1991			2001		
		Both 32.400	Male 38.900	Female 25.450	Both 46.150	Male 50.270	Female 41.800
40	Rajshahi	30.590	37.640	23.160	47.540	52.270	42.480
41	Moulavibazar	30.840	36.830	24.560	42.060	45.590	38.450
42	Lakshmipur	32.250	38.790	29.740	42.940	44.250	41.660
43	Madaripur	32.560	39.960	24.890	42.140	46.870	37.290
44	Comilla	33.140	40.200	26.030	45.990	49.370	42.640
45	Jessore	33.370	41.020	25.070	51.290	56.150	46.090
46	Sylhet	33.850	39.870	27.490	45.590	49.430	41.550
47	Narail	35.650	42.230	28.930	48.560	52.380	44.690
48	Munshiganj	35.820	40.250	31.140	51.620	45.130	49.070
49	Patuakhali	36.410	42.650	30.050	51.650	55.540	47.730
50	Rangamati	36.480	45.820	24.680	43.600	51.470	34.210
51	Gazipur	36.610	43.160	29.350	56.400	60.470	51.900
52	Noakhali	37.070	42.950	31.480	51.670	53.510	49.900
53	Chandpur	37.810	42.720	32.990	50.290	51.910	48.740
54	Gopalganj	38.230	44.730	31.640	51.370	55.230	47.440
55	Narayanganj	39.840	46.230	32.240	51.750	55.930	46.900
56	Barguna	40.140	45.150	35.050	55.590	57.700	52.830
57	Feni	40.650	48.210	33.150	54.270	57.470	51.190
58	Barisal	43.040	47.890	37.910	56.990	59.010	54.920
59	Chittagong	43.200	50.280	34.990	55.550	59.790	50.830
60	Khulna	43.860	52.160	34.560	57.810	63.260	51.830
61	Bagerhat	44.330	49.540	38.860	58.730	60.820	56.490
62	Pirojpur	48.610	52.890	44.270	54.310	65.580	63.020
63	Jhalokati	51.190	55.870	46.450	65.350	67.380	63.350
64	Dhaka	53.890	60.110	45.930	64.790	69.580	58.740

Source: BBS, Statistical Yearbook, 2008

**Table 95: Road Density by District, 2000 to 2005 (in meter per square k.m.)**

Ranking	District	Total R&H 2000	Total R&H 2004	Total R&H 2005
1	Rangamati	40.549	40.549	45.476
2	Shariatpur	41.731	41.731	34.049
3	Khulna	71.217	71.217	85.499
4	Sunamganj	72.207	72.207	78.777
5	Jamalpur	79.232	79.232	136.294
6	Thakurgaon	86.788	86.788	92.101
7	Patuakhali	87.051	87.051	93.847
8	Bagerhat	88.659	88.659	102.389
9	Panchagar	91.815	91.815	136.085
10	Habiganj	94.046	94.046	116.193
11	Narail	95.960	95.960	154.687
12	Netrokona	96.797	96.797	136.456
13	Chuadanga	97.582	97.582	79.603
14	Dhaka	102.459	102.459	216.694
15	Chapai Nawabganj	104.583	104.583	127.209
16	Dinajpur	105.876	105.876	116.414
17	Jessore	112.972	112.972	127.456
18	Tangail	113.064	113.064	120.422
19	Bandarban	113.641	113.641	102.853
20	Kurigram	116.725	116.725	152.983
21	Natore	117.616	117.616	167.526
22	Maulavibazar	120.043	118.971	97.328
23	Barguna	122.271	122.271	104.503
24	Noakhali	122.744	122.744	107.509
25	Nilphamari	123.705	123.705	77.386
26	Sylhet	126.074	126.074	146.169
27	Naogaon	126.310	126.310	144.107
28	Joypurhat	131.606	130.570	199.523
29	Gaibandha	134.006	134.006	140.913
30	Rajshahi	134.607	134.607	155.289
31	Manikganj	137.781	137.781	160.167
32	Rangpur	139.948	139.948	125.230
33	Faridpur	140.376	140.376	141.269
34	Sirajganj	145.717	145.717	150.588
35	Lamonirhat	148.148	148.148	148.478
36	Kushtia	148.674	284.392	270.222
37	Mymensingh	148.980	148.980	116.186
38	Bhola	149.868	149.868	74.487
39	Brahmanbaria	149.974	149.974	149.595
40	Madaripur	152.838	152.838	135.930
41	Gazipur	155.083	155.083	260.511



Ranking	District	Total R&H 2000	Total R&H 2004	Total R&H 2005
42	Pabna	156.896	156.896	175.888
43	Cox's Bazar	157.705	157.705	215.405
44	Magura	159.199	159.199	239.485
45	Kishoreganj	160.283	160.283	162.361
46	Bogra	171.575	171.575	209.021
47	Khagrachari	174.074	174.074	128.185
48	Chandpur	174.883	174.883	204.043
49	Jhenidah	197.348	197.348	205.166
50	Barisal	198.137	198.137	121.265
51	Munshiganj	209.424	209.424	322.618
52	Jhalokati	212.401	212.401	229.604
53	Rajbari	215.371	215.371	141.707
54	Satkhira	225.233	225.233	192.972
55	Chittagong	232.444	232.444	179.152
56	Narsingdi	255.916	255.916	318.440
57	Sherpur	260.264	260.264	177.676
58	Lakshmipur	264.423	264.423	208.201
59	Narayanganj	276.680	276.680	399.183
60	Comilla	292.058	292.058	227.196
61	Meherpur	307.263	n.a.	n.a.
62	Feni	327.586	327.586	291.886
63	Gopalganj	334.228	334.228	189.570
64	Pirojpur	379.969	379.969	264.946

Source: BBS, Statistical Yearbook

**Table 96: 14 Maximum Demand for Electricity**

Year	Maximum Demand			% Change over previous year
	East Zone	West Zone	System Total	
1994-95	1472.000	498.000	1970.000	
1995-96	1497.000	590.400	2087.400	5.959
1996-97	1594.300	520.100	2114.400	1.293
1997-98	1559.600	576.500	2136.100	1.026
1998-99	1828.000	620.500	2448.500	14.625
1999-00	1878.000	787.000	2665.000	8.842
2000-01	2175.000	858.200	3033.200	13.816
2001-02	2447.000	770.500	3217.500	6.076
2002-03	2511.500	916.500	3428.000	6.542
2003-04	2640.000	946.100	3586.100	4.612
2004-05	2649.500	971.300	3620.800	0.968
2005-06	2809.000	973.100	3782.100	4.455
2006-07	2725.000	992.800	3717.800	-1.700

Source: BBS, Statistical Yearbook

**Table 97: Growth Rate of Male Agricultural Day Laborer's Nominal Daily Wage by Region,**

**1993/94 (July to Dec.) and 2006/07 (July to Dec.)**

District	Avg.	St. dev.	CV			Avg.	St. dev.	CV			growth	growth
	1993/94			Jul	Dec	2006/07			Jul	Dec	July	Dec
												93 to 06
Barisal	37.67	2.73	7.25	39.00	41.00	107.33	2.94	2.74	104.00	110.00	7.84	7.89
Patuakhali	34.17	8.50	24.86	43.00	41.00	106.00	3.41	3.21	105.00	100.00	7.11	7.10
Bandarban	56.50	1.22	2.17	57.00	54.00	114.67	2.58	2.25	115.00	118.00	5.55	6.20
Chittagong	61.83	2.48	4.02	64.00	62.00	124.83	4.49	3.60	120.00	130.00	4.95	5.86
Comilla	48.83	1.33	2.72	48.00	49.00	95.50	6.60	6.91	83.00	100.00	4.30	5.64
Khagrachari	48.83	1.33	2.72	48.00	49.00	116.00	2.00	1.72	116.00	120.00	7.02	7.13
Noakhali	44.33	2.34	5.27	46.00	47.00	112.67	2.07	1.83	111.00	115.00	7.01	7.13
Rangamati	50.33	2.34	4.65	51.00	48.00	118.50	1.22	1.03	120.00	117.00	6.80	7.09
Sylhet	44.83	2.93	6.53	42.00	49.00	105.33	3.98	3.78	100.00	110.00	6.90	6.42
Dhaka	44.17	0.75	1.70	44.00	45.00	106.33	2.50	2.35	109.00	110.00	7.23	7.12
Faridpur	33.00	0.63	1.92	33.00	33.00	99.17	3.76	3.80	95.00	105.00	8.47	9.31
Jamalpur	31.00	3.46	11.17	30.00	34.00	99.67	0.52	0.52	100.00	100.00	9.70	8.65
Kishoregonj	37.17	2.40	6.46	36.00	42.00	92.50	7.15	7.73	88.00	100.00	7.12	6.90
Mymensingh	34.00	2.00	5.88	33.00	34.00	94.50	4.64	4.91	95.00	100.00	8.47	8.65
Tangail	33.00	1.26	3.83	33.00	33.00	97.50	4.18	4.29	95.00	100.00	8.47	8.90
Jessore	31.83	2.14	6.71	31.00	32.00	85.00	6.32	7.44	80.00	90.00	7.57	8.28
Khulna	39.50	4.76	12.06	42.00	44.00	93.83	5.04	5.37	86.00	100.00	5.67	6.52
Kushtia	39.50	4.76	12.06	42.00	44.00	83.83	4.49	5.36	75.00	85.00	4.56	5.20
Bogra	34.33	2.88	8.37	35.00	32.00	89.33	5.89	6.59	80.00	95.00	6.57	8.73
Dinajpur	29.17	2.23	7.64	29.00	31.00	73.17	2.23	3.05	75.00	75.00	7.58	7.03
Pabna	28.33	1.37	4.82	28.00	28.00	84.83	3.19	3.76	90.00	85.00	9.40	8.92
Rajshahi	32.83	2.48	7.56	34.00	37.00	83.33	2.25	2.70	81.00	85.00	6.91	6.61
Rangpur	25.00	2.10	8.39	25.00	25.00	64.33	1.03	1.61	65.00	65.00	7.63	7.63
<b>Nat. Avg.</b>	<b>39.14</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>39.70</b>	<b>40.61</b>	<b>97.67</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>95.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>7.18</b>

Source: BBS, Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, Various Years

Table 98: Growth of Regional Farm and Non-Farm Per Capita Incomes by District and Division,

District & Division	1995-96 to 1999-2000					
	Agri. Rpcinc. 1995-96	Agri. Rpcinc. 1999-2000	Non-agri. Rpcinc. 1995-96	Non-agri. Rpcinc. 1999-2000	Agri. Growth 1995-2000	Non-Agri. Growth 1995-2000
Barguna	5720.22	6745.74	6370.79	7502.13	4.21	4.17
Barisal	2951.60	3505.30	7304.80	8467.42	4.39	3.76
Bhola	5068.05	5792.74	6454.44	7523.46	3.40	3.91
Jhalokati	3296.05	3476.25	6377.63	7338.75	1.34	3.57
Patuakhali	6176.92	7176.16	7022.38	8211.26	3.82	3.99
Pirojpur	3539.50	3938.89	6466.39	7383.33	2.71	3.37
<b>Barisal</b>	<b>4329.59</b>	<b>4993.61</b>	<b>6795.62</b>	<b>7897.65</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.83</b>
Bandarban	5422.22	5544.83	1170.37	1362.07	0.56	3.86
Brahmanbaria	2711.74	3078.33	8431.58	9286.31	3.22	2.44
Chandpur	3134.33	3778.23	5888.84	6820.56	4.78	3.74
Chittagong	2350.81	2706.50	17784.84	20742.30	3.59	3.92
Comilla	3176.56	3443.43	6879.78	7537.17	2.04	2.31
Cox's Bazar	5292.73	6432.39	8670.91	9910.80	5.00	3.40
Feni	2738.58	3215.56	6496.85	7305.19	4.10	2.98
Khagrachari	3017.50	3323.26	7747.50	9011.63	2.44	3.85
Lakshmipur	5061.59	5645.63	6401.99	7420.63	2.77	3.76
Noakhali	3483.53	4233.21	6338.04	7419.93	4.99	4.02
Rangamati	6343.48	7277.08	13363.04	15754.17	3.49	4.20
<b>Chittagong</b>	<b>3269.15</b>	<b>3759.88</b>	<b>9880.09</b>	<b>11346.96</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.52</b>
Habiganj	3549.71	3846.49	7740.57	8606.49	2.03	2.69
Maulavibazar	3788.54	4065.27	6620.38	7435.93	1.78	2.95
Sunamganj	3560.20	3960.58	6089.29	6920.19	2.70	3.25
Sylhet	3249.80	3589.77	7893.17	9761.36	2.52	5.45
<b>Sylhet</b>	<b>3504.50</b>	<b>3832.85</b>	<b>7146.85</b>	<b>8352.00</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>3.97</b>
Dhaka	346.05	399.63	31963.08	36131.06	3.66	3.11
Faridpur	3176.47	3628.33	6788.82	7849.44	3.38	3.70
Gazipur	2242.55	2541.00	22356.38	25944.50	3.17	3.79
Gopalganj	3300.00	3857.60	6446.22	7373.60	3.98	3.42
Jamalpur	3112.68	3758.41	6655.87	7854.42	4.83	4.23
Kishoreganj	3754.41	4293.09	6291.57	7279.64	3.41	3.71
Madaripur	2780.99	3455.12	6009.09	7007.87	5.58	3.92
Manikganj	3325.00	3825.18	4339.39	5378.42	3.57	5.51
Munshiganj	2285.71	2602.14	7690.23	8769.29	3.29	3.34
Mymensingh	4472.38	5252.11	6591.09	7756.33	4.10	4.15
Narayanganj	1020.83	1201.00	22325.52	26006.00	4.15	3.89
Narsingdi	2325.53	2737.69	10625.53	12328.64	4.16	3.79
Netrokona	5059.90	5714.90	6104.06	7124.52	3.09	3.94
Rajbari	3478.95	3995.05	6497.89	7569.31	3.52	3.89
Shariatpur	3379.05	3913.27	5903.81	6738.94	3.74	3.36
Sherpur	3455.38	4075.18	6101.54	7200.00	4.21	4.23
Tangail	2952.79	3228.25	6535.19	7589.47	2.25	3.81
<b>Dhaka</b>	<b>2683.09</b>	<b>3081.70</b>	<b>13285.22</b>	<b>15414.98</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>3.79</b>
Bagerhat	4617.79	5686.63	7055.21	8354.65	5.34	4.32
Chuadanga	3921.74	4671.43	7984.78	9348.98	4.47	4.02
Jessore	4216.60	4733.33	9034.85	10625.88	2.93	4.14
Jhenaidah	4579.35	5078.18	7122.58	8333.94	2.62	4.00
Khulna	3569.30	4233.99	13707.46	15099.21	4.36	2.45
Kushtia	3497.66	4125.97	8328.07	9801.66	4.22	4.16
Magura	4990.24	5744.83	6293.90	7439.08	3.58	4.27
Meherpur	4282.14	5044.07	7612.50	9172.88	4.18	4.77
Narail	5308.33	5950.67	6325.00	7466.67	2.90	4.24
Satkhira	4277.35	5223.56	6941.44	8202.09	5.12	4.26
<b>Khulna</b>	<b>4197.44</b>	<b>4908.92</b>	<b>8573.53</b>	<b>9991.67</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.90</b>

<b>District &amp; Division</b>	<b>Agri. Rpcinc. 1995-96</b>	<b>Agri. Rpcinc. 1999-2000</b>	<b>Non-agri. Rpcinc. 1995-96</b>	<b>Non-agri. Rpcinc. 1999-2000</b>	<b>Agri. Growth 1995-2000</b>	<b>Non-Agri. Growth 1995-2000</b>
Bogra	3541.88	4173.70	6655.52	7954.74	4.19	4.56
Dinajpur	4227.69	4925.36	7095.00	8360.51	3.89	4.19
Gaibandha	3282.59	3707.98	5652.68	6599.58	3.09	3.95
Joypurhat	4470.45	5339.78	6740.91	8027.96	4.54	4.47
Kurigram	3383.06	4378.87	5927.87	7088.66	6.66	4.57
Lalmonirhat	3619.05	4235.45	6042.86	7270.00	4.01	4.73
Naogaon	4321.86	5068.32	5996.36	7124.05	4.06	4.40
Natore	4295.45	4969.57	7603.90	9230.43	3.71	4.97
Nawabganj	3349.63	3951.39	6171.85	7275.00	4.22	4.20
Nilphamari	3433.12	3985.89	6080.52	7133.74	3.80	4.07
Pabna	2805.02	3564.22	9964.84	11613.79	6.17	3.90
Panchagarh	4432.05	5201.22	6134.62	7345.12	4.08	4.61
Rajshahi	2946.85	3058.21	9217.12	9785.82	0.93	1.51
Rangpur	3271.89	3712.50	7409.24	8783.71	3.21	4.35
Serajganj	2398.46	2856.36	8124.32	9404.00	4.46	3.72
Thakurgaon	4582.61	5320.49	7790.43	9083.61	3.80	3.91
<b>Rajshahi</b>	<b>3554.08</b>	<b>4206.85</b>	<b>7146.48</b>	<b>8455.33</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>4.29</b>

**Table 99: Allocation of Public Expenditure (Development) -- Recent Trends**

Development Expenditure District	( Taka in Thousand )					
	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Upto March)	
	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita
Dhaka	18,440,244	2.035	16,832,243	1.857	6,457,023	0.713
Narayanganj	4,315,195	1.864	3,084,685	1.333	979,068	0.423
Munshiganj	3,608,165	2.619	1,787,134	1.297	774,149	0.562
Manikganj	2,378,153	1.738	2,161,739	1.580	758,914	0.555
Gazipur	5,109,497	2.362	5,100,798	2.358	2,411,477	1.115
Narsingdi	4,887,213	2.421	3,117,675	1.544	1,056,650	0.523
Faridpur	3,025,562	1.618	2,453,185	1.312	1,458,123	0.780
Rajbari	1,060,005	1.046	1,089,068	1.075	460,650	0.455
Gopalganj	1,818,880	1.466	1,777,569	1.433	909,587	0.733
Madaripur	1,489,019	1.220	1,457,036	1.194	760,147	0.623
Shariatpur	1,739,169	1.509	2,407,116	2.089	991,925	0.861
Tangail	4,160,525	1.187	3,495,794	0.998	1,364,073	0.389
Jamalpur	2,814,511	1.254	2,233,966	0.996	999,234	0.445
Sherpur	1,431,126	1.050	1,526,921	1.121	560,864	0.412
Mymensingh	3,975,613	0.832	4,395,705	0.920	1,906,972	0.399
Netrokona	2,602,165	1.229	2,385,643	1.127	1,327,527	0.627
Kishoreganj	2,466,505	0.893	3,167,648	1.147	1,307,185	0.473
<b>Dhaka Division</b>	<b>65,321,546</b>	<b>1.571</b>	<b>58,473,925</b>	<b>1.407</b>	<b>24,483,567</b>	<b>0.589</b>
Chittagong	13,159,876	1.869	9,590,203	1.362	6,021,030	0.855
Cox's Bazar	4,293,809	2.274	3,304,685	1.750	840,547	0.445
Rangamati	5,348,414	9.885	4,370,133	8.077	2,570,956	4.752
Bandarban	1,430,262	4.506	1,559,521	4.913	643,730	2.028
Khagrachori	1,656,434	2.960	2,307,560	4.123	803,826	1.436
Comilla	11,838,272	2.419	7,788,233	1.592	3,649,269	0.746
Chandpur	3,730,216	1.543	2,664,986	1.102	1,220,709	0.505
Brahmanbaria	3,117,586	1.221	3,186,584	1.248	1,712,356	0.671
Noakhali	3,094,904	1.128	4,509,121	1.643	2,613,490	0.952
Feni	2,353,311	1.782	2,180,674	1.651	1,537,114	1.164
Lakshmipur	3,621,558	2.283	3,188,340	2.010	1,135,729	0.716
<b>Chittagong Division</b>	<b>53,644,640</b>	<b>2.074</b>	<b>44,650,040</b>	<b>1.726</b>	<b>22,748,755</b>	<b>0.880</b>
Rajshahi	4,791,517	1.968	4,156,184	1.707	2,041,266	0.838
Naogaon	2,983,438	1.172	2,568,163	1.009	1,211,550	0.476
Nawabganj	1,474,330	0.972	1,462,892	0.964	592,038	0.390
Natore	2,665,674	1.646	2,137,338	1.320	823,199	0.508
Bogra	7,105,944	2.215	4,850,150	1.512	1,929,340	0.601
Jaipurhat	912,032	1.012	919,822	1.020	270,789	0.300
Rangpur	2,206,202	0.815	2,747,169	1.015	2,088,731	0.772

Development Expenditure				( Taka in Thousand )			
District	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Upto March)		
	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	
Nilphamari	1,296,114	0.775	1,546,051	0.924	1,116,180	0.667	
Kurigram	2,544,704	1.334	2,362,608	1.238	962,512	0.504	
Lalmonirhat	1,255,070	1.063	1,145,093	0.969	691,547	0.585	
Gaibandha	1,501,548	0.660	1,520,869	0.668	896,907	0.394	
Dinajpur	4,484,554	1.594	2,266,956	0.806	960,311	0.341	
Thakurgaon	926,073	0.716	1,035,581	0.801	383,508	0.297	
Panchagarh	1,288,769	1.448	1,648,536	1.852	458,360	0.515	
Pabna	2,082,855	0.899	3,060,284	1.321	1,695,272	0.732	
Sirajganj	3,259,726	1.137	2,682,750	0.935	2,188,241	0.763	
<b>Rajshahi Division</b>	<b>40,778,550</b>	<b>1.268</b>	<b>36,110,449</b>	<b>1.123</b>	<b>18,309,750</b>	<b>0.569</b>	
Khulna	4,444,806	1.755	4,938,189	1.950	2,641,141	1.043	
Bagerhat	2,824,016	1.712	2,660,301	1.613	1,081,572	0.656	
Satkhira	1,733,984	0.873	1,776,007	0.895	825,665	0.416	
Jessore	2,738,257	1.041	2,611,890	0.993	1,000,467	0.380	
Narail	926,937	1.246	957,107	1.287	396,365	0.533	
Jhenaidah	2,692,028	1.601	3,482,324	2.071	1,047,228	0.623	
Magura	1,030,843	1.175	1,419,556	1.617	529,338	0.603	
Kushtia	2,288,937	1.235	2,174,427	1.174	1,012,267	0.546	
Chuadanga	771,836	0.720	1,058,811	0.987	456,335	0.426	
Meherpur	1,216,403	1.932	1,034,019	1.642	242,874	0.386	
<b>Khulna Division</b>	<b>20,668,047</b>	<b>1.320</b>	<b>22,112,633</b>	<b>1.412</b>	<b>9,233,250</b>	<b>0.590</b>	
Barisal	4,379,137	1.746	5,256,184	2.095	2,453,658	0.978	
Pirojpur	2,240,765	1.894	1,945,643	1.645	901,750	0.762	
Jhalokati	2,343,374	3.170	2,083,656	2.819	487,244	0.659	
Bhola	3,782,708	2.086	2,794,800	1.541	983,647	0.542	
Patuakhali	2,541,247	1.634	2,559,183	1.645	976,162	0.628	
Barguna	1,530,710	1.694	2,940,816	3.255	1,229,515	1.361	
<b>Barisal Division</b>	<b>16,817,941</b>	<b>1.933</b>	<b>17,580,282</b>	<b>2.020</b>	<b>7,031,976</b>	<b>0.808</b>	
Sylhet	9,762,114	3.588	7,186,796	2.641	2,944,513	1.082	
Sunamganj	2,784,917	1.299	3,422,981	1.596	1,425,804	0.665	
Moulvibazar	3,574,250	2.082	2,549,813	1.485	858,688	0.500	
Habiganj	2,616,422	1.398	3,074,534	1.643	1,003,285	0.536	
<b>Sylhet Division</b>	<b>18,737,702</b>	<b>2.217</b>	<b>16,234,124</b>	<b>1.920</b>	<b>6,232,290</b>	<b>0.737</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,968,427</b>	<b>1.631</b>	<b>195,161,453</b>	<b>1.474</b>	<b>88,039,589</b>	<b>0.665</b>	

**Table 100: Allocation of Public Expenditure (Non-Development) -- Recent Trends**

Non-Development Expenditure			(Taka in Thousand )			
	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Upto March)	
District	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita
Dhaka	59,564,026	6.573	176,042,300	19.426	115,353,475	12.729
Narayanganj	4,776,192	2.063	9,725,487	4.202	3,753,456	1.622
Munshiganj	3,998,232	2.902	4,676,175	3.394	2,601,556	1.888
Manikganj	3,530,015	2.580	5,822,338	4.255	3,037,974	2.220
Gazipur	4,646,532	2.148	6,793,197	3.140	4,011,656	1.854
Narsingdi	3,392,393	1.681	5,427,377	2.689	3,219,235	1.595
Faridpur	4,631,367	2.476	7,919,647	4.235	4,536,314	2.426
Rajbari	1,972,198	1.946	3,344,852	3.300	1,922,152	1.897
Gopalganj	2,605,334	2.100	4,714,193	3.800	2,620,682	2.112
Madaripur	2,322,508	1.903	4,752,211	3.894	2,412,905	1.977
Shariatpur	1,863,769	1.617	3,287,122	2.853	1,872,599	1.625
Tangail	6,403,010	1.828	11,400,377	3.254	7,350,428	2.098
Jalpur	4,150,260	1.850	7,509,901	3.347	4,690,191	2.090
Sherpur	3,043,221	2.234	5,433,713	3.988	3,685,212	2.705
Mymensingh	10,079,366	2.109	16,732,710	3.500	9,996,756	2.091
Netrokona	4,298,877	2.031	6,491,872	3.067	4,452,421	2.103
Kishoreganj	4,359,536	1.578	6,918,515	2.504	4,351,141	1.575
<b>Dhaka Division</b>	<b>125,636,837</b>	<b>3.022</b>	<b>286,991,987</b>	<b>6.904</b>	<b>179,868,154</b>	<b>4.327</b>
Chittagong	29,101,866	4.134	51,580,847	7.327	29,713,813	4.221
Cox's Bazar	3,321,118	1.759	4,885,977	2.587	3,032,323	1.606
Rangamati	4,919,122	9.091	8,054,117	14.886	4,672,369	8.635
Bandarban	2,551,877	8.040	3,996,785	12.592	2,423,338	7.635
Khagrachori	4,192,722	7.491	6,199,699	11.077	3,911,680	6.989
Comilla	10,296,224	2.104	15,797,756	3.229	9,246,500	1.890
Chandpur	4,012,639	1.659	6,302,487	2.606	3,848,217	1.591
Brahmanbaria	4,735,247	1.854	7,421,897	2.907	4,721,487	1.849
Noakhali	5,208,772	1.898	7,802,074	2.843	4,760,609	1.735
Feni	3,315,810	2.511	5,207,015	3.943	3,109,696	2.355
Lakshmipur	2,730,444	1.721	4,060,148	2.559	2,527,661	1.593
<b>Chittagong Division</b>	<b>74,385,843</b>	<b>2.876</b>	<b>121,308,802</b>	<b>4.691</b>	<b>71,967,692</b>	<b>2.783</b>
Rajshahi	12,348,797	5.072	18,742,015	7.697	12,276,215	5.042
Naogaon	6,995,200	2.747	11,485,565	4.511	8,097,642	3.180
Nawabganj	2,803,236	1.847	4,647,310	3.062	3,057,969	2.015
Natore	4,179,074	2.580	5,659,003	3.494	4,112,502	2.539
Bogra	11,882,096	3.704	20,977,314	6.539	13,587,208	4.235
Jaipurhat	3,032,226	3.364	5,478,771	6.077	4,040,345	4.482

Non-Development Expenditure			(Taka in Thousand )			
	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Upto March)	
District	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita
Rangpur	9,084,926	3.356	13,960,235	5.157	8,161,975	3.015
Nilphamari	3,361,684	2.009	5,338,669	3.190	3,651,741	2.182
Kurigram	4,863,391	2.549	7,595,793	3.981	4,654,112	2.439
Lalmonirhat	3,124,353	2.645	4,234,044	3.585	3,113,174	2.636
Gaibandha	5,044,991	2.216	8,091,431	3.554	5,082,706	2.233
Dinajpur	10,849,365	3.856	16,182,157	5.751	11,419,897	4.058
Thakurgaon	5,577,280	4.314	8,091,431	6.258	6,013,355	4.651
Panchagarh	2,470,366	2.775	3,776,423	4.242	2,631,984	2.956
Pabna	5,844,561	2.522	10,502,034	4.532	6,631,034	2.862
Sirajganj	5,034,754	1.755	8,729,987	3.044	5,904,685	2.059
<b>Rajshahi Division</b>	<b>96,496,300</b>	<b>3.001</b>	<b>153,492,180</b>	<b>4.773</b>	<b>102,436,543</b>	<b>3.186</b>
Khulna	12,791,992	5.050	23,633,624	9.331	13,059,507	5.156
Bagerhat	3,854,165	2.337	6,306,712	3.824	3,041,017	1.844
Satkhira	3,538,735	1.782	6,329,945	3.188	3,930,806	1.980
Jessore	6,840,897	2.600	11,525,695	4.380	6,831,421	2.596
Narail	1,847,467	2.484	3,048,455	4.099	1,834,782	2.467
Jhenaidah	3,428,031	2.038	5,796,289	3.447	3,646,960	2.169
Magura	2,109,441	2.403	3,952,431	4.503	2,229,036	2.540
Kushtia	4,375,839	2.362	7,711,958	4.162	4,809,293	2.596
Chuadanga	2,326,678	2.170	3,894,701	3.632	2,579,387	2.405
Meherpur	1,226,084	1.947	1,916,373	3.043	1,152,335	1.830
<b>Khulna Division</b>	<b>42,339,327</b>	<b>2.704</b>	<b>74,116,182</b>	<b>4.734</b>	<b>43,114,544</b>	<b>2.754</b>
Barisal	8,786,177	3.503	15,592,179	6.216	8,476,248	3.379
Pirojpur	2,775,939	2.347	5,948,360	5.028	2,689,361	2.273
Jhalokati	2,140,150	2.895	3,445,529	4.661	1,676,558	2.268
Bhola	2,761,153	1.523	4,619,149	2.547	2,731,960	1.507
Patuakhali	3,095,919	1.991	6,338,393	4.075	2,898,442	1.864
Barguna	1,790,977	1.982	3,665,186	4.057	1,727,416	1.912
<b>Barisal Division</b>	<b>21,350,316</b>	<b>2.453</b>	<b>39,608,796</b>	<b>4.551</b>	<b>20,199,985</b>	<b>2.321</b>
Sylhet	9,161,888	3.367	14,309,434	5.259	8,365,839	3.075
Sunamganj	3,048,529	1.422	4,876,824	2.275	2,867,580	1.337
Moulvibazar	3,220,271	1.876	4,863,448	2.833	2,928,870	1.706
Habiganj	3,392,772	1.813	4,293,182	2.294	2,829,328	1.512
<b>Sylhet Division</b>	<b>18,823,461</b>	<b>2.227</b>	<b>28,342,888</b>	<b>3.353</b>	<b>16,991,617</b>	<b>2.010</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>379,032,083</b>	<b>2.863</b>	<b>703,860,835</b>	<b>5.316</b>	<b>434,578,535</b>	<b>3.282</b>



Table 101: Acreage and Production of Rice in Greater Districts (1990-91 to 2005-06)

District	Total Rice (area in acres and production in metric tons)							
	Area	Area	Area	Area	Yield	Yield	Yield	Yield
	1990-91	1995-96	2001-02	2005-06	1990-91	1995-96	2001-02	2005-06
<b>Bandarban</b>	49000	58260	50110	38206	0.764	0.774	0.859	0.835
Ranking	21	21	23	23	8	9	17	21
<b>Chittagong</b>	1078760	907090	1033630	1007742	0.762	0.973	1.040	1.052
Ranking	15	16	16	16	10	1	3	12
<b>Comilla</b>	1693970	1811660	1758020	1560697	0.794	0.747	1.010	1.097
Ranking	4	3	4	6	3	11	6	7
<b>Khagrachari</b>	34160	29910	59910	78108	0.925	0.889	0.948	1.084
Ranking	23	23	21	21	1	2	12	9
<b>Noakhali</b>	1282520	1200080	1176830	1087020	0.587	0.615	0.835	0.843
Ranking	9	9	13	13	20	20	20	20
<b>Rangamati</b>	43200	50350	52340	56390	0.774	0.791	0.986	0.963
Ranking	22	22	22	22	6	8	8	16
<b>Sylhet</b>	2228500	2204750	2133850	2108852	0.612	0.659	0.864	0.925
Ranking	2	1	2	2	19	18	16	19
<b>Dhaka</b>	1204440	1033540	1202530	1063917	0.764	0.746	1.065	1.118
Ranking	11	14	11	14	9	12	1	5
<b>Faridpur</b>	1292670	1171660	1259160	1134246	0.528	0.476	0.766	0.958
Ranking	8	10	10	11	22	23	21	17
<b>Jamalpur</b>	775900	847360	846560	849743	0.695	0.677	0.933	1.071
Ranking	17	17	18	18	15	17	14	10
<b>Kishoreganj</b>	1237720	1334890	1267680	1230882	0.765	0.852	1.029	1.195
Ranking	10	8	9	9	7	4	4	1
<b>Mymensingh</b>	1190030	1135730	1301270	1270531	0.633	0.656	0.946	0.971
Ranking	13	11	8	8	18	9	13	15
<b>Tangail</b>	708100	636640	757470	714475	0.653	0.727	0.996	1.107
Ranking	18	19	19	19	16	13	7	6
<b>Barisal</b>	1536400	1375590	1512520	1497400	0.563	0.496	0.666	0.735
Ranking	5	5	6	7	21	22	22	22
<b>Jessore</b>	1317040	1369730	1636180	1582275	0.787	0.844	0.977	1.190
Ranking	7	7	5	4	4	5	9	2
<b>Khulna</b>	1203620	1078780	1105790	1117000	0.645	0.701	0.843	0.955
Ranking	12	12	14	12	17	15	19	18
<b>Kushtia</b>	586780	518320	601790	575524	0.703	0.720	0.959	1.023
Ranking	20	20	20	20	14	14	10	14
<b>Patuakhali</b>	971780	1027230	1060660	1041475	0.430	0.528	0.626	0.659
Ranking	16	15	15	15	23	21	23	23
<b>Bogra</b>	1111430	1039260	1187030	1210934	0.886	0.886	1.049	1.119
Ranking	14	13	12	10	2	3	2	4
<b>Dinajpur</b>	1425510	1370300	1477960	1578019	0.738	0.701	0.857	1.029
Ranking	6	6	7	5	12	16	18	13
<b>Pabna</b>	704710	638790	887640	900754	0.741	0.771	0.953	1.093
Ranking	19	18	17	17	11	10	11	8
<b>Rajshahi</b>	1771560	1631660	1909170	2040576	0.779	0.807	1.022	1.148
Ranking	3	4	3	3	5	6	5	3
<b>Rangpur</b>	2338460	2145650	2265650	2273645	0.735	0.791	0.908	1.060
Ranking	1	2	1	1	13	7	15	11
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>25786260</b>	<b>24617230</b>	<b>26543750</b>	<b>26018411</b>	<b>0.692</b>	<b>0.718</b>	<b>0.915</b>	<b>1.020</b>

Source: BBS, Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, Various Years and Authors' Calculations

**Table 102: District and Division-wise Share of Manufacturing in Regional GDP,**

**Regional Per Capita Income in 1999-2000 (in 1995-96 constant Prices) and Regional Per Capita Manufacturing Income in 1999-2000**

	Mansh	Mansh	Mansh	Mansh	Mansh	Rpcin	Rpcmin
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	1999-00	1999-00
<b>Barisal</b>	<b>3.822</b>	<b>3.850</b>	<b>4.073</b>	<b>3.873</b>	<b>3.829</b>	<b>14883.744</b>	<b>569.956</b>
Barguna	2.315	2.398	2.350	2.263	2.241	16850.160	377.622
Barisal	6.727	6.546	7.000	6.741	6.737	14195.546	956.348
Bhola	2.703	2.704	2.965	2.754	2.732	14967.387	408.922
Jholkati	3.494	3.675	3.942	3.692	3.614	12981.010	469.176
Patuakhali	2.188	2.244	2.358	2.196	2.147	16943.104	363.734
Pirojpur	3.578	3.709	3.792	3.838	3.613	13255.865	478.954
<b>Chittagong</b>	<b>15.022</b>	<b>15.121</b>	<b>15.599</b>	<b>15.311</b>	<b>15.227</b>	<b>16803.493</b>	<b>2558.724</b>
Bandarban	0.179	0.225	0.239	0.247	0.260	15979.950	41.551
Brahmanbaria	10.596	10.552	10.671	10.833	10.814	14405.268	1557.813
Chandpur	5.308	5.514	5.189	5.276	5.257	12482.908	656.198
Chittagong	27.699	27.703	28.389	27.894	27.822	25190.259	7008.348
Comilla	6.904	7.118	7.513	7.351	7.306	12420.117	907.430
Cox's Bazar	6.802	6.647	6.701	6.326	6.310	17360.581	1095.389
Feni	8.085	8.366	8.766	8.421	8.411	12458.965	1047.927
Khagrachari	2.678	2.710	2.793	2.688	2.618	10480.833	274.337
Lakshmipur	2.668	2.842	3.132	2.830	2.767	14867.072	411.336
Noakhali	5.441	5.559	5.710	5.420	5.461	13093.260	714.993
Rangamati	5.396	5.604	5.758	5.427	5.373	17751.178	953.848
<b>Sylhet</b>	<b>6.931</b>	<b>7.030</b>	<b>7.299</b>	<b>7.181</b>	<b>7.129</b>	<b>13332.018</b>	<b>950.416</b>
Habiganj	3.855	4.014	4.120	4.109	4.133	13670.925	565.005
Maulavibazar	7.988	8.083	8.477	8.259	8.285	12851.773	1064.764
Sunamganj	6.067	6.050	6.278	6.252	6.279	12068.367	757.815
Sylhet	9.069	9.178	9.527	9.239	8.982	14368.081	1290.546
<b>Dhaka</b>	<b>22.900</b>	<b>22.813</b>	<b>23.399</b>	<b>23.300</b>	<b>22.983</b>	<b>20310.262</b>	<b>4667.957</b>
Dhaka	33.856	33.592	34.156	34.065	33.914	36554.420	12396.937
Faridpur	5.950	6.094	6.152	6.130	6.109	12606.973	770.189
Gazipur	39.878	39.655	40.176	40.582	40.330	30291.160	12216.470
Gopalganj	5.551	5.730	5.869	5.768	5.741	12999.493	746.284
Jamalpur	6.186	6.193	6.380	6.159	6.094	13141.986	800.926
Kishoreganj	4.827	5.038	5.189	5.034	4.983	13225.601	659.071
Madaripur	5.344	4.994	5.765	5.313	5.281	12229.171	645.800
Manikganj	9.799	9.456	10.100	10.036	9.936	14011.345	1392.224
Munshiganj	13.321	13.706	13.737	13.963	13.782	12930.577	1782.149
Mymensingh	3.708	3.974	4.054	3.888	3.744	14590.104	546.281
Narayanganj	38.059	37.925	38.511	38.576	38.338	27269.410	10454.562
Narsingdi	25.780	25.217	25.314	25.311	25.032	16859.689	4220.285
Netrokona	2.341	2.465	2.542	2.444	2.374	14486.057	343.859

	<b>Mansh</b>	<b>Mansh</b>	<b>Mansh</b>	<b>Mansh</b>	<b>Mansh</b>	<b>Rpcin</b>	<b>Rpcmin</b>
	<b>1995-96</b>	<b>1996-97</b>	<b>1997-98</b>	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>1999-00</b>	<b>1999-00</b>
Rajbari	7.549	7.697	7.822	7.762	7.577	13052.271	989.005
Shariatpur	5.249	5.336	5.517	5.434	5.349	11944.775	638.922
Sherpur	4.461	4.437	4.512	4.386	4.440	12974.144	576.050
Tangail	8.400	8.312	8.636	8.535	8.338	12574.159	1048.496
<b>Khulna</b>	<b>9.842</b>	<b>9.823</b>	<b>10.164</b>	<b>9.887</b>	<b>9.820</b>	<b>16654.195</b>	<b>1635.468</b>
Bagerhat	3.864	3.882	4.058	3.804	3.769	16759.071	631.610
Chuadanga	7.542	7.489	7.673	7.509	7.372	14587.719	1075.436
Jessore	13.441	13.456	13.833	13.717	13.693	16946.023	2320.360
Jhenaidah	7.491	7.718	7.915	7.603	7.628	14984.171	1143.043
Khulna	13.560	13.370	14.055	13.664	13.556	22015.941	2984.439
Kushtia	14.251	14.241	14.462	14.138	13.994	15529.479	2173.168
Magura	4.988	5.021	5.033	4.953	4.963	14888.652	738.931
Meherpur	9.863	10.168	10.344	9.950	9.969	15255.044	1520.779
Narail	3.288	3.299	3.341	3.299	3.270	15349.409	501.932
Satkhira	6.363	6.318	6.612	6.293	6.243	14656.739	915.049
<b>Rajshahi</b>	<b>7.374</b>	<b>7.320</b>	<b>7.477</b>	<b>7.243</b>	<b>7.160</b>	<b>14082.854</b>	<b>1008.283</b>
Bogra	4.995	5.015	5.072	4.915	4.917	13886.254	682.791
Dinajpur	5.487	5.450	5.669	5.484	5.448	14698.460	800.762
Gaibandha	3.262	3.265	3.474	3.321	3.287	12105.018	397.930
Joypurhat	5.383	5.328	5.435	5.226	5.150	15456.431	795.931
Kurigram	2.697	2.606	2.540	2.508	2.515	13054.500	328.340
Lalmonirhat	1.983	1.967	1.965	1.893	1.869	12158.263	227.257
Naogaon	2.529	2.555	2.635	2.499	2.488	14110.731	351.104
Natore	8.721	8.847	9.495	8.935	8.793	15815.368	1390.611
Nawabganj	2.933	3.005	3.075	2.905	2.866	11890.009	340.796
Nilphamari	2.092	2.065	2.105	2.040	2.006	12191.163	244.608
Pabna	20.265	19.984	20.257	19.934	19.747	17316.408	3419.397
Panchagarh	2.664	2.699	2.701	2.586	2.576	13008.663	335.060
Rajshahi	7.228	7.379	7.447	7.164	7.040	15854.792	1116.187
Rangpur	5.532	5.520	5.690	5.566	5.562	13584.865	755.537
Serajganj	21.399	21.324	21.391	20.776	20.360	13205.137	2688.534
Thakurgaon	3.178	3.225	3.285	3.163	3.158	15355.025	484.878

*Source: BBS, Regional Income Data 1995-96 to 1999-2000, and Authors' Calculation*

**Table 103: Economically Active Population (15+) (in '000) and Labour Force Participation Rates, 2005-06**

Division/ District	Economically Active Pop.			Participation Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>49461</b>	<b>37330</b>	<b>12131</b>	<b>58.47</b>	<b>86.80</b>	<b>29.17</b>
<b>Chittagong</b>	<b>9661</b>	<b>7254</b>	<b>2405</b>	<b>57.09</b>	<b>84.83</b>	<b>28.73</b>
Bandarban	127	82	45	69.21	86.48	50.71
Brahmanbaria	1138	753	385	69.17	89.35	47.99
Chandpur	659	617	42	45.62	84.18	5.95
Chittagong	2908	2128	780	57.43	82.68	31.32
Comilla	1949	1393	556	59.03	85.49	33.26
Cox's Bazar	913	570	343	76.09	90.16	60.41
Feni	334	271	63	42.87	74.58	15.16
Khagrachari	165	138	27	54.60	88.03	18.48
Lakshmipur	414	383	30	45.33	87.24	6.42
Noakhali	829	766	62	47.37	84.26	7.39
Rangamati	225	153	72	66.11	87.71	43.25
<b>Dhaka</b>	<b>15621</b>	<b>11657</b>	<b>3967</b>	<b>58.52</b>	<b>86.51</b>	<b>30.02</b>
Dhaka	3498	2758	741	52.12	81.82	22.17
Faridpur	674	541	133	56.24	85.99	23.40
Gazipur	991	603	388	71.51	88.89	54.86
Gopalganj	356	317	40	45.94	81.21	10.34
Jamalpur	1077	599	479	84.86	92.24	77.13
Kishoreganj	896	718	179	55.14	87.84	22.10
Madaripur	471	359	111	58.64	88.35	28.11
Manikganj	613	420	193	66.00	88.00	42.73
Munshiganj	471	380	91	51.44	86.46	19.12
Mymensingh	1658	1204	453	61.43	88.69	33.80
Narayanganj	849	705	145	51.98	85.95	17.78
Narshingdi	660	537	122	54.21	85.79	20.71
Netrokona	752	586	166	58.18	87.74	26.59
Rajbari	377	310	67	57.38	90.30	21.32
Sariatpur	420	317	103	58.50	86.71	29.24
Sherpur	666	374	292	84.00	92.02	75.57
Tangail	1192	929	264	57.54	89.80	25.40
<b>Khulna</b>	<b>5722</b>	<b>4451</b>	<b>1271</b>	<b>57.250</b>	<b>87.360</b>	<b>25.930</b>
Bagerhat	592	440	152	59.39	86.37	31.17
Chuadanga	402	302	100	60.79	88.94	31.04
Jessore	925	723	202	56.57	86.70	25.20
Jhenaidah	584	498	87	53.91	88.22	16.71
Khulna	924	768	156	53.46	87.14	18.46

Division/ District	Economically Active Pop.			Participation Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kushtia	758	513	244	65.29	87.40	42.62
Magura	330	269	61	55.30	88.62	20.88
Meherpur	244	170	74	67.12	90.84	42.02
Narail	287	226	61	55.66	84.28	24.60
Satkhira	676	542	134	53.96	87.53	21.10
<b>Rajshahi</b>	<b>11282</b>	<b>8784</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>58.39</b>	<b>88.26</b>	<b>26.68</b>
Bogra	1013	822	191	53.09	85.89	20.06
Dinajpur	1146	763	383	68.09	89.83	45.94
Gaibandha	647	568	80	49.82	87.84	12.19
Joypurhat	268	239	29	51.37	88.35	11.54
Kurigram	601	517	84	52.59	87.79	15.16
Lalmonirhat	439	333	107	60.99	88.91	30.82
Naogaon	774	658	116	54.19	90.21	16.60
Natore	499	420	79	53.90	86.74	17.91
Nawabganj	523	414	110	57.98	90.61	24.57
Nilphamari	529	492	37	51.77	91.11	7.71
Pabna	1004	686	318	67.25	86.29	45.55
Panchagarh	424	254	169	75.59	87.20	63.00
Rajshahi	782	669	113	54.26	88.11	16.60
Rangpur	821	727	94	51.62	90.62	11.93
Sirajganj	1196	868	328	63.75	87.22	37.24
Thakurgaon	616	354	262	76.56	86.33	66.39
<b>Barisal</b>	<b>3554</b>	<b>2583</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>61.55</b>	<b>86.94</b>	<b>34.61</b>
Barguna	415	261	154	70.82	88.47	52.98
Barisal	890	698	191	54.43	83.41	23.98
Bhola	895	590	305	71.45	89.34	51.51
Jalokati	235	201	34	49.84	86.18	14.37
Patuakhali	723	501	222	66.92	88.92	42.95
Perojpur	396	332	64	52.91	86.74	17.52
<b>Sylhet</b>	<b>3621</b>	<b>2603</b>	<b>1019</b>	<b>61.56</b>	<b>87.82</b>	<b>34.91</b>
Hobiganj	884	601	283	68.05	92.25	43.68
Moulavibazar	714	500	215	64.00	91.09	37.82
Sunamganj	971	685	286	65.15	88.68	39.81
Sylhet	1052	817	235	53.19	82.45	23.82

Source: BBS Labor Force Survey 2005-06

**Table 104: Unemployment Rate (15 years and above) by Division and District, 2005-06**

Division/ District	Unemployment Rate (15+) (in percent)								
	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>4.254</b>	<b>3.349</b>	<b>7.040</b>	<b>4.305</b>	<b>3.546</b>	<b>6.676</b>	<b>4.238</b>	<b>3.287</b>	<b>7.151</b>
<b>Chittagong</b>	<b>4.782</b>	<b>4.453</b>	<b>5.780</b>	<b>5.175</b>	<b>5.003</b>	<b>5.819</b>	<b>4.670</b>	<b>4.304</b>	<b>5.779</b>
Bandarban	2.362	2.439	2.222	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.093	3.279	2.857
Brahmanbaria	1.406	0.664	2.597	1.613	1.087	3.125	1.381	0.756	2.550
Chandpur	4.097	3.890	7.143	3.659	2.778	11.111	4.159	4.044	6.061
Chittagong	5.330	5.028	6.154	5.384	5.762	4.101	5.284	4.183	7.576
Comilla	4.002	4.523	2.698	5.769	5.000	8.333	3.848	4.478	2.308
Cox's Bazar	0.986	1.404	0.292	3.614	3.175	0.000	0.843	0.984	0.311
Feni	20.060	11.808	55.556	11.628	5.263	60.000	21.306	12.876	55.172
Khagrachari	3.636	2.899	7.407	6.667	5.405	12.500	2.479	1.980	5.263
Lakshmipur	10.386	9.399	20.000	1.852	2.041	25.000	11.389	10.778	19.231
Noakhali	6.031	4.439	25.806	6.250	3.077	21.429	6.142	4.708	27.083
Rangamati	3.556	4.575	0.000	7.273	8.696	0.000	1.765	2.778	0.000
<b>Dhaka</b>	<b>5.928</b>	<b>3.354</b>	<b>13.486</b>	<b>4.361</b>	<b>2.872</b>	<b>8.819</b>	<b>6.799</b>	<b>3.630</b>	<b>16.003</b>
Dhaka	2.344	2.647	1.215	1.950	2.148	1.192	7.090	8.586	2.899
Faridpur	2.819	3.512	0.752	1.149	1.667	0.000	3.066	3.534	0.943
Gazipur	23.108	3.483	53.608	15.718	3.716	40.559	28.986	3.268	61.382
Gopalganj	3.933	4.101	2.500	2.857	4.167	0.000	4.037	4.110	3.333
Jalpalpur	0.464	0.668	0.209	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.556	0.795	0.252
Kishoreganj	7.589	5.153	17.318	4.237	3.125	8.696	8.098	5.466	19.231
Madaripur	2.972	2.786	3.604	11.538	9.524	30.000	1.914	1.893	0.990
Manikganj	17.455	6.429	41.451	14.286	14.286	16.667	17.647	5.882	42.246
Munshiganj	11.253	12.105	7.692	14.815	13.333	22.222	10.817	12.275	6.098
Mymensingh	2.232	2.492	1.545	2.730	2.959	2.419	2.125	2.413	1.216
Narayanganj	4.829	3.688	10.345	6.250	4.450	12.712	2.295	2.518	0.000
Narshingdi	3.636	2.421	9.016	1.818	1.000	0.000	4.000	2.740	9.821
Netrokona	7.181	3.413	20.482	9.459	5.455	20.000	7.090	3.202	21.233
Rajbari	2.653	2.258	5.970	1.786	2.564	5.882	2.804	2.214	6.000
Sariatpur	3.333	2.839	5.825	5.405	7.692	0.000	3.394	2.414	6.452
Sherpur	0.450	0.802	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.504	0.896	0.000
Tangail	12.584	3.660	44.318	16.505	3.540	31.183	11.854	3.558	50.877
<b>Khulna</b>	<b>2.866</b>	<b>2.561</b>	<b>3.934</b>	<b>4.362</b>	<b>3.952</b>	<b>5.611</b>	<b>2.442</b>	<b>2.205</b>	<b>3.406</b>
Bagerhat	3.716	2.955	5.921	5.195	4.762	7.143	3.301	2.387	5.797
Chuadanga	0.995	0.993	0.000	1.905	1.299	0.000	0.673	0.889	0.000
Jessore	1.946	1.660	2.970	0.943	1.575	0.000	2.388	1.846	5.128

Division/ District	Unemployment Rate (15+) (in percent)								
	Bangladesh			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Jhenaidah	1.027	1.004	1.149	2.151	1.639	0.000	0.815	0.688	1.818
Khulna	5.952	4.818	11.538	6.767	5.594	11.650	4.835	4.130	11.111
Kushtia	1.319	1.754	0.410	1.563	2.041	0.000	1.299	1.724	0.437
Magura	2.121	0.372	8.197	2.857	0.000	14.286	1.695	0.415	7.407
Meherpur	1.230	1.765	0.000	4.167	5.000	0.000	0.913	1.333	0.000
Narail	3.136	2.655	4.918	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.462	2.899	3.774
Satkhira	4.438	4.244	4.478	8.696	7.692	28.571	4.127	4.175	3.937
<b>Rajshahi</b>	<b>2.819</b>	<b>2.823</b>	<b>2.800</b>	<b>3.050</b>	<b>3.136</b>	<b>2.796</b>	<b>2.772</b>	<b>2.751</b>	<b>2.804</b>
Bogra	3.060	2.920	3.665	2.759	3.509	0.000	3.111	2.966	4.403
Dinajpur	0.960	1.048	0.783	1.744	1.852	1.563	0.821	0.916	0.627
Gaibandha	5.410	5.282	5.000	4.412	1.786	16.667	5.527	5.664	4.478
Joypurhat	1.866	1.674	3.448	3.704	4.167	0.000	1.660	1.395	3.846
Kurigram	1.830	1.161	5.952	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.227	1.345	10.204
Lalmonirhat	1.367	0.901	2.804	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.583	1.020	3.529
Naogaon	3.230	2.888	5.172	4.054	5.085	0.000	2.996	2.671	5.882
Natore	2.405	1.905	6.329	2.778	3.448	7.143	2.342	1.657	6.154
Nawabganj	6.119	5.314	9.091	5.385	7.368	0.000	6.107	4.702	12.162
Nilphamari	1.323	1.016	2.703	1.266	1.587	6.250	1.111	0.932	4.762
Pabna	2.988	4.373	0.000	1.523	1.282	0.000	3.346	5.094	0.000
Panchagarh	1.887	2.362	1.183	2.174	4.000	0.000	1.592	2.174	1.351
Rajshahi	4.476	3.587	9.735	4.235	4.082	4.839	4.622	3.302	15.686
Rangpur	1.462	1.100	5.319	1.596	0.730	1.961	1.580	1.017	6.977
Sirajganj	4.348	5.530	1.524	7.627	8.602	4.000	3.985	5.161	0.987
Thakurgaon	0.812	0.847	0.763	4.444	3.704	5.556	0.524	0.612	0.410
<b>Barisal</b>	<b>4.755</b>	<b>4.568</b>	<b>5.258</b>	<b>5.325</b>	<b>5.585</b>	<b>4.545</b>	<b>4.662</b>	<b>4.442</b>	<b>5.244</b>
Barguna	5.060	4.981	5.195	5.455	2.941	4.545	5.278	5.286	5.263
Barisal	4.607	5.301	2.094	5.696	6.667	2.632	4.241	5.009	1.961
Bhola	3.464	4.068	2.295	4.724	6.818	0.000	3.255	3.586	2.632
Jalokati	6.809	5.970	11.765	5.405	5.882	0.000	7.071	6.024	12.903
Patuakhali	5.809	4.591	8.108	6.452	4.545	11.111	5.598	4.595	7.843
Perojpur	4.798	3.012	14.063	2.941	1.786	8.333	4.878	2.909	15.385
<b>Sylhet</b>	<b>1.823</b>	<b>2.151</b>	<b>0.981</b>	<b>2.956</b>	<b>2.994</b>	<b>4.110</b>	<b>1.680</b>	<b>2.070</b>	<b>0.740</b>
Hobiganj	0.905	0.832	1.060	2.804	1.266	7.143	0.644	0.766	0.392
Moulavibazar	1.961	1.800	2.326	3.077	1.961	7.143	1.849	1.782	1.990
Sunamganj	1.545	2.044	0.350	2.299	2.817	0.000	1.471	1.951	0.372
Sylhet	2.757	3.305	0.426	4.082	4.511	0.000	2.544	3.216	0.452

Source: BBS Labor Force Survey 2005-06, and Calculations

**Table 105: Some Indicators for Eastern and Western Region**

	2000		2005	
	LIR	IR	LIR	IR
Head count ratio (upper poverty line)	53	46	50	33
Real per capita expenditure	727	800	1046	1207
Electricity in Mouza	67%	63%	80%	83%
BD Krishi Bank in Mouza	7%	17%	27%	45%
Commercial Bank in Mouza	17%	17%	25%	40%
Grameen Bank in Mouza	13%	13%	29%	40%
Market/Bazar in Mouza	53%	61%	64%	77%
Distance to thana HQ (km)	10.7	11.1	9.7	15.5
Travel time to thana HQ ('00 mins)	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
Distance to zila HQ (km)	27.7	33.0	28.6	33.5
Travel time to zila HQ ('00 mins)	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.0
Distance to Dhaka HQ (km)	296.2	169.7	294.4	168.7
Travel time to Dhaka HQ ('00 mins)	4.2	3.0	4.5	3.2
Any banks in Mouza	25%	24%	35%	46%

*Source: Shilpi (2009), from HIES 2000 and HIES 2005*

**Table 106: Distribution of Households Receiving Benefits of Social Safety Net Programmes, 2005**

Division	% of Household Received Benefit		
	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>National</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>5.45</b>
Barisal	13.34	14.79	5.00
Chittagong	11.05	12.89	5.72
Dhaka	14.33	19.98	4.94
Khulna	9.51	11.03	4.23
Rajshahi	12.35	13.02	7.71
Sylhet	22.42	24.31	11.25

*Source: HIES (2005)*

**Table 107: Reductions in Central Government Transfers (Government grants to Pourashavas, 1996-2002)**

Year	Total Municipal Govt. Grants (million TK.)	Number of Pourashava	Average Govt. Grants for Pourashavas (million TK.)
1996-97	1200	133	9.02
1997-98	1050	160	6.56
1998-99	1150	181	6.35
1999-00	1250	213	5.87
2000-01	1300	226	5.75
2001-02	1300	252	5.16
2002-03	1200	276	4.35

*Source: Ministry of Local Government, GoB, Dhaka in World Bank (2007)*



## **Part 2: Technical Framework**

### **Macroeconomic Scenario for the Sixth Five Year Plan (2011-2015)**

## Introduction

A centre piece of the plan is the delineation of the country's macroeconomic outlook during the SFYP. Based on the technical framework, background studies and related work, this paper provides three scenarios of macroeconomic outlook<sup>4</sup>. These have been supplemented by sectoral outlooks as well as employment and poverty implications.

### Technical Framework for SFYP Scenario

The scenarios are generated using four linked models. These are:

- A macro-economic framework containing five accounts delineating the economy to generate consistent macro economic outlook over 2003 to 2015 period.
- A dynamic computable general equilibrium (DCGE) model based on an updated input-output table and a social accounting matrix for Bangladesh for FY07. The key outcomes of the macroeconomic framework are fed into the DCGE model to derive the sectoral implications.
- An Employment Satellite Matrix (ESM), constructed for FY07. The sectoral value additions and outputs are linked with the ESM to calculate sectoral employment impacts under alternative scenarios.
- The Distribution and Poverty Module has been developed using the information of Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2005. Household income, consumption and sectoral price information generated in the DCGE are linked with this module to assess the poverty situation.

The rest of the note is organized as follows. In sections 3 and 4, key features the modeling system are discussed. The macroeconomic outlooks under three alternative scenarios are provided in section 5.

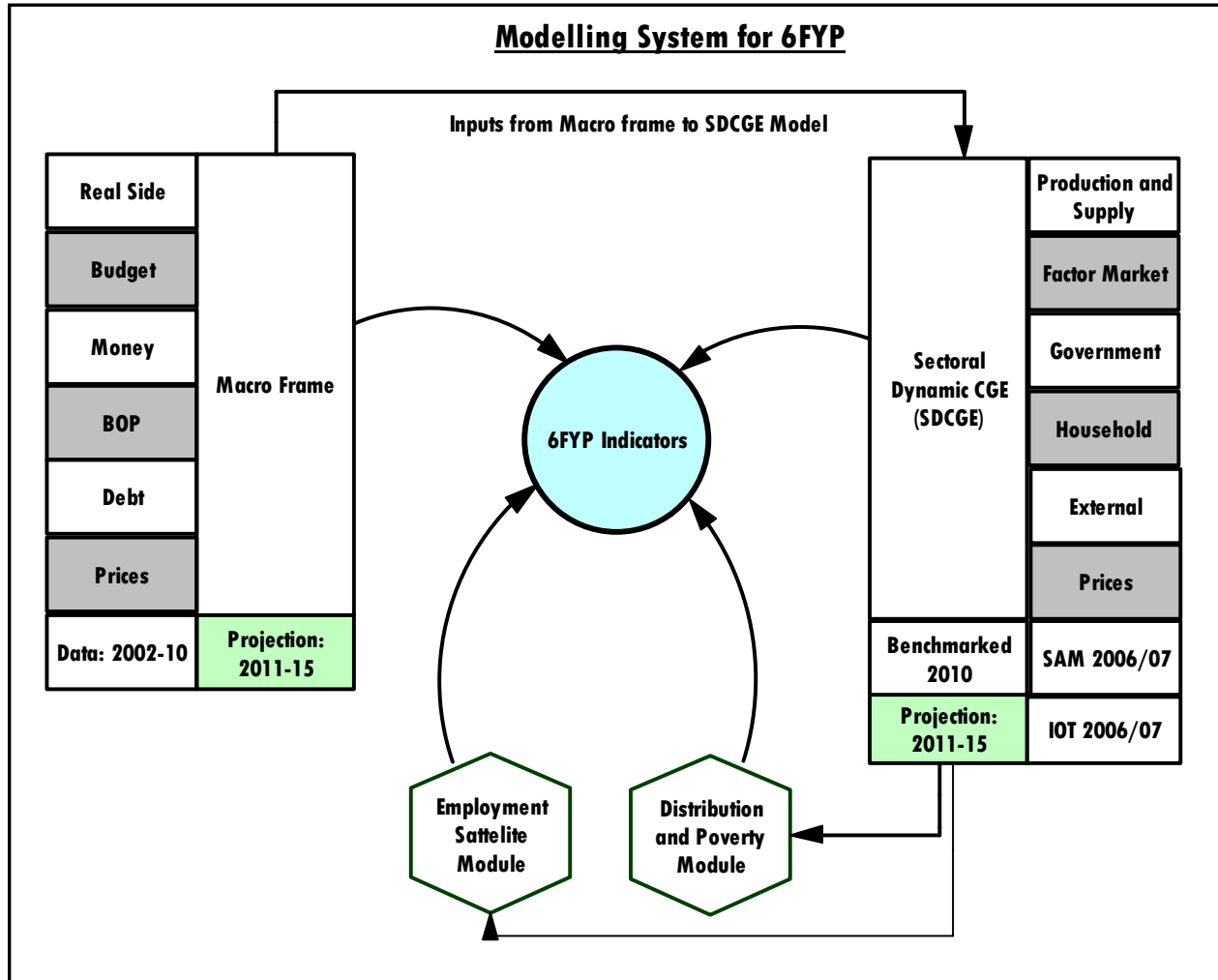
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<sup>4</sup> These scenarios are undergoing revisions to reflect revised data for the base years as well as changes in key assumptions; parameter and elasticity values. Therefore, the final macroeconomic scenario for the SFYP may show some differences than the scenarios presented in this report.

## Modeling System and Its Interdependence

The interdependence of the modeling system is shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Interdependence of SFYP Modeling System**



## Macroeconomic Framework

The Macroeconomic Framework (MEF) has been developed to assist the preparation of short and medium term macroeconomic outlook for the SFYP. The MEF architecture is best described as an extension of the ‘Finance Programming’ family of models.<sup>5,6</sup> The MEF *extends* the characteristics of the Finance Programming Model by incorporating an *explicit specification of output generation* that takes into account production and factor market behaviour, incorporation of response parameters for key behaviours. It accounts for the linkages of production with money-and-credit, the balance of payments, and the government budget. The system has an integrated distribution and poverty module for examining the linkage between growth and poverty, which further extends MEF analytical capability.

The main features of the MEF are:

1. The MEF consists of five accounts: (i) real side; (ii) fiscal; (iii) money and credit; (iv) balance of payments (BoP); and (v) poverty and distribution. In addition to these blocks, a debt block is appended to capture debt dynamics.
2. Behavioural specifications for some key variables namely the production function; revenue functions; capital formation; private investment functions; private consumption, CPI etc are defined. Real income generation is specified by a Cobb-Douglas function. Real private consumption, real private investment, CPI, real exports and imports are specified using estimated response parameters.
3. There are three ways of estimating the parameters of individual equations of the specified model. The choices are: (i) econometric/statistical estimation, (ii) exact computation/calibration, (iii) a mixture of econometric and calibrated estimates. In MEF, parameters of the framework are specified using a mixture of econometric and calibrated estimates.
4. All accounts are inter-linked. Inter-dependence between variables of different blocks namely between real side and government budget; government budget, money and BoP; money and real side are active. For instance, domestic revenue generation critically depends on two components: (i) revenue base and (ii) tax rate. The normal growth of revenue base depends on the growth of the economy i.e. the revenue base is linked to the estimated GDP and import values.

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<sup>5</sup> Barth, R.C., and Hemphill, W. (2000): *Financial Programming and Policy: The Case of Turkey*, Washington: IMF Publication Services.

<sup>6</sup> ‘*Theoretical Aspects of the Design of Fund-supported Adjustment Programmes*’ Occasional Paper 55, Washington DC: International Monetary Fund, Sept 1987. “... A Financial Programming Model is an instrument composed of accounting identities complemented by a set of behavioral relationships. For analysis, this instrument can be applied to any package of policy measures designed to achieve a given set of user-defined macroeconomic goals. The MEF architecture expresses exactly these attributes; and the expression occurs within the context of consistent economic frameworks (SAM/Flow-of-Funds) that can be moved forward in time to analyze and forecast policy impacts on the economy.

5. All key prices are endogenous. These include:

- Consumer price index
- Investment price
- Export price
- Import price
- GDP deflator
- Exchange rate

### **Data and Parameters**

Data period considered in MEF is FY03 to FY10. The figures for FY10 are estimates. Almost all data used in the macroeconomic framework has been collected from secondary sources such as the Finance Division. Data sets (e.g. from mid-1980s to current years) for regression analyses were obtained from various official documents such as Economic Review and Bangladesh Statistical Year Books. The deficit data have been provided by the Finance Division. Breakdown of value added (i.e. GDP) by labour and capital was obtained from the updated social accounting matrix (SAM) for Bangladesh for 2005. The World Economic Outlook forecasts were reviewed to get parameters for external sector (e.g. world prices of imports and exports, world inflation rate etc.).

As mentioned above, the time series data covering the period between the mid 1980s and the current years (in most cases thereby providing 20 to 25 year time series) were available to assess the regression coefficients (i.e. response parameters) of the explanatory variables. Regressions were conducted for real private investment; real private consumption; real exports; real imports; and consumer price index. The values of response parameters (i.e. estimated regression coefficients) are then linked to the relevant explanatory variables to first assess the generation of the series of explained variable in question.

### **Model Specification**

Specification of the macroeconomic framework is discussed in this section. These are discussed in terms of five sub-sections such as (a) Production, Supply and Demand; (b) Government Income and Expenditure; (c) Balance of Payment; (d) Money and Credit; and (e) Government Debt.

Following notations are introduced for identification and references.

Symbol		Description
R	=	Real Variable
-1	=	Previous Year
G	=	Growth Rate
T	=	Tax Rate
$\Delta$	=	Change over previous year
T	=	Time

## Production, Supply and Demand

### Nominal Variables

1. Nominal GDP 
$$GDP = r\_GDP * PGDP$$

Derivations of  $r\_GDP$  and GDP deflator are provided in equations (6) and (26) respectively.
2. Private Consumption 
$$C_{pv} = (C_{pv-1} * (r\_C_{pv} / r\_C_{pv-1}) * (1 + CPI))$$

Derivations of real private consumption ( $r\_C_{pv}$ ) and CPI are provided in equations (12) and (18) respectively.
3. Government Consumption 
$$C_g = (C_{g-1} * ((PAL + GDS)/(PAL-1 + GDS-1)))$$

Allocations for Pay-allowances and good-services are found in current expenditure component of government budget (see equations 44 and 45)
4. Private Investment 
$$I_{pv} = (I_{pv-1} * (r\_I_{pv} / r\_I_{pv-1}) * (1 + PI))$$

Derivations of real private investment ( $r\_I_{pv}$ ) and PI are provided in equations (9) and (25) respectively.
5. Public Investment 
$$I_{pb} = (I_{pb-1} * ((ADP + Non-ADP)/(ADP-1 + Non-ADP-1)))$$

ADP and Non-ADP allocations are found in expenditure component of government budget (see equations 51 and 52)

## Real Variables

Two alternative specifications are employed to specify the real production of good and services. In the first specification, labour and capital factors are organized in a Cobb-Douglas production function to generate real value addition (i.e.  $r\_GDP$ ). The specification is shown below.

6. Real GDP  $r\_GDP = AL^\alpha K^\beta$

Where,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  denote labour and capital shares respectively. Separation of real value addition between labour and capital factors is not readily available for all years of the data period. As an alternative data on the distribution of real value added between labour and capital factors found in the input-output table (IOT) of Bangladesh for 2007 has been used to separate the real value added between labour and capital<sup>7</sup>.

Once the values of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  parameters are known, the only unknown parameter (i.e.  $A$ — shift parameter or intercept term) is calculated using the following specification.

$$A = \frac{r\_GDP}{L^\alpha K^\beta}$$

6.1 Real GDP  $r\_GDP = r\_GDP-1*(1+g\_r\_GDP)$

Alternatively real GDP or real value addition can be specified to grow at assumed rates or rates based on observed (reported) ICOR. A ‘switch’ function (i.e. logical option attribute available in Excel) is used to switch between the endogenous specification (equation 6) and exogenous specification (equation 6.1).

7. Capital Stock  $K = Ks *(1- \kappa)$

Gross Capital is depleted annually by the depreciation and obsolescence to provide net capital stock available for production. Here  $\kappa$  refers to the rate of depreciation and obsolescence.

Gross capital stock is specified as:  $Ks = K0 + r\_I-1$ . The specification envisages one year lag between planned and realized investment (given the experience of Bangladesh this appears a reasonable assumption).

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<sup>7</sup> Values of all parameters (including production function) are contained in the five worksheets of the macro economic framework.

8. Labour Demand  $L = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \frac{r}{w} K$

Labour demand is usually derived from the solution of the first order cost minimization condition involving the production function and the cost function (i.e.  $C = wL + rK$ ). Here  $w$  and  $r$  denote returns to labour and capital respectively. The demand function suggests that, given the ratios of factor share and factor return, increase in capital led to a proportionate rise in labour demand. For instance, doubling of capital will double the labour demand.

Such a strong proportionate relationship can be modified by imposing labour absorption elasticity with respect to capital. Such a modification may allow us to invoke feature the observed condition of jobless growth or growth with less than proportionate employment. The modified labour demand function may take the following form<sup>8</sup>.

$$L = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \frac{r}{w} K^{1/\rho}$$

Alternatively, constant elasticity substitution (CES) function or generalized Leontief function may also be adopted to specify the production behaviour.

9. Real Private Investment  $r\_I_{pv} = \psi_0 + \psi_1 * \Delta GDP + \psi_2 * r\_GDP-1$

Although a number of explanatory variables may explain the real private investment, a review of estimated equations (please [Annex 4](#)) suggests above specification to be the appropriate one given data constraints, statistical significance and relevance (or linkages) to other variables used in this framework.

10. Real Public Investment  $r\_I_{pb} = (r\_I_{pb-1} * (I_{pb} / I_{pb-1}) / (1+PI))$

Derivations of public investment ( $I_{pb}$ ) and investment price ( $PI$ ) are provided in equations (5) and (25) respectively.

11. Real Investment  $r\_I = r\_I_{pv} + r\_I_{pb}$

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<sup>8</sup> Alternatively, labour demand may assume to grow at the observed growth rate reflecting a steady state. According to labour force statistics labour demand grew at 4 percent between 2000 and 2003 and by 5 percent between 2003 and 2005. In this exercise, scope to adopt alternative specifications – modified labour demand and steady state is allowed to assess impacts of these specifications.



12. Real Private Consumption  $r_{Cpv} = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 * r_{GDP} + \lambda_2 * \Delta GDP - \lambda_3 * \text{ATD Rate}$   
 Although a number of explanatory variables may explain the real private consumption in Bangladesh, a review of estimated equations suggests above specification to be the appropriate one given data constraints, statistical significance and relevance (or linkages) to other variables used in this framework.
13. Real Government Consumption  $r_{Cpb} = (r_{Cpb-1} * (Cpb / Cpb-1) / (1+CPI))$   
 Derivations of public consumption (Cpb) and CPI are provided in equations (3) and (18) respectively.
14. Potential real GDP  $r_{TGDP} = \gamma_0 + \gamma_1 * T$   
 Where,  $\gamma_0$  and  $\gamma_1$  denote intercept and slope parameters.
15. Excess Demand  $\text{Excess Demand (GAP)} = r_{TGDP} - r_{GDP}$
16. Real Imports  $r_M = \mu_0 + \mu_1 * r_{GDP} + \mu_2 * \text{GAP} + \mu_3 * r_{Remit}$   
 Although a number of explanatory variables may explain the real private imports in Bangladesh, a review of estimated equations suggests above specification to be the appropriate one given data constraints, statistical significance and relevance (or linkages) to other variables used in this framework.
17. Real Exports  $r_E = \eta_0 + \eta_1 * r_{GDP} + \eta_2 * \text{GAP}$   
 Although a number of explanatory variables may explain the real private exports, a review of estimated equations (please [Annex 4](#)) suggests above specification to be the appropriate one given data constraints, statistical significance and relevance (or linkages) to other variables used in this framework.

## Prices

18. Consumer Price Index  

$$CPI = \phi_0 + \phi_1 * M2 + \phi_2 * Deficit - \phi_3 * (Subsidy + Food Allocations)$$

Although a number of explanatory variables may explain the consumer price index in Bangladesh, a review of estimated equations suggests above specification to be the appropriate one given data constraints, statistical significance and relevance (or linkages) to other variables used in this framework.
19. Import Price  

$$PM = MPI * (1 + AER + T_m)$$
20. Import Price Index  

$$MPI = MPI_{-1} * (1 + gM\_Deflator)$$

Following small country assumption, Bangladesh is a price taker and thus import and export indices are exogenous. Lagged import price index is adjusted by growth of import deflator ( $gM\_Deflator$ ). Growth of import deflator is based on the estimates of the ‘World Economic Outlook’.

Variation in world price import will thus transmit to the domestic economy via these two prices (i.e. PM and MPI).
21. Export Price  

$$PE = EPI * (1 + AER)$$
22. Export Price Index  

$$EPI = EPI_{-1} * (1 + gE\_Deflator)$$

Lagged export price index is augmented by growth of export deflator ( $gE\_Deflator$ ) which is based on the estimates of the ‘World Economic Outlook’.
23. Average Exchange Rate  

$$AER = AER_{-1} \cdot \left( \frac{1 + gCPI}{1 + gFPI} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{ReR}{ReR_{-1}} \right)$$

Where,  $gCPI$  = domestic inflation;  $gFPI$  = foreign inflation which is exogenous and based on world economic outlook;  $ReR$  = Real effective exchange rate. Values of real effective exchange rate are exogenous.
24. Exchange Rate End Period  

$$ERP = (AER \cdot 2) - ERP_{-1}$$

Where,  $ERP_{-1}$  = lagged value of end period exchange rate.

25. Investment Price Index  $PI = \zeta_m * PM + \zeta_d * CPI$

Where,  $\zeta_m$  = share capital goods import;  $\zeta_d$  = share domestic capital goods.

26. GDP Deflator  $PGDP = CPI * (r_{Cpv} / r_{GDP}) + CPI * (r_{Cg} / r_{GDP}) +$   
 $PI * (r_{Ipv} / r_{GDP}) + PI * (r_{Ipb} / r_{GDP}) +$   
 $PE * (r_E / r_{GDP}) - PM * (r_M / r_{GDP})$

Accounting identity states  $GDP = Cpv + Cpb + Ipv + Ipb + E - M$ .

Dividing both sides by  $r_{GDP}$  gives:

$$\frac{GDP}{r_{GDP}} = \frac{Cpv}{r_{GDP}} + \frac{Cpb}{r_{GDP}} + \frac{Ipv}{r_{GDP}} + \frac{Ipb}{r_{GDP}} + \frac{E}{r_{GDP}} - \frac{M}{r_{GDP}}$$

<

The terms on the right-hand side may be decomposed into two factors as follows:

$$\frac{GDP}{r_{GDP}} = \frac{Cpv}{r_{Cpv}} \frac{r_{Cpv}}{r_{GDP}} + \frac{Cpb}{r_{Cpb}} \frac{r_{Cpb}}{r_{GDP}} + \frac{Ipv}{r_{Ipv}} \frac{r_{Ipv}}{r_{GDP}} + \frac{Ipb}{r_{Ipb}} \frac{r_{Ipb}}{r_{GDP}} + \frac{E}{r_E} \frac{r_E}{r_{GDP}} - \frac{M}{r_M} \frac{r_M}{r_{GDP}}$$

This gives us the specification for GDP deflator as follows.

$$PGDP = CPI \frac{r - Cpv}{r - GDP} + CPI \frac{r - Cpb}{r - GDP} + PI \frac{r - Ipv}{r - GDP} +$$

$$PI \frac{r - Ipb}{r - GDP} + PE \frac{r - E}{r - GDP} - PM \frac{r - M}{r - GDP}$$

### **Fiscal Side: Government Income and Expenditure Revenue**

Revenue mobilization is usually classified under three heads in Bangladesh-NBR tax; Non-NBR tax and Non-tax revenue. Almost all major tax sources are covered under the NBR tax head and thus constitute the major revenue source. All types direct and indirect taxes are covered under this head. In order to provide scopes to assess implication of tax base change as well as tax rate change on revenue, revenue specifications are defined in terms of estimated legal tax bases and effective tax rates. Legal bases of a particular tax system constitute a smaller segment of the corresponding economy-wide bases (i.e. GDP for domestic taxes, imports for trade taxes, etc.), which are considered as the tax bases for levying tax rates. Legal bases (for instance the base of domestic VAT) are usually significantly smaller than the economy-wide bases (the economy-wide base for domestic VAT is GDP or consumption) due to exemptions, exclusions and deductions. Following example describes the relationship between economy-wide base and the legal base.

<p><b>Tax Revenue = Legal Tax Base x Tax Rate.    Where, Legal Tax Base ≤ Economy Wide Base.</b></p>
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**The advantages of this specification are briefly discussed.**

- It allows endogenous adjustment of the legal bases due to variations in the corresponding economy-wide bases.
- It thus shows, with fixed tax rates, revenue changes due mainly to the endogenous legal base change.
- The size of legal bases can be altered by introducing new measures to change coverage.
- It thus captures, with fixed tax rates, revenue changes due to the endogenous legal base change and new measures led coverage change.

- It also captures, with varying legal bases (either due to endogenous change or due to new coverage measures), revenue changes due to the imposition of new tax rates.

The major problem with the above specification is the non availability of legal base data by various tax systems. However, this information can be obtained from the records of the National Board of Revenue (NBR)<sup>9</sup>.

As mentioned above, according to the adopted classification, total revenue is composed of tax revenue and non tax revenue. Tax revenue is generated from two broad heads: NBR taxes and Non-NBR tax. NBR tax accounts for about 95 percent of tax revenue collection. It includes revenue mobilization from income bases; domestic production/consumption bases and international trade bases. The revenue generations are defined below.

27. Total Revenue  $\text{Total Revenue} = \text{Tax Revenue} + \text{Non Tax Revenue}$

28. Tax Revenue  $\text{Tax Revenue} = \text{NBR Tax} + \text{Non NBR Tax}$

29. NBR Tax  $\text{NBR Tax} = \text{YTax} + \text{DoMTax} + \text{Trade Tax}$

30. Income Tax  $\text{YTax} = \text{YhTAX} + \text{YcorTAX}$

Specifications of personal income tax (YhTAX) and corporate income tax (YcorTAX) are discussed below.

31. Personal Income Tax  $\text{YhTAX} = b_{\text{YhTAX}} \times \text{tyh}$

Where,  $b_{\text{YhTAX}} = [v1 \times \text{Yh}]$ ;  $v1$  = current coverage;  $\text{tyh}$  = average income tax rate. Household income is defined as  $\text{Yh} = \text{GDP} + \text{Remittance}$ . Household income generation is endogenous.

32. Corporate Income Tax  $\text{YcorTAX} = b_{\text{YcorTAX}} \times \text{tycor}$

Where,  $b_{\text{YcorTAX}} = [v2 \times \text{GDP}]$ ;  $v2$  = current coverage;  $\text{tycor}$  = average corporate income tax rate. Appropriate base for the corporate income tax is corporate profit. Since data on the corporate profit is not readily available, as a proximate base GDP is used.

33. Taxes on Domestic Production  $\text{DoMTax} = \text{DoMVAT} + \text{DoMSUP} + \text{ExciseDuty} + \text{OtherTax}$

Specifications of these taxes are discussed below.

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<sup>9</sup> In an earlier paper Mansur and Khondker (1994) estimated the legal base of the Bangladesh tax system. For details please see Ahsan H. Mansur and Bazlul Haque Khondker (1994), "Some Estimates of Tax Potential with Reference to Bangladesh", Dhaka University Journal of Business Studies, Vol. 15(1), 117-119.

34. Domestic VAT Revenue  $DoMVAT = b\_DoMVAT \times tvat$

Where,  $b\_DoMVAT = [\alpha 1 \times GDP]$ ;  $\alpha 1$  = current coverage;  $tvat$  = vat rate. The economy wide base GDP is derived endogenously in the real side.

35. Domestic Supplementary Duty  $DoMSUP = DoMVAT \times tsd$

Where,  $tsd$  = supplementary duty rate

36. Excise Duty  $ExciseDuty = b\_ExcDuty \times texcise$

Where,  $b\_ExcDuty = [\alpha 2 \times GDP]$ ;  $\alpha 2$  = current coverage;  $texcise$  = excise duty

37. Other Tax Revenue  $OtherTax = b\_OthTax \times tothtax$

Where,  $b\_OthTax = [\alpha 3 \times GDP]$ ;  $\alpha 3$  = current coverage;  $texcise$  = other tax rate

38. Taxes on International Trade  $Trade Tax = CustomDuty + MVAT + MSUP$   
Specifications of these taxes are discussed below.

39. Custom Duty  $CustomDuty = b\_CuSDuty \times tcd$

Where,  $b\_CuSDuty = [\sigma 1 \times M]$ ;  $\sigma 1$  = current coverage;

$tcd$  = Custom Duty. The economy wide base import (M) is derived endogenously in the real side and BoP side.

40. Import VAT  $MVAT = b\_MVAT \times tvat$

Where,  $b\_MVAT = [(\sigma 2 \times M) + (CustomDuty)]$ ;

$\sigma 2$  = current coverage;  $tvat$  = vat rate

41. Supplementary  $MSUP = MVAT \times tsd$

## Duty

Where,  $tsd$  = supplementary duty rate

42. Non NBR Tax Revenue  $\text{Non NBR Tax} = \text{NonNBRTax}_{-1} * (1 + g\text{NonNBRTax})$

Where,  $g\text{NonNBRTax}$  = Non NBR tax growth. Non NBR tax growth adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

43. Non Tax Revenue  $\text{Non Tax} = \text{NonTax}_{-1} * (1 + g\text{NonTax})$

Where,  $g\text{NonTax}$  = Non tax growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

## Expenditure

Government expenditure is classified into four different categories. These are (i) pay-allowances and purchases of goods and services; (ii) interest payment on domestic and external debt; (iii) subsidies and transfers; and (iv) Capital and development expenditure.

Specifications for pay and allowances and purchases of goods and services are provided below.

44. Pay and Allowances  $\text{PAL} = \text{PAL}_{-1} * [1 + (g\text{PAL} + \theta g\text{CPI})]$

Where,  $g\text{PAL}$  = pay and allowance growth;  $\theta g\text{CPI}$  = inflation indexing subject to the value of  $\theta$ . The value of  $\theta$  ranges between 0 and 1. Condition  $\theta = 0$  implies no inflation indexing whereas condition  $\theta = 1$  delineates full inflation indexing. CPI is derived endogenously. Value of  $g\text{PAL}$  captures rise in pay and allowances due to new employment and measures.

45. Goods and Services  $\text{GDS} = \text{GDS}_{-1} * [1 + (g\text{GDS} + \theta g\text{PGDP})]$

Where,  $g\text{GDS}$  = good and services growth;  $\theta g\text{PGDP}$  = general price indexing subject to the value of  $\theta$ . The value of  $\theta$  ranges between 0

and 1. Condition  $\theta = 0$  implies no indexing whereas condition  $\theta = 1$  delineates full inflation indexing. GDP deflator is derived endogenously. Value of gGDS captures increased allocation for new purchases.

A significant part of resources is spent to pay for interest accrued to domestic and external debt. The size of interest payment depends on debt dynamics. Interest payment projections are derived in the debt block and hence are obtained directly from the debt block.

- |     |                      |  |
|-----|----------------------|--|
| 46. | Domestic<br>Interest | DoMInTPay<br><br>Derived in the debt block. See equation 69. |
| 47. | External<br>Interest | ExTInTPay<br><br>Derived in the debt block. See equation 70. |

Allocations for subsidies and various transfer programme have been increasing in recent years to mitigate real income loss of various vulnerable groups as; income loss of public enterprises and to restrict full incidence of world prices of key importable on the domestic economy<sup>10</sup>. The specifications for transfers and subsidies are provided below.

- |     |                          |  |
|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 48. | Subsidy and<br>Transfers | $SAT = SAT-1 * [1 + (gSAT + \chi1PM)]$ |
|-----|--------------------------|--|

Where, gSAT = subsidy and transfer growth;  $\chi1PM$  = indexing to rise in import prices of other than food items (i.e. fuel and fertilizer) subject to the value of  $\chi1$ . The value of  $\chi1$  ranges between 0 and 1. Condition  $\chi1 = 0$  implies no indexing whereas condition  $\chi1 = 1$  delineates full indexing. Value of gSAT envisages trend rise as well as rise due to new measures.

- |     |                     |                            |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 49. | Block<br>Allocation | $BAC = BAC-1 * (1 + gBAC)$ |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------------|

Where, gBAC = block allocation growth.

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<sup>10</sup> Although it is expected that subsidies restraint full transmission of world import prices the association between subsidy and CPI could not tested due to lack time series data. We could collect data for 10 years i.e. 1989 to 2007.



50. Food Account  $FAC = FAC_{-1} * [1 + (gFAC + \chi^2 PM)]$

Where, gSAT = subsidy and transfer growth;  $\chi^2 PM$  = indexing to rise in food import prices subject to the value of  $\chi^2$ . The value of  $\chi^2$  ranges between 0 and 1. Condition  $\chi^2 = 0$  implies no indexing whereas condition  $\chi^2 = 1$  delineates full indexing. Value of gFAC envisages trend rise as well as rise due to new measures.

The main objectives of development and capital expenditures are to create opportunities for economic growth in line with the overall development perspective. Thus allocations may vary in accordance to the development goals. Such decisions although consistent with the development goals and other key parameters, they are usually exogenous to the system. The specifications of the development and capital expenditures are shown below.

51. Annual Development Programme  $ADP = ADP_{-1} * (1 + gADP)$

Where, gADP = ADP growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

52. Non ADP Capital Expenditure  $NonADP\_CAP = NonADP\_CAP_{-1} * (1 + gNonADP\_CAP)$

Where, gNonADP\_CAP = Non ADP capital expenditure growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

53. Net Lending  $NetLend = NetLend_{-1} * (1 + gNetLend)$

Where, gNetLend = Net lending growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

54. Extra ordinary  $ExOrd = ExOrd_{-1} * (1 + gExOrd)$

Where, gExOrd = Extra ordinary expenditure growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

The difference between government income (i.e. total revenue) and total government expenditure (i.e. total expenditure) shows the balance of the government budget. This is defined as:

55. Budget Balance                      Deficit = Total Revenue — Total Expenditure

The financing dynamics are captured below.

56. Deficit Financing                      DeficitFinance = NetLoan + Non Bank + Bank

Where, Netloan amounts are taken from **BOP** and are exogenous. Derivation of domestic borrowings is shown below.

57. Non Bank Borrowing                      Non Bank =  $\omega$ Yh

Where, Yh is household income and defined as  $Y_h = GDP + Remit$ . Parameters  $\omega$  denote propensity of household to allocated money for non bank savings instruments. This is derived from the data of non bank borrowing amounts (d non Bank) and estimated household income data (dYh). More specifically,  $\omega = dNon\ Bank / dY_h$ . Propensity observed for the data period is maintained for the projection period in the trend case.

58. Bank Borrowing                      Bank = Deficit — (NetLoan + Non Bank)

Bank borrowing act as the balancing item and established the link with monetary system. Given the constancy of monetary variables, the higher the bank borrowing requirements the higher could be the pressure on money supply.

### Money Side: Money Supply and Domestic Credit

The money stock (or supply) is an important policy instrument. Authorities influence the macroeconomic dynamic by changing the size of the money supply. Changes in money supply lead to changes in liquidity, which may affect expenditure, production, employment, as well as the balance of payments. The liquidity position also affects factors such as real incomes, prices and interest rates, which usually influences the behaviour of how money is held. Furthermore, in

a resource scarce economy under conditions of declining external inflows, governments usually turn to the banking sector for funds to bridge budget and resource gaps. Thus, the size of the money supply and the behaviour of other related monetary variables determine the size of government borrowing.

Furnished by its member countries, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) presents monetary and financial data on three levels. The balance sheets of the monetary authority (MA), usually central banks and deposit money banks (DMB) are included in this first level. In the second level, the balance sheets of MA and DMB are consolidated into a Monetary Survey. A monetary survey provides a statistical measure of money and credit. Finally, the third level data consolidates the balance sheets of a monetary survey and non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) into a Financial Survey. In creating the macroeconomic framework described in this paper, the focus is on the monetary survey or banking system<sup>11</sup> since it provides sufficient information concerning money and credit.

Money supply ( $M_2$ ) is determined by the combined sizes of the net domestic assets and net foreign assets. The money supply function is specified as:

59. Money Supply  $M_2 = NDA + NFA$

As mentioned above, NDA is based on public and private credit. Public credit requirement is generated in the fiscal side as a result of endogenous revenue generation and policy driven as well as endogenous expenditures. It thus established linkages with fiscal side. Moreover, since generations of revenue, expenditure and deficit are influenced by movements of real variables and prices, money supply is endogenous, consistent and interdependent.

Net foreign asset is a policy variable determined with respect to the overall money and credit situation. This is defined as:

60. Net Foreign Asset  $NFA = NFA_{-1} \times (1 + g_{NFA})$

Where,  $g_{NFA}$  = NFA growth. Growth rates adopted for

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<sup>11</sup> Three reasons are cited for focusing on the banking system rather than the entire financial system. (1) Empirical evidence suggests a strong association between the monetary liabilities of the banking sector and aggregate nominal expenditure in an economy thereby affecting inflation, balance of payments and growth. (2) Ready availability of banking sector data for monitoring and analysis. (3) For most of the developing and transition economics, where the financial markets are still not well developed, the banking system accounts for a major segment of the economy's financial assets and liabilities.

the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

The stock of net domestic asset (NDA) is defined by the combined sizes of the domestic credit (DCR) and nets other asset (NOA).

61. Net Domestic Asset 
$$NDA = DCR + NOA$$

In this exercise, the required level of money supply is contingent on the size of domestic credit in particular the required size of public credit (CRg) from the banking system. The required size of public credit is equal to the gap between the budget deficit amount and combined resources expected from foreign loan and non bank borrowing. Credits to the private (CRpv) and non financial sector (CRnonfin) are policy variables determined with respect to the investment planning. Domestic credit flow at a particular time is composed of flows of all types of credit. This is defined as:

62. Domestic Credit 
$$DCR = CRpb + CRpv + CRnonfin$$

Where, public credit is determined in the fiscal side and is defined as  $CRpb = \text{Budget Deficit} - (\text{Loan} + \text{Non Bank})$ .

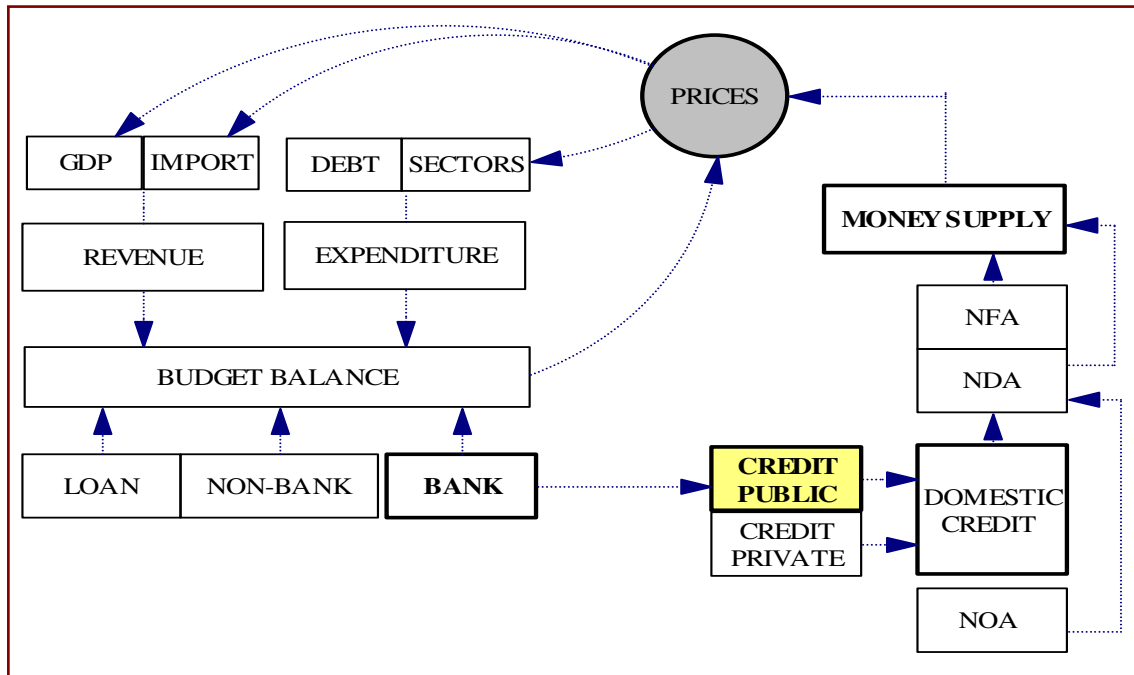
As mentioned, the required size of public credit is equal to the gap between the budget deficit amount and combined resources expected from foreign loan and non bank borrowings. Variations in public credit requirement based on the size of budget deficit, foreign loan and non-borrowing may likely to influence the size of money supply<sup>12</sup>. The association between fiscal and money sectors is depicted in .

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<sup>12</sup> The association may be governed by the liquidity positions of the banking system. In a situation of high liquidity required public borrowings may be covered from the existing liquidity leading to negligible impact on the growth of money supply. In other situation, the impact may be significant.

**Figure 2.**

**Figure 2: Linkage between Fiscal side and Money side**



Credit to private sector (CR<sub>pv</sub>) and non financial (CR<sub>nonfin</sub>) is a policy variable determined with respect to the investment planning. Domestic credit flow at a particular time is composed of flows of public and private credit. This is defined as:

63. Private Credit  $CR_{pv} = CR_{pv-1} \times (1 + g_{CR_{pv}})$

Where,  $g_{CR_{pv}}$  = private credit growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

64. Credit Non Financial  $CR_{nonfin} = CR_{nonfin-1} \times (1 + g_{CR_{nonfin}})$

Where,  $CR_{nonfin}$  = credit growth of the non financial sector. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

Net other asset is a policy variable determined with respect to the overall money and credit situation. This is defined as:

65. Net Other Asset  $NOA = NOA_{-1} \times (1 + g_{NOA})$

Where,  $g_{NOA}$  = private credit growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

### Stock of Debt and Interest Payment

Allocation for interest payment essentially depends on the size of debt stock and effective rate of interest. Although a detail debt stock model is usually used to estimate stock of outstanding debt, here a simplified framework is adopted to capture debt dynamics and corresponding interest payment liabilities. Current levels of borrowings are added to their outstanding debt to estimate stock of debt. Effective interest rates are then applied to the debt stock to calculate interest payment liabilities of the current year<sup>13</sup>. The estimated interest payment liabilities are directly linked to expenditure component of the government budget to capture allocation for interest payment. Debt and interest payment specifications are shown below.

66. Domestic Debt:  $Debt_{Bank} = Debt_{Bank0} + Bank$  (Fiscal)

Bank Borrowing Where,  $Debt_{Bank0}$  = initial outstanding domestic debt from the bank sector. In this case debt at year 2002 (i.e. the initial year);  $Bank$  = borrowing from the banking system (observed for years 2002 to 2010; estimates for projection years) to cover the budget deficit. These estimates (i.e. bank borrowings) are found in the expenditure component of the government budget. It thus establishes links to fiscal side. Variations in bank borrowing will implicate the debt dynamics and interest payment liabilities.

67. Domestic Debt:  $Debt_{NonBank} = Debt_{NonBank0} + NonBank$  (Fiscal)

Non Bank Borrowing

Where,  $Debt_{Bank0}$  = initial outstanding domestic debt from the private sector;  $NonBank$  = borrowing from the

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<sup>13</sup> As mentioned, a detailed debt model may be used to capture dynamics. A detail debt model usually captures debt by different agencies and differential interest rates and maturity period. The results of such a detailed debt framework can easily be linked to the other blocks of the existing framework.

private sector (observed for years 2002 to 2010; estimates for projection years) to cover the budget deficit. These estimates (i.e. non bank borrowings) are found in the expenditure component of the government budget. It thus establishes links to fiscal side as well as with the real side. Variations in non bank borrowing will implicate the debt dynamics and interest payment liabilities.

68. External Debt:  $Debt\_Loan = Debt\_Loan0 + NetLoan (Fiscal/BoP)$   
Foreign Loan

Where,  $Debt\_Loan0$  = initial outstanding foreign debt.  $NetLoan$  = net borrowing from the external which is calculated by deducting ‘amortization’ from ‘loan disbursement’. The figures for years 2002 to 2010 are observed and for projection years they are estimated. These estimates (i.e. net loan) are found in the BoP as well as in the expenditure component of the government budget. It thus establishes links to fiscal side as well as with BoP. Variations in net loan will affect the debt dynamics and foreign interest payment liabilities.

Interest payment liabilities reported for the data periods are divided by their respective outstanding debts to derive the average effective interest rates for the domestic and external loan. The estimated average effective rates are also adopted in the projection years to estimate the interest payment liabilities.

69. Domestic Interest DoM\_IntPay = (Debt\_Bank + Debt\_NonBank) x dom\_rate  
Payment Liabilities

Where,  $DoM\_IntPay$  = domestic interest payment liabilities;  $dom\_rate$  = average effective domestic interest rate. The average effective domestic interest rates may be varied for the projection periods capturing outlook changes.

70. External Interest FoR\_IntPay = Debt\_Loan x for\_rate  
Payment Liabilities

Where,  $FoR\_IntPay$  = external interest payment liabilities;  $for\_rate$  = average effective foreign interest rate. The average effective foreign interest rates may be varied for the projection periods capturing outlook changes.



## Balance of Payment: External Account

Trade balance is defined as the difference between the exports and imports. The specification is shown below.

71. Trade Balance  $\text{TradeBal} = E - M$

Derivations of E and M are shown below.

Lagged Exports is augmented by growth rate to derive the exports of goods and services. The growth is specified as a product of the growth of real exports and export price index (EPI). The specification is shown below.

72. Exports  $E = (E_{-1} * (r_E / r_{E-1}) * (1 + \text{EPI}))$

Derivations of real exports ( $r_E$ ) and EPI are shown above. Variations in real side as well as prices will effect exports and hence balance of trade.

Lagged Imports is augmented by growth rate to derive the imports of goods and services. The growth is specified as a product of the growth of real imports and import price index (MPI). The specification is shown below.

73. Imports  $M = (E_{-1} * (r_M / r_{M-1}) * (1 + \text{MPI}))$

Derivations of real exports ( $r_M$ ) and MPI are provided above. Variations in real side as well as prices will effect imports and hence balance of trade.

Service balance is defined as the difference between the receipts and payments. This is specified as:

74. Service Net  $\text{SrvNet} = \text{SrvReceipts} - \text{SrvPayments}$

Derivations of receipts and payments are shown below.

75. Service Receipts  $\text{SrvReceipts} = \text{SrvReceipts}_{-1} \times (1 + g \text{ SrvReceipts})$

Where,  $g \text{ SrvReceipts}$  = receipts growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

76. Service Payments  $SrvPayments = SrvPayments_{-1} \times (1 + gPayments)$

Where,  $gPayments$  = payment growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

Balance of income component is defined as the difference between the receipts and payments. This is specified as:

77. Income Net  $YNet = YReceipts - YPayments$

Derivations of receipts and payments are shown below.

78. Income Receipts  $YReceipts = YReceipts_{-1} \times (1 + gYReceipts)$

Where,  $gYReceipts$  = receipts growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

79. Income Payments  $YPayments = YPayments_{-1} \times (1 + gPayments)$

Where,  $gPayments$  = payment growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

Current transfer is composed of official and private transfers. Inflow of remittance is included in the private transfer flows. Their specifications are shown below:

80. Current Transfer  $CuRTransfer = PbTransfer + PvTransfer$

81. Public Transfer  $PbTransfer = PbTransfer_{-1} \times (1 + gPbTransfer)$

Where,  $g Public Transfer$  = public transfer growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

82. Private Transfer  $PvTransfer = PvTransfer_{-1} \times (1 + gPvTransfer)$

Where,  $gPvTransfer$  = private transfer growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

Remittance  $Remit = Remit_{-1} \times (1 + gRemit)$

Where,  $gRemit$  = remittance growth. Growth rates adopted for the projection period in the trend case may be varied under scenario simulation indicating changed policy outlook.

Balance of current account composes of balances of trade, service, income and current transfers. This is defined as:

83. Current Account Balance  $CAB = TradeBal + SrvNet + YNet + CuRTransfer$

Capital account is defined to move in line with the observed growth rate. The growth rate may be varied to capture changes in the account with consequent impacts on the overall balance of the BoP account. The specification of the capital account is shown below.

84. Capital Account Balance  $CpAB = CpAB_{-1} \times (1 + gCpAB)$  Where,  $gCpAB$  = growth.

Financial account consists of a number of elements. They include foreign direct investment; foreign portfolio investment; net foreign loan; other long and short term loans; other assets; trade credit; net of commercial bank activities. In the trend case, these elements are defined to move in line with their observed growth rates. Each of growth rates may be varied to capture changes in the respective component with consequent impacts on financial balance and the overall balance of the BoP account. Specifications of all components of financial accounts are shown below.

85. Financial Account Balance  $FAB = FDI + FPI + NetLoan + NetLongLoan + NetShortLoan + OthAsset + TrdCredit + ComBank$

86. Foreign Direct Investment  $FDI = FDI_{-1} \times (1 + gFDI)$  Where,  $gFDI$  = growth.

87. Foreign Portfolio Investment  $FPI = FPI_{-1} \times (1 + gFPI)$  Where,  $gFPI$  = growth.

88. Net Loan  $NetLoan = Disbursement - Amortization.$

89. Disbursement  $\text{Disbursement} = \text{Disbursement}_{-1} \times (1 + g_{\text{Disbursement}})$   
Where,  $g_{\text{Disbursement}} = \text{growth}$ .
90. Amortization  $\text{Amortization} = \text{Amortization}_{-1} \times (1 + g_{\text{Amortization}})$   
Where,  $g_{\text{Amortization}} = \text{growth}$ .
91. Net Long Term Loan  $\text{NetLongLoan} = \text{NetLongLoan}_{-1} \times (1 + g_{\text{NetLongLoan}})$   
Where,  $g_{\text{NetLongLoan}} = \text{growth}$ .
92. Net Short Term Loan  $\text{NetShortLoan} = \text{NetShortLoan}_{-1} \times (1 + g_{\text{NetShortLoan}})$   
Where,  $g_{\text{NetShortLoan}} = \text{growth}$ .
93. Other Assets  $\text{OthAsset} = \text{OthAsset}_{-1} \times (1 + g_{\text{OthAsset}})$

Where,  $g_{\text{OthAsset}} = \text{growth}$ .

94. Trade Credit  $\text{TrdCredit} = \text{TrdCredit}_{-1} \times (1 + g_{\text{TrdCredit}})$

Where,  $g_{\text{TrdCredit}} = \text{growth}$ .

95. Net Commercial Bank  $\text{CoMBank} = \text{CoMBank}_{-1} \times (1 + g_{\text{CoMBank}})$

Where,  $g_{\text{CoMBank}} = \text{growth}$ .

Balance of the BOP is captured in the overall balance. It is derived from the sum of all the three balances discussed above.

96. Overall Balance  $\text{OVB} = \text{CAB} + \text{CpAB} + \text{FAB}$

The overall balance is covered by resource from the central bank. Any further discrepancies between the balance and the central bank resource are put into the error and omissions head.

97. Financing  $\text{BoPFinance} = \text{BBank} + \text{Errors and Omissions}$
98. Bangladesh Bank  $\text{BBank} = \text{BbAssets} + \text{BbLiabilities}$
- Bangladesh Bank Assets  $\text{BbAssets} = \text{BbAssets}_{-1} * (1 + g_{\text{BbAsset}})$
- Bangladesh Bank Liability  $\text{BbLiability} = \text{BbLiability}_{-1} * (1 + g_{\text{BbLiability}})$
99. Errors and Omissions  $\text{Errors and Omissions} = \text{OvBalance} - \text{BBank}$

## SFYP Scenario

### Key Assumptions for Setting the Scenarios

1. The main source of growth envisaged during the SFYP is the accumulation of factor especially capital. Factor accumulation is supplemented by technological shift for some activities such as agriculture. Moderate improvement in capital accumulation is expected under the baseline scenario whereas substantially large improvements in investment and capital accumulation are required under the high and the medium policy shift scenarios. It is also assumed that agriculture activities will experience significant improvement in production technology which may allow more than 4.5 percent growth in agriculture under the high policy shift scenario.
2. In line with the past experience, the private sector would play the prime role in mobilizing resources for the SFYP. It is assumed that investment environment as well as the confidence of investors (i.e. local and external) will enhance with discernible improvements in following key areas:
  - Infrastructure-road, railways, dykes and bridges
  - Energy security-electricity and gas
  - Telecommunication
  - Ports
  - Economic administration including legal framework
  - Project implementation capacity
  - Overall socioeconomic environment including law and order situation
3. The public sector will assume the pivotal role for creating conducive environment for investment by bringing visible improvements in the above mentioned areas. Historically, the government has relied on the Annual Development Program (ADP) to implement public projects including those in infrastructure. Although, the ADP model has worked in the past when the domestic resource base was small and the country was highly dependent on foreign assistance to carry out public sector investment programs, it is now apparent that it is no longer an adequate mechanism and this will be more evident during the SFYP. Experiences in many countries suggest that Public Private Partnership (PPP) model is an effective alternative arrangement for implementing large scale infrastructure projects.<sup>14</sup> Thus, in addition to existing project implementation mechanism through ADP, a strengthened PPP framework especially for implementing infrastructure and energy projects would be critical for the SFYP. It is likely that PPP investment as a share of GDP would need to rise to at least 3 percent in FY15.
4. Large inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI) has been assumed especially under the high/medium policy shift scenarios. Financial intermediation process must improve

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<sup>14</sup> Many countries in the region have successfully adopted the right PPP framework for accelerating investment in the critical infrastructure sectors. The examples of China, East Asia, Middle East and India are particularly noteworthy. In the oil producing Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, the massive \$2 trillion investment plan currently underway, is largely being implemented under various PPP arrangements. Infrastructure investment in India under PPP is projected to increase to US\$500 billion under the current five year plan.

substantially to tap domestically available resources (e.g. foreign remittances) for investment as well.

5. Considering the important role of remittances, appropriate policies will be needed to promote remittances as a tool of promoting both welfare of recipient households and raising productive investments. Along with institutional support to maximize remittance inflows through formal channels, better investment opportunities would be created for sustainable and productive use of remittance incomes via investment opportunity development, microenterprise development and enterprise development support.
6. Tax effort is very low in Bangladesh. 'Bangladesh collects only 9 percent of GDP as taxes whereas tax potential is likely to be in the range of 14-15 percent. The gap between this potential and actual collection is an indication of poor tax administration in Bangladesh which needs to be addressed during SFYP. For widening of tax base, SFYP would need measures to phase-out tax incentives, improve structural tax characteristics, administration and compliance. It is assumed that current initiatives to reform the VAT and income tax system within FY11 will help raise the tax effort.

Under the medium and high policy shift scenarios, the ready-made garment sector will continue to experience high rate of growth. Also, exports from the non-RMG sector will rise substantially. The current concentrated export basket will be diversified which will reduce vulnerability of the economy to any negative external shocks. The skill of the manpower will be enhanced with a view to fulfilling the need of the expanding sectors.

Regional integration effort through SAFTA, BIMSTEC and bilateral FTAs would be promoted with a view to enhancing Bangladesh's access to markets of neighboring countries.

The Padma Bridge will be completed by 2013 invoking salutary effects on income generation, trade facilitation and poverty reduction. The Padma Bridge would boost the country's GDP by 1.2 percent, revive the fortune of Mongla Port and cut poverty in the poorest south-west region of the country. The government needs to take advantage of the Padma Bridge to embark on development plan for the southwestern region covering a number of areas e.g. development of multi-modal transport system; revival of Mongla port and establishment of export zones; rail link with other regions; and exploiting farm and non-farm growth potentials.

**Table 1: SFYP Scenario for Key Economic Indicators , FY10 to FY15**

	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	Average (FY11-15)
<b>Components:</b>	<b>(Actual)</b>						
							<b>(Projection)</b>
<b>Real GDP Growth</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Nominal GDP Growth</b>	12.9	13.4	14.3	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.0
<b>CPI Inflation (average)</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Gross investment</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Private	19.4	19.5	22.2	22.7	23.8	25.0	22.6
Public	5.0	5.3	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.7
<b>National Savings</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>
<b>Total Revenue and Grants (% of GDP)</b>							
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Tax	9.0	10.0	10.6	11.2	11.8	12.4	11.2
Non Tax	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>Grants</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Current Expenditures	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.8	10.3
ADP (PPP + Public entities)	3.7	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.1	5.3
Others Expenditures	1.4	2.2	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
<b>Overall balance (including grants)</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Overall balance (Excluding grants)</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
Primary balance	-1.6	-2.6	-3.1	-3.1	-3.0	-3.0	2.9
<b>Financing (net)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
External	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Domestic	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Total debt</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.9</b>
External	20.3	19.4	19.0	18.1	17.4	16.8	18.6
Domestic	19.7	20.5	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.1	21.3
<b>Money and Credit (End of fiscal year in billion TK), percentage change)</b>							
<b>Net foreign assets</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1085</b>	<b>846.9</b>
(% Change)	39.9	-2.3	10.2	13.7	15.6	14.2	10.3
<b>Credit to private sector</b>	<b>2708</b>	<b>3439</b>	<b>4126</b>	<b>4869</b>	<b>5746</b>	<b>6780</b>	<b>4991.9</b>
(% Change)	24.2	27.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	20.2
<b>Broad money(M2)</b>	<b>3630</b>	<b>4357</b>	<b>5054</b>	<b>5862</b>	<b>6800</b>	<b>7888</b>	<b>5992.0</b>
(% Change)	22.4	20.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.8
<b>Balance of payments</b>							
<b>Exports (In billions US\$)</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>
(annual percentage change)	4.2	38.0	14.5	14.5	14.5	15.0	19.4
<b>Import (In billions US\$)</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>41.1</b>
(annual percentage change)	5.4	45.0	14.0	14.0	14.5	14.5	20.4
<b>Current Account Balance(in billions US\$)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
(percent of GDP)	3.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3
Capital Account Balance(In billions US\$)	-0.9	0.2	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.4
<b>Overall balance</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Gross official reserves in billion US\$)	10.7	10.7	11.6	12.9	14.5	16.1	13.2
In months of imports	5.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5
<b>Memorandum:</b>							
<b>Nominal GDP (In billions taka)</b>	6943	7875	8999	10245	11685	13351	10430.8
<b>Gross investments(in billion taka)</b>	1694	1945	2592	3032	3622	4339	3106.1
<b>Gross national savings(In billion Taka)</b>	1953	1918	2577	3015	3587	4286	3076.7

**Table 2: SFYP Scenario: Government Budget, FY10 to FY15**

	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>	<b>FY12</b>	<b>FY13</b>	<b>FY14</b>	<b>FY15</b>	<b>Average(FY11-15)</b>
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Budget</i>				<i>Projection</i>	
	<i>( In billions of taka)</i>						
<b>Total revenue and grants</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1237</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>1690</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>1472</b>
Total revenue	757	949	1186	1373	1636	1953	1419
Tax revenue	625	788	958	1147	1379	1660	1186
NBR taxes	597	756	922	1106	1327	1602	1143
Nontax revenue	132	161	229	225	257	294	233
<b>Foreign grants</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>1639</b>	<b>1882</b>	<b>2217</b>	<b>2617</b>	<b>1929</b>
Current expenditure	666	774	886	1055	1227	1442	1077
Pay and allowances	161	204	234	277	316	374	281
Goods and services	87	108	118	143	164	200	147
Interest payments	149	150	180	195	234	267	205
Subsidies and transfers	267	310	352	410	479	561	422
Block allocations	3	2	2	31	35	40	22
<b>ADP(PPP+ Public entities)</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>566</b>
Non-ADP capital spending	87	87	146	184	210	227	171
Net lending	9	72	140	102	117	133	113
Other expenditures	-6	14	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Overall balance (including grants)</b>	<b>-217</b>	<b>-301</b>	<b>-402</b>	<b>-454</b>	<b>-527</b>	<b>-602</b>	<b>-457</b>
<b>Primary balance</b>	<b>-108</b>	<b>-194</b>	<b>-272</b>	<b>-315</b>	<b>-347</b>	<b>-397</b>	<b>-305</b>
<b>(Excluding grants)</b>	<b>-257</b>	<b>-343</b>	<b>-452</b>	<b>-509</b>	<b>-581</b>	<b>-664</b>	<b>-510</b>
<b>Net financing</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>510</b>
External	104	98	181	195	230	261	193
Domestic	153	244	271	309	351	403	316
Banks	-21	173	201	229	260	299	232
Nonbanks	174	71	70	80	91	104	83
	<i>(In Percent of GDP)</i>						
<b>Total revenue and grants</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Total revenue	10.9	12.1	13.2	13.4	14.0	14.6	13.5
Tax revenue	9.0	10.0	10.6	11.2	11.8	12.4	11.2
NBR taxes	8.6	9.6	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.0	10.8
Nontax revenue	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>Foreign grants</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Current expenditure	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.8	10.3
Pay and allowances	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7
Goods and services	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Interest payments	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Subsidies and transfers	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.0
Block allocations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>ADP</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Non-ADP capital &amp; Net lending</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Overall balance (excluding grants)</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Primary balance</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Net financing</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
External	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Domestic	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Banks	-0.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nonbanks	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Memorandum Item</b>							
<b>Nominal GDP(in billion of taka)</b>	<b>6943</b>	<b>7875</b>	<b>8999</b>	<b>10245</b>	<b>11685</b>	<b>13351</b>	<b>10431</b>



**Table 3: SFYP Scenario for Balance of Payments, FY10 to FY15**  
(In millions of US\$ or otherwise indicated)

Items	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>-5152.0</b>	<b>-8606.9</b>	<b>-9699.9</b>	<b>-10929.6</b>	<b>-12367.5</b>	<b>-13991.9</b>
Export f.o.b.(including EPZ)	16236.0	22405.7	25654.5	29374.4	33780.6	38847.7
Import f.o.b (including EPZ)	-21388.0	-31012.6	-35354.4	-40304.0	-46148.1	-52839.5
<b>Services</b>	<b>-1237.0</b>	<b>-2252.4</b>	<b>-2385.6</b>	<b>-2493.0</b>	<b>-2609.0</b>	<b>-2744.1</b>
Receipts	2471.0	2550.5	2782.6	2842.0	2929.1	2999.4
Payments	-3708.0	-4803.0	-5168.3	-5335.1	-5538.1	-5743.5
<b>Income</b>	<b>-1487.0</b>	<b>-1727.9</b>	<b>-1784.2</b>	<b>-1956.4</b>	<b>-2146.5</b>	<b>-2377.8</b>
Receipts	52.0	<b>65.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>123.3</b>
Payments	-1539.0	-1792.9	-1862.2	-2048.4	-2253.2	-2501.1
<b>Current transfers</b>	<b>11610.0</b>	<b>12212.4</b>	<b>13677.6</b>	<b>15149.6</b>	<b>16684.5</b>	<b>18465.2</b>
Official transfers	122.0	150.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0
Private transfers	11488.0	12062.4	13557.6	15029.6	16564.5	18345.2
Of which : Workers' remittances	10987.0	11536.4	12690.0	14212.8	15918.3	17828.5
<b>Current Account Balance</b>	<b>3734.0</b>	<b>-374.9</b>	<b>-192.1</b>	<b>-229.4</b>	<b>-438.5</b>	<b>-648.5</b>
<b>Financial and Capital Account</b>	<b>-869.0</b>	<b>160.6</b>	<b>1094.4</b>	<b>1519.1</b>	<b>2051.0</b>	<b>2286.0</b>
<b>Capital account</b>	<b>442.0</b>	<b>465.5</b>	<b>584.1</b>	<b>643.0</b>	<b>629.0</b>	<b>715.0</b>
Capital transfers	442.0	465.5	584.1	643.0	629.0	715.0
<b>Financial Account</b>	<b>-1311.0</b>	<b>-304.9</b>	<b>510.2</b>	<b>876.1</b>	<b>1422.0</b>	<b>1571.0</b>
Foreign Direct Investment	636.0	950.0	1050.0	1250.0	1350.0	1590.0
Foreign Portfolio Investment	-117.0	-80.0	-50.0	-50.0	-50.0	-50.0
Net Aid Loans	914.0	788.1	1802.6	1989.1	2378.7	2681.0
Loan Disbursements	1601.0	1505.6	2544.1	2895.1	3434.7	3881.0
Debt Amortization	-687.0	-717.5	-741.5	-906.0	-1056.0	-1200.0
Other Long term Loans (net)	-156.0	-200.0	-200.0	-50.0	-120.0	-170.0
Other Short term Loans (net)	231.0	412.0	347.6	407.0	513.3	520.0
Other Capital	-903.0	-910.0	-950.0	-1050.0	-900.0	-1200.0
Trade Credits (net)	-1045.0	-1105.0	-1250.0	-1250.0	-1350.0	-1450.0
Commercial Banks (net)	-315.0	-160.0	-240.0	-370.0	-400.0	-350.0
<b>Errors and Omissions</b>	-556	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Overall Balance</b>	<b>2865.0</b>	<b>-214.3</b>	<b>902.3</b>	<b>1289.7</b>	<b>1612.5</b>	<b>1637.5</b>
Reserve Assets	-3113.0	1093.1	-293.6	-934.8	-1096.4	-1079.4
Bangladesh Bank	-3113.0	1093.1	-293.6	-934.8	-1096.4	-1079.4
Assets	-3616.0	743.1	-576.6	-1217.8	-1379.4	-1362.4
Liabilities	751.0	350.0	283.0	283.0	283.0	283.0
	<b>FY'10</b>	<b>FY'11</b>	<b>FY'12</b>	<b>FY'13</b>	<b>FY'14</b>	<b>FY'15</b>
Exchange rate (%)	69.29	71.51	74.29	76.97	79.60	82.17
Inflation(Trading Partners) %	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
Export as (%) of GDP	16.2	20.3	21.2	22.1	23.0	23.9
Import as (%) of GDP	21.3	28.2	29.2	30.3	31.4	32.5
Remittance as (%) of GDP	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.0
Current Account Balance as (%) of GDP	3.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4
FDI as (%) of GDP	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
MLT as (%) of GDP	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4

**Table 4: SFYP Scenario for Monetary Survey (Stock)**

Components	FY'09	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12	FY'13	FY'14	FY'15
Broad Money	2965.0	3630.4	4356.5	5053.5	5862.1	6800.0	7888.1
Net Foreign Assets	479.3	670.7	655.4	722.4	821.7	950.1	1084.6
Net Domestic Assets	2485.7	2959.7	3800.2	4331.1	5040.4	5850.0	6803.4
Domestic Credit (a+b+c)	2885.1	3401.8	4356.3	5265.3	6256.9	7413.1	8761.6
Claims on Public Sector (a+b)	705.8	694.2	917.7	1138.9	1387.8	1667.6	1981.8
a. Claims on Govt. (net)	581.9	543.9	717.2	918.4	1147.3	1407.6	1706.3
b. Claims on Other Public	123.9	150.2	200.5	220.5	240.5	260.0	275.5
c. Claims on Private Sector	2179.3	2707.6	3438.7	4126.4	4869.1	5745.6	6779.8
Net Other Assets	-399.4	-442.1	-556.1	-934.2	-1216.5	-1563.2	-1958.1

**Monetary Survey (Flow)**

Components	FY'09	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12	FY'13	FY'14	FY'15
Broad Money	472.2	665.4	726.1	697.0	808.6	937.9	1088.0
Net Foreign Assets	102.6	191.4	-15.3	67.0	99.3	128.4	134.5
Net Domestic Assets	369.6	474.0	840.6	530.9	709.3	809.6	953.5
Domestic Credit (a+b+c)	409.7	516.7	954.6	909.0	991.6	1156.2	1348.4
Claims on Public Sector (a+b)	117.4	-11.6	223.5	221.2	248.9	279.8	314.2
a. Claims on Govt. (net)	111.9	-37.9	173.3	201.2	228.9	260.3	298.7
b. Claims on Other Public	5.5	26.3	50.3	20.0	20.0	19.5	15.5
c. Claims on Private Sector	292.3	528.3	731.1	687.7	742.7	876.4	1034.2
Net Other Assets	-40.2	-42.7	-114.0	-378.1	-282.3	-346.7	-395.0

**Monetary Survey (Growth based On initial Broad money)**

Components	FY'09	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12	FY'13	FY'14	FY'15
Broad Money	18.9	22.4	20.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Net Foreign Assets	4.1	6.5	-0.4	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.0
Net Domestic Assets	14.8	16.0	23.2	12.2	14.0	13.8	14.0
Domestic Credit (a+b+c)	16.4	17.4	26.3	20.9	19.6	19.7	19.8
Claims on Public Sector (a+b)	4.7	-0.4	6.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.6
a. Claims on Govt. (net)	4.5	-1.3	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
b. Claims on Other Public	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
c. Claims on Private Sector	11.7	17.8	20.1	15.8	14.7	15.0	15.2
Net Other Assets	-1.6	-1.4	-3.1	-8.7	-5.6	-5.9	-5.8

**Monetary Survey (%) Change**

Components	FY'09	FY'10	FY'11	FY'12	FY'13	FY'14	FY'15
Broad Money	19.2	22.4	20.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Net Foreign Assets	27.2	39.9	-2.3	10.2	13.7	15.6	14.2
Net Domestic Assets	17.8	18.8	23.8	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.7
Domestic Credit (a+b+c)	15.9	17.6	28.3	21.1	19.3	18.9	18.7
Claims on Public Sector (a+b)	20.0	-1.6	32.2	24.1	21.9	20.2	18.8
a. Claims on Govt. (net)	23.8	-6.5	31.9	28.1	24.9	22.7	21.2
b. Claims on Other Public	4.7	21.2	33.4	10.0	9.1	8.1	6.0
c. Claims on Private Sector	14.6	24.2	27.0	20.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Net Other Assets	11.2	10.7	25.8	68.0	30.2	28.5	25.3

**Annex 1: Regression Results**

**Table 108: Regression Results Private Consumption**

Equation No.	Dependent Variable	Constant	r_GDP	Δr_GDP	r_GDP-1	r_GDP-2	rTd	R <sup>2</sup>	
1.	r_Cpv	219.47 (3.98)	0.71 (19.74)	-0.026 (-0.04)			-0.017 (-2.02)	0.996	27
2.	r_Cpv	219.47 (3.98)	0.707 (12.02)		0.0026 (0.04)		-0.017 (-2.02)	0.996	27
3.	r_Cpv	217.57 (3.39)	0.667 (15.40)			0.048 (0.93)	-0.019 (-2.22)	0.997	26
4.	r_Cpv	107.03 (3.98)	0.701 (11.98)		0.055 (0.89)		-0.0228 (-3.47)	0.998	27
5.	r_Cpv	103.6 (4.39)	0.657 (15.40)			0.11 (2.19)	-0.023 (-3.97)	0.999	26

Note: in the first three equations nominal private consumption data was deflated by CPI GDP deflator to calculate the real series.

In other two equations nominal private consumption data was deflated by GDP deflator to get the real series.

**Table 2: Regression Results Private Investment**

Equation No.	Dependent Variable	Constant	r_GDP	Δr_GDP	r_GDP-1	Reer	Reer-1	Reer-2	Ria	R <sup>2</sup>	
6.	r_Ipv	-83.98 (-1.66)	0.366 (21.52)	-0.061 (-1.52)			-3.196 (-4.11)		-4.525 (-1.44)	0.997	25
7.	r_Ipv	-83.98 (-1.66)	0.305 (7.73)		0.366 (21.26)		-3.196 (-4.11)		-4.525 (-1.44)	0.997	25
8.	r_Ipv	-165.76 (-2.28)	0.336 (7.7.6)		0.071 (1.64)			-3.29 (-2.87)	-9.59 (-2.25)	0.995	25
9.	r_Ipv	-192.14 (-1.92)	0.336 (5.96)		0.103 (1.80)	-3.903 (-1.91)			-8.11 (-1.55)	0.994	26
10.	r_Ipv	-165.76 (-2.28)		0.406 (14.22)			-3.29 (-2.87)		-9.59 (-2.25)	0.996	25

Note: in the first two equations nominal private investment data was deflated by GDP deflator to calculate the real series.

In other three equations nominal private investment data was deflated by CPI to get the real series

**Table 3: Regression Results Export**

Equation No.	Dependent Variable	Constant	r_GDP	r_GDP-1	r_Exdd	XPI	R <sup>2</sup>	
11.	r_E	-272.24 (-9.18)	0.238 (37.76)		0.067 (2.89)	0.89 (1.96)	0.994	25
12.	r_E	-261.92 (-9.11)	0.132 (2.63)	0.119 (1.81)	0.108 (3.40)	0.64 (1.40)	0.995	25

**Table 4: Regression Results CPI**

Equation No.	Dependent Variable	Constant	PM	PM-1	RREEM	BM	g_M2	M2	M2-1	PSBR	R <sup>2</sup>	
13.	CPI	-9.21 (-1.05)	1.12 (8.80)				-0.83 (-2.9)			0.106 (2.03)	0.976	20
14.	CPI	-25.57 (-1.65)	1.20 (4.0)					0.058 (0.95)		0.003 (0.24)	0.963	20
15.	CPI	35.38 (8,62)						0.0488 (5.74)		0.185 (2.54)	0.927	20
16.	CPI	34.98 (9,13)							0.056 (6.28)	0.187 (2.81)	0.935	20
17.	CPI	70.775 (3.21)		0.275 (1.74)	0.0926 (4.30)	0.162 (4.45)					0.923	25

**Table 5: Regression Results Import**

Equation No.	Dependent Variable	Constant	r_GDP	r_Exdd	r_Rerm	Intr	Erp	Aer	R <sup>2</sup>	
18.	r_M	7.49 (0.08)	0.104 (1.66)	0.195 (4.08)	0.479 (1.56)	-9.15 (-2.74)	5.48 (2.94)		0.985	26
19.	r_M	-41.41 (-0.46)	0.148 (2.40)	0.185 (3.41)	0.342 (1.06)	-9.46 (-2.66)		4.69 (2.26)	0.982	26
20.	r_M	-81.52 (-1.00)	0.182 (3.46)	0.188 (3.45)		-9.83 (-2.76)		4.61 (2.22)	0.982	26
21.	r_M	-17.41 (-0.29)	0.144 (2.40)	0.195 (3.33)	0.489 (1.71)	-7.18 (-2.58)	3.27 (1.66)	4.69 (2.26)	0.982	26

**Annex 2: Some Tax Revenue Sources and Their Proxy Bases**

	<b>Tax Revenue Sources</b>	<b>Tax Bases, Proxies</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Taxes on Net Income and Profits</b>	
1.	Corporate	Enterprise Profits on derived from National Account; Operating Surplus of the Enterprise; GDP
2.	Individual	Wages and Salaries and Other Private Income from the National Accounts ; National Income; GDP
<b>B.</b>	<b>Social Insurance Taxes or Contributions</b>	
3.	Employer	Wages and Salaries; GDP
4.	Employee	Wages and Salaries; and Non-wage Income of Self-employed persons
<b>C.</b>	<b>Taxes on Property</b>	
5.	Real Estate	Rents; Aggregate Value of Real Estate; Aggregate Wealth
6.	Personal Wealth	Property Income; National Income; Wealth
7.	Death and Gift Taxes	Demographic Incidence of Deaths and Number of Persons in the Highest Income Brackets; GDP
8.	Property Transfers	Value of Urban Properties and Number of Transactions
<b>D.</b>	<b>Taxes on Production, Consumption and Sales</b>	
9.	Sales, Turnover, or Value-Added Tax	Private Consumption; Retail Sales
10.	Selective Excises	Production or Consumption Figures on Major Excisable Commodities; Private Consumption
11.	Profits of Fiscal Monopolies	Value or Volume of Consumption of Fiscal Monopoly Commodities; GDP
<b>E.</b>	<b>Taxes on International Trade and Transactions</b>	
12.	Import Duties	Value and Volume of Imports
13.	Export Duties	Value and Volume of Exports
14.	Export Marketing Boards	Estimated Profits on Exports Handled by Boards; Total Exports
15.	Exchange Profits	Value of Exchange Transactions
<b>F.</b>	<b>Other Taxes</b>	
16.	Business and Professional Licenses	Number of Licenses Issued; Nominal Value Added in Retailing; GDP
17.	Poll Taxes or Personal Taxes	Demographic Data for Relevant Age Group
18.	Stamp Taxes	Value of Important Categories of Transactions Involved and Estimated Frequency of Transactions
19.	All Other Taxes on Income, Property, Production and Trade	National Income; GDP

Note: The Table is adapted from Sheetal Chand, "Some Procedures for Forecasting Tax Revenue in Developing Countries," DM/75/91, IMF, October 1975.

## **Results from the Dynamic CGE Model of Bangladesh**

## Introduction

The macro-economic framework for the SFYP has been used to generate consistent macro economic projections for the plan period. A dynamic computable general equilibrium (DCGE) model, based on an updated input-output table and a social accounting matrix (SAM) for Bangladesh for FY07, has been used to derive the sectoral implications of the macro projections considered in the SFYP. The key outcomes of the macroeconomic framework are linked to the DCGE model. Furthermore, an Employment Satellite Matrix (ESM), constructed for FY07 has been linked to the sectoral output growth derived from the DCGE model to generate the sectoral employment impacts.

The reason for employing a dynamic CGE model is due to fact that a dynamic CGE model is capable of capturing the growth effects of policy reforms. The inability of the static CGE model to account for growth effects make them inadequate for long-run analysis of the economic policies. They exclude accumulation effects and do not allow the study of transition path of an economy where short-run policy impacts are likely to be different from those of the long-run. To overcome this limitation we use a sequential dynamic CGE model. This kind of dynamics will not be the result of inter-temporal optimisation by economic agents. Instead, these agents have myopic behaviour. It is a series of static CGE models that are linked between periods by updating procedures for exogenous and endogenous variables. Capital stock is updated endogenously with a capital accumulation equation, whereas population (and total labour supply) is updated exogenously between periods. Also other variables such as public expenditure, transfers, technological change or debt accumulation are updated over time. The sequential dynamic CGE model has two major modules: static module and dynamic module. Descriptions of the static and dynamic modules of the model are presented in the subsequent sections.

## Static Module of the DCGE Model

### Production bloc

In each sector there is a representative firm, which earns capital income, pays dividends to households and pays direct income taxes to the government. We adopt a nested structure for production. Sectoral output is a Leontief function of value added and total intermediate consumption. Value added is in turn represented by a CES function of capital and composite labour. The latter is also represented by a CES function of two labour categories: skilled labour and unskilled labour. Both labour categories are assumed to be fully mobile in the model. In different production activities we assume that a representative firm remunerates factors of production and pays dividends to households.

The equations of the production bloc are provided below. The description of the variables and parameters is provided in the Annex.

$$(1) \quad XS_j = \text{Min} \left[ \frac{CI_j}{l_{0j}}, \frac{VA_j}{v_j} \right]$$



$$(2) VA_j = A_j^{KL} \left[ \alpha_i^{KL} LD_i^{-\rho_i^{KL}} + (1 - \alpha_i^{KL}) KD_i^{-\rho_i^{KL}} \right]^{-1/\rho_i^{KL}}$$

$$(3) LD_i = A_i^{LL} \left[ \alpha_i^{LL} QL_i^{-\rho_i^{LL}} + (1 - \alpha_i^{LL}) NQL_i^{-\rho_i^{LL}} \right]^{-1/\rho_i^{LL}}$$

$$(4) CI_j = \iota o_j XS_j$$

$$(5) DI_{i,j} = \alpha j_{i,j} CI_j$$

$$(6) LD_i = \left( \frac{\alpha_i^{KL}}{1 - \alpha_i^{KL}} \right)^{\sigma_i^{KL}} \left( \frac{r_i}{w_i} \right)^{\sigma_i^{KL}} KD_i$$

$$(7) NQL_i = \left( \frac{\alpha_i^{LL}}{1 - \alpha_i^{LL}} \right)^{\sigma_i^{LL}} \left( \frac{wq}{wnq} \right)^{\sigma_i^{LL}} QL_i$$

### Income and demand bloc

Households earn their income from production factors: skilled and unskilled labour, agricultural and non-agricultural capital. They also receive dividends, intra-household transfers, government transfers and remittances and pay direct income tax to the government. Household savings are a fixed proportion of total disposal income. Household demand is represented by a linear expenditure system (LES) derived from the maximisation of a Stone-Geary utility function. The model includes nine household categories according to characteristics of the household head, as identified in the HES household survey. Five of these categories correspond to rural households and four are of urban households. Minimal consumption levels are calibrated by using guess-estimates of the income elasticity and the Frisch parameters.

The government receives direct tax revenue from households and firms and indirect tax revenue on domestic and imported goods. Its expenditure is allocated between the consumption of goods and services (including public wages) and transfers. The model accounts for indirect or direct tax compensation in the case of a tariff cut. The equations are provided below:

$$(8) YH_h = \lambda_h^{WQ} \sum_j QL_j + \lambda_h^{WQN} \sum_j NQL_j + \lambda_h^R \sum_{nag} r_{nag} KD_{nag} + \lambda_h^k \sum_{ag} r_{ag} KD_{ag} + P_{index} TG_h + P_{index} TH_{hhj} + P_{index} TWH_h + DIV_h$$

$$(9) YDH_h = YH_h - DTH_h$$

$$(10) SH_h = v \cdot \psi_h \cdot YDH_h$$

$$(11) YF = \lambda^{RF} \sum_i r_i KD_i + \lambda^{LF} \cdot r_l \cdot LAND$$

$$(12) SF = YF - \sum_h DIV_h - e \cdot DIV^{ROW} - DTF$$

$$(13) YG = \sum_i TI_i + \sum_i TIE_i + \sum_i DTH_h + DTF$$

$$(14) \quad SG = YG - G - PINDEX \sum_h TG_h$$

$$(15) \quad TI_i = tx_i(P_iXS_i - PE_iEX_i) + tx_i(1 + tm_i).e.PWM_iM_i$$

$$(16) \quad TIM_i = tm_i.e.PWM_iM_i$$

$$(17) \quad TIE_i = te_iPE_iEX_i$$

$$(18) \quad DTH_h = ty_hhYH_h$$

$$(19) \quad DTF = tyf.YF$$

$$(20) \quad CTH_h = YDH_h - SH_h$$

$$(21) \quad PC_iC_{i,h} = PC_iC_{i,h}^{min} + \gamma_{i,h} \left( CTH_h - \sum_j PC_jC_{j,h}^{min} \right)$$

$$(22) \quad G = CG_{ser}PC_{ser}$$

$$(23) \quad INV_i = \frac{\mu_i IT}{PC_i}$$

$$(24) \quad DIT_i = \sum_j DI_j$$

### International Trade

We assume that foreign and domestic goods are imperfect substitutes. This geographical differentiation is introduced by the standard Armington assumption with a constant elasticity of substitution function (CES) between imports and domestic goods. On the supply side, producers make an optimal distribution of their production between exports and local sales according to a constant elasticity of transformation (CET) function. Furthermore, we assume a finitely elastic export demand function that expresses the limited power of the local producers on the world market. In order to increase their exports, local producers may decrease their free on board (FOB) prices. The equations are provided below:

$$(25) \quad XS_i = B_i^E \left[ \beta_i^E EX_i^{k_i^E} + (1 + \beta_i^E) D_i^{k_i^E} \right]^{1/k_i^E}$$

$$(26) \quad EX_i = \left[ \left( \frac{PE_i}{PL_i} \right) \left( \frac{1 - \beta_i^E}{\beta_i^E} \right) \right]^{1/k_i^E} D_i$$

$$(27) \quad EXD_i = EXD_i^0 \cdot \left( \frac{PWE_i}{PE_{FOB_i}} \right)^{elastic_i}$$

$$(28) \quad Q_i = A_i^M \left[ \alpha_i^M M_i^{-\rho_i^M} + (1 - \alpha_i^M) D_i^{-\rho_i^M} \right]^{-1/\rho_i^M}$$

$$(29) \quad M_i = \left[ \left( \frac{PD_i}{PM_i} \right) \left( \frac{\alpha_i^M}{1 - \alpha_i^M} \right) \right]^{1/\rho_i^M} D_i$$

$$(30) \quad CAB = \sum_i PWM_iM_i + \lambda^{ROW} \sum_i r_i KD_i / e + DIV^{ROW} - \sum_i PE_{FOB_i} EX_i$$

## Price blocs

The prices equations are provided below. The nominal exchange rate is the numéraire in each period.

$$(31) \quad PV_j = \frac{P_j XS_j - \sum_i PC_i DI_{i,j}}{VA_j}$$

$$(32) \quad r_t = \frac{PV_t VA_t - w_t LD_t}{KD_t}$$

$$(33) \quad w_t = \frac{wq \cdot QL_t - wnq \cdot NQL_t}{LD_t}$$

$$(34) \quad PD_t = (1 + tx_t) PL_t$$

$$(35) \quad PM_t = (1 + tx_t) \cdot (1 + tm_t) \cdot e \cdot PWM_t$$

$$(36) \quad PE_t = \frac{e \cdot PE_{FOB_t}}{1 + te_t}$$

$$(37) \quad PC_t Q_t = PD_t D_t + PM_t M_t$$

$$(38) \quad P_t XS_t = PL_t D_t + PE_t EX_t$$

$$(39) \quad P_{inv} = \prod_t \left( \frac{PC_t}{\mu_t} \right)^{\mu_t}$$

$$(40) \quad P_{index} = \sum_t \delta_t PV_t$$

## Equilibrium Condition

General equilibrium is defined by the equality (in each period) between supply and demand of goods and factors and the investment-saving identity. The equations are provided below:

$$(41) \quad Q_t = DIT_t + \sum_h C_{t,h} + INV_t + Dstk_t$$

$$(42) \quad EX_t = EXD_t$$

$$(43) \quad LSQ = \sum_j QL_j$$

$$(44) \quad LSNQ = \sum_j NQL_j$$

$$(45) \quad IT + \sum_t PC_t Dstk_t = \sum_h SH_h + SF + SG + e \cdot CAB$$

## Dynamic Module of the DCGE Model

In every period capital stock is updated with a capital accumulation equation. We assume that the stocks are measured at the beginning of the period and that their flows are measured at the end of the period. We use an investment demand function to determine how new investments will be distributed between the different sectors. This can also be done through a capital distribution function<sup>15</sup>. Investment here is not by origin (product) but rather by sector of destination. The investment demand function used here is similar to those proposed by Bourguignon et al. (1989), and Jung and Thorbecke (2003). The capital accumulation rate (ratio of investment to capital stock) is increasing with respect to the ratio of the rate of return to capital and its user cost. The latter is equal to the dual price of investment times the sum of the depreciation rate and the exogenous real interest rate. The elasticity of the accumulation rate with respect to the ratio of return to capital and its user cost is assumed to be equal to two. By introducing investment by destination, we respect the equality condition with total investment by origin in the SAM (Social Accounting Matrix). Besides this, investment by destination is used to calibrate the sectoral capital stock in base run.

Total labour supply is an endogenous variable, although it is assumed to simply increase at the exogenous population growth rate. Note that the minimal level of consumption in the LES function also increases (as do other nominal variables, like transfers) at the same rate. The exogenous dynamic updating of the model includes nominal variables (that are indexed), government savings and the current account balance. The equilibrium between total savings and total investment is reached by means of an adjustment variable introduced in the investment demand function. Moreover, the government budget equilibrium is met by a neutral tax adjustment.

The model is formulated as a static model that is solved sequentially over a certain period time horizon.<sup>16</sup> The model is homogenous in prices and calibrated in a way to generate "steady state" paths. In the baseline all the variables are increasing, in level, at the same rate and the prices remain constant. The homogeneity test (for example, a shock on the numéraire – the nominal exchange rate – with the "steady state" characteristics) generates the same shock on prices, and unchanged real values, along the counterfactual path. This method is used to facilitate welfare and poverty analysis since all prices remain constant along the business as usual (BaU) path.

It is, however, important to note that, in contrast to the static CGE models, which make counterfactual analysis with respect to the base run (generally the initial SAM), a dynamic CGE model allows the economy to grow even in the absence of a shock. This scenario of the economy (without a shock) is termed as the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. The counterfactual analysis of any simulation under the dynamic CGE model is, therefore, done with respect to this growth

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<sup>15</sup> Abbink et al (1995) use a sequential dynamic CGE model for Indonesia where total investment is distributed as a function of base year sectoral shares in total capital remuneration and sectoral profit rates.

<sup>16</sup> The model is formulated as a system of non linear equations solved simultaneously as a constrained non-linear system (CNS) with GAMS/Conopt3 solver.

path. One of the salient features of the dynamic model is that it takes into account not only efficiency effects, as also present in the static models, but also accumulation effects. The sectoral accumulation effects are linked to the ratio between the rate of return to the capital stock and the cost of investment goods. The equations of the dynamic bloc are provided below.

$$(46) \quad KD_{i,t+1} = (1 - \delta)KD_{i,t} + Ind_{i,t}$$

$$(47) \quad LSQ_{t+1} = (1 + ng).LSQ_t$$

$$(48) \quad LSNQ_t = (1 + ng).NQL_t$$

$$(49) \quad C_{i,h,t+1}^{min} = (1 + ng)C_{i,h,t}^{min}$$

$$(50) \quad \frac{Ind_{i,t}}{KD_{i,t}} = A_i^{IK} \left( \frac{R_{i,t}}{U_{i,t}} \right)^2$$

$$(51) \quad U_{i,t} = Pinvt_t(ir + \delta_i)$$

$$(52) \quad IT_t = Pinvt_t \cdot \sum_i Ind_{i,t}$$

$$(53) \quad SG_{t+1} = (1 + ng)SG_t$$

$$(54) \quad CAB_{t+1} = (1 + ng)CAB_t$$

$$(55) \quad TG_{t+1} = (1 + ng)TG_t$$

$$(56) \quad CG_{t+1} = (1 + ng)CG_t$$

$$(57) \quad Dstk_{t+1} = (1 + ng)Dstk_t$$

$$(58) \quad DIV_{t+1} = (1 + ng)DIV_t$$

$$(59) \quad DIV_{ROW_{t+1}} = (1 + ng)DIV_{ROW_t}$$

$$(60) \quad TWH_{t+1} = (1 + ng)TWH_t$$

$$(61) \quad TH_{h,h,t+1} = (1 + ng)TH_{h,h,t}$$

$$(62) \quad EXD_{t+1}^g = (1 + ng)EXD_t^g$$

### The Bangladesh Social Accounting Matrix for 2006-07

For the purpose this exercise, a SAM for 2006/07 for Bangladesh has been constructed. SAM 2006/07 composed of 189 accounts. The distributions of 189 accounts are: (i) 86 activities; (ii) 86 commodities; (iii) 4 factors of production; (iv) 11 current institutions; and (v) 2 capital institutions. Data on various components of the demand side have been collected from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). In particular, data on public consumption by 86 commodities, gross fixed capital formation by 86 commodities, and private consumption by 86 commodities have been obtained from BBS. The vector of private consumption data is further distributed among the eight representative household groups using the unit record data of

Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) of 2005. Data on exports of goods and services are collected from the Export Promotion Bureau and Bangladesh Bank (i.e. the central bank of Bangladesh). Supply side composed of value added and imports of goods and services. We used disaggregated BBS data to derive the value added vector for the 86 activities. Data on imports of goods and services are collected from the Bangladesh Bank and the National Board of Revenue. Information on direct and indirect taxes and subsidies has been collected from the National Board of Revenue and the Finance division, Ministry of Finance. Input-output flow matrix for 2006/07 has been derived by using newly conducted surveys for few selected activities and updating the previous technology vectors using secondary information. More specifically, out of the 86 activities, technology vectors of five important activities such as paddy, livestock, poultry, pharmaceuticals and information technology (ICT) have been derived using the field survey data. The technology vectors of the remaining activities are updated using secondary information.

For the DCGE model, we use an aggregated version of the SAM of Bangladesh that includes 15 sectors, four factors of production: skilled and unskilled labour, agricultural and non-agricultural capital. An important feature of the SAM is the decomposition of the households into seven groups. Households are classified in terms of location - urban and rural. In case of rural households, occupation and ownership of agricultural capital by the household is the main criterion to differentiate household groups. Initially making a preliminary distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural occupation groups, the agricultural group is then classified into four classes according to ownership of agricultural capital. Thereby there are five groups: Landless (No cultivable land); marginal farmers (up to 0.49 acre of land); small farmers (0.5 to 2.49 acres of land); large farmers (2.50 acres of land and above); Non- Agricultural. Urban households are classified into two categories according to the educational level of the household head. These are: Low Education (below class X) and High Education (above class X). Table 1 provides the features of the 2006-07 SAM of Bangladesh.

**Table 1: Features of 2006-07 SAM of Bangladesh**

Set	Description of Elements
<b>Activities</b>	
Agriculture (5)	Cereal Crops, Commercial Crops, Livestock-Poultry-fishing, Forestry, Other Agriculture
Industries (7)	Other Food, Leather Products, Textile, Chemical-Fertilizer, Machinery, Petroleum Products, Other Industries
Services (2)	Construction, Services.

<b>Institutions</b>	
Households (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural Agriculture: 4 categories according to land ownership: Landless, Marginal Farmer, Small Farmer, and Large Farmer.</li> <li>- Rural Non-Farmer: 1 category according to occupation</li> <li>- Urban: 2 categories according to the level of education of the household's head: Low Education and High Education.</li> </ul>
Others (2)	Government, Rest of the World
<b>Factors of production</b>	
Labour (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unskilled Male: Class 0-IX</li> <li>Unskilled Female: Class 0-IX</li> <li>Skilled Male: Class X and above</li> <li>Skilled Female: Class X and above</li> </ul>
Capital (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural capital</li> <li>Non agricultural capital</li> </ul>

## **Results of the DCGE Model and the Projections**

### **Sectoral Growth Rates**

The growth rates for 14 sectors of the DCGE model for the period between 2009-10 and 2014-15 are reported in Table 2. It appears that the cereal crop sector will experience a growth rate of around 4.7 percent during the plan period, whereas the commercial crops sector will experience higher growth rate than that of crop agriculture suggesting a shift in the production pattern in the agricultural sector. By 2014-15, the growth rate of the overall agricultural sector will be 4.3 percent. The overall industrial sector will experience a rise in growth rate by almost 100 percent at the end of plan period from its current growth rate. Growth in the textile and clothing sector, machinery sector and other industries will be the major drivers of the industrial growth rate. The construction and services sectors will also experience steady rise in growth rates.

**Table 2: Sectoral Growth Rates**

	2009-10 (actual)	2010-11 (est)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Cereal Crops	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7
Commercial Crops	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3
Livestock-Poultry-fishing	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Forestry	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
Other Agriculture	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b>Industry</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<b>of which Manufacturing</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Other Food	6.1	7.2	8.4	8.7	10.5	12.5
Leather Products	7.7	8.5	9.4	10.5	11.2	12.2
Textile and Clothing	7.6	14.4	13.5	13.8	14.2	15.1
Chemical-Fertilizer	5.3	6.1	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.4
Machinery	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.9
Petroleum Products	4.3	4.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.1
Other industries	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3
<b>Construction</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<b>GDP GROWTH</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>

*Source: DCGE Model*

### **Sectoral Shares in GDP**

Differential growth rates for different sectors, as reported in Table 2, lead to varying sectoral shares in GDP over the plan period. The agricultural sector, as a whole, will experience decline in the share in GDP from 18.6 percent in 2009-10 to 15.5 percent in 2014-15. All the agricultural sub-sectors will experience decline in their respective shares. The major fall will be in the case of cereal crops.

In the case of industrial sector, the overall share will rise from 19.1 percent in 2009-10 to 22.3 percent in 2014-15. All industrial sub-sectors, except chemical-fertiliser, will experience rise in their shares in GDP. The most notable rise will be in the cases of textile and clothing and machinery sectors.



The share of construction sector in GDP will rise by 0.3 percentage points by the end of the plan period from its current share. The share of services sector will fall by 0.4 percentage points by the end of the plan period.

**Table 3: Sectoral Shares in GDP**

	2009-10 (actual)	2010-11 (est)	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Cereal Crops	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.1
Commercial Crops	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2
Livestock-Poultry-fishing	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
Forestry	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Other Agriculture	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
<b>Industry</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>
<b>of which Manufacturing</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Other Food	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Leather Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Textile and Clothing	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.2
Chemical-Fertilizer	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Machinery	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6
Petroleum Products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>Construction</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>
	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: DCGE Model*

### **Sectoral Employment**

As mentioned before, the sectoral output changes from the DCGE model are linked to the employment satellite matrix to derive the sectoral employment effects of the sectoral growth. Table 4 presents the projections of the total number of labour force to be employed by different sectors during the plan period. The number of labour force employed in the agricultural sector will rise from 25628150 in 2009-10 to 31159781 in 2014-15. All agricultural sub-sectors will experience rise in employment. However, the most significant rise in employment will be

observed in the industrial sector where employment will rise from 6792516 2009-10 to 11073693 in 2014-15. Sub-sectors like textile and clothing and other industries will generate major incremental employment in the industrial sector. Finally, the construction and services sectors will also generate substantial additional employment during the plan period. The growth rate in employment will rise from its current level of 5.04 percent to 7.19 percent by the end of the plan period. The annual average additional employment will be 4124001.

**Table 4: Sectoral Employment (Number of labour force employed)**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>25628150</b>	<b>26550256</b>	<b>27544257</b>	<b>28621862</b>	<b>29824054</b>	<b>31159781</b>
Cereal Crops	14923825	15440189	15996036	16597487	17268026	18012278
Commercial Crops	3709788	3848905	3999397	4162973	4345727	4549107
Livestock-Poultry-fishing	6096230	6323619	6568976	6835676	7133712	7465429
Forestry	595461	624460	656120	690894	730206	774530
Other Agriculture	302846	313083	323727	334831	346383	358437
<b>Industry</b>	<b>6792516</b>	<b>7413955</b>	<b>8122573</b>	<b>8948828</b>	<b>9916576</b>	<b>11073693</b>
Other Food	345576	371840	401290	434517	473145	517999
Leather Products	116173	123584	131790	140937	151436	163476
Textile and clothing	3022149	3350333	3729957	4171976	4703805	5344395
Chemical-Fertilizer	172938	185926	200484	216863	235904	257985
Machinery	52050	55225	58732	62632	67098	72197
Petroleum Products	12510	13308	14191	15176	16307	17603
Other Industries	3071120	3313738	3586128	3906728	4268881	4700038
<b>Construction</b>	<b>1991126</b>	<b>2135284</b>	<b>2298206</b>	<b>2477466</b>	<b>2672691</b>	<b>2895860</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>23212784</b>	<b>24761077</b>	<b>26469591</b>	<b>28370107</b>	<b>30582976</b>	<b>33115246</b>
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>57624577</b>	<b>60860572</b>	<b>64434627</b>	<b>68418263</b>	<b>72996296</b>	<b>78244580</b>
<b>Employment Growth Rate</b>	<b>5.04</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>7.19</b>
<b>Additional Employment</b>	<b>2765274</b>	<b>3235995</b>	<b>3574055</b>	<b>3983637</b>	<b>4578033</b>	<b>5248284</b>

Source: DCGE Model and Employment Satellite Matrix

Table 5 indicates that during the plan period the agricultural sector as a whole will encounter fall in the share of employment from its current 44.5 percent to 39.8 percent at the end of plan

period. Three major agricultural sub-sectors, i.e. cereal crops, commercial crops and livestock-poultry-fishing will experience fall in the shares by notable margins.

In the case of industry, the sector as a whole will experience a rise in the share of total employment from 11.8 percent in 2009-10 to 14.2 percent in 2014-15. The notable rises in the shares of employment are observed in sub-sectors like textile and clothing and other industries. The construction sector will go through some marginal rise in the share whereas the services sector will experience rise in the share by 2 percentage points during the plan period.

**Table 5: Sectoral Employment Share**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>39.8</b>
Cereal Crops	25.9	25.4	24.8	24.3	23.7	23.0
Commercial Crops	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8
Livestock-Poultry-fishing	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.5
Forestry	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Agriculture	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Industry</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Other Food	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Leather Products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Textile and Clothing	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.8
Chemical-Fertilizer	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Machinery	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Industries	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Services</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>42.4</b>
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: DCGE Model and Employment Satellite Matrix*

## Reference

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## Annex

### Description of the Variables and Parameters of the Dynamic CGE Model

#### *Endogenous variables*

$C_{i,h}$ :	Household $h$ 's consumption of good $i$ (volume)
$CF$ :	Composite agricultural capital-labor factor (volume)
$CI_j$ :	Total intermediate consumption of activity $j$ (volume)
$CTH_h$ :	Household $h$ 's total consumption (value)
$D_i$ :	Demand for domestic good $i$ (volume)
$DI_{i,j}$ :	Intermediate consumption of good $i$ in activity $j$ (volume)
$DIT_i$ :	Intermediate demand for good $i$ (volume)
$DTF$ :	Receipts from direct taxation on firms' income
$DTH_h$ :	Receipts from direct taxation on household $h$ 's income
$EX_i$ :	Exports in good $i$ (volume)
$G$ :	Public expenditures
$INV_i$ :	Investment demand for good $i$ (volume)
$IT$ :	Total investment
$LD_j$ :	Activity $j$ demand for labor (volume)
$M_i$ :	Imports in good $i$ (volume)
$P_i$ :	Producer price of good $i$
$PC_i$ :	Consumer price of composite good $i$
$PD_i$ :	Domestic price of good $i$ including taxes
$PE_i$ :	Domestic price of exported good $i$
$P_{index}$ :	GDP deflator

$P_{inv}$ :	Price index of investment
$PL_i$ :	Domestic price of good $i$ (excluding taxes)
$PM_i$ :	Domestic price of imported good $i$
$PV_j$ :	Value added price for activity $j$
$Q_i$ :	Demand for composite good $i$ (volume)
$r_i$ :	Rate of return to capital in activity $i$
$rl$ :	Rate of return to agricultural land
$r_c$ :	Rate of return to composite factor
$SF$ :	Firms' savings
$SG$ :	Government's savings
$SH_h$ :	Household $h$ 's savings
$TI_i$ :	Receipts from indirect tax on $i$
$TIE_i$ :	Receipts from tax on export $i$
$TIM_i$ :	Receipts from import duties $i$
$VA_j$ :	Value added for activity $j$ (volume)
$w$ :	Wage rate
$XS_i$ :	Output of activity $i$ (volume)
$YDH_h$ :	Household $h$ 's disposable income
$YF$ :	Firms' income
$YG$ :	Government's income
$YH_h$ :	Household $h$ 's income
$LS$ :	Total labor supply (volume)
$KD_i$ :	Demand for capital in activity $i$ (volume)
$CAB$ :	Current account balance

$Ind_{i,t}$ :	Demand for capital in activity $i$ (volume)
$U_t$ :	Capital user cost
$C_{i,h}^{\min}$ :	Minimum consumption of good $i$ by household $h$

### ***Exogenous variables***

$PWE_i$ :	World price of export $i$
$PWM_i$ :	World price of import $I$
$e$ :	Nominal Exchange rate (numéraire)

### ***Parameters***

#### ***Production functions***

$A_j$ :	Scale coefficient (Cobb-Douglas production function)
$aij_{i,j}$ :	Input-output coefficient
$a_j$ :	Elasticity (Cobb-Douglas production function)
$io_j$ :	Technical coefficient (Leontief production function)
$v_j$ :	Technical coefficient (Leontief production function)

#### ***CES function between capital and labor***

$A_i^{KL}$ :	Scale coefficient
$a_i^{KL}$ :	Share parameter
$r_i^{KL}$ :	Substitution parameter
$s_i^{KL}$ :	Substitution elasticity

***CES function between skilled and unskilled labor***

$A_i^{LL}$ :	Scale coefficient
$a_i^{LL}$ :	Share parameter
$r_i^{LL}$ :	Substitution parameter
$s_i^{LL}$ :	Substitution elasticity

***CES function between imports and domestic production***

$A_i^M$ :	Scale coefficient
$a_i^M$ :	Share parameter
$r_i^M$ :	Substitution parameter
$s_i^M$ :	Substitution elasticity

***CET function between domestic production and exports***

$B_i^E$ :	Scale coefficient
$b_i^E$ :	Share parameter
$k_i^E$ :	Transformation parameter
$t_i^E$ :	Transformation elasticity

***LES consumption function***

$g_{i,h}$ :	Marginal share of good $i$
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***Tax rates***

$te_i$ :	Tax on exports $i$
$tm_i$ :	Import duties on good $i$



$tx_i$ :	Tax rate on good $i$
$tyh_h$ :	Direct tax rate on household $h$ 's income
$tyf$ :	Direct tax rate on firms' income

***Other parameters***

$d_j$ :	Share of activity $j$ in total value added
$l_h^L$ :	Share of land income received by household $h$
$l^{LF}$ :	Share of land income received by firms
$l^{LROW}$ :	Share of land income received by foreigners
$l_h^R$ :	Share of capital income received by household $h$
$l^{RF}$ :	Share of capital income received by firms
$l^{ROW}$ :	Share of capital income received by foreigners
$l_h^W$ :	Share of labour income received by household $h$
$y_h$ :	Propensity to save
$m_i$ :	Share of the value of good $i$ in total investment
$ng$ :	Population growth rate
$d$ :	Capital depreciation rate
$g_{1i}$ :	Parameter in the investment demand function
$g_{2i}$ :	Parameter in the investment demand function
$ir$ :	Real interest rate